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FOURTH SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1877.



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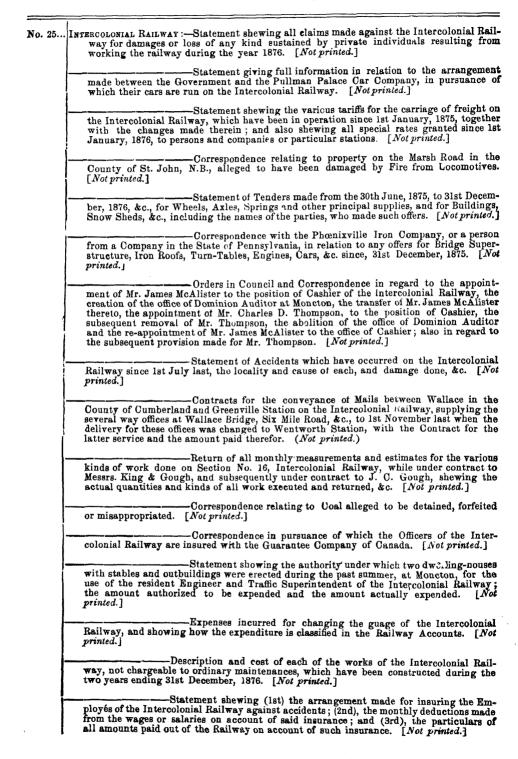
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- No. 59... PRINTING AND STATIONERY, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT:—Return to Order, Showing the amounts paid for printing and stationery for the Post Office Department during the year 1875 and 1876 respectively, other than to the Parliamentary Printer and Contractor at Ottawa, &c.
- No. 60.. Collet, Mr. :- Return to Order, Correspondence and documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. Collet, as Postmaster of St. Henri, in the County of Lévis. (Not printed.)
- No. 61... LIVE STOCK—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, &c:—Return to Order, Classified Return of imports and exports of live stock, showing place from whence it comes and destination; for each quarter, from March 1st, 1875, to January 1st, 1877, and for the mouth of January, 1877.

- No. 62... Great Bras d'Or:—Return to Order, Correspondence regarding the Postmaster at Great
 Bras d'Or and the reason why McLeod did not get the office, after he was appointed. (Not
 printed.)
- No. 63... SEIZING AND LANDING OFFICERS.—Return to Order, Correspondence with John Baine, Angus Morrison and Charles S. Campbell, regarding their dismissals from office as Seizing and Landing Officers at Great Bras d'Or.
- No. 64... Gypsum:—Return to Order, All Gypsum or Plaster of Paris imported from the United States into Canada, giving the Ports or places whence imported, as also the Ports in Canada where entered. (Not printed.)
- No. 65... Sugar Imported, &c:—Return to Order, Return from 1st January, 1875, to 1st January, 1877, showing the quantities of different grades of sugar imported from Europe, British and Foreign West Indies and the United States.
- No. 66... PARTRIDGE ISLAND RIVER, &c:—Return and Supplementary Return to Order, Correspondence relating to the improvement of the Harbor at the mouth of Partridge Island River. (Not printed.)
- No. 67. Ingonish Harbor:—Return to Order, Tenders and Contracts for the construction of a Harbor at Ingonish, Nova Scotia, &c. (Not printed.)

Return, Plans of Contract for building Ingonish Harbor (being part of Contract); also report of Engineer agreeing to curtailment of said original plans and specification, and the correspondence on that subject. (Not printed.)

- No. 68. Senators, Additional:—Return to Address, Correspondence that has taken place between the Canadian and Imperial Governments since 1873, in reference to the appointment of additional Senators to the Senate, as provided by Clause 26 of the British North America Act.
 - Return to Address, All correspondence between the Dominion and the Imperial Governments from the month of October, 1873, to 31st December, 1874, and relating to the appointment of Senators for the Dominion. (Not printed.).
- No. 69... CREIGHTON JOSEPH:—Return to Address, Correspondence with the Government relative to the appointing last year of Joseph Creighton, Shipping Officer for the Port of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. (Not printed.)
- No. 70... Lake Huron Mail Service, &c.:--Return to Address, Advertisement or notice issued calling for tenders for the performance of the Mail Service for the season of 1876, on Lakes Huron and Superior between the ports on Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay and Prince Arthur's Landing, Duluth, &c. (Not printed.)
- No. 71... MARINE HOSPITAL, SYDNEY:—Return and Supplementary Return to Order, All money expended in building a Marine Hospital at Sydney, Cape Breton. (Not printed.)
- No. 72... Cars on Railways, Interchange of, &c.:—Return to Order, Statement of any arrangement made between the Government Railways and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for the interchange of cars and transportation of passengers and freight. (Not printed.)
- No. 73... RIVER SYDENHAM SURVEYS, &c.:—Return to Order, Statement in detail of all expenses incurred and moneys expended in connection with the surveys of the North Branch of the River Sydenham. (Not printed.)
- No. 74... Baie St. Paul, &c.:—Return to Order, Mr. Kingsford's Report on the Piers at Baie St. Paul, Eboulements and Malbaie, in the summer of 1876. (Not printed.)
- No. 75... Goderich Harbor Works:—Return to Address, Orders in Council, having reference to the Goderich Harbor Works.
- No. 76... MILITIAMEN 1812 '15:—Return to Order, Shewing the names of all veterans who have proved their right to partake in the grant of \$50,000 voted last session by Parliament in favor of Militiamen of 1812 and '15.

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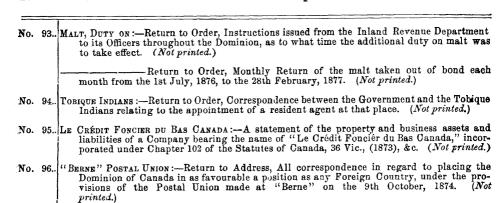
No. 77... Steel Rails:—Return to Address, Statement showing the use which has been made, during the year 1876, of any portion of the Steel Rails purchased by the Government in the years 1874 and 1875.

Return to Order, Statement of all accounts paid in connection with the purchase of 50,000 tons of Steel Rails, fastenings, &c., for the Pacific Railway.

- No. 78... Government Railways, Maritime Provinces:—Return to Address, Shewing the number of tons of freight carried over the Government Railways in the Maritime Provinces, in the quarter ending December 31st, 1875. (Not printed.)

 No. 79... St. Peter's Canal, C.B.:—Return to Address, All correspondence during the past year in relation to the enlargement of St. Peter's Canal, in the Island of Cape Breton. (Not printed.)

 No. 80... Dominion Notes:—Return to Address, Statement showing the amount of Dominion Notes that have been redeemed in gold from the first day of September, 1874, to the 31st December, 1875, showing the names of the banks or individuals making the demand, or to whom the money has been paid. (Not printed.)
 - Return to Order, Accounts of Dominion Notes of the denomination of one and two dollars, payable in Victoria, which have been forwarded by Government to the Assistant Receiver-General for the Province of British Columbia, during each year, since the admission of that Province into the Dominion. (Not printed.)
- No. 81... Sydney to Cow Bay, &c., Mails:—Return to Address, Contracts entered into during the year 1876, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails from Sydney to Cow Bay, Little and Big Glace Bays, and Bridgeport, in the County of Cape Breton. (Not printed.)
- No. 82... VOLUNTEER FORCE OF CANADA:—Return to Order, The names of all the Deputy Adjutant-Generals and Brigade Majors on the Staff of the Volunteer Militia Force of Canada on the 1st day of January, 1876. (Not printed.)
- No. 83... Barnard, F. J.:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada and F. J. Barnard, Esquire, Contractor for the Telegraph Lines in British Columbia, since the 26th May, 1875.
 - -Return to Order, Statement showing each sum of money paid to F. J. Barnard, Esquire, Contractor for the Telegraph Lines in British Columbia, since the 10th February, 1875. (Not printed.)
- No. 84... Eagle Harbor:—Return to Engineer's Report of the Survey of Eagle Harbor, in the County of Elgin, to decide on its suitableness as a Harbor of Refuge; and map of the said Harbor. (Not printed)
- No. 85... Scort's Junction:—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Inspector of Post Offices for the Quebec Division, in relation to the contract for carrying the Mail between Scott's Junction, in the County of Beauce, and Parish of St. Bernard, in the County of Dorchester. (Not printed.)
- No. 86... Nova Scotia, Great Seal:—Return and Supplementary Return to Address, All correspondence relating to the Great Seal of the Province, that has been affixed to all documents requiring the same since Confederation.
- No. 87... Graham, William:—Return to Order, Correspondence between Sarah Graham, Widow, and the Government, in reference to an application for aid in consequence of the reduction of salary and subsequent death of the late William Graham, at that time a Messenger of this House. (Not printed.)
- No. 88... FORT FRANCIS LOCKS, &c.:—Return to Address, All Orders in Council relating to the construction of Fort Francis Locks or Canal.
- No. 89... PROVINCIAL ACTS, DISALLOWANCE OF:—Return to Address, "All correspondence between the Federal and any of the Provincial Governments since the establishment of Confederation concerning the disallowance of Provincial Acts or the action on Provincial Bills reserved.
 - Imperial and Canadian Governments, concerning the mode of exercising the power of disallowance of Provincial Acts.
- No 90... RONDEAU LIGHTHOUSE:—Return to Order, Shewing in detail the cost of erection of Lighthouse at the Harbor of Refuge at Rondeau. (Not printed.)
- No. 91... Nicolas Rioux:—Supplementary Return to Order, Correspondence between the Government and the Censitaires of the Seigniory Nicolas Rioux, in the County of Rimouski, in the matter of the tax which they pay to the Seigniors, instead of Statute days' labor (les journées de Corvée). (Not printed.)
- No. 92... Dominion Police:—Annual Return under the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 73, section 6, shewing the average number of the Dominion Police employed during each month of the year, ended 31st December, 1876; the cost of pay, and of travelling expenses, expended in respect thereof. (Not printed.)



- No. 97.. Lapsed Balances, &c.:—Return to Order, Showing all amounts carried over by Orders in Council, at the end of the financial year, under the authority of Chapter 2 of the Act of last Session; with copies of the Orders in Council, and a Statement of the amounts of such lapsed balances remaining unexpended at the end of three months from that date; together with a Statement of all amounts carried forward by Orders in Council, from 1st July, 1867, showing the sums actually expended in each case, and the Parliamentary authority sanctioning the same. (Not printed.)
- No. 98.. "Northern Light":—Return to Address, Showing the number of passages made by the Steamship Northern Light between Georgetown in Prince Edward Island and Picton, or Pictou Island in Nova Scotia and back; the number of mails carried by the said Steamship, and the number of passengers carried by her on each passage. (Not printed.)

Return to Order, Showing the total amount of cost of the Steamer Northern Light; also an account of any and all expenditure in connection with the said Steamer, down to the 31st January last. (Not printed.)

Return to Order, Contract with Mr. Sewell for building the Steamer Northern Light; the Report of the Inspector and Government Agent connected with the building of the said Steamer. (Not printed.)

- No. 99. Merchant Shipping:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada and Her Majesty's Government in relation to Legislation affecting Merchant Shipping. (Not printed.)
 - Instructions given to Mr. William Smith, Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on his recent mission to England in connection with the above subject. (Not printed.)
 - Orrespondence had in relation to such mission between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the said Deputy with the Report of the said Deputy, in relation to such mission. (Not printed.)
- No. 100.. Canadian Ships sold in France:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada, the Imperial Government and any other Governments or persons on the subject of the duty imposed on Canadian ships sold in France.
- No. 101... Steam Communication, P.E.I.:—Return to Address, Statement showing what steps have been taken by the Government, touching the opening up of steam communication in the winter season, between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, in accordance with the terms of Union. (Not printed.)
- No. 102. International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876:—Report of the Canadian Commission of (Not re-printed for Sessional Papers.)
- No. 103.. REVENUE PAID BY EACH PROVINCE, &c.:—Return to Order, Setting forth, as nearly as the officers of the Government can do so, the amount of the revenue paid by each Province of the Dominion, and the expenditures made therein on Dominion account during the past five years.
- No. 104.. Navigation of American Canals:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion,
 United States and Imperial Governments, respecting the navigation of American canals
 and rivers.
- No. 105... COAL IMPORTED INTO THE DOMINION:—Return to Order, Quantities and value of the Coal imported into the Dominion of Canada for the six months ending 31st December, 1876.

- No. 106.. Horse Shoe Bar Channel, Miramichi River:—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Minister of Public Works and the officer in charge of the dredging improvements and deepening of the Horse Shoe Bar Channel at the entrance of the Miramichi River. (Not printed.)
- No. 107... ARICHAT WEST BREAKWATER: -- Return to Order, Reports and plan of Arichat West Breakwater, in the County of Richmond, Nova Scotia. (Not printed.)
- No. 108.. Smelt Fisheries, Harbour of Bathurst:—Return to Address Orders, in Council, Rules and Regulations made in relation to the Smelt Fisheries in the Harbour of Bathurst. (Not printed.)
- No. 109.. PILOTAGE RETURNS, CAPE BRETON:—Return to Order, Returns from Pilotage Authorities of Cape Breton for the year 1876, showing the names of all Pilots, and the amount paid to each. (Not printed.)
- No. 110. Intoxicating Liquors, Sale of, &c.:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and the Lieutenant Governors of the different Provinces regarding the relative jurisdiction of the Dominion and Provincial Parliament over the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquors. (Not print 1.)
- No. 111. LITTLE GLACE BAY, HARBOUR FERS, &c.:—Return to Order, Return of the Harbour Master for the Port of Little Glace Bay, N.S., for the year ending 31st December, 1876; shewing the amounts of Fees collected; the names of all vessels from which fees were collected; also any Correspondence in relation to the office of Harbour Master of the Port of Little Glace Bay, N.S. (Not printed.)
- No. 112. TORONTO HARBOUR:—Return to Order, Statement shewing the extent and character of the Works carried on in the improvement of the Toronto Harbour during the past year. (Not printed.)
- No. 113. Long Island Bridge By-Wash, &c.:—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Government and the Council of the County of Carleton respecting a Bridge over the By-Wash at Long Island. (Not printed.)
- No. 114. Culbute Canal:—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Department of Public Works and the Engineer in charge of the Culbute Canal, in reference to the petition of Elizabeth Sullivan, of the Township of Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew, praying for compensation for damages alleged to have been sustained by her, through the construction of a Dam at the said Culbute Canal. (Not printed.)
- No. 115. PORT HOOD HARBOUR:—Return to Order, Reports and Plans of Port Hood Harbour, in the County of Inverness, made by the Engineers under the direction of the Dominion Government. (Not printed.)
- No. 116. RIDEAU RIVER, VILLAGE OF WELLINGTON:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government, and the Council of the County of Carleton, respecting a Bridge across the Rideau River, at the Village of Wellington. (Not printed.).
- No. 117. St. John Rives, N.B.:—Return to Order, Reports made by the Engineer or Engineers in charge of Public Works on the improvement of the Navigation of the St. John River, N.B., since June, 1871. (Not printed.)
- No. 118. JUDICIAL STAFF, MONTREAL:—Return to Address, Correspondence since last Session, between the Federal and the Quebec Governments, concerning the Judicial Staff of the District of Montreal. (Not printed.)
- No. 119. Cable Companies, &c.:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the United States Cable Company The Anglo-American Telegraph Company and any other Marine or Telegraph Company and the Government, as well as copies of all Orders in Council affecting the same, since the twenty-first day of March, 1876.
- No. 120. Montreal Harrour Commissioners:—Return to Order, Statement as exact as possible, shewing the amount paid by each Steamboat, to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, during the season 1875-76, for wharfage dues,—together with the name and length of such Steamboat. (Not printed.)
- No. 121. Morris, Hon. Alexander:—Return to Address, Instructions to the Honourable Alexander Morris, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories; also copies of all Orders in Council relative to the said Territories since their organization, and not already published; also copies of all reports and official correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Dominion Government from the date of his appointment.

- No. 122. Aspy Bay Harbour, Victoria:—Return to Order, Report of the Government Engineer, on the practicability of opening Aspy Bay Harbour, Victoria, so as to admit vessels of certain tonnage, in the year 1872. (Not printed.)
- No. 123. Post Offices and Custom Houses of the Dominion:—Return to Order, Shewing the number of Post Office and Custom House Buildings owned by the Dominion, designating those built since 1867; the names of the Cities and Towns where the same are situate. (Not printed.)
- No. 124. E SQUIMAULT, GRAVING DOCK:—Return to Address, Correspondence by telegraph or otherwise respecting the Graving Dock at Esquimault since July, 1874. (Not printed.)
- No. 125. Quebec to Lake St. John, Railway:—Return to Order, Correspondence respecting the grant by the Dominion Government of a sum of money, to assist in the construction of the Railway from Quebec to Lake St. John. (Not printed.)
- No. 126. Mail Bag, Loss or, &c.—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Postmaster General and the Post Office Inspector at Halifax and other Post Office officials, with reference to the loss of a Mail Bag between Truro and Halifax. (Not printed.)
- No. 127. Mowat, John:—Return to Order, Commission or other document appointing John Mowat a Fishery Officer in the County of Restigouche, in the Province of New Brunswick. (Not printed.)
- No. 128. Deep-Sea Weirs or Pounds:—Return to Order, Number of persons who have obtained Licences or permission from the Department of Marine and Fisheries to erect Deep Sea Weirs or Pounds for the purpose of capturing Fish at the Head-lands or Capes of the Maritime Provinces. (Not printed.)
- No. 129. Notre Dame de Grace and Ste. Cunegonde, P.Q.:—Return to Order, Petitions respecting the establishment of a Post Office at Notre Dame de Grace, near Montreal, and of another at Ste. Cunegonde, part of the territory of the Town of St. Henri, in the County of Hochelaga, recently erected into a separate Municipality. (Not printed.)
- No. 130. Norris, J. G.:—Return to Address, Correspondence with reference to the appointment of Mr. J. G. Norris, as Deputy Collector of Customs, Kootenay, British Columbia. (Not printed.)
- No. 131... Schooner "Napier":—Return to Order, Correspondence connected with the seizure of the Schooner Napier, in Ingonish, in the year 1872, for smuggling, and a statement showing if the Hon. William Ross has redeemed his bonds given for the release of said vessel. (Not printed.)
- No. 162... WARREN, WM.: -Return to Order, Correspondence relating to the superannuation of William Warren, Esq., late Collector of Customs for the Port of Whitby, Ontario. (Not printed.)
- No. 133.. VICTORIA AND KOOTENAY, CUSTOMS STATIONS:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and Mr. C. T. Dupont, or any other parties, with reference to his inspection of the several Customs Stations between Victoria and Kootenay, in 1876.
- No. 134.. Newcastle, Ont., Fish-breeding Establishment:—Return to Order, Showing the title held by the Government to the land and other property connected with the Fish-breeding establishment at Newcastle, Ontario. (Not printed.)
- No. 135. NEW BRUNSWICK, NON-TIDAL WATERS:—Return to Order, All leases of the right to fish in the non-tidal waters of New Brunswick. (Not printed.)
- No. 136... Cove Field, Quebec:—Return to Order, Statement showing the instructions given for the division of the Ordnance property at Quebec, known as the Cove Field; the cost of dividing, &c. (Not printed.)
- No. 13f.. Government Deposits in Banks, &c.:—Return to Order, Return of the Government deposits in the different Banks of the Dominion on the first day of each month, from January 1st, 1876, to January 1st, 1877, inclusive; and also at the agencies of such Banks and other Banking Houses in London.
- No. 138. ILLIOIT STILLS.—Return to Order, Shewing the number of Illicit Stills seized by the Revenue Officers of the Dominion in 1873, '74 and '75. (Not printed.)
- No. 139... CASCUMPEC HARBOUR:—Return to Address, Survey and Report on the Improvement of Cascumpec Harbour, Prince Edward Island, made by C. E. Perley, Esq., C.E. (Not printed.)
- No. 140... Montreal Museum:—Return to Address, Correspondence which has taken place between the Director of the Geological Survey and the Minister of the Interior since the 1st April, 1873, on the subject of removing the Staff and Museum from Montreal to Ottawa.

- No. 141.. RIDBAU CANAL:—Return to Order, Shewing the quantity and price of land purchased for the purposes of the construction and maintenance of the Kingston and Ottawa Division of the Rideau Canal. (Not printed.)
- No. 142... MAILS DELAYED, &c., GRAND TRUNK:—Return to Order, Statement shewing the expenditure incurred by the Post Office Department for carrying the mails below Quebec, during the whole time when the Grand Trunk was stopped by snow, during the winters of 1874, 1875 and 1876. (Not printed.)
- No. 143. RAILWAY STATISTICS OF CANADA: Reports for the years 1875-76.
- No. 144.. CIVIL SERVICE:—Return, in part, to Order, For certain statistical information respecting the inside and outside Divisions of the Civil Service of Canada.
 - Return to Order, for the names of persons appointed to office between the 1st of January and the 7th of November, 1873; the names of the officials whose salaries were increased during the same period; the names of those so appointed whose appointments were cancelled subsequent to the 7th of November. (Not printed.)
- No. 145. Engineers' Estimates, &c.:—Return to Address, Reports and estimates of the Engineer upon the works proposed to be performed at the following ports or localities, namely:—Arisaig, N.S., Annapolis, N.S., &c., &c. (Not printed.)
- No. 146. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, P.E.I.:—Return to Address, shewing the names of all Government Officials in Prince Edward Island, specifying nature of office held by each, date of appointment and amount of salary.
- No. 147.. CHARBONNEAU AND Coté:—Return to Address, A petition complaining of injustice done by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, or by some person or persons in their employ, in the arbitrary dismissal of Pierre Charbonneau, Pierre Côté and several others employed on the works of the said Commissioners on the River St. Lawrence. (Not printed.)
- No. 148.. Bushey, Arthur T.:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Local Government of British Columbia, relative to the appointment of a County Court Judge for the District of New Westminster in place of Arthur T. Bushby, deceased. (Not printed.)
- No. 149. Buffalo in N. W. T., Preservation of the:—Return to Address, Communications from the first Council of the North-West Territories in regard to the preservation of the buffalo; and all Orders in Council or Acts passed by the present Government of the North-West Territories having this object in view. (Not printed.)
- No. 150.. Parry Sound Harbour:—Return to Order, Engineer's Report of the survey of Parry Sound Harbour, made by Mr. Michaud, C.E., and others, in 1876. (Not printed.)
- No. 151.. MARQUETTE, MAN., WOODLAND IN:—Return to Order, Showing the quantity of woodland in the County of Marquette, and the number of licenses to cut wood, sold or issued by the Dominion Lands Office, in Manitoba, during the last three years, to persons not being actual settlers. (Not printed.)
- No 152. RAILWAY FROGS, ACCIDENTS BY:—Return to Address, Showing the number of accidents to persons caught in railway frogs; the points where the accidents occurred, and the particulars connected therewith; for the five years ending 31st December last. (Not printed.)
- No. 153... Indian Lands, B.C.:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Local and the Dominion Governments during 1876, with reference to the adjustment of Indian lands, in British Columbia. (Not printed.)
- No. 154. Kidston, William:—Return to Order, Correspondence in connection with the defalcations of the ex-Collector of Customs, William Kidston, at the Port of Baddeck. (Not printed.)
- No. 155.. Colwell, William:—Return to Order, Correspondence in connection with the dismissal of William Colwell, locker in the Customs House Department, St. John, New Brunswick.

 (Not printed)
- No. 156. Canadian Shipping, Light Dubs on:—Return to Address, Correspondence that may have passed during the past three years between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of this Dominion, relative to the abolition of light dues on Canadian shipping. (Not printed.)
- No. 157. FISHERIES, &c., ABOLITION OF :-Return to Order, Papers relating to the abolition of fisheries in the rapids of the Richelieu, in front of the Village of the Canton of Chambly. (Not printed.)

- No. 158. St. Peter's Canal:—Return to Address, Contracts and Orders in Council during the year 1876, in connection with the enlargement of the St. Peter's Canal. (Not printed.)
- No. 159.. L'Islet, &c., Breakwaters:—Return to Address, Instructions given to Mr. Kingsford, and correspondence in relation to repairs and other work done on the breakwaters at L'Islet, Rivière Ouelle, Rivière du Loup and Rimouski, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, Province of Quebec. (Not printed.)
- No. 160. Point Escuminac Breakwater:—Return to Order, Correspondence with the Government and the inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, in relation to the necessity of a breakwater for the protection of fishermen at the easterly side of Point Escuminac. (Not printed.)
- No. 161.. Government Railways—Iron Rails:—Return to Order, Showing the quantity of iron rails removed from the Government railways—Railway Companies to which they have been loaned, &c.
- No. 162. MOFFATT, ROBERT:—Return to Order, Letters, &c., which have passed between Robert Moffatt, of Dalhousie, N.B., and the Government of the Dominion, in respect to the transport of cargoes of rails and other railway materials from the vessels Colonist, Bessie Parker and Stabstadt, &c.
- No. 163. Department of Justice—Ordnance Land Sales:—Return to Address, Statement of all sums of money charged and received by the Department of Justice, by way of costs or moneys over due on ordnance land, sold under authority.
- No. 164. Deck Load Law:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Inspector of Customs for the Province of Nova Scotia, or any of the Custom House officials, in relation to the violation of the Deck Load Law. (Not printed.)
- No. 165. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY:—Return to Address, Disbursements paid on account of the Prince Edward Island Railway up to January, 1876, together with a statement of the earnings of the Road up to that time. (Not printed.)
- No. 166. Newspapers and other periodicals in each County and City of the Dominion, which have paid postage on papers sent from "the office of publication," with the total revenue raised therefrom during the past year. (Not printed.)
- No. 167. Pilotage, Tariff of: Return to Address, Order in Council of the 5th March, ultimo, approving of a By-law of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, in reference to the Tariff of Pilotage between Quebec and Montreal. (Not printed.)
- No. 168... UPPER St. Francis, N.B:—Return to Order, Correspondence in the possession of the Government, regarding the dismissal of the Postmaster of Upper St. Francis, in the County of Madawaska, in the Province of New Brunswick. (Not printed.)
- No. 169.. CAMPBELLTON AND PASPEBIAC:—Return to Order, Correspondence respecting the renewal of the contract for the transportation of the mail between Campbellton and Paspebiac.

 (Not printed.)
- No. 170.. CATTLE, IMPORTATION OF:—Return to Order, Showing the value of live cattle imported into and exported from each Province, between the 1st day of January, 1875, and the 1st day of January, 1877; the value of live cattle imported and exported, and the total value of meats, fresh or cured.
- No. 171... "CHAMBLY" AND "CULTIVATEUR" STEAMERS:—Return to Order, Statement showing the amounts paid by the Steamer Chambly and the Steamer Cultivateur at the St. Our's Lock on the River Chambly, during the season of 1875. (Not printed.)
- No. 172.. Prince Edward Island, Legal Services, &c.:—Return to Order, Of all monies paid for legal services or legal expenses in Prince Edward Island, from 1st January, 1874, to the present time. (Not printed.)
- No. 173.. Fog Whistle, Cape D'Or:—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Government and any parties in Nova Scotia, relating to the supply of coal and water for the operation of the Fog-Whistle at Cape D'Or. (Not printed.)
- No. 174.. HARBOR MASTERS, SOREL, St. John, &c:—Return to Order, Indicating the names and date of appointment of Harbour Masters at Sorel, St. John's, Three Rivers and Lachine, in the Province of Quebec, and also giving a detailed account of all fees collected by said Harbour Masters since the 15th April, 1875, up to this date, under the authority of 38 Victoria, Chapter 30, amending 37 Victoria, Chapter 34, together with the names of the ships on which such fees have been levied in each year, and the names of the masters of those ships. (Not printed.)

- No. 175.. St. Augustin, Parish of:—Return to Order, Correspondence in relation to the appointment of a new Postmaster for the Parish of St. Augustin, County of Two Mountains, and to the change in the location of the Post Office the of said Parish. (Not printed.)
- No. 176. Cornock, William:—Return to Order, All correspondence in reference to the dismissal of Mr. Wm. Cornock from the Postmastership of Erin Village, in the County of Wellington. (Not printed.)
- No. 177... Kennebec Railway, Mail Conductors:—Return to Address, Correspondence having reference to the change of Mail Conductors on the Kennebec Railway, since the first of January, 1875;—and also the names of those parties from whom contracts were taken away since that date. (Not printed.)
- No. 178.. PORTAGE ISLAND:—Return to Address. Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the British Government, in relation to the transfer of Portage Island, in the Bay of Miramichi, from the jurisdiction of the British Admiralty to the Dominion Government. (Not printed.)
- No. 179.. Government Deposits, Ontario Bank:—Return to Order, Correspondence between the President or Cashier of the Ontario Bank and the Hon. the Finance Minister, or the Finance Department, respecting the Government Deposits in the Ontario Bank since 1st November, 1873, to the present time.
- No. 180.. British Columbia Mails:—Return to Order, Copy of every tender received since November last by the Postal Department, for carrying the Mails in British Columbia. (Not printed.)
- No 181. SLIDE MASTERS, OTTAWA RIVER:—Return to Order. Shewing the names of the Slide Masters at each of the Slide Stations on the Ottawa River and its tributaries on the 1st day of July, 1876; the salary or remuneration paid to each, the number of pieces of timber and saw logs, respectively, passed through each of the said Slide Stations, for the year ending 1st July, 1876. (Not printed.)
- No. 182.. Quebec Harbor Commissioners:—Return to Address, Petition of the Harbor Commissioners of Quebec, praying for the guarantee of the Government for an additional sum of \$250,000, in order to complete improvements. (Not printed.)
- No. 183. Kamouraska Court House:—Return to Address, A statement of debentures issued by the Government of Canada, for the purchase of a building for the Court House and Gaol of the District of Kamouraska, &c. (Not printed.)
- No. 184.. St. Jean L'Evangeliste de la Nouvelle Post Office :- Return to Address, Correspondence on the subject of the closing of the Post Office in the vicinity of the church St. Jean L'Evangeliste de la Nouvelle. (Not printed.)
- No. 185.. Dewe, John:—Return to Order, Commission or other documents appointing John Dewe, Post Office Inspector, and also of all orders defining his duties and functions. (Not printed.)
- No. 186. NASE, J. MURRAY:—Return to Order, Correspondence in connection with the dismissal of J. Murray Nase, Postmaster, at the mouth of the Neripis, King's Co., N.B. (Not printed.)
- No. 187. Letters, Unprepaid:—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Council of the Quebec
 Board of Trade, and the Dominion Government, relating to the rule in existence in regard to unprepaid letters. (Not printed.)
- No. 188. Bass and Gasperaux Fisher Es, Miramichi:—Return to Address, All Reports to Council in relation to the Bass and Gasperaux Fisheries, in the Rivers Napan and Black River, Miramichi, and the shores of the vicinity of the same. (Not printed.)
- No. 189. Laching Canal:—Return to Order, Statement shewing the names and salaries or wages of each officer composing the Government staff of the Lachine Canal for 1875-6 and 1876-7; and the amount of contingencies in connection with the said staff for each of these years. (Not printed.)
- No. 190. Lagacé, Benjamin:—Return to Order, Correspondence respecting the appointment of Mr. Benjamin Lagacé as Postmaster of Jonquières, in the County of Chicoutimi, &c. (Not printed.)
- No. 191 North American Boundary Commission:—Message, transmitting Despatch, dated 1st September, 1876, from H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the North American Boundary Commission, together with a record of the proceedings, at the meeting held by the Commissioners on the 29th of May last. (Not printed.)
- No. 192.. CARPENTER & Co.;—Return to Address, Returns of all moneys paid to Carpenter & Co., together with O ders in Council recommending such payment on account of the Dawson Route Subsidy, from 1st January, 1877, to 31st March, 1877. (Not printed.)

- No. 193. CANADA CENTRAL EXTENSION, ENGINEER'S REPORT:—Return to Order, Engineer's Report of the Bounechère and other possible routes of the Canada Central Extension. (Not printe!)
- No. 194. Geological Survey of Canada:—Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada, by Alfred R. C. Selwyn, F.R.S., F.G.S., Director, for the year 1875-76. (Not re-printed in Sessional Papers.)
- No. 195.. Macdonald, Right Hon. Sir J. A.:—Return to Order, Statement of the suits and legal matters in which the legal firm of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, M.P., or any partner of his said firm was instructed by his Department to act on behalf of the Crown, during his tenure of office as Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada. (Not printed.)

SUPPLEMENT No. 3

TO THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

BEING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1876.

REPORTS

ON THE

METEOROLOGICAL, MAGNETIC

AND

OTHER OBSERVATORIES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE

CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, BOGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

ERRATA IN 5TH ANNUAL REPORT.

Page 22.—Third line of heading—for "absluote" read "absolute."

- " 26.—Fifth line of heading—after 4.08, for "p.m." read "a.m."
- " 88.—Fifth line of heading—after 4.08, for "p.m." read "a.m."
- " 442.—19th March, Min. temp.—for "-2.0" read "2.0."
- " 442.—Last line, Feb., Min. temp.—for "-5.1" read "-4.5."
- " 442.—Last line, March, Min. temp.—for "12.8" read "9.1."
- " 442.—Last line, April, Max. temp.—for "83.2" read "46.6."
- " 442.-Last line, April, Min. temp.-for "9.0" read "26.5."
- " 514.—Second line of heading-after "list" insert "on pp. IX, X, XI, XII and XIII."
- In Tables I and II, the night observations at Brockville should have been omitted they not being synchronous with the others.
- N.B.—It has been found necessary to revise the table of Latitudes, Longitudes, &c., on pp. 514 to 517 inclusive, a corrected list of which will be found in the 6th Annual Report.

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1876,

BY

CHARLES CARPMAEL, M.A., F.R.A.S.,

Late fellow of St. Johns College, Cambridge.

To the Honourable

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—In the absence of Professor Kingston, through illness, I have the honour to

submit the Sixth Annual Report of the Meteorological Office.

In former reports the Superintendent has very fully described the general objects of a meteorological system, as also, the means which should be employed for their accomplishment. In the present report I shall endeavour to shew to what extent, and with what success, these objects have been attained during the past year, and to point out such additional work as should be done in the immediate future. The objects of the system (as stated in the last report) are twofold.

I. The collection of Meteorological Statistics (including the statistics of storms), and their arrangement in forms suited for the discussion of sundry physical questions. The combination of materials collected in a series of years and the deduction therefrom of the climatic character of the several districts; and the furtherance in other respects, of a knowledge of the facts and principles of climatology,

and of Canadian climatology in particular.

II. The practical utilization of the facts and principles thus acquired, especially

to the prognostication of the weather.

COLLECTION OF METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.

The observations have been going on as in previous years, with a few alterations

and various additions, the most important of which are the following:-

British Columbia.—Through the exertions of Mr. John Murray, of Spences Bridge, a number of volunteer observers have undertaken to keep a record of rain-fall, and for this purpose accurate glass measures have been forwarded from this office. Twenty stations have already been established with the prospect of still further increasing that number. At Esquimault the observer, Mr. Bevis, has been instructed to take an observation at 4:29 a.m. local time, to accord with the simultaneous observations throughout the northern hemisphere.

North-West Territories.—Through the co-operation of the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, observations have been taken at the various stations of the Force, and the records forwarded to this office. Returns of observations from Fort Rae, near the Great Slave Lake; Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie River; and York Factory, Hudson's Bay, have also reached us through the Bishop of Rupert's Land. Observations are being taken at other places, but the records have not yet

been received.

Manitoba and Keewatin.—Arrangements have been made through Mr. Taylor, the Icelandic agent, for taking observations at one or more stations in the Icelandic Reserve. Mr. Rogers has re-commenced taking observations at Kalmar Station, on

the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Ontario.—Additional voluntary observations are now taken:—At Brantford, by the Rev. A. F. Kemp, LL.D.; at the Agricultural College, Guelph, under the Superintendent; at Rosehill, Muskoka, by John Hollingworth, Esq.; at Port Perry, by E. Worthington, Esq. Observations at Lakefield, North Douro, were stopped for some time, owing to the observations at Lakefield, North Douro, were stopped for some time, owing to the observations of the services, and has since continued to send us records of the observations. Mr. E. M. Bigg, who had been taking observations at Vienna, has removed to Aylmer, and has there commenced a new series. The head masters of the High Schools at Belleville and Peterboro' in addition to those mentioned in the last report, now take observations in connection with the International synchronous series. By permission of Lieut. Colonel Irwin, R.A., readings of the temperature have since last summer, been taken at Kingston every two hours, night and day, by the non-commissioned officers of the "A" Battery.

During the past year, arrangements have been made with the Minister of Education for the Province, by which masters of the High Schools are placed in communication with, and their observations under the supervision of this office. These observations are taken under an Act of the Ontario Provincial Legislature, which enacts: "That it shall be part of the duty of the master of every senior County Grammar School to make the requisite observations for keeping; and to keep, a meteorological journal, embracing such observations, and kept according to such form, as shall from time to time be directed by the Council of Public instruction."

At the end of the year a telegraph station was established at Rockliffe to take the place of Ottawa, the telegraphic reports from which were discontinued December

31st, 1876.

Quebec.—On the application of the President of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, instruments and forms were furnished for the establishment of six stations in the vicinity of Lake St. John, under the care of the curés of the various parishes. Four stations have already been started.

It is to be regretted that observations have been discontinued at the Convents at Charlesbourg, Lotbinière and Pointe aux Trembles, as very inadequate returns of the tall of rain and snow are in consequence received from this Province. These observations are, throughout the Dominion, taken by voluntary unpaid observers.

The station at Cranbourne, under the charge of P. Cassidy, Esq., a volunteer observer, has been raised to the first class. The death of M. J. Bell, Esq., of Belvidere Road, Quebec, which occurred early in the year, deprived us of the services of a valuable observer.

On the death of Mr. Lawson, observer at the telegraph station at Father Point,

Mr. J. McWilliams was appointed to take his place.

New Brunswick.—No additions have been made in this Province. The observer at Bass River, the Rev. J. Fowler, has removed, and the observations have been discontinued in consequence.

Nova Scotia.—The station at Port Hastings, C.B., under Mr. P. Grant, a volunteer observer, has been raised to the first class. The observations at Windsor, which were discontinued by Miss Fraser in 1875, have been resumed by J. E. Oram, Professor of Mathematics at King's College. A change has also been made at Louisbourg, the Drum Agent, T. Shewen, Esq., having left, has been replaced by Mr. W. H. Townsend.

Newfoundland.—In addition to the reports of observations formerly forwarded through J. Delaney, Esq., Postmaster-General at St. Johns, this gentleman now forwards us returns of observations taken by Mr. E. Weedon, at Heart's Content.

There are, altogether, in correspondence with this office, observers at about 120 stations within the Dominion, of whom more than 80 are unpaid. A complete list of observers and stations, including those of Newfoundland, is appended to this Report.

The Stations are classed as follows:---

Chief Stations.—Record is kept either by continuous automatic process or by observations taken day and night at equal intervals, not exceeding three hours.

Telegraph Stations.—Observations are here recorded and reported by telegraph to Toronto, three times a day, at 7:25 a.m., 4:25 p.m., and 10:50 p.m., Toronto mean time.

Reserve Telegraph Stations.—Observations are the same as at Telegraph Stations

but are only reported by mail.

Ordinary Stations. —This term is applied to Stations where observers receive no salary or subsidy from the Dominion Government. They are sub-divided as follows:—

Class I.—Stations at which observations of all the ordinary elements are made

at least three times a day;

Class II.—Stations where records are kept of the temperature, the direction and velocity of the wind, the amount of rain and snow, and the general state of the weather, with notices of miscellaneous phenomena; the observations being made two or three times each day;

Class III.—Stations where records are kept of the amount of rain and snow, with

notices of miscellaneous phenomena.

PROGNOSTICATION OF THE WEATHER.

The data on which predictions are based are received by telegraph three times a day from certain stations in the Dominion and the United States. The times at which these observations are taken are 7.25 a.m., 4.25 p.m. and 10.50 p.m., Toronto mean time.

Since the establishment of the Meteorological Service in 1871, a courteous interchange of reports of observations, &c., has been carried on, both by telegraph and by mail, with the Chief Signal Office at Washington; and, in addition, notices of the probable approach of storms have been, and still are, sent from Washington to this office. Early in the year arrangements were made with the Chief Signal Office, by which a considerable number of telegraphic reports are now handed, three times a day, to an agent of this office at Buffalo, U.S., and telegraphed to Toronto. After an interview with the Chief Signal Officer, arrangements were completed by which further additional reports of observations at United States stations have been furnished daily, since August, and forwarded direct from New York. Prior to the receipt of these reports, the Dominion was almost entirely dependent upon the Washington Office for notices of approaching storms.

The information contained in the reports consist of:—The reading of the barometer, reduced to a temperature of 32° Fahrenheit and to sea level; the reading of the thermometer; the relative humidity; the direction and velocity of the wind; the state of the sky, whether clouded or clear—if clouded, the quantity, kind and direction of motion of cloud; and lastly, the quantity of rain or snow, if any. The morning reports contain a record of the minimum temperature recorded since last observation. Reports are now received from the following number of

stations:—In the morning, 39; in the afternoon, 26; and at night, 23.

STORM WARNINGS.

Storm warnings, based on the information above mentioned, are despatched to the various cautionary storm signal stations throughout the Dominion; also, on the receipt of a storm warning from Washington, the warning is forwarded or not, at the discretion of this office.

A warning is sent to any port whenever, in the opinion of the person whose duty it is to attend to the prognostications of the weather, it is considered that a storm will probably occur within a distance of 100 miles, by water, of that port; so that when a port is warned it is not intended to be understood therefrom that the storm will necessarily rage at that port; but it is intended to warn those connected with

shipping that a storm will probably rage within such a distance, that ships leaving

port might be affected by it.

It is of great importance that warnings should be issued with as little delay as possible, as, frequently in the past, owing to the closing of the telegraph offices throughout the Dominion at 8 p.m., warnings despatched in the evening have not reached their destination until the following morning.

Since the beginning of September, warnings have generally been issued from Toronto without waiting for the receipt of the telegram from Washington, and the result has been that scarcely any of the telegrams have reached their destination

after the commencement of the storm.

The following is a table showing the number of storm warnings issued from this office since September, 1876, and the percentage verified:—

District.	Number Issued.	Number Verified.	Percentage Verified.
LakesSt. Lawrence River and GulfOcean	$153 \\ 71 \\ 117$	118 45 103	$77 \cdot 1 \\ 63 \cdot 4 \\ 88 \cdot 0$
Total for the Dominion	341	266	$\overline{\phantom{0000000000000000000000000000000000$

It will be noticed that the percentage of verification of warnings for the St. Lawrence is considerably below that at other places. This is, in part, due to the want of sufficient telegraphic reports from the north.

In connection with storm warnings, the following resolution was passed by the

Board of Inland Marine Exchange at Toronto:—

"The Marine Exchange cannot close its meetings for 1876 without putting on "record its appreciation of the services rendered by the Meteorological Department during the past season in accurately forecasting the weather.

"This year has been marked by a very few marine disasters, and while it would be too soon to say how much of this is due to the confidence sailors are beginning to place in the storm signals, it seems not unlikely this cause may have contributed to immunity from shipwreck."

PROBABILITIES.

During the summer, and to the close of navigation, a chart of the weather with probabilities for the ensuing 24 hours was issued from this office at 10 a.m. and furnished daily, Sundays excepted, to the Marine Exchange Board, Toronto, for public inspection. Since October, these probabilities have appeared in the Toronto afternoon papers, and in December were furnished to the Telegraph Companies, and were forwarded by them for publication in the various papers in Ontario and at Montreal. It is intended shortly to extend these probabilities so as to include the Maritime Provinces. The verification of the probabilities has been as follows:—In October, with two exceptions, all were fully verified. In November the number of predictions issued was 130; of these 108 were fully, 12 partly and 10 not verified, or 92.3 per cent. verified and 88 per cent. completely so. In December the number of predictions issued was 151; of these 128 were fully, 19 partly and 4 not verified, or 97.3 per cent. verified and 84.8 per cent. completely so.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

Owing to the very considerable increase in the various branches of the work, it has been with great difficulty that the present staff has been enabled to prevent arrears from accumulating. In order that the present work should be permanently and satisfactorily carried on, and in view of continued progress, it is necessary that there should be some increase in the staff.

As stated by the Superintendent in the last report, "this employment being special in its nature, and needing a special apprenticeship, and being one which in many respects does not afford a good introduction to other lines of business, persons who join this office are liable to leave it even for lower salaries, where the new employment offers prospects of greater permanence and future advancement." Much time has thus been spent in the past, in instructing those joining the office.

The work in this office comprises:-

(1.) General superintendence and inspection of the stations in connection with

the service; and the fixing of times and methods of observations.

(2.) Testing all instruments and apparatus before issue, supplying the same to the stations and keeping a record of the character, errors and destination of each instrument.

(3.) Supplying forms, tables, instruments, &c., in connection with the registra-

tion of observations.

(4.) Examining, reducing, and compiling for publication and reference, the returns from the various observers throughout the Dominion.

(5.) Prognostication of the weather, comprising the issue of daily probabilities

and occasional storm warnings.

(6.) Ascertaining the extent of verification of the probabilities, and receiving

and recording the reports of storms.

The work has been considerably increased in (3) and (4) by the introduction of new forms to secure greater accuracy, and through the large addition to the number of stations from which reports are received; (5) and (6), with the exception of recording reports of storms, were undertaken by this office during the past year for the first time.

Inspecting Stations.—The Superintendent, in former reports, has urged the neces-

sity for the inspection of stations.

During the past year only 24 stations have been inspected. In several cases

instrumental errors were found and corrected.

The necessity for more frequent inspection is urgent. In many cases systematic errors have been committed which were detected on the station being inspected, and their occurrence prevented for the future, but which have, in several instances, made the past observations entirely useless and in others seriously impaired the value.

The number of applications from various parts of the Dominion for information with regard to past and probable weather has considerably increased. Some of these enquiries were of a statistical nature, and had for their object the removal of false impressions as to the climate of certain localities, with a view to the increase of immigration and of trade; others again, had reference to the facilities for agriculture, shewing the necessity for obtaining and diffusing an accurate knowledge of the climate of all parts of the Dominion.

There were also numerous enquiries as to probable weather from those connected with shipping, and others whose trade would have been affected by sudden changes

in the weather.

Applications having been received asking for daily weather maps with probabilities, it is very desirable that a map similar to those published in other countries should be furnished daily by the Central Office to subscribers for a small yearly or quarterly subscription. It is probable that there would be a sufficient number of subscriptions to pay for the greater part, if not the whole, of the cost of such a publication.

I cannot close this report without expressing my strong sense of the great obligations under which the Meteorological Service lies, to the fidelity and skill evinced

by the numerous observers in correspondence with this office.

That portion of the subjoined list which contains the name of the ordinary sta-

tions, shows how much the service is indebted to unpaid, voluntary labour.

In estimating the results achieved by means of the appropriation, it is right to take into account the large amount of information which, through the spirit of the

gentlemen in charge of ordinary stations, it has been the indirect means of calling forth.

The library in connection with this office has received numerous valuable additions, during the year, which have been individually acknowledged. It is proposed to publish a complete list of the works contained in the library, in the next report.

The above is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES CARPMAEL,

Acting Superintendent of Meteorological Office.

REMARKS ON TABLES.

TABLE I.

The times of observations given in this table are those employed at all the tele graph stations in North America. Most of the stations report by telegraph to Toronto three times daily, but there are some which report only by mail; of these some take observations at all three hours, some omit the night hour, and some observe only in the morning. This observation corresponds in time with the international synchronous series.

For the morning observations at Cornwall, Stratford and Goderich this office is indebted to the Principals of the High Schools at those places, who, by permission granted by the Department of Education of Ontario, have kindly taken these obser-

vations, in addition to those required by that Department.

Barometric Corrections.

The readings of the barometer, as given in the present tables, are reduced to sea level by means of the formula of Laplace, omitting the term which depends on the latitude, and that for the diminution of gravity with increased height above the sea.

There are a few stations which were not supplied with barometers from the Toronto office, and which have not been visited for verifying either the errors of the

instrument or the supposed height above sea-level.

At Toronto the standard barometer has a tube with an internal diameter of .506 inches. The correction for capillarity has, by frequent measurements of the meniscus, been determined as .007 of an inch. This correction has been applied in the tables. In making comparisons between readings of the barometer taken in Canada and those in the United States, it should be remembered that, as already stated in the Fourth Annual Report of this office, the standard barometer employed for the Dominion reads higher by .014 inches than that of the Signal Office.

Remarks on the Combinations employed for obtaining Mean Temperature.

Unless otherwise stated, the mean temperatures given are the arithmetic means of the temperature observed at 7 a.m., 2 p.m. and 9 p.m., giving double weight to the latter hour.

At Welland and North Gwillimbury, where 8 a.m. has been used, they have been reduced to 7 a.m. by the application of corrections obtained from the Toronto bi-hourly series.

Halifax, N.S., equal intervals of three hours,

Sydney, N.S. do
Spence's Bridge, B.C. do
Woodstock, Ont. do
Fredericton, N.B. do
Montreal, Q. do
St. John's Coll., Manitoba

Quebec, Lt.-Col. Strange, R.A., equal intervals of two hours.

Fort Walsh, N.-W. Territory do St. John, N.B. do Kingston, Ont., Lieut.-Col. Irwin, R.A. do

Toronto, at 6 and 8 a.m., 2, 4 and 10 p.m. and midnight.

Newmarket, Ont., 7 a.m., and 1 and 9 p.m.

Ten Ontario High Schools, viz.:—Goderich, Stratford, Barrie, Windsor, Simcoe, Hamilton, Peterborough, Belleville, Pembroke and Cornwall, 7 a.m., 1 and 9 a.m.

Channel, Newfoundland	l, at 8 a.m., 2	2 p.m. and 8 p.m.	
Fort McLeod, NW.		do	
Swan River Barrack	do	do	
Fort Calgarry	do	do	
Battleford	do	do	
Port Hastings, N.S., at	9 a.m. and 9	p.m.	
Reporting and Reserve	e Telegraph	Stations at:—Chatham,	N.I

Reporting and Reserve Telegraph Stations at:—Chatham, N.B.; Ottawa, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; Brockville, Ont.; Kincardine, Ont.; Port Stanley, Ont.; Port Dover, Ont.; Stayner, Ont.; Saugeen, Ont.; Parry Sound, Ont.; Quebec Observatory; St John; Heart's Content, Newfoundland, from the daily maximum and minimum,

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS in correspondence with the Central Meteorological Office, Toronto.

CHIEF STATIONS.

Province.	Station.	Superintendent.				
Nova Scotia	Sydney	T. C. Hill.				
New Brunswick	Sydney	Frederick Allison, M.A. G. Murdoch, C.E. Professor Harrison, University of New				
Quebec	Quebec	Brunswick. LieutCol. Strange, R.A.				
Ontario	Kingston. Woodstock	LieutCol. Irwin, R.A J. Montgomery, Professor of N. Science, Canadian Literary Institute.				
ManitobaBritish Columbia	WinnipegSpence's Bridge.	Canacian Literary Institute. Officers of St. John's College. John Murray.				

REPORTING TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

Station.	Observer.	Station.	Observer.		
(1) Sydney, C.B., N. Scotia (1) Halifax, Nova Scotia Chatham, New Brunswick Father Point, Quebec Quebec, Quebec (1) Montreal, Quebec Ottawa, Ontario	J. McWilliams Capt. Ashe, R.N C. H. McLeod	Port Stanley do	Observatory. H. Morgan. M. Payme. K. Stewart. W. H. Molyana		

RESERVE TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

Stations.	Observer.	Station.	Observer.		
St. Andrews, N.B(2) Charlottetown, P.E.I	Dr. Gove	Stayner, Ontario	R. J. Cole		
	H. J. Cundall	Brockville, do	W. R. Bigg		

(2). Also first-class Ordinary Station.

DRUM STATIONS.

Station.	Person in Charge.	Station.	Person in Charge.
(1) St. John, N.B	G. Murdoch W. H. Taylor J. L. Hemmeon F. Allison	Montreal, do (a) Kingston, Ontario Cobourg, do Port Hope, do	J. B. Donaldson. C. S. Blackman. S. Woods. H. B. White. T. F. Janes.
(d) Port Hastings, do Louisbourg, do Pictou, do Point du Chêne, N.B (b) (c) Charlottetwon, P.E.I. (a) Chatham, N.B (c) Bathurst, do (d) Dalhousie, do	T. C. Hill	Gibralter Point, Toronto, Ontario Hamilton, Ontario Burlington Beach, Ont (e) Port Dalhousie, Ontario Port Colborne, do (a) Port Dover, do (a) Port Stanley, do (b) Kincardine, do Saugeen. do	Light Keeper. G. Black. Light Keeper. E. F. Dwyer. D. Hughes. H. Morgan.
Percé, Quebec	P. Vibert	(e) Presqu'Isle, do	J. Mackenzie. Arthur Bligh.

^{(1).} Chief Station. (a). Reporting Telegraph Station. (b). Reserve Telegraph Station. (c). First-class Ordinary Station. (d). Second-class Ordinary Station. (e). Third-class Ordinary Station.

ORDINARY STATIONS.

Station.	Observer.	Station.	Observer.
Nova Scotia.		NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.	
Class I.		Class III.	
Truro, Colchester	James Little.	Dorchester	E. V. Tait. M A
Wolfville, Kings Kings College, Windsor	Professor Higgins. do J. E. Oram, M. A.	QUEBEC.	1
(f) Port Hastings, C. B	Peter Grant.	Class I.	
Class II.		Huntingdon	Dr. Shirriff.
Dighy	W. H. Taylor.	Cranbourne	P. Cassidy.
Baddeck Cranberry Island Lighthouse	J. Hanlon.	Class II.	
Sand Point Lighthouse North Canso do		Bird Rock	E. Chapman. E. Pope.
M TIT		Anticosti Belle Isle Amour Point	M. Colton. P. Godier.
Class III. Beaver Bank	I. man Oran	Cnicoutimi	Rev. Victor A. Huart.
(f) Cow Bay		Class III.	a r n
Newfoundland.		Brome Corners, Brome	G. F. Hall.
Class I.		Belvedere Road, Quebec Carleton (Convent)	Ladies in residence.
St. John	John Delaner	Ontario.	
Harbour Grace	A. Munn.	Class I.	
Class II.		Little Current, Algoma Norwood, Peterborough	G. B. Abrey, C.E. Rev. T. F. Fother ingham, M.A
Fogo Channel	N. Smith.	Granton, Middlesex	James Grant. Dr. Martyn.
Bay St. George Heart's Content	H. Macdonald.		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		Aylmer, Elgin Windsor. Essex Simcoe, Norfolk Hamilton, Wentworth	Rev. G. Grant, B.A.
Class I.		Hamilton, Wentworth	C. J. Macgregor,
(b) (f) Charlottetown	H. J. Candall.	Belleville, Hastings Peterborough	G. Dawson, B.A.
Class Il.		Barrie, Simcoe Cornwall, Stormont Pembroke, Renfrew	H. B. Spotton, M.A. J. Smith, M.A.
George Town	Dr. Kaye.	Pembroke, Renfrew	A. Thompson. W. Wylie.
NEW BRUNSWICK.]: :	Class II.	-
Class 1.	D 1771	Ingersoll, Oxford	Mrs. A. F. Eakin.
Bass River	Hon. J. Ferguson.	Brampton, Peel	J. Reynolds. Rev. Canon Ritchie, M.A.
Class II.	-{1	Gravenhurst, Muskoka	F. M. Robinson. A. F. Merser.
Dalhousie, RestigoucheGrindstone Lighthouse	H. A. Johnson.	Beatrice do	T. A. Willett
			

ORDINARY STATIONS-Continued.

Station.	Obser v er.	Station.	Observer.
ONTARIO—Continued. Class III.		NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.	
Georgina, York	H. A. Fitton. E. F. Dwyer. H. Le Fevre. G. N. Macdonald.	York Factory	Medical Officer. Sergeant Price.
MANITOBA. Class I.		Fort Walsh † Fort Macleod † Fort Calgary Fort Simpson. Fort Rae	R. B. Nevitt, M.D. Medical Officer. J. Onion, C.T.
(a) Fort Garry	James Stewart.	Kalmar Keewatin Moose Fort Livingstone	J. R. Nason.
Little Britain British Columbia.	D. Gunn.		
Class I. Esquimalt Harbour	W. H. Bevis.		

⁽f) also Drum Station. * Relieved by J. G. Kittson, M.D., from October. † Observations of Temperature have been made for a considerable time by the gentleman in charge, every second hour, day and night.

Stations from which Special Weekly Reports of Observations made at 7.25 a.m.

Toronto time, are received.

Station.	Observer.	Station.	Observer.
Nova Scotia.		Ontario.	
(f) Glace Bay(f) Port Hastings	C. H. Rigby. P. Grant.	(c) Cornwall(1) Woodstock	J. Montgomery.
New Brunswick.	Hon. J. Ferguson.	(c) Goderich	G. B. Abrey, C.E. James Grant. C. J. Macgregor, M.A.
(d) Dalhousie(1) Fredericton	H. A. Johnson. Prof. Harrison.	North-West Territory.	it. Dawson, B. A.
(1) St. John	G. Murdoch, C.E.	(c) York Factory	W. Wood.

⁽¹⁾ also Chief Stations; (c) also First Class Ordinary Station; (d) Second Class Ordinary Station (f) Drum Station.

At Woodstock, Ontario, Fredericton and St. John, N.B., observations are regularly made at the other hours for telegraphic observations.

Instruments and Books have also been supplied to the following Stations, but no returns have as yet been received.

Station.	Observer.	Remarks.
Class I. Athabasca	Bishop of AthabascaOfficer in charge	
Devon, Cumberland	J. McDougall, C.T	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

1876.

Table I.—Means for each month, and for the year, of the reduced Barom and Velocity of the Wind, from observations made at the same absolute 4:8 a.m. (of

Stations.	January.			1	February.			March.		
Sydney	29.949	29 924	29 916	29.922	29.879	29.899	29.952	29 944	29-939	
Halifax	29 964	29-931	29 969	29.958	29.898	29.945	29 916	29.906	29.909	
St. John	30.022	29 993	30.018	30.007	29.950	30.028	29 977	29 924	29.955	
Fredericton	30.010	29-990	30.012	30.003	29.979	30.002	29 988	19.937	29-948	
Charlottetown	29.952	29.922	29.935	2 9·9 3 9	29.896	29.916	29 937	29.931	29.917	
Chatham	29.962	29.922	29.954	29.948	29.880	29.924	29.967	29.926	29· 926	
Quebec	30.007	29 ·9 96	30.033	30.021	29.998	3 0·005	29.976	29.933	29 970	
Montreal	30.031	30.000	30.000	30.063	30.015	30.025	29.980	29.947	29.974	
Ottawa	30.051	30.017	30.023	30.086	30.017	30.041	30.006	2 9·973	29.996	
Brockville	30.045	30.013	•	30.090	30 ·03 0		30.010	29.976	•	
Kingston	30.098	30.060	30.067	30.133	30.081	30.087	30.057	30.016	30.031	
Toronto	30.069	30.033	30.031	30.097	30.050	30.070	30.035	29-989	30.012	
Port Dover	30.082	30.059	30.049	30.092	30.046	30.067	30.036	29.980	30.009	
Port Stanley	30.098	30.066	30.069	30.100	30.041	30.083	30.031	29.985	30.021	
Woodstock	30.079	30.036	30.045	30.089	30.042	30.077	30.003	29.978	30.008	
Saugeen	30.014	29-978	29.975	30.037	29· 993	3 0·036	29.990	29.965	29.992	
Parry Sound	30.031	30.018	30.015	30.092	30.047	30.089	30.035	29-994	30.040	
Fort Garry	30.111	30.096	30.115	30.233	30.202	30.217	30.241	30.223	30.212	

	0			1 0			. 0		0
Sydney	-	N 81 W	N 73 W	₿ 89 W	N 89 W	S 46 W	S 79 W	N 38 W	N 21 E
Halifax	S 84 W	N 60 W	N 65 W	N 69 W	N 74 W	N 81 W	N 51 W	N 65 W	N 23 W
Charlottetown	N 55 W	S 40 E	N 77 W	N 45 W	N 63 W	N 78 W	N 4 E	N 36 E	N 70 E
Chatham	N 70 W	N 62 W	N 77 W	N 80 W	S 85 W	N 62 W	N 36 W	N 34 W	N 6 W
Quebec	N 21 W	N 55 W	N 9 W	S 71 W	S 80 W	N 74 W	N 45 E	N 39 E	N 34 E
Montreal	S 71 W	S 79 W	S 79 W	N 76 W	S 77 W	N 81 W	S 61 W	w	S 88 W
Ottawa	S 80 W	N 65 W	w	N 69 W	S 80 W	N 57 W	N 37 W	N 56 W	N 55 W
Kingston	S 70 W	S 58 W	S 81 W	N 35 E	N 54 W	N 3W	N 85 W	N 76 W	N 5W
Toronto	S 86 W	S 81 W	w	N 50 W	N 79 W	N 50 W	N 6W	N 48 W	N 72 W
Port Dover	S 73 W	S 72 W	S 72 W	N 78 W	S 76 W	N 69 W	N 66 W	N 68 W	N 75 W
Port Stanley	S 86 W	S 64 W	S 86 W	N 54 W	N 50 W	N 69 W	N 46 W	N 56 W	N 63 W
Saugeen	 S 85 W	N 61 W	N 70 W	N 26 W	N 72 W	N 66 W	N 49 E	N 53 W	N 6 E
Parry Sound	l	S 74 W	S 67 W	N 61 E	S 78 W	N 59 W	N 67 E	N 69 W	N 33 E
Fort Garry	1	N 72 W	N 65 W	N	N 20 W	N 48 W	N 4 E	N 5 E	N 5 W

eter, and of the Temperature of the Air; and also the Resultant Direction time as follows: Greenwich civil time, 0:43 p.m.; 9:43 p.m.; and next day.)

Stations.		January			Februar	y.	March.		
Sydney	15.7	18.4	16.2	17.5	21.5	16.7	27.7	28.4	248
Halifax	20.5	22.5	19.8	20.1	25.7	20.8	28.5	30 6	27 0
St. John	16.1	20.7	17.5	17.6	23.6	17.3	24.0	30.3	26.7
Fredericton	9.6	16.8	1 10 9	10.7	21.4	11:4	21.9	28.8	23.6
Charlottetown	14.5	17.7	15.9	16.3	20 3	16.7	25.3	28.2	24.3
Chatham	6.6	14.3	9.1	10.6	20.2	12.5	20.6	26.9	21.6
Quebec	11.0	15.3	11.8	9.0	14.2	11.5	20.1	26.4	22.0
Montreal	16.3	19.5	17:3	11.5	17.7	14.2	22.6	28.3	24-0
Ottawa	13.5	19.4	15.0	7.2	18.2	12.6	18.3	27.1	21.8
Brockville	198	24.9		11.1	20.0		22.1	27.7	
Kingston	22.8	27.0	24.4	14.6	21.1	18.7	21.4	27.9	23.9
Torento	27.5	30.6	28.9	21.4	26.8	22.7	22.9	29.4	25 5
Port Dover	29.3	31.4	30.0	23.1	28.7	24.4	22.6	29.9	26-2
Port Stanley	27.6	30.5	29.3	23.2	29.5	23.3	23.5	30.8	26.0
Woodstock	26.1	29.7	28·1	21.5	26.4	21.2	22.3	29.3	24-4
Saugeen	25.8	28.3	27.9	20.7	24.8	21.8	21.6	27.9	23.4
Parry Sound	18.7	23.0	20.6	12.3	20.2	13.9	15.8	27.0	18 4
Fort Garry	9.3	1.3	5.5	-13 2	0.2	—7·8	0.6	17.2	6.9
		RI	ESULTA	NT VEL	OCITY.				
Sydney	3.0	35	4.4	3.6	3.1	3.1	1.2	0.8	1.5
Halifax	4.3	5.7	4.5	4.9	5.5	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.3
Charlottetown	1.8	0.4	4.3	2.6	2.2	2.1	0.9	2.4	2.5
Chatham	3.8	3.6	3.0	4.1	2.9	2.5	3.3	2.8	24
Quebec	4.0	1.5	4.4	3.9	4.5	2.1	5-6	3.7	4.7
Montreal	7.1	8.0	6-1	7.1	6.7	7.0	49	8.3	5.9
Ottawa.	3.6	3.3	1.8	4.5	4.7	1.5	2.5	3.7	0.3
Kingston	3.3	3.8	2.4	0.2	1.1	1.9	2.3	1-9	2.3
Toronto	5.2	7.4	5.7	2.0	3.8	4.3	2.5	3.9	3.4
Port Dover	6.9	6.2	6.7	4.3	3·4	4.2	3.5	4.4	3.6
Port Stanley	9.8	9.6	6.3	3.0	3.0	5.0	5.6	4·6	4.8
Saugeen	3·4	4.6	4.8	1.2	2.6	3.6	1.6	2.9	1-1
Parry Sound	3·1	4.7	2.2	1.0	4.8	4.0	3·2	3∙0	2.6
Fort Garry	28	3.3	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.8	3⋅3	3.9	4.0

TABLE I.—Means for each month, and for the year, of the reduced Barom and Velocity of the Wind, from observations made at the same absolute
4:8 a.m. (of

Stations.		A pril.			May.		·	June.	
Sydney	29.884	29.878	29.879	29.960	29 937	29 [.] 970	30.034	30.009	30.029
Halifax	29.859	29.834	29.870	29 932	29 925	29.971	3 0·000	2 9·9 7 5	30.006
St John	29.926	29.884	29 900	29.995	29.965	2 9·999	30.034	30.000	30.016
Fredericton	29.936	29.875	29.903	29.985	29.935	29.983	30.007	2 9·949	29.987
Charlottetown	29.883	29.866	29.865	29.950	29.931	29.953	29.996	29.968	29.986
Chatham	29.916	29.875	29.882	29.951	29.913	29.938	29.962	29.919	29.940
Quebec	29 946	29.911	29.907	29.990	29.941	29.972	29.943	29.882	29.907
Montreal	29.948	29.888	29.923	29.998	2 9·938	29.979	29 929	29.865	29.893
Ottawa	29·958	29 901	29 955	30.013	20.956	30.002	2 9·924	29.861	29.886
Brockville	2 9· 96 0	29.922		30.013	29.962		29.923	29.868	
Kingston	30.011	29.970	30.010	30 062	30.015	30.051	29.976	29.925	29.949
Toronto	2 9 999	29 968	29 997	30 042	30.004	30.032	29.941	29.891	29·92 6
Port Dover	30.007	29.967	30.007	30.034	30.006	30.031	29 ·944	29.900	29.924
Port Stanley	30.002	29 972	30.014	30.034	30.015	30·031	29 ·931	29 898	29.924
Woodstock	29 983	29.941	29 997	30.016	29.988	30.012	29.902	29 871	29.893
Saugeen	29.950	29.934	29.969	30.001	29.977	29·987	29.865	29.844	 29∙869
Parry Sound	29.982	29.948	2 9·980	30.038	29.994	30.028	29.903	29.866	29 905
Fort Garry	29.972	29.916	29.945	29.975	29.901	29.939	29.827	29.786	29 825

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Sy dney		N 84 E	N 27 W	N 84 W	N 87 W S			W S 39 W
Halifax	N 24 W	N 86 W	N 28 W	N	S 80 W N	1 67 W S	28 W S 42	W S 31 W
Charlottetown	N 23 E	N 25 E	N 33 E	S 49 W	N 44 W S	8 45 W S	5 W S 32	w s w
Chatham	N 46 W	N 11 E	N 45 E	N 70 W	N 57 W N	1 75 W S	58 W S 44	w S 48 W
Quebec	N 3 E	N 13 E	N 5W	N 11 E	N 13 E N	N 12 E N	40 E N 29	E N 53 E
Montreal	S 69 W	S 68 W	S 77 W	S 61 W	N 77 W S	5 78 W S	25 W S 35	w S 47 W
Ottawa	N 55 W	N 79 W	N 66 W	N 30 W	N 77 W N	N 34 W S	45 W S 37	w S 34 W
Kingston	S 82 W	S 85 W	N 63 W	N 64 W	S 67 W N	1 97 W S	24 W S 59	w 8 77 W
Toronto			N 66 W	N 1 E	N 85 W N	1 19 W S	25 W S 34	w n 17 E:
Port Dover	S 86 W	S 82 W	N 72 W	N 12 W	S 48 W N	V 21 W S	52 W S 34	w S 57 W
Port Stanley	N 58 W	N 74 W	N 33 W	N 23 E	S 70 W N	1 38 E S	45 W 8 74	w S 39 W
Saugeen	ł	1 1	S 54 W	S 6 W	S 47 W S	37 E S	22 W S 46	W S 10 W
Parry Sound	1	1 i	S 5 W	S 71 E	N 86 W N	V 11 E S	17 W S 67	W 8 33 W
Fort Garry		1				i		E N 33 E

A. 1877

eter, and of the Temperature of the Air; and also the Resultant Direction time as follows: Greenwich civil time, 0:43 p.m.; 9:43 p.m.; and next day.)

Stations.		April.			May.			June.	
Sydney	36.7	35.4	31.4	44.5	45.7	38.4	62.6	64.9	56.1
Halifax	37.1	38.9	32.8	45.6	49.9	40.8	59.9	65.9	56.5
St. John	35.3	40.9	34.8	43.8	48.2	42.1	54.5	59.0	53.5
Fredericton	34.9	42.3	33.9	45.2	54.0	42.4	59.7	69 2	56.6
Charlottetown	34.4	36.9	32.6	43.8	46.9	40.3	60.3	65.0	57.1
Chatham	33.4	39.2	 31·3 ·	45.8	52.8	41.6	61.2	68.9	57.5
Quebec	34.7	38.1	33.5	46.1	52.4	45.1	63.2	70.4	61.4
Montreal	35.2	43.7	36.9	48.8	56.8	49.8	64.7	73.3	64.9
Ottawa	33.4	43.4	34.0	48.8	58.9	49.2	66.3	76.1	64.8
Breckville	37.8	43.5		51.8	57.3		69.0	73.3	
Kingston	36.4	42 ·3	36·1	48.6	56.0	48.1	65.0	71.1	63.3
Toronto	37.0	43.2	36.4	49.4	! 57·7	48.6	63.7	70.9	62.4
Port Dover	36.5	44.7	37.7	49.1	 58·3	50 9	64.2	71.7	64.6
Port Stanley	37.4	44.1	37·1	50.8	56. 3	49.6	65·1	71.6	62.7
Woodstock	36.8	44.4	35.4	52.2	60·6	50.1	66·2	74.5	63.4
Saugeen	35.7	41.0	33.2	47.6	53.4	46.8	64.3	69.3	58.7
Parry Sound	32.6	41.8	32.2	45·6	56 ·0	44·1	64.0	70.7	58.7
Fort Garry	27 3	44.8	33.7	44.9	63·5	48·8	52.9	69.7	56.3
		RI	SULTA	NT VEL	OCITY.		-		
Sydney	1.0	0.7	0.6	2.0	2.6	2.5	5.7	5.7	3.7
Halifax	2.2	0.9	1.8	1.2	4.3	3.3	2.5	4.6	2.2
Charlottetown	3.0	3.2	1.5	0.4	1·1	0.4	4.3	2.9	3. 0.

		1							
Sydney	1.0	0.7	0.6	2.0	2.6	2.5	5.7	5.7	3.7
Halifax	2.2	0.9	1.8	1.5	4.3	3.3	2.5	4.6	2.2.
Charlottetown	3.0	3.2	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	4.3	2.9	3.0
Chatham	4.4	1.8	2.4	3.4	2.1	0.7	4.0	4.1	3.1
Quebec	4.2	5.0	3.4	2·1	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.8
Montreal	3 ·0	4.3	5∙8	3·1	3.9	4.1	3.5	4.3	5.5
Ottawa	2.1	5.4	3.6	2.7	2.7	1.4	2·1	2·0	2.4
Kingston	2.3	4.0	2.0	0.7	3.9	1.4	2.4	3.6	1.6
Toronto	4.0	3.4	2.5	2.5	2·1	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.4
Port Dover	2.9	4.7	2.7	1.9	3.6	1.6	2.7	5.3	1.8
Port Stanley	1.9	4·3	3∙7	1.6	4.4	1.4	2.3	3.7	1.1
Saugeen	2.0	2·4	2.5	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.2	1.9	0.9-
Parry Sound	2.2	8.2	3.3	1.1	5.4	0.2	3⋅8	6.3	2.1
Fort Garry	3.2	6.6	0.8	1.9	2.2	4·I	1.8	3.7	1.6

'Table 1.—Means for each month, and for the year, of the reduced Barom and Velocity of the Wind, from observations, made at the same absolute 4:8 a.m (of

Stations.		July.			August			Septembe	r
Sydney	29.928	29 912	29.924	29.948	29.926	29.941	29 954	29.941	29.940
Halifax	29 925	29 879	29·93 2	29.966	29.930	29.963	29.950	29 912	29.959
St. John	29.958	29 922	29 964	30.033	29 988	30.025	3 0·010	29.967	30.033
Fredericton	29.942	29.886	29.925	30.018	29.952	29 998	30 004	29.949	29.992
Charlottetown	29.921	29 886	29 905	29.962	29.929	29-944	29.964	29.935	29.948
Chatham	29.902	29.847	29.865	29.948	29.904	29.930	29 947	29.912	29.938
Quebec	29.929	29.861	29.893	30.032	29.972	29.980	29.974	29.945	29 959
Montreal	2 9·9 3 4	29.873	29.899	30.051	29.970	29-993	29.964	29.936	29.958
Ottawa	29.950	29.883	29.919	30.068	29.976	30 013	29 978	29.949	29·9 79
Brockville	29.953	29.892	•	30.043	29.968		29.968	29.935	•
Kingston	30.019	29 948	29.975	30.106	30.028	30-057	30.013	29.983	30.001
Foronto	30.001	29.937	29.978	30.079	30·01 2	30.043	29.999	29.971	29-989
Port Dover	30•011	29.945	29.992	30.085	30.017	3 0·0 4 8	29 993	29.958	29.983
Port Stanley	30.011	29.958	30.003	30.080	30.026	30.053	30.001	29.971	29-994
Woodstock	29.998	29.929	29.984	30.078	30.000	30-053	30-001	29.959	29 993
Saugeen	29.962	29.927	29.957	30· 0 38	29 997	30.014	29.980	29.947	29.971
Parry Sound	29.982	29.931	29.962	30.069	30.009	30.033	30.012	29.969	29.992
Fort Garry	29.878	29.830	29.840	29.864	29.824	29 845	30.040	29 994	30.015

	•	•	1	0			•	,	ī	•	,	1	•	•	1	•	,	1	_	-	i .	-	D	!	•	2
Sydney	S 57	W	s	57	W	\mathbf{s}	33	W	s	70	W	s	56	W	S	39	W	s	89	W	N	63	w	s	56	W
Halifax	S 79	W	s	38	w	s	76	W	N	60	₩	s	82	w	N	80	W	N	17	E	8	71	w	N	77	W
·Charlottetown	S 67	w	s	10	E	s	17	\mathbf{w}		W	7	N	61	w	s	85	w	N	47	w		W	7	N	89	W
Chatham	N 67	w	s	67 1	w	s	30	W	s	76	w	N	86	w	s	83	w	N	53	w	N	83	w	s	77	w
Quebec	N 69	w	s	70 3	w	S	5 8	w	s	71	\mathbf{w}	N	79	w	N	39	\mathbf{w}	N	21	E	N	32	E	N	2	E
Montreal	S 39	w	\mathbf{s}	6 0 1	w j	s	49	w	N	84	w	s	76	w	s	47	w	s	40	w	N	53	w	s	77	w
Ottawa	S 79	w	s	77 1	w	s	42	w	N	66	w	s	62	w	\mathbf{s}	74	w	N	15	W	N	62	w	N	16	W
Kingston	S 41	₩	s	61 \	w	N	86	w	s	68	w	s	77	w	s	82	w	N	26	w	8	79	w	ន	41	W.
'Toronto	N 50	w	s	65 1	w	N	61	w	ន	81	w	s	34	w	N	14	w	N	4	w	N	36	w	N	29	W r
Port Dover	N 51	W	\mathbf{s}	59 1	w	N	83	w	N	49	w	s	41	w	N	49	w	N	18	w	N	33	w	N	24	W
Port Stanley	N 69	\mathbf{w}	s	85 T	w	N	72	w	N	18	E	s	59	w	N	18	w	N	5 3	w	N	81	w	N	28	w
Saugeen	S 44	w	s	88 1	w	s	74	w	S	27	E	N	51	w	N	1	E	N	2	E	N	12	w	N	15	K
Parry Sound	S 56	\mathbf{w}	N	89 1	w	s	56	w	s	40	w	N	89	w	s	66	w	s	80	E	s	66	w	N	28	E
Fort Garry	S 62	w	s	84 T	w	s	17	E	s	58	w	s	61	w	ន	51	w	N	79	w	N	63	w	N	72	W

Parry Sound

Fort Garry

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3.7

7.0

4.7

eter, and of the Temperature of the Air; and also, the Resultant Direction time, as follows:—Greenwich Civil time, 0:43 p.m., 9:43 p.m., and next day.)

Stations.		July.			August.			Septembe	r.
Sydney	66.0	66.4	57·1	67.8	69.0	58.7	55·1	54.7	48.2
Halifax	63.9	69.5	59.6	65.1	69.6	59.1	54.1	58.3	50-2
St. John	61 [.] 4	65.5	58 9	58.8	64.4	57.4	52.2	58.7	51.5
Fredericton	66.9	74.3	61 2	63·1	74.8	59·1	50.5	58.6	48.5
Charlottetown	64.6	68.1	61.6	64.3	69.9	61.4	54.4	56.8	51.4
Chatham	- 64 9	71.8	60.5	64 ·0	75.0	59.3	50.2	j 59·7	49.1
Quebec	66.3	74.3	65·1	66.2	74.4	64·1	52.7	59.0	52.0
Montreal	68.5	75.7	69·1	66.7	77.1	68.1	53.7	60.8	54.5
Ottawa	68.2	80.8	67.1	66.0	82.5	66.6	52-1	64·3	53.3
Brockville	70.3	75.6		71.1	78.1		54.7	62.2	
Kingston	68.1	73.5	66·4	. 68 [.] 9	77.9	67.0	55.8	61.7	55.1
Toronto	67.6	74.7	64 [.] 9	68·I	77:0	66.4	56.1	61.3	54.9
Port Dover	66.8	78.0	67.0	65.8	79.3	67.7	54·1	63·4	55.6
Port Stanley	67.6	77:1	64.8	65·8	77.8	65.1	54.4	62.3	54.7
Woodstock	67.9	76.9	64·3	64.8	77:2	62.2	53.0	61.7	52.3
Saugeen	66.6	69.5	60:5	6 6·9	72.4	62.7	53.9	59.2	53.0
Parry Sound	66·1	73.6	62.6	66.0	75.8	62.8	52.6	60.4	52.7
Fort Garry	57.4	77:2	63.6	55.9	73.5	60.9	43.9	62.5	50-4
		Rl	ESULTA	NT VEL	OCITY.				
Sydney	4.4	3·1	1.4	3.8	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.5	1.6
Halifax	1.8	3.4	2.4	4.6	5.3	3.5	0.6	2.9	1.7
Charlottetown	3.7	1.2	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.2	2·2	0.5	2.6
Chatham	2.9	2.1	1.6	3.3	2.4	1.7	2·2	1.4	1.2
Quebec	1.0	2 2	1 2	1.6	1.2	0.9	3.2	3.0	3.8
Montreal	4.0	5.5	4.4	2.9	2.5	3.0	0.8	2.7	1.7
Ottawa	2 9	5.1	1.3	1.9	3.2	1.8	2.5	2.6	0.8
Kingston	0 7	3.5	2.2	1.0	2.7	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.6
Toronto	1.9	2.1	2.5	1·1	1.4	1.9	3.3	2.2	2.8
Port Dover	2.0	4.6	2·4	1.6	3.5	2.3	4.8	1.5	2.8
Port Stanley	1.1	5.4	2.7	1.4	2.5	0.5	2.5	3.7	2.2
Saugeen	2.2	2.0	0.2	05	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.2	1.4

1.8

4.3

6.9

6.0

0.4

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0.3

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TABLE I.—Means for each month, and for the year, of the reduced Barom and Velocity of the Wind, from observations made at the same absolute 4:8 a.m. (of

Stations.		October]	Novembe	r.		December	
Sydney	29.823	29.800	29.783	29.918	29.902	29.891	29.675	29.675	29.679
Halifax	29.847	29.801	29.829	29.892	29 881	29.887	29.757	29.741	29.764
St. John	29.897	29 836	29 873	29.966	29 937	29.948	29 841	29.792	29 814
Fredericton	29 875	29.807	29.849	29·9 8 9	29.952	29.956	29.837	29.792	29.820
Charlottetown	29.816	29.770	29.779	 29·926	29.909	29.910	29.721	29.707	29.708
Chatham	29.774	29.742	29,759	29,939	29.924	29.922	29.723	29.705	29.723
Quebec	29.833	29.816	29 830	30 013	29.995	29.984	29.876	29.879	29.893
Montreal	29.871	29.842	29·871	30.006	29.967	29.971	 29·947	29.955	29.933
Ottawa	29 880	29 853	29·899	30 008	29.964	29 983	29.944	29.952	29.977
Brockville	29.906	29.867		30.004	29.955		29.988	29.989	
Kingston	29 961	29:914	29.959	30.036	29.978	30.001	30.046	30.032	30.015
Toronto	29.950	29.922	29.941	29-999	29.963	29.978	30.006	30.004	29.999
Port Dover	29.964	29-932	29·958	29.991	29.954	29.977	3 0·0 5 9	30.018	30.010
Port Stanley	29.969	29.944	29 959	29.992	29:951	29.979	30 055	30.028	30.030
Woodstock	29 959	29.930	29.951	29.998	29.952	29 984	30.033	30 006	30·0 2 9
Saugeen	29.893	29.867	29.866	29.945	29.914	29.939	29.974	29 967	29.960
Parry Sound	29.903	29.882	29·890	29.985	29.957	29.976	30.004	30.009	30.904
Fort Garry	2 9·862	29.856	29.875	30·141	30.116	30.150	30 185	30·189	30·195

		1 0	. 0	1 0	1 0	ī .	1 0	1 0	0
Sydney	N 61 W	S 60 W	S 49 W	N 1 W	N 4 W	N 37 W	S 59 W	N 89 W	S 79 W
Halifax	S 84 W	S 65 W	S 89 W	N 17 W	N 21 W	N 26 W		[N 71 W	S 88 W
Charlottetown	S 73 W	S 70 W	S 77 W	N 6 E	N 13 E	N 13 E	N 57 W	N 59 W	N 60 W
Chatham	8 61 W	S 83 W	S 55 W	N 26 W	N 17 W	N 16 W	S 63 W	S 81 W	S 67 W
Q uebec	S 71 W	S 52 W	S 46 W	N 33 E	N 37 E	N 43 E	N 49 W	N 89 W	S 62 W
Montreal	S 67 W	S 74 W	S 83 W	N 20 W	N 49 W	N 6 E	N 87 W	S 83 W	N 85 W
Ottawa	S 64 W	S 84 W	S 44 W	N 55 E	N 16 E	N 60 E	N 89 W	N 78 W	S 74 W
Kingston	S 64 W	S 80 W	S 58 W	N 81 E	N 76 E	Calm.	N 88 W	N 56 W	N 53 W
Toronto	N 85 W	N 85 W	S 56 W	N 28 W	S 30 E	N 9 W	N 70 W	N 79 W	S 82 W
Port Dover	N 80 W	S 74 W	S 77 W	N 69 W	N 76 W	N 55 W	N 72 W	N 78 W	N 88 W
Port Stanley	S 80 W	S 77 W	\$ 67 W	N 88 W	N 82 W	S 79 W	N 54 W	N 66 W	N 34 W
Saugeen	N 61 W	N 86 W	S 76 W	 N 44 W	N 85 W	N 59 W	N 81 W	N 84 W	N 66 W
Parry Sound	S 81 W	S 84 W	S 17 W	N 81 E	S 85 E	N 27 E	N 8 E	S 3 W	N 30 W
Fort Garry	N 79 W	N 80 W	N 88 W	N 8 W	N 56 W	 N 19 W	w	S 68 W	S 69 W

eter, and of the Temperature of the Air; and also the Resultant Direction time as follows: Greenwich civil time, 0:43 p.m.; 9:43 p.m.; and next day.)

Stations.		October.]1	November	r.	1	De c ember	•
Sydney	6·1	45·1	42.2	38.6	° 37·9	37·5	° 24·7	26-1	23-8
Halifax	44.7	47.6	43.2	38.4	39·1	37.4	20.3	24.8	21.5
St. John	42.2	47·1	43.1	35.2	37.9	35.9	15.9	20.8	18.6
Fredericton	40.1	45.4	38.7	33.9	36.5	33.7	9.1	15.8	11.2
Charlottetown	44.2	46.4	43.9	37·1	37.0	36·5	18.6	22.0	19:3
Chathami	39.0	45·1	39·1	32.0	34.4	32.0	9.2	15 6	12.5
Quebec	38.8	42 6	39·1	31.0	33.2	31.0	8.9	11.8	10.7
Montreal	39.6	45.7	41·1	32.5	36.1	32.5	8.9	12.3	10.5
Ottawa	37.6	45·6	39.7	32.0	36.7	32.3	5.1	11.1	8.1
Brockville	40.8	46.7		32.7	37.7		8.7	13.3	
Kingston	41.4	47.1	42.3	34.8	39.0	35.8	10.9	15.3	14.0
Toronto.	39.7	45.8	41.0	35.2	39.0	36.5	14.3	19.0	18.1
Port Dover	40.0	47.9	4 3·0	36·1	39.9	36.9	15.6	20.7	18 6
Port Stanley	40.6	47.5	43.5	36.3	40.7	37·1	14.7	20.9	18.9
Woodstock	38.3	49.0	40· 2	34.4	38.4	34·1	13.9	17.5	15.7
Saugeen	41.4	45.3	42.5	36.1	38 2	35·1	15.9	19 3	17.6
Parry Sound	37.8	44.3	39.7	33.3	36.4	33.6	5.3	13.9	10.0
Fort Garry	31 3	45·0	35.1	11.7	20.3	12.4	8:1	0.4	74

RESULTANT VELOCITY.

Sydney	6.4	4.1	3.9	3·1	2.8	2.9	4.5	5.5	5.8
Halifax	4.9	4·8	5.6	3.2	2.9	1.4	7.3	6.9	8.2
Charlottetown	3·1	2.3	4.6	2.6	4.7	2.8	3.7	3.8	2.8
Chatham	3.9	4.1	3.2	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.3
Quebec	1.4	0.9	1.5	5·1	5.1	5.5	3.3	2.9	2.3
Montreal	7·1	7.9	6.8	2.3	2.4	3.2	7·1	9.7	8.9
Ottawa	3·1	4·6	3⋅8	1.6	2.1	1.7	4.3	4.2	8.2
Kingston	3.3	4.3	3.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	3.5	3.7	2.2
Toronto.	3.7	6.3	2.9	1.6	0.5	0.4	6.0	5.7	4.6
Port Dover	4.9	6.6	5.5	3.5	1.6	2.8	6.8	5.7	5.7
Port Stanley	6.5	9.0	6.8	4.2	2.3	3.9	7.6	4.6	6∙9
Saugeen	3.0	3.3	3.4	1.0	1.2	2.3	3.0	2.8	8-9
Parry Sound	5.0	7.6	2.9	32	1.7	1.0	36	0.7	1.3
Fort Garry	3.7	3.2	2-7	3.7	3.3	1.6	2.0	3.0	8-1

TABLE I. (Continued.)—Means for each month, and for the year, of the reduced Barometer, and of the Temperature of the air; and also the Resultant Direction and Velocity of the Wind, from observations made at the same absolute time, as follows: Greenwich civil time, 0:43 p.m.; 9:43 p.m.; and 4:8 a.m. (of next day.)

Stations.		Baro	ometer.			Temp	erature.	
Suutousi	1	2	3	Year.	1	2	3	Year.
		1						1 .
S ydne y	29.914	29.894	29.899	29.902	41.9	42.8	37.6	40.8
Halifax	29.914	29.887	29.917	29 905	41.5	45.2	39.0	41.9
St. John	29.972	29.930	29.962	29 965	38.1	43.1	38.1	39.8
Fredericton	29.966	29.917	29.948	29.944	37.1	44.8	36.0	39.3
Charlottetown	29.915	29.887	29.897	29.900	39.8	42 9	38.4	40.4
Chatham	29 914	29 872	29.892	29.893	36.5	43.7	35.5	38.5
Quebec	29.961	29.927	29.944	29.944	37 3	42.7	37.2	39·1
Montreal	29.977	29.933	29 952	29.954	39.1	45.6	40.2	41.6
Ottawa	29.989	29.942	29.973	29.968	37.4	47.0	38.7	41.0
Brockville	29.992	29.948			40.8	46.7		
Kingston	30.043	29 996	30.017	30.019	40.7	46.6	41.3	42.9
Toronto	30.018	29.979	29 999	29.999	41.9	48·0	42.2	44.0
Port Dover	30.026	29.982	30.005	30.004	41.9	49.5	43.6	45.0
Port Stanley	30.026	29.988	30.013	30.009	42.5	49·1	42.7	44.7
Woodstock	30.012	29.969	30.002	29.943	41.4	48.8	40.9	43.7
Saugeen	29.970	29.942	29.961	29.958	41.4	45.6	40.3	42.4
Parry Sound	30.004	29.968	29.993	29 988	37.5	45·3	37.4	40·1
Fort Garry	30.028	29.995	30.014	30.012	24:6	39-6	29 ·0	31·1
	R	esultant	Direction	a.	1	Resultant	Velocity	
Sy dney	s 77 W	S 83 W	s 71 W	S 77 W	30	2.6	2.2	2.6
Halifax	N 72 W	N	N 79 W	N 81 W	2.7	3.6	3.0	3·1
Charlottetown	N 71 W	N 40 W	w	N 69 W	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2
Chatham	N 77 W	N 78 W	N 83 W	N 79 W	2.9	2.2	1.3	2·1
Quebec	N	N 5 W	N 6E	N	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9
Montreal	S 76 W	S 80 W	S 81 W	S 79 W	3.9	5.3	4.6	4.6
•			10	•		1.	1	• •

Table I. (Continued)—Means for each month, and for the year of the reduced Barometer, and of the Temperature of the air; and also the Resultant Direction and Velocity of the Wind, from observations made at the same absolute time as follows: Greenwich civil time, 0:43 p.m., 9:43 p.m., and 4:8 a.m. (of next day).

Stations.	F	lesultan t	Direction	n.	F	Lesultant	Velocity	· .
Stations.	1	2	3	Year.	1	2	3	Year.
-	0		Q	Q				 -
Ottawa	N 73 W	N 85 W	S 83 W	N 83 W	2.2	3.2	1.4	2.2
Kingston	S 78 W	S 79 W	N 78 W	S 85 W	1.4	2.6	1.4	1.8
Toronto	N 52 W	N 77 W	N 55 W	N 62 W	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.2
Port Dover	N 73 W	S 71 W	N 80 W	N 88 W	3.3	3.9	3·1	3.3
Port Stanley	N 70 W	S 84 W	N 70 W	N 81 W	3.1	4.4	3·1	3.4
Saugeen	S 81 W	N 78 W	N 77 W	N 83 W	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.6
Parry Sound	S 49 W	S 81 W	S 70 W	S 77 W	0.6	4.5	0.7	1.9
Fort Garry	N 65 W	N 66 W	N 39 W	N 61 W	1.7	2.7	0.9	1.7

TABLE II.—Means for the month at certain additional stations, of the reduced Barometer and of the Temperature of the Air, at 0:43 p.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

BAROMETER.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December,	
Nova Scotia.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	
Port Hastings	29.913	29.971	29.893	 29 •962	29.896	30.031	29.922	29.952	29-951	29.759	29.916	29· 752	
Glace Bay						30·026	29· 9 09	! 29·892	29.914	29.817	29·839	29· 611	
New Brunswick.								-					
Bathurst	29.937	29.895	29.906	29·901	29.922	29.902	29.847	29.915	29.915	29.762	29.954	29.741	
Dalhousie	30.005	29.965	29.966	29·947	29.955	29.933	29.911	29· 9 12	29-933	29.773	29.934	29 ·776	
Ontario.					}								
Cornwall	30.028	30.048	29.987	29.927	29.973	29.898	29.957	30.028	29.939	29.860	29.972	29·95 9	
Granton	30.065	30.089	30.017	29.982	30.012	29.904	29.984	30.064	29-989	29 936	29 97 0	30 ·027	
Stratford	30.070	30.083	30.032	30.001	30.015	29.893	29.975	30.059	29 ·978	29 ·9 32	29 ·969	30 ·030	
Goderich	30.074	30·12 2	30.039	30.020	30.033	29.912	29.993	30.065	30.003	29 943	29-992	30· 038	
Little Current	30.070	30·113	30.043	•	٠	٠	٠			٠		•	
Esquimalt	29.999	29.898	29.831	29 988	36.047	29.995			29 988	29 888	30.093	3 0· 219	
			Т	EMPE	RATU	RE.					<u>-</u>		
Nova Scotia.	e	c	÷	0	ē.	e	s	0	,	0	0	0	
Port Hastings	23.5	19.8	26.8	35.3	38:9	57.0	64.2	65.1	56.1	45.7	37.8	24.9	
Glace Bay	. ,	.		. (62.3	64.6	67.0	54.5	45.6	38.2	25.7	
New Brunswick.	, ,	}	j !	1									
Bathurst	5.7	11.5	21.2	33.6	43.3	61-9	66.6	68.1	53.6	40.5	32.8	11.5	
Dalhousie	8.1	4.7	18.6	32.8	41.8	59.8	62.8	62.1	50.5	37.4	31.2	13.2	
Onta r io.]	İ	1	1		i		- 1		ĺ		
Cornwall	16.9	10.9	23.2	38.7	52.2	70.8	73.1	71.0	54.4	40-2	32.8	8.2	
Granton	28.7	20.8	21.7	36.7	49.8	64.4	67.7	65.2	52.9	38·1	33.9	12.8	
Stratford	28.5	20 4	21.6	35.5	48 6	63.2	65.5	62.4	51.2	37.1	33 5	11 8	
Goderich	27.7	23.5	24.7	37.6	50.7	67.3	69.5	70.8	57.2	43.3	37.1	17.1	
Little Current	18.3	12.2	17.9	.		. }	-	.	. }	.	. !	•	
British Columbia.	i	Ì	!		ĺ			!			1		
Esquimalt	33.8	36.3	37.9	41 7	47 0	53.4		.	50.7	48.2	42.3	40.5	

TABLE III.—Mean Temperatures of the several Months, and the Year, at Stations in the Dominion of Canada, during the year 1876.

Stations in	me	DOL	11111	on o	I Ca	паца	ı, uı	ning	, the	yea	n 10	10.	
Provinces.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Ontario.	0			С	0		0		0		0		0
Parry Sound	20.7	17.5	20.1	36 3	48.1	64.0	66.1	67.6	56.4	41.4	35.4	10.6	40.35
Pembroke	16.3	12.6	21.5	38.2	50.7	68.3	70.8	71.1	57.0	41.6	34.7	10.3	41.09
Little Current	20.0	14.5	21.5	37.7	48.5	61.8	67.5	67.9	57.0	41.3	33.4	9.9	39.83
Fitzroy Harbour	15 7	12.5	20.9	36 1	51.7	67.9	69.9	69.7	55.4	40.9	33.4	8.0	40.17
Ottawa	16.3	12.2	23 0	 37·5	5 2 ·4	70:1	72.3	72.2	62.7	43.8	34.3	8.7	42.13
·Cornwall	18.9	14.9	24 8	39.8	52.9	70.8	72.4	71.8	56.0	43.1	35.2	12.3	42.74
Gravenhurst	21.9	16.8	20.4	35.4	49.8	66-1	68 1	68.0	55.3	40.5	34 9	11.2	40 70
Seely	18.6	13.4	18.4	33.8	48.0	64.4	64.9	65.2	52.5	37.6	31.6	7.3	37.97
Beatrice		1	19.4	34.3	48.2	63.0	64.5	65.1	52.0	38.1	32.4	8.4	
Stayner	24.6	21.4	21.7	37.8	50.2	65.8	67.7	67 9	54.0	42.0	35.8	15.0	41.99
Barrie	25.4	20.9	24.4	37.4	49.7	66.3	68.8	70.2	57.2	42.6	36.8	16.9	43.05
Peterborough	23.3	18.5	22.8	40.1	53.5	70.7	72.3	73.4	58.7	44.0	35.4	13.5	43.85
Kingston	25.6	20.4	26.3	39.5	51.0	66.3	69.2	70 9	58.4	45.1	39.2	14.2	43.85
Norwood	23.2	17.4	22.2	36.7	51.8	65.1	68.7	68.0	55 0	40.2			
Belleville	25.1	20.1	25·1	40.1	51.6	69.5	72-3	70.2	60.9	43.6	37.7	15.0	44 25
Brockville	23.2	14 [.] 6	24.1	38.6	51.3	67.8	70.0	70 0	57.5	43.5	36.1	11.1	42.32
N. Gwillimbury	27 5	21.5	26.2	40.1	53 6	68.5	72.3	72.2	59.4	43.6	37.7	18.0	45.05
Point Clark	28.9	24.0	25.1	3 5 4	47.1	62.9	64.0	66.8	56.0	44.6	37.7	20.0	42.71
Kincardine	30.3	25.2	27.5	38.7	51.6	66.6	67:4	68.7	56.9	44.9	38.4	19.0	44.60
Goderich	28.5	24 ·4	26·6	40.2	50.7	67.9	69.5	71.5	58.7	45.5	37.1	20.1	45·0 6
Saugeen	28.6	23.0	24.2	37.1	48.8	62.7	64.7	66.8	56·1	44.0	37.4	17.6	42.57
Brampton	28.5	23.0	25.3	37.3	52.7	69.3	70-8	72.2	56·1	42.6	35.8	15.6	44 13
Newmarket	25 ·3	20.6	23.4	35.8	50.9	63.9	.68·1	68.4	55·9	41.1	34·9	11.8	41.67
Toronto	29.0	23.8	26 ·0	38.2	51.5	65.5	68.8	70.2	57 ·5	42.8	37.3	17.2	43 98
Stratford	25.9	22.2	23.9	39·1	51.4	66.3	68.3	68.0	54.7	4 0·8	34.9	15.2	42.56
Granton	27.8	22.9	24.9	38.4	52.9	66.7	68-6	67:4	55· 4	41.4	35.6	15.4	43.12
Hamilton	29-9	26.5	28 ·5	42 ·1	53·1	70:1	72.7	74.1	60.4	45·2	39·2	20.5	46-86
Woodstock	27.9	23.1	28-2	38.8	53.0	67:0	68·7	67·3	55· 5	41.6	35.7	15.3	43.51
Brantford	29·8	25.2	26.9	40.0	54.1	68•4	72.4	71.0	55.7	44.7	37.8	18.5	45.40
Port Dover	31.3	25.6	27·1	4 0·4	52.8	66.9	70.7	70.8	57·9	43.5	38·1	17.7	45.23

TABLE III.—Mean temperatures, of the several Months, and the Year, &c... for 1876.—Continued.

Provinces.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Ontario.—Continued		c		0	0	0	· ·	0		0			
Aylmer	30·1	23.1	23.0	38.4	52.6	67.3	66.8	65.1	54.6	40.5	35.7	16.2	42.78
Ingersoll	28.7	24.1	25.7	39.2	53.1	65.1	69.4	67.9	55.8	42.1	36.3	16.4	43.67
Simcoe	29.7	24.8	27.7	42.5	55.4	70.6	72.6	71.8	58.2	45.6	39.1	19.8	46.48
Welland	28.9	25.0	27.9	39.8	55.4	70.8	70.2	71.0	57.2	42.2	36.6	17.2	45.18
Windsor	31.0	27.4	29.2	46.1	57.2	70.8	74.4	75.1	59.5	46.4	38.3	18.9	47.69
Port Stanley	30.3	25.1	25.6	41.1	52.9	67.2	70.3	70-0	59.6	44.0	38.6	18.1	45.23
Quebec.													
Montreal	17.7	14.2	24 6	38.4	50.8	67.5	70.8	70.1	56.0	42.6	34.1	12.7	41.62
Quebec Observatory	13.1	13.3	25.3	 34·9	47.8	65.3	68.5	66.6	53.8	40.2	32.2	10.5	39.29
Quebec Citadel	12.2	10.6	22.1	34.4	46.3	64.4	68.3	66.6	53.3	39.0	31.9	9.2	38·19*
Huntingdon		14.8	24.3	37.1	51.8	67.8	69.8	68.7	54.8	41.5	33.6	10.4	41.11
Cranbourne	12.2	9.5	20.9	33.4	45.8	62.4	63.2	62.1	49.8	33.6	29.4	8.6	35.91
Chicoutimi						62·1	66.7	65.2	5 2· 5	38.2	30.1	7.1	
Nova Scotia.													
Digby	22.9	23.2	29.9	37.7	46.8	60.6	67.0	62.6	56.6	46.6	40.1	24.8	43.23
Wolfville	22·1	22.8			.								
Halifax	21.7	22.8	28.9	36.3	45.4	60.5	65.7	64.2	54·1	45.5	38.7	23.0	42.07
Sydney	17:8	18.8	26.9	34.4	43.1	61.0	62.7	64.6	52.4	44.8	38.3	25.6	40.87
Truro	18.9	21-2	27:3		45.2	62.3	64.2	62.4	51.6	44.4	37.8	19.5	
Baddeck	15.9	17.2	26·1	33.5	42.0	59.5	66.8	65.2	51.6	41.6	37.5	18.6	39.63
Port Hastings	22.8	20 ·2	27.4	34.5	39.3	57:3	63.9	64.6	55.4	46.3	36.1	25.6	41.12
New Brunswick.													
St. John	18•6	20.0	27.0	36.8	44.6	55·6	61.8	60.0	54·2	44·5	36.6	18·4	39.84
Bass River	1				45 6		1	64.7					•
Fredericton	12.8						İ	65·1		41.8	34.6	12.9	39.53
Bathurst	8.7	12.5	22.5	33.3	42.0	61:2	66·1	65·1	52.8	40.7	33.5	15.2	37-80
Dalhousie	6.4	5.8	19.7	33.3	42.8	62·2	64 ·0	64.0	50-9	36.0	30.5	11 2	35.57
Chatham	11:1	15.0	23.7	35-2		60·3	66.2	67-2	53.7	41.9	33.6	13.6	39.03
					14							•	

TABLE III.—Mean Temperatures of the several Months, and the Year, &c., for 1876.—Continued.

Provinces.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
P. E. Island.	0	l	0	0		·	•	,	0	٥	•		0
Charlottetown	15.6	1	26.4		44.5	61.1	65.2	65.7	55.1	45.5	36.8		40.81
Georgetown	16.5	18.3	26.3	34.4	43.9	61.1	63.8	64.9	53.2	'	38.1	.	1.
Newfoundland.													
St. Johns	18.7	19.7	26.9	35.3	42.1	58.7	61.5	63.7	49.7	43.4	35.5	27.2	40.20
Harbor Grace						59.3	.	62.0	50.0	44.1			j .
Channel	17.0	18.9	27.8	33.8	42.1	52.2	60.6		•	43.5	36.2	27.3	•
Bay St. George	19.7	22.1	31.8	38.0	45.7	59 4	62.2	63.7	53.8	46.9	41.6	32 2	43.08
Heart's Content	.	•	· [•						45.0	37.0	27.6	
Manitoba.								<u> </u>			1		
Fort Garry	-4.3	-6.4	8.7	35.9	52.8	60.0	66.6	63.8	52·6	37.2	14.8	_5.7	31.32
Winnipeg	- 1	- 1	7.8	35.4	52·1	59.2	65·8	63.3	51.8	36 ·6	14.3	l	30.68
British Columbia.													
Spence's Bridge	14.5	30.0	32.8	48.6	57.8	65.0	69.2	63.9	59.8	52.2	34.8	28.9	46.46
Esquimalt	35.4	40.8	40.0	46.6	51.1	56.5	58.4	56.3	53.8	50.1	43.5	41.2	47.81
N. W. Territory.													
Ĭ,	_16.4	-20.2	-11.7	21.0	38.3	49·1	56.6	55.6	45.8	26.6	1.4	19.9	19:49-
Swan River Bar-	-10.5	-13.8	2.6		50.0	58.6				200		_12 2	
Fort Walsh	.]	-13 6	.	30.5	50.0	57.0	60.2	58.8	49.0	41.2			•
Fort Calgary	.	1.6	10.0	26.7	51.8	61.0	59.6	53.5	47.2	36.1	15.0	21.2	
Fort Macleod	6.8	10.8	13.6	- 1	53.3	60.6	63.3	57.0	50.3	40.9	21.0		36·8 2 :
Fort Rae	-21.6	-28·3					63.3		30.2	40.9	J U	44.4	ou∙o <i>z</i> :
Kalmar, Keewatin	-21 6 -	-28 3 -	-25'0	11.2	39.0	52.0							
Battleford					. !			i		i		-6.8	•
			-	-	_	٦	.	-				6.3	

TABLE IV.—Highest Temperature in each Month at several Stations in the Dominion of Canada, during the Year 1876.

				_==	==							
Provinces.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Ontario.	0			·	0							
Parry Sound	49.7	44.5	52.3	60.3	86.0	90.7	88.7	89.0	73.8	68.8	57.8	41.2
Pembroke	51.6	49.1	56.1	68.5	80.9	98.8	99.0	96.2	86.3	72.2	54.5	40.1
Little Current	49.6	41.5	49.6	54.4	76.6	85.6	88.6	85.6	69 6	60.6	61 6	37.0
Fitzroy Harbor	51.0	46.0	49.5	64.8	84.0	95.0	97.0	94.6	73.8	61.8	48.7	39.9
Ottawa	52.1	41.7	55.1	65.7	85.3	90.2	95.9	98.5	85.7	66.7	47.7	38.7
Cornwall	59.3	43.3	60.0	56.3	80.3	90.3	92.3	96.7	83.0	61.7	56.0	45.7
Gravenhurst	48 ·0	42.0	47.0	60.0	83.0	90.0	90.0	92.0	74.0	68 0	58.0	36.0
Seely	47.9	43.4	53 ·3	58·1	89.7	95.5	90.8	101.0	95.0	75.8	57.7	35.0
Beatrice			46.0	57.5	82.5	86.0	87.0	88.0	72.5	67.0	55.5	33.0
Barrie	46.6	44.6	55.9	53.6	79 0	81.7	90.1	86.8	76.4	68.0	58.6	35.7
Peterborough	48.1	43.8	50.1	63.0	88.5	93.1	93.3	97:3	85.0	58.7	60.2	39.8
Kingston	52·4	48.9	51.8	60.4	76.1	86 6	86.4	89.6	79.3	64.0	63.8	42.4
Norwood	54.9	49.2	49.9	59.1	81.4	89.7	91.5	90.7	80.7	67.7	57.4	51.1
Belleville	56.0	43.3	49.0	59.3	78.9	84.7	92.0	90.0	79.4	64.7	60.0	44.3
Brockville	57.8	42.8	57.8	63.1	78.6	87.6	92.6	93.1	85.1	70.6	57.6	42.6
North Gwillimbury	48.0	44.0	54.5	62.0	82.0	86.5	90.5	92.0	76.0	71.5	64.0	42.5
Point Clark	49.0	49.0	5 5·0	55.0	74.0	79.0	84.0	84.0	72.0	66.0	54.0	36.0
Kincardine	58.6	63.6	55.4	68.6	91.8	94.1	95.8	90.3	76.8	68.2	62.4	37-9
Goderich	58.9	52.9	57.2	65·3	84.9	86.2	89.4	87.4	75.2	67:3	62·1	38.7
Saugeen	65.0	56.0	64 ·0	63.0	85.0	85.0	89.0	85.0	79.0	69 0	61.0	42.0
Brampton	47.0	42.0	6 0.0	57.0	83.0	87.0	93.0	92.0	75.0	69.0	67 0	38.0
Newmarket	50.1	47.0	54.7	6 0·0	83.7	87.6	96.0	91.4	78.7	68·1	65.0	38.2
Toronto	57.5	44.1	50.5	57.2	84.9	87.2	92.9	88.88	77.8	64.6	58.8	40.1
Stratford	57-5	45.8	50.0	60.2	82.7	88.7	91.7	90.5	80.5	67:8	64.5	38.3
Granton	60.0	46.0	55.9	62.8	82.8	90.8	92.5	91.0	78.4	68.3	66.2	37.0
Hamilton	59.8	56.1	1	- 1					8 3·0			43· 3
Woodstock	60.4	51.7	56.4	62.9	83.4	90.4	92.2	89.4	18·8	69.4	65.6	40.0
Brantford	60.4	44.0	42.8	65.3	87.8	97.8	96 1	90.1	82 0	73.0	65.4	40.2
Port Dover	53.8	45.9		59·8 16	85.0	88.9	92 9	91.9	77.8	68.7	55.8	39.9

TABLE IV.—Highest Temperature in each Month at several Stations in the Dominion of Canada, during the Year 1876.

	,	1	1	,								
Provinces.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Ontario.—Continued.	۰	0	۰		0						۰	0
Aylmer	48.0	52.0	53.8	64.8	83.8	89.8	92.5	87.1	79.3	70.3	65.8	40.5
Ingersoll	61.5	52.5	57.5	65.5	87.5	91.5	94.0	90.5	77.5	69.5	65.5	41.0
Simcoe	1	52.8	66.8	67.8	86.9	94.4	98.5	90.9	79.9	71.8	65.8	44.2
Welland	50.0	50.0	57.0	65.0	86.0	90.0	93.0	92.0	80.0	79.0	6 8 0	41.0
Windsor	66.9	56.2	64.7	72.5	88.1	90.4	93.5	93.4	80.0	76.8	76.8	41.7
Port Stanley	51.4	48.5	51.2	62.0	77:4	90.0	93.8	88.6	78.2	66.0	59.0	41.6
Stayner	52.7	48.7	59.7	64.7	88.7	92.7	93.7	91.7	74.8	70.8	62.7	39.7
Quebec.		Į								1		!
Montreal	54.0	41.2	52.0	55.2	80.5	85.0	87.6	92.2	81.7	67.8	54.0	38.0
Quebec (Observatory)	45.0	43.0	47.0	58.0	75.0	87.0	87.0	96.0	68.0	65.0	51.0	41.0
Quebec (Citadel)	42.5	35.0	40.0	47.0	76.0	87.5	88.0	96.0	68.0	61.5	49.0	36.5
Huntingdon	58.0	43.0	59.0	60 0	81.0	91.0	92.0	96 0	83.0	65.0	55.0	36.0
Cranbourne	47.0	34 0	41 0	57.0	79.0	88.0	84.5	90.0	73.0	63.0	47.0	32-0
Chicoutimi		•		.		87.0	94.0	94.0	75.0	57.0	50.4	32.7
Father Point				.		•		79.8	68.9	60.4	48.8	33.4
Nova Scotia.												
Digby	46.0	44.0	52.0	61.0	70.0	81.0	81.0	83.0	69.0	66.0	63.0	40.0
Wolfville	49.3	45.2	•					•				
Halifax	48.6	48.0	51.0	56.6	70.0	84.8	86.7	90.2	72.2	70.0	62.8	43.0
Sydney	46.0	44.5	48.3	52.9	78.5	82.8	82.2	90.0	69 ·0	66.7	60.2	41 0
Truro	46.1	49 ·9	49.2	.	78.0	83.0	85.2	88.0	73.6	66 ·0	63.3	41.2
Baddeck	46.0	45.0	45.0	52.0	76.0	83.0	86.0	92.0	69.0	67.0	63 ·0	43.0
Port Hastings	50.3	42.8	45.4	43.7	65.7	82.1	80.5	88.2	69.9	70.8	61.8	44 9
New Brunswick.				1			i	ĺ				
St. John	48.1	44.0	43.0	53-0	64.0	79.0	83.0	76.0	70.0	6 0·0	58.0	44.0
Bass River	45 3	43.0	45.5	55.2	80.2		.	95.2		•		•
Fredericton	48.0	42.1	47.1	54.3	84.2	86.2	89.3	93.3	71-1	65.4	55.3	37.0
Bathurst	39.0	42 0	45.0	50.0	74.0	87.0	90.0	98.0	69.0	64.0	48.0	38 0
Dalhousie	39.1	32.5	44.0	49.0	62.0	85.0	81.5	92.0	71.0	55.0	44.5	46.0
Chatham	40.5	51 3		53.3	83.3	88 3	90.3	97-9	76.3	66.5	52.3	36.3

TABLE IV.—Highest Temperature in each Month at several Stations in the Dominion of Canada, during the Year 1876.—Continued:

Dominion of C	Jana	ua, u	Lulin	gın	.e 16	ar 1	010		norm	ueu		
Provinces.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Prince Eaward Island.	٠											
Charlottetown	41.4	43.1	43.0	50.0	71.7	81.0	81:0	. 88-0	67.4	! ∫ 60·0	57.0	37.4
Georgetown	47.0			54.0		83.0	85.0	90.0	69.0		63.0	
${\it New found land}.$												
St. John	47.5	39 0	44.0	53·0	73.0	83.0	80.5	92.5	71.0	68.0	59.0	44.0
Harbor Grace						82.0		85.0	65.0	58.0		١.
Channel	38.0	40·0	48.0	47.0	54.0	68.0	74.0	! •		60.0	48 0	38:0
Bay St. George	48.0	45.0	50.0	52.0	66 ·0	75.0	81.0	81.0	65.0	60.0	65.0	 46·0
Heart's Content							٠			61.0	55.0	42.0
Manitoba.												
Fort Garry	36.0	32.0	38.0	74.6	90.0	92.0	94.5	95.0	75.5	68.0	63.6	38.5
Winnipeg	33.0	31.0	37.0	76.8	88.8	92.8	93·4	97:8	74.8	67:8	63 8	36-0
British Columbia.												
Spence's Bridge	40.0	58 0	58.0	71.0	90.0	100.0	96.0	89.0	88.0	81.0	61.0	51.0
Esquimalt	5 1·5	53.0	54 9	5 9·9	69.9	83.9	73-9	70-9	76-9	61.9	56.0	53.0
North-West Ierritories.												
York Factory	22.0	17.0	24.0	54.0	78:0	79.0	99.0	86 0	74.0	42 ·0	35.0	24.0
Swan River Barracks	34 0	24.0	39 0	68.0	51.0	92.0					50.0	38.0
Fort Walsh				•	•	89.0	88.0	92.0	76.0	76.0	•	•
Fort Calgary		40.0	44.0	62.0	82.0	93.0	89.0	84.0	72.0	76.0	65.0	56.0
Fort Macleod	46 0	56.0	6 0·0	70.0	88.0	101.0	96.0	86.0	79.0	7 8·0	62.0	58.0
Fort Rae	5.0	13.0	13.0	47.0	75.0	75.0		•				
Kalmar, Keewatin	.			.	•					•		35.0
Battleford		.	:	.		•					52.0	45 0

Table V.—Lowest Temperature in each Month at several Stations in the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1876.

Provinces.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
		İ	İ				Ì				j	İ
Ontario.	•	0	, 0	°	0	°	0	0	٥	0	0	°
Parry Sound	-12.2	-22.9	-19.2	5.7	25.3	40.2	42.2	43.2	37.1	18.5	-5.0	-30.₹
Pembroke	-14.7	—32·7	<u>—12·5</u>	8.8	27 2	48.3	45.2	41.8	34.7	21.3	1.8	-33.3
Little Current	—4·3	-21.8	-11.3	16.0	30.7	43.7	44.3	42.7	36.8	22.6	-4.7	21-4
Fitzroy Harbour	—18·4	33.0	-12.0	10.0	27.4	44 5	39.2	35.7	30.2	16.8	3.4	—31 -5
Ottawa	-10.9	-25.9	-6.4	15.0	27.8	46.3	44.4	49.6	33.7	22.0	3 5	30· 0
Cornwall	—2·7	-18.0	2.7	16.0	29.0	46.0	44.0	42.0	36.7	19-1	6.6	—20- 1
Gravenhurst	-11.8	24.2	-18.0	1.0	26.0	40.0	39.0	42.0	34.0	20.0	0.0	—26·7
Seely	-10.7	—27·6	-18.2	4.9	23.0	38.1	33.1	33.6	30· 0	16.0	—4 ·5	-31 -6
Beatrice		· .	—18·5	10.8	29.3	45.7	48.0	46.0	35.0	21.0	—3 ·2	—28·5
Barrie	-2.9	-10.2	-4.9	9.5	25.9	44.0	44.5	45·3	38.0	22.9	3 3	8.1
Stayner	1.0	11.0	-9.0	11.1	24.0	38.4	44.4	41.4	32.5	21.5	0.5	9.4
Peterborough	-9.3	—13· 7	5.4	18.0	22.3	44.3	43.3	44.2	34.6	21.1	3.0	18· 5
Kingston	4.4	-18.2	—2 ·7	13.2	27.3	48.2	45.8	48.4	39.8	22.6	5.8	-17:2
Norwood	-8.3	-18.2	12·1	4.6	28 ·0	41.0	38.1	34.8	29.4	19.9	٠ '	—16· 7
Belleville	—3 ·5	—12·5	—1·2	24·1	29·4	44.4	47.7	44.2	40.5	24.3	7.4	16· 5
Brockville	6.8	-22·2	6 ·7	14.7	27.5	46 1	45·1	41.1	36.1	20.8	6.4	18· 9
North Gwillimbury	0.5	—10·0	-4.0	15.5	28.5	49.5	56.0	53.0	40.0	26.0	12.0	—8·0
Point Clark	15.0	5.0	— 1·0	18.0	31.0	52 ·0	50.0	48.0	44.0	31.0	15.0	-1.0
Kincardine	12.3	4.2	6.2	16.0	28.0	42.5	41.4	40.9	39.9	25.5	11.5	0.0
Goderich	13·6	2.8	5.7	17.0	29.6	43·1	46.6	44.8	42.9	27.1	11.2	1.6
Saugeen	5·1	-5.1	8 ·1	10.3	24.6	36.1	38.3	39.1	32.8	25.1	7.6	-4.1
Brampton	7.0	— 6·0	1.0	12.0	33.0	51 0	54.0	52.0	41.0	24.0	5.0	-12:0
Newmarket	_2 ·0	-17:0	-8 ·1	-1.0	25.2	42.0	37.2	34.0	32.0	15.4	2.0	20:0
Toronto.	5.1	—3·9	_2 ·9	17.0	30.4	44.2	46.2	45.0	38.5	23.0	5.4	—9·5
Stratford	6 ·0	9.2	8.7	15.7	27.3	37.8	39.5	33.8	32.0	19-1	6 5	16:0
Granton	9.8	-1.6	-2.0	20.0	26.0	40.0	l	32.5	1	21.6	10.0	6 ⋅ 6
Hamilton	1.6	0.6	1.9	24.0	32·1	43.2	1	- 1	40.6		8.8	-2 5
Woodstock	6.0	-13.5	-4 ·0	16.0	26.0	43.0	43.0	İ	}	19.0	- 1	10 ·6
Brantford	10.0	_5.0	-10	1	29.0	- 1	52.0		- 1	1	13.3	6· &

TABLE V.—Lowest Temperature in each Month at several Stations in the Dominion of Canada, during the year 1876.—Continued.

				·	<i>-</i>							
Provinces.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
0	0		0									<u> </u>
Ontario.—Con.	1				00.0	°	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Dover	15.0	-1·4 -10·8	4·6 0·7	16.0	29.0	45.0	47·7 37·2	45.0	41 0	28.0	10 8	—4·4
-	i							37.2	33.8	20.2	12.0	-7.4
Ingersoll	8.8	—6·3	-0.5	17.2	28.4	41.5	43.6	40.5	35.0	24.3	11.0	5.3
Simcoe	10.5	-10.0	0.0	12.5	23.0	40.9	37.4	40.4	39.9		12.8	7.0
Welland	9.0	−7·0	-1.0	12.0	27.0	41.0	45 0	41.0		19.0	10.0	—5·0
Windsor	3.0	2.0	6.8	20.4	25.8	47.2	50.1	45.4	38.1		16.0	—14·5·
Port Stanley	7.9	—8·5	1.7	20.0	29.0	42.7	48.2	43.2	40.2	23.0	13 ·6	-4 ·3
Quebec.												
Montreal	6.5	—15·4	-3.6	17.0	30.8	48.0	49·9	48.4	40.5	24.7	7.7	_21·8·
Quebec Observat'y.	15.0	—20·0	5 ·0	16.0	22.0	41.0	44.0	40.0	34.0	25 0		23·0
Quebec Citadel	-12·0	-22.0	2 ·8	18.0	30.0	430	47.0	40.0	37.5	24.5	8.5	22.5
Huntingdon	8·o	180	5 ·0	14.0	29.0	45.0	15.0	43 ·0	37.0	18 0	4.0	24.0
Cranbourne	-13.0	-24.0	8 ·0	9.0	27.0	38.0	39.0	37.0	35.0	19.0	4.0	-27:0
Chicoutimi	•			•		44.0	49.0	41.0	39.0	25.0	5.5	22.0
Father Point	•							40.8	35·5	24.1	14.1	-10.0
Nova Scotia.		10.0		22.2								
D igby	4.0		7.0	26.0	34.0	47.0	55.0	5 0·0	42.0	2 8·0	24.0	-3.0
Wolfville	2.5		•	•		•	•			•	•	•
Halifax		-16.9	5·1	19.6	25.1	36.2	49.2	46.4	1	27.0	18.1	-10
Sydney	•	—13·0	6.9	17.2	27.4	35.4	41 5	44.0	30.6	26.3	21.0	-2.0
Truro	—13· 5	—14·5	9.0	•	26.0	38.3	46·1	40.2	30.2	22.5	14.0	11.5
Baddeck	6.0	-11.0	-4 ·0	13.0	24.0	33.0	41.0	38 0	31.0	29.0	20.0	5.0
Port Hastings	2.8	-9.0	5·1	24.4	32.8	38-4	48.5	45.9	42.1	35.3	21.8	0-0
New Brunswick.										ı	·	
St. John	6.0	19.0	0.0	20.0	30.0	41.0	52.0	44.0	39∙0	26.0	15.0	15.0
Bass River	-14.9	—18·5	2.5	16-2	27.5							•
Fredericton	— 23·6	-21.0	0.5			37.0	43.9	41.3	31.5	21.1	14.4	18-6
				2	U							

Table V.—Lowest Temperature in each Month at several Stations in the Dominion of Canada, during the Year 1876.—Continued.

Provinces.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
N. Brunswick—Con		0	0	c	0	0	0	0	0	c	0	0
Bathurst	-18 0	-22.0	- 9.0	4.0	23.0	36.0	47.0	42.0	29.0	24.0	16.0	-15·0·
Dalhousie	12.0	-19.0	0.5	9.0	31.5	39.5	53.0	48.5	31.5	21.5	13.5	-15.5
Chatham	-21.7	-17.5	- 3.9	7.2	26.7	36.1	49.1	43.1	32.0	24.9	16-1	-16.7
P. E. Island. Charlottetown Georgetown	i	16·5 15·0	3.0	18.8	29·9 29·0	38.5	50 0 47·0	46·0 43·0	40.4	2 9·4	17:9	—12·9 [,]
Newfoundland. St. Johns			1.0	190	23.0	36.0	38 0	39.0	37.0	25.0	21.0	14.0
Harbour Grace	ſ					40.0		45.5	37.5	30.0		
Channel	l	 —12·0	11.0	24.0	31.0	41.0	50· 0			32.0	26.0	10.0
Bay St. George	— 1·0	— 5·0	1.0	22.0	32.0	34.0	48.0	48.0	 40·0	33.0	30.0	22.0
Heart's Content										28.0	24.0	10.0
Manitoba. Fort Garry Winnipeg	l		-22·5 -22·3	3·2 3·7	27·0 28·5	30.0	39·0 39·4	31·5 36·0	25·0 26·3	15·0 14·5	-32·3 -32·7	—38·3 —36·5
British Columbia.												
Spence's Bridge	—10 ·0	4.0	6.0	29.0	36.0	45.0	47.0	45.0	43 ·0	32.0	10.0	19.0
Esquimalt	18.5	29·1	22.1	33·1	38·1	42.1	47.9	41.6	43.9	38·1	30.1	29.1
N. W. Territory. York Factory	4 8·0	—53· 0	46 ·0	—16·5	15.5	27 ·0	39.5	29 ·0	28 ·0	8.0	—25 ·5	38·0·
Swan River Bar- racks	-47.0	—44 ·0	-36.0	0.2	17.0	20.0			. 1		—33 ∙0	-36.0
Fort Walsh	•				•	28.0	38.0	29.0	19 ·0	16.0		•
Fort Calgary		—20 ·0	—19·0	14.0	28.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	24.0	15.0	— 19·0	— 7·0·
Fort Macleod		28 ·0	—26 ·0	14.0	28.0	34.0	38.0	28.0	26 ·0	18.0	18:0	—23 ·0·
Fort Rae	—53 ·0	— 55·0	-47·0	—15 ·0	4.0	35.0				•	-	
Kalmar, Keewatin			-	.			.				•	-37.7
Battleford			•	.		.				•	—26·0	-40.0

TABLE VI.—Mean Temperature in each Quarter and for Year, with the Highest and Lowest Temperatures in the Year 1876, and the dates of their occurrence.

then occurren				_		1			
						High	est Temperature.	Lowes	t Temperature.
	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Temp' ture.	Time of Occurrence.	Temp' ture.	Time of Occurrence.
_									
Ontario.	0	0	0	0	0	0		0004	
Parry Sound		49.5	65.4	29.1	40.35	1	11th June	í	İ
Pembroke		52.4	66.3	28.9	41.09	99.0	9th July	l	17th December.
Little Current	18.7	48.3	64.1	28.2	39.83	88.6	9th July		2nd February.
Fitzroy Harbour		51.9	65.0	27.4	40.17	97.0	9th July		4th February.
Ottawa	17.2	53.3	69·1	28.9		98.5	13th August		
Cornwall	19.5	54.5	66.7	30.2	42.74	96.7	11th August	-20.1	17th December.
Gravenhurst	19.7	5 0· 4	63 8	28.9	40.70	92.0	14th August	-26.7	17th December.
Seely	16.8	48.7	60.9	25.5	37.97	101.0	5th August	-31.6	17th December.
Beatrice	٠	48.5	60-5	26.3	•	88-0	13th August	2 8·5	10th December.
Barrie	23.6	51·1	65 [.] 4	32.1	43 ·05	90-1	19th July	-10.2	3rd February.
Peterborough	21.5	54.8	68·1	31.0	43.85	97.3	12th August	—18·5	20th December.
Kingston	24·1	52.3	66.2	32.8	43 85	89-6	llth August	-18.2	5th February.
Norwood	20.9	51 2	63 ·9	•	•	91.5	9th July	—18·2	5th February.
Belleville	23.4	53.7	67.8	32.1	44.25	92.0	10th July	-16.5	1st December.
Brockville	20.6	52.6	65.8	30.2	42.32	93·1	ll'h August	-22·2	5th February.
North Gwillimbury	25·1	54.1	68 ·0	33.1	45 05	92.0	10th August	10.0	2nd February.
Point Clark	26.0	48·5	62.3	34.1	42·71	84.0	10th August	1.0	{ 16th Dec. } 18th March.
Kincardine	27.7	52.3	64.3	34.1	44· 6 0	95.8	9th July	0.0	16th December.
Goderich	26.5	52.9	66.6	34.2	45 06	89.4	9th July	— 5·7	18 March
Saugeen	25 3	49.5	62.5	33.0	42.57	89 0	9th Jaly	—8 ·1	19th March
Brampton	25.6	53· 2	66.4	31.3	44.13	93.0	9th J ul y	—12 ·0	10th December.
Newmarket	23.1	50.2	64.1	29.3	41.67	96.0	10th July	l	
Toronto	26.3	51.7	65.5	32·4	43.98	92-9	 8th J ul y		l .
Stratford	24.0	52.3	63.7	30.3	42 56	91.7			
Granton		52.7	63.8	30.8	43.12	۱ ۱	9th July		
Hamilton	1	55.1	69-1	35.0	46.86	ì	10th July	l	
Woodstock							9th July	i	l
11 00db00da	20-1	. 52 0	. 55 5	.,,	22	; 52 5	, vu vuj	100	, our residency

TABLE VI. -Mean Temperature in each Quarter, and for the Year, &c.—
Continued.

Continued.													
						High	nest Temperature.	Lowes	st Temperature.				
	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Temp' ture.	Time of Occurrence.	Temp' ture.	Time of Occurrence.				
				İ									
Ontario.—Continued.	٥	٥	•	۰	٥	0			1				
Brantford	27.3	54.2	66.4	33.7	45.40	1	12th July	1					
Port Dover	28.0	53.4	66.5	33.1	45.23		19th July	Į	1				
Aylmer	25.4	52.8	62.2	30.8	42.78	ſ	9th July	l					
Ingersoll	26.2	52.5	64.4	31.6	43.67	1	8th July	1					
Simcoe	27.4	56.2	67.5	34.8	46.23	i	9th J ul7	ļ	-				
Welland	27.3	55.3	66-1	32.0	45.18	ļ	9th July	ł	· -				
Windsor	29.2	58.0	69.0	34.2	47 69	93.5	12th July	14·5	16th December.				
Port Stanley	27.0	53.7	66·6	33.6	45.23	93 ·8	15th July	8·5	5th February.				
Stayner	22.6	51.3	63 2	30.9	41.99	93.7	10th July	—11·0	5th February.				
Quebec.													
Montreal	18.8	52.2	65.6	29 8	41.62	92.2	6th August	—21·8	17th December.				
Quebec (Observatory)	17.2	49.3	63.0	27.6	39.29	96.0	12th August	—23 ·0	17th December.				
Quebec (Citadel)	15.0	48.4	62.7	26.7	38·19	96.0	13th August	22.5	17th December.				
Huntingdon	19.3	52.2	64.4	28.5	41·11	96.0	6th August	-24.0	17th December.				
Cranbourne	14.2		58.4	23.9	35.91		13th August		ŀ				
Chicoutimi		.	61.5	25.5	•	94.0	{ 10th July } { 11th August }		17th December.				
Nova Scotia.													
Digby	25.3	48.4	62·1	37.2	43.23	83.0	10th August	10.0	24th February.				
Halifax	24.5	47.4	60.7	35.7	42-07		7th August		_				
Sydney	21-2	46.2	59.9	36.2	40-87		11th August						
Truro	22.5		59-4	33 9		1	7th August	1					
Baddeck.	19.7	45.0	61.2		39-63		llth August		-				
David To		43.7			41.12		8th August						
New Brunswick.		ĺ		ĺ				į	i 1				
St. John	21-9	45.7	58.7	33-2	39-84	83.0	16th July	—19·0	21st February				
Rass River					.		11th August	- 1					

TABLE VI.—Mean Temperature in each Quarter, and for the Year, &c.—
Continued.

						High	est Temperature.	Lowe	st Temperature.				
	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Temp'ture.	Time of Occurrence.	Temp'ture.	Time of Occurrence.				
New Brunswick.—Con.									·				
Fredericton	17.7	49.0	61.7	29.8	39.53	02.2	 	00.0	1744h Wahamaan				
	14.6	45.5	61.3	29 8	37.80	1			Ī				
Bathurst Dalhousie	10.6	46.1	59.6	25.9	35.57	1	10th August		i				
							12th August		-				
Chatham	16.6	47.4	62.4	29.7	39.03	97.9	10th August	121.7	14th January.				
Prince Edward Island.													
Charlottetown	20.2	46.9	62.0	34.2	40.81	88.0	11th August		6th February.				
George Town	20.4	46.5	60.6	•		90.0	lith August	15.0	6th February.				
Newfoundland.							_						
St. John	21.8	45.4	58.3	35·4	40.20	92.5	14th August	- _{12·0}	6th February.				
Harbor Grace		-			•	85.0	August	• ;	*****				
Channel	21.2	42.7		35.7		74 0	17th July	_{12 0}	5th February.				
Bay St. George	24.5	47.7	59.9	40.2	43 08	81.0	{ 20th July, 13t August. }	- _{5·0}	5th February.				
Hearts Content				36.5				•					
Manitoba.									i				
Fort Garry	-0.7	49.6	61.0	15.4	31.32	95.0	8th August	_{43·0}	4th February.				
Winnipeg	- _{1.9}	48.9	60.3	15.4	30.68	97.8	8th August	-44.1	4th February.				
British Columbia.													
Spence's Bridge	25.8	57.1	64·3	38.6	46.46	100.0	18th June	- _{10·0}	i 21st January.				
Esquimalt	38.7	51.4	56·2	44 9	47.81	i	17th June		25th January.				
North West Territory.													
York Factory	16.1	36·1	52.7	5.3	19-49	99-0	31st July	- _{53:0}	4th February				
Swan River Barrcks	- _{7·2}	46.5				. 1		1	31st January.				
Fort Walsh.	.	£0.5	56.0	.!	. !	92.0	7th August	. .	OTDA AUTRUPA.				
Fort Calgary		49.8	53.4	24.1	.	- 1	19th June						
Fort Macleod	10.4	51.2	57.9	28.8	- 1	i	19th June		23rd January.				
i.	_ i		51.9	40.0	30 82	101 0	15th June	30.0	4oru Junusij.				
Fort Rae	24.5	34 1		!	.	- 1		·					

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TABLE VII.—January, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.

																_
Day .	Esquimelt.	Spence's Bridge.		Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
	0	0				•	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
1	•	26.7		— 3·5	8.8	11.4		32.5	47.0	50.4	48.6	47.7	43.6	49.8	48.3	46.0
2	41.1	26.0		- 6.0		—11·8		32.8	39.5			40.8		.	39.0	43.1
3	40.2	25.6		— 6·5	—20·8	—19·6		10.2	26.7	32.8	28.2	25.6	26.8	31.8	26.5	30.1
4	41.4	27.1	•	15.0	—11.5	9.0			18.5	20.2	20.3	16.5	14.5	17.4	17.5	15.7
5	42.3	31.0		35.0	- 5.4	8.0	i	21.1	34.5	41.6	36.4	34.8	32.9	36.4	35.3	32.0
6	3 5 ·8	20.8	•	1.0	4.2	3.1	— 5·4	8.9	27.5	30.4	27.4	25.7	25 6	30.3	26.5	26.7
7	32.0	10.6		5.0	ĺ		—15·8	28.9	31.3	35.8	33.5	31.0	29.3	33.7	31.8	30.6
-8	34.4	5.8		— 2 ·0	- 5.9	— 7·7	19·5	34.9	38.2	47·1	42.3	29.5	37·8 	42.7	42.0	38.4
9	34.6	6.6	į ·	0.0	•	12.4	—13· 4		41.5	•		46.2			47.0	46.0
10	34.1	9 0		22.0	—11·3	8·8	'—22·3	2.6	19·3	13.8	15.4	13.3	12.9	15.9	13.3	15.3
41	34.0	10.6	.	27.0	— 9·4	-10.2	—14·3	7.7	19.0	17.4	16.1	13.7	13.2	16.9	12.8	13.1
12	31.5	12.6		32.0	13·9	- 8.0	-17.1	1.9	19.8	16.3	17.6	13.0	12.3	15.9	13.5	13.0
13	35.8	17.6	•	33.0	8.2	11.4	9·1	7.4	19.7	18.2	17.7	14.9	15.0	17.5	13.2	14.4
14	40.9	23.9		34.5	9.0	8.9	— 5·1	14.1	26.7	26.1	25.2	21.5	20.4	20.9	22.5	20.0
15	47.8	28.7		36.0	14.2	14.1	- 3.0	26.3	33.3	35.6	31.2	31.1	30.C	32.2	32.0	31.8
16	47.0	31.6		31.5	•	25.6	6.1	33.7	34.0	٠		33.5		١.	35.2	34.3
17	42.8	28.0		2 8·0	25.7	26.9	14.5	37.6	35 3	42.2	38.1	37.3	36.0	39.4	39.0	36.9
-18	38.5	26.9		21.0	8.2	6.6	— 0·1	33.2	40.0	49.0	43.8	43.3	40.9	45.0	45.3	42-2
19	32.0	21.5		— 7·5	— 1·5	0.4	—14·1	30.6	31.8	32.7	32.6	32·1	33.6	39.5	34.3	35.7
20	28.8	5.9		—15·0	<u>—21·1</u>	—19·6	14·3	9.5	24.0	26-1	23.4	22.5	22-0	25.4	24.0	23.0
21	25.3	-6.4		19·5	—21·7	—1 8 ·2	-11.0	0.9	16.7	22.4	18.0	15.6	17.1	19.9	17.7	17.0
22	26.9	-3.9		—21· 5	— 6·6	— 7·2	—13·6	16·4	25.5	32.7	24.5	24.0	21.3	24.9	25.3	20 9
23	28.3	-0.9	•	24· 5		19:9	—25 ·5	22.3	29.7	٠		30.1			31.8	31.8
24	27.5	-4 3		21.5	—2 0·2	—17·9	—2 2·0	11.2	24.0	27.0	23.6	23.0	22.2	26.2	24.7	23.7
2 5	30.8	2.1		12.5	— € ·0	— 4 ∙0	—2 0·5	10.6	22.5	26.6	23.5	19.6	22.0	26.6	23.0	22.6
26	36.8	9.8		2.5	9.3	10.0	— 9·1	18.2	24.3	25.5	24.9	21.0	19.7	24.8	24.0	20.6
27	26.9	3.2		—20·5	0.3	— 1·6	35 ·3	33.5	32.7	42.5	35.8	36.8	36.3	41.5	33.8	36.9
28	34.2	1.9	.	3.0	—15·2	17·4	_32·4	33.6	38.0	41.9	41.6	40.0	35.9	38.7	40 0	35.3
29	40.4	24.5		19.0			42·4		19.3	18.8	21.2	19 1	20.8	25.4	19.5	26.7
30	36.6	18.8		—18·5			—30·1		21.5			17.9			18.8	17.9
31	33.3	7.4		23·0	—28 ·8			30.6	32.3	33.3	31.4	30.3	29.5	33·4	32.0	29 6
	35.4	14.5		6.8	— 5·0	— 4 ·3		20.0	28:9	31.0	28.6	27.8	25.9	29.7	28.7	27.9

TABLE VII.—Continued.—January, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.

		3p	1	T
Day. Aylmer. Brantford. Brampton. Hamilton. Toronto. Welland. Newmarket. Beatrice. Seely. N. Gwillim-	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Belleville.	Cornwall.
1 · 43·8 41·0 44·1 40·3 46·0 32·2 38·2 · 38·5 42·3	0	0 0	0 1 49.5	0
		39.9 38		42.1
2	1 :	26.6 28.	1	32.1
4 18.8 18.5 18.4 17.9 17.0 12.4 3.7 1.5 12.7		9.6 6		!
5 · 37·7 37·3 37·7 34·7 36·7 33·5 28·3 · 22·5 34·2	1 1	29.8 24.	1	11.4
5 26·1 26·5 30·3 27·2 26·7 20·5 12·1 · 4·8 19·8	1	19.1 16.	i	15.2
7 33 9 30.5 31.3 30.5 30.7 29.3 29.1 25.5 33.0	: 1	26.8 20.4	1	10.2
8 · 42·8 37·5 33·6 35·5 39·3 35·9 34·3 · 32·4 38·8	1 1	29.6	35.1	21.3
9 48.5 47.0 43.7 46.7 41.6 41.0 38.8 44.5		. 41.9	1	
10 15.0 15.8 18.3 18.4 16.0 15.5 5.5 3.9 18.5	19.0	15.5 12.6	1	22-2
11 14.6 14.8 17.3 15.9 15.0 12.4 1.0 4.0 13.7	14.7	9.4 10.5	}	4.8
13 · 15·1 15·0 17·8 14·9 15·7 9·2 2·9 · —1·0 8·2	12.7	9.2 7.6	1	1.8
13 • 17·8 15·5 15·5 13·9 14·3 5·3 2·8 • 2·5 8·8	8.0	3.3 7.0		1.5
14 • 24·2 25·0 24·5 24 5 21·7 17·9 17·4 • 17·5 23·8	!	21.9 20.4	1	19.4
15 · 32·8 34·8 32·6 33·0 31·3 31·9 27·7 · 25·5 32·3	1	29.2 28.8		18.0
16 · 35·9 36·3 · 34·8 33·3 35·2 31·1 · 28·8 36·7	.	. 30.9		24.1
17 38·7 38·7 37·8 42·6 37·2 35·3 36·7 35·6 · 33·3 39·0	37-2 3	35.6 35.0	1	24.1
18 44.8 46.1 43.3 46.7 41.4 45.7 33.7 35.9 . 35.0 40.3	1	36-8 37-2	1	35.4
19 35.0 33.7 36.0 42.9 35.9 36.7 34.1 31.8 . 30.8 36.8	35.5 3	36-6 32-9	37.8	42.7
20 25.5 23.6 25.3 25.5 26.4 24.3 21.4 19.2 . 15.0 23.2	23.6 2	22.5 32-8	1 1	25 2
21 19.7 19.1 16.5 21.5 17.5 17.7 12.9 3.11.5 12.0	13-6 1	11-1 10-4	12.9	8.7
22 25·7 25·1 22·8 25·0 23·4 24·3 22·7 13·0 · 11·3 18·5	13.8 1	12.0 12.0	15.3	6.7
23 32 2 32 9 32 8	.	- 26.6	.	•
24 24·2 25·1 26·0 27·2 25·1 24·3 17·4 12·2 · 8·3 19·3	20.7 1	18-0 17-5	20.6	10.4
25 25.0 22.8 23.5 28.3 24.6 25.7 17.4 16.4 . 13.5 22.5	22.6 1	19·6 18·4	18-8	8·1
26 27·3 23·0 26·0 23·6 24·7 23·7 27·6 18·1 · 11·0 22·0	19.3 1	19-1 10-3	16.3	3.6
27 36·7 38·1 37·0 39·3 37·6 39·0 35·6 33·5 · 30·3 38·5	36.1 3	36·3 34·8	37.0	29.2
28 41.3 43.1 44.8 36.3 36.2 35.3 36.5 34.7 . 30.9 36.5	35.3 3	34.0 33.4	35.5	34 ·6
29 19.8 18.8 24.5 31.3 26.7 26.7 18.7 17.9 . 12.4 24.3	25.7 2	26.9 23.3	28.8	35.7
30 21.8 22.0 19.0 . 20.9 16.3 16.4 12.3 . 9.5 15.5	.	10.9	•	•
31 33.0 33.5 31.0 33.6 32.5 33.3 30.7 29.6 . 26.6 35.2	30-0 2	27.7 24.6	29-7	23.2
30·1 29·8 28·5 29·9 29·0 28·9 25·3 21·9 · 18·7 27·5	25.4 2	23.3 23.2	25.1	18.9

TABLE VII January,	1876.	Daily	Mean	TemperatureContinued.
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																-
Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George	Day.
40.5	35.7	40.8	36.3	35.0	40.4	38.4	0	30.8	37.9	29.4	33.2	° 34∙0	30.5	30.7	°	1
41.3			32.9	40.5	37.1			23.0	36.2	į	1	33.8		24.3	1	2
29.8	25.6	33.4	32.0	27.8	36.3	34.2	32.0	27.5	37.4	37.4	33.4	34.8	34.5	33.7	39.0	3
5.5	1.3	8.5	9.9	-0.3	18.5	14.4	11.8	10.0	21.1	20.9	15.0	16·0	16.5	24.7	21.5	4
11.0	10.2	6.1	0.7	0.7	70	4.7	3.6	_0.2	9.4	9.0	6.6	6.4	6.7	10.3	9.7	5.
13.5	8.9	13.5	9.4	7.3	25 5	12.0	11.5	8.5	28.6	18.6	25.1	21.8	22.0	12.3	9.7	6-
11.2	9 ·9	10.2	7.9	5.8	9.7	9.3	2.3	5.7	16.5	20.3	٠	12.1	11.3	12.7	15.7	7
20.0	21.5	17.3	14.9	16-0	12.5	8.0	9.4	6.7	14.7	13.0	8.1	9∙8	9.2	16.3	19.7	8
25.7		·	17.6	21.3	22.7			12.5	31.4	22.4	27.6	22·1	22.3	20.0	19.5	9.
17.5	12.4	24.6	18.7	17.7	289	20.2	23.8	18-5	32·1	30 ·9	34 ·0	30.9	33.0	26.0	27.0	10
4.3	2.0	2.4	-2.4	— 5·3	5.7	1.5	2.9	-0.5	12·4	16.3	10.7	3.1	2.2	17.7	28.5	11
0 ·8	3.3	0.2	-3.2	-6-5	7.7	2.0	0.5	-3.3	14.2	8· 4	14.7	5·4	5.0	7.3	8.7	12
1.2	-1.1	-1.9	-1.3	-5.5	2.6	-1.1	1.3	0.7	8.9	4·5	6.2	4.8	4.0	10.7	11.0	13
2 3·5	17.4	12.1	3.9	4.4	5.0	6.1	-2.8	—2 ·0	9.6	5.6	6.1	5.3	5.7	11.3	9.7	14
18.5	14.5	16.0	10.3	11.7	19.1	7.7	8.6	3.3	21.9	11.8	15.3	17.9	20.0	21.3	16.7	15~
2 9-2	٠		13.9	12.7	26.2			7.0	27.3	22.3	25.0	23.3	24.5	22.3	23.7	16~
2 5·0	29·1	20.8	14.1	15.3	14.3	6.8	17.0	2.7	16.2	19.6	13.9	10.4	9.7	22.0	15.0	17
34 ·0	38·1	37.2	26.9	33.4	31.8	24.3	21.8	14.5	29.9	24.1	31.0	29·1	29.3	25.7	15.3	18
42.0	35.9	41.9	31.6	40.5	38.0	42.0	32.3	30.7	4 0· 2	38.9	42.7	38·2	41.3	32.3	41.7	19
22.8	12.4	25·1	19.5	19.0	31.3	29.5	25.5	22.5	37.1	36.6	34·3	30.2	36.0	35.3	38.0	20
5.7	3.6	9.2	1.7	-2.1	13-2	8.4	8.2	1.5	18-9	15.7	13.1	8.2	8.5	14.7	15.7	21
5.3	4.4	4.1	-1.8	5.3	4.2	0.3	3.0	-5.7	8.7	4.3	5.1	2.7	3.3	3.3	5.7	22
18.2			10.7	11.9	14.8			-1.2	18.2	12.8	15.7	13.9	13.7	14.0	17.3	23
10.0	11.6	12.0	6.4	0.4	11.0	8.5	4.3	1.5	15.7	13.0	10.7	6.8	9.0	10.7	14.3	24
10.5	10.0	8.9	-3.0	-1.0	3.9	_0·7	-3.3	-2.2	7.5	5.2	4.2	1.3	1.3	6.0	. 7.7	25
1.3	5.0	8.0	3.8	-0.2	9.2	4.6	0.5	-1.0	14.2	4.0	7.7	4·1	4.7	3.0	7.7	26
31.5	25.6	23.9	12.7	17.7	18-4	7.9	—2 ·8	-2.3	14.9	11.6	15.5	12.9	11.7	0.3	21.0	27
33 .0	33.3	31.2	20.6	27.0	25.9	19·2	5.0	10.3	28.5	16.6	20.7	14.6	15.2	16.3	23.0	28
4.8	•	•	29·1	31.5	32.2	30.3	17.9	18.2	33.3	27.0	34.8	32·1	32.7	24.7	17.0	29
31.2	27.1	34.6	-5.7	8 0	8.8	•	•	<u>6·7</u>	15.3	15.2	8.0	5.5	5.2	4.3	14.7	30
19.0	25.7	21.0	11.1	16.7	15·1	6.5	2.2	—6 ∙2	15.0	8.0	10.9	11 4	11.7	10.7	24.0	31
18.7	16.3	17.7	12.2	12.2	18.6	12.8	8.7	6.2	21.7	17.8	18.9	15.6	16.5	17.0	19.7	

TABLE VIII.---February, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.

-						ary,	1010		y							
Day.	Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
-			۰					o	0	٥	0	0		0		
1	39.6	8.6	1 .	 14 [.] 0	30.9	 3 0·9	 31·7	 3·9	23.5	 28∙8	28.5	24 ·0	27.1	31.2	25.7	30.7
2	40.4	15-1		4.0	—23 ·6	-24.9	-26.1	-13.6	6.2	8.9	5.9	2.7	4.6	5.4	4.0	4.5
3	41.9	24.9	_ 8·2	 4 ·0	 25:4	-29.2	47.6	7.6	16.0	16.5	15.5	13.7	13.6	13.1	14.0	11.6
-4	40.4	20.9	- 1.3	2.0	-23.2	—19·6	37·0	- 6.2	10.4	13.3	10.1	4.7	4·3	9.2	4.5	8·1
5	41.2	24.8	5.0	23.0	- 5.3	-11.2	20.7	21.0	20.2	18.0	20.3	13.2	12.8	13.2	16·5	9.9
-6	39.0	24.2	_ 2.2	11.0		- 9.8	35·6	32.2	33.2			30.6	•	•	35.0	34.4
7	33.8	18.9	- 6.8	 7·0	21 · 2	-17:3	33· 5	19.7	29.3	32.5	30.5	28.3	30.0	34 6	30.8	33.0
8	36.4	15-2	— 3·5	7.0	4·8	- 1.6	2 2·7	14.6	27.7	32.3	28.2	29.8	29.0	32.4	33.2	30.5
9	34.8	20.4	0.8	1.0	12.2	13.6	-24.7	19 6	31.8	36.1	32.8	31.3	30.8	32.0	30.8	30.2
10	39·1	15.3	— 7·5	2.0	16.4	10.9	—13·0	24.0	34.7	40.9	34.1	32.2	29.9	31.1	32.2	29· 2
11	40.3	27.7	- 0.3	17.5	11.8	— 9·1	 7·5	27.0	35·2	43.1	38.6	39.3	40.1	45.3	41.5	39.6
12	39.0	33.4	- 0.7	28.0	16·3	—13 [.] 9	14.7	27:3	34.3	37.9	37.7	35.6	34.3	37.2	35.7	34·1
13	41.6	32.0	- 1.3	0.5		1.8	20:6	14.3	38.0			34.7			35.0	34.3
14	47.3	38.6	15.0	36.0	3·5	1.8	12:9	30.9	33.5	36.6	36.3	35.5	84.6	36.1	36.5	35.3
15	4 5·3	38.7	28.0	35.0	11.6	- 9.6	7·2	23.5	28.5	2 6·3	28.3	26.6	27.5	30.9	28.0	29· 2
16	44.2	42.6	31.2	39.0	9.7	4.7	11:5	15.6	21.4	3 2 9	21.3	19.0	19·6	23.8	20.7	21.1
17	41.6	39.1	28.7	33.5	9.1	10.3	5.1	16.0	24.7	27.9	25.1	20.8	22.0	25.3	21.5	21.7
18	40.6	36.7	12.3	23.0	2.8	— 1·3	4.0	29.0	29.8	32.0	29.1	25.6	24.0	28.6	26.0	25.2
.19	39.4	33.0	9.8	20.0	—1 8 ·2	14.6	22.5	14.8	30.0	35.8	31.6	29.1	29.2	31.2	31.2	31.7
.2 0	42.3	32.9	8.7	3.0	•	1.0	2 0·9	9.4	18-9	.	.	18.1	•	· j	21.5	19-1
21	45.6	37.7	— 8·2	9.0	17·0	—15·0	19.0	18.4	29.0	33.2	30.9	36.1	28.9	31.8	31.7	28.0
:22	45.3	44.4	- 1.7	6.0	21 ⋅8	—20·8	2 6·5	 2·3	13.4	24.4	18.0	16.2	18.0	17.7	16.5	19-5
23	46.2	47.1	19.3	47.0	8.3	- 5.6	27.8	— 5 ·9	7.5	10.1	5.6	4.9	3.4	7.1	6.0	4.5
24	41.6	40.0	0.5	1.0	4.3	6.9	28.1	0.0	13.7	16.7	- 1	12.7	11.4	12.0	13.0	11.0
-25	36.8	34.9	- 6.8	3.5	i				2 3·0		i	19.8		20.8	20.7	-
26	37.6	31.5	4·8	3.0	5∙3	l i	27.0		20.7		22.6		20.2		i	20.6
27	38.6	31.0	4.0	4.0		1.3		!	18.3			17.8		.		18.3
:28	40.0	29.0	2.3	- 1			- 0.9		20.7		i			25.1		21.3
29	42.8	32.1	3.0	7.0	7.3		-11.6			24.5			!	23.5		20.0
	40.7	30.0	1.8	10.8	— 8· 4	6.4	-20· 2	14.5	24.0	27.4	24.4	22.8	22.2	24.8	24.1	23.1

TABLE VIII.—February, 1876.	Daily Mean Temperature.—Continued.
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	YRT	E V		-1.Ct)I uai	y, 10	10.	Dan	y Me		mpe					_
Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Secly.	N. Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Day.
0	0	o	0	0	0	۰	o	0	Q	٥	0	٥	R	٩		
26.5	2 8·8	34.8	43.7	29.4	34 ·3	25.9	25.2		17.0	33.1	27.7	32.1	30.6	31.7	24.5	1
2.2	4.1	0.5	4.8	1.8	2.3	7.8	6.3		—17 ·9	6·5	-2.3	—9 ·1	—9 ·0	4 ·9	-3.5	2
18.3	15.9	16.8	15.5	15:3	17.0	12.9	9.8		6.3	14.0	12.5	7.0	6.5	12.6	-2.4	3
12.0	9.9	6.7	12.4	8.7	8.3	6.0	—2· 3		5.0	10.0	11.6	5.9	3.4	8.1	8.9	4
14.5	18.0	13.5	13.7	15.8	16.7	14.6	8.7		10.1	19.0	10.8	2.4	0.3	9.6	—8 ∙6	5
35.5	35.8	37.0	. •	35.0	35.0	33.4	32.9	•	31.8	3 5·3	•		31.2			6
30.7	33.2	35.0	38·2	34.3	32.7	32.8	28.5	•	22.0	32.8	33.6	33.5	31.8	34.1	36.4	7
30.3	34.3	30.8	33.1	31.8	32.0	26.1	22.8		17.0	32.5	27.7	30.2	31.4	32.1	24.1	8
32.5	31.3	28.0	31.3	27.2	30.3	23.0	21.7		21.8	25.1	22.5	20.2	16.6	23.7	11.0	9
33.7	31.5	29.8	29-2	28.9	31.3	23 [.] 8	21.5		20.8	25.0	26 ·0	24.7	22.7	26.3	19.6	10
41.1	41.6	38.8	46.7	39.0	40.0	37.3	33.9		34.3	38 ·8	3 8·3	39.5	36.6	37.2	37.5	11
34.5	37·1	38.0	39.3	35.3	31.7	35.8	27.7		25.8	37.1	34.9	33.6	33.0	34.1	33.9	12
37.8	35.2	34.0		32.8	36.7	34.9	30.0		22.8	36.5	. !		27.8		•	13
37.5	36.3	35.3	37.4	35·1	39.3	35·3	33.1		28.8	36.1	34.0	31.4	29.8	33.1	21.1	14
27.7	28.4	31.0	32.6	31.8	31.3	35.5	29.7		24.3	30.1	32.5	28.7	26.7	27.8	26.8	15
22.3	22.9	24.5	24.7	25.0	22.3	24.5	18.3		13.8	21.1	26.4	22.8	20.3	25.7	21.2	16
21.5	23.8	22.8	25.1	22.5	24.7	16.5	11.5	٠	8· 5	16.1	18.3	13.8	12.1	19.4	12.7	17
26.0	28.3	28.0	30.3	28-6	26.0	25.6	20.3	•	18·3	27.5	. 24.7	19.2	14.1	19.9	18:4	18
3 2· 3	31.2	30.3	35.3	32.8	32.0	29.6	22.8		19-9	29.3	30.8	29.4	26.6	26.1	27.3	19
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17.8	17.6	17.8	21.2	19.2	20.3	17.7	7.1	4.8	4.5	13.1	18.3	17:3	12.9	18.7	21.3	22
6.7	5 ·9	6.5	7.6	4.6	4.3	0.2	8.3	—10 <i>·</i> 3	11·1	-3.7	3.1	-4.7	3.4	-1.5	-5.7	23
15.5	14.3	10.8	13.8	9.6	13.3	3.3	-4.2	-4 ·0	-8.0	7.5	4.3	2.9	4.8	2.5	3.4	24
22.6	23.8	19.3	20.5	17.5	20.7	13.7	13.6	12.2	10.9	17.5	12.7	10.7	9.9	11.2	2.6	25
24.3	25.0	17.8	22.9	20.6	19.3	15.0	14.7	12.0	9.9	14-1	16.0	15.5	14.2	16.5	7·1	26
21.9	20.2	17.8	.	16.4	18.7	12.5	13.1	11.3	10.0	15.0	.	.	10.5	. 1	•	27
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Day.	Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown.	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.
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9	10.0	11.0	7.2	5.3	6.3	11.9	5.7	—5 ·0	5.2	17.6	7.6	11.7	6.9	6.2	1.3	7.0
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11	36 ·3	36.6	32.4	23.9	28.2	21.2	13.1	11.7	5.3	19.2	10.7	22.8	17.0	14.5	10.0	
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13	25.5	-	.	16.6	12.0	27.7			15.0	30.9	26.3	28.0	23.7	24.2	19.0	
14	27.0	24.0	18.6	16.0	12.8	19 2	12.7	13.0	12.0	23.2	16.4	20.4	14.6	14.8	20.3	
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38 8 30·3 0 5 —6·0 · —7·3 —17·7 21·8 26 7 · · 29·1 · · 32·7 34·4 12 39·0 34·1 —3·2 —4·0 —4·7 —0·9 —13·3 7·2 14·0 18·5 15·1 11·1 13·8 14·9 13 37·6 31·1 1·0 0·0 —6·0 —2·9 –26·3 8·9 14·2 23·0 16·2 16·0 18·3 16·5 15·8 14 35·5 22·7 —7·3 —3·0 2·9 5·8 —26·6 14·4 21·7 25·9 23·6 19·6 19·4 20·4 20·5 18·2 15 36·7 16·4 —6·0 —5·5 9·8 11·2 —23·1 14·8 28·8 35·7 29·9 31·8 26·8 29·9 30·0 27·3 16 36·1 17·6 —7·0 3·5 —5·8 —5·9 —14·8 8·4 17·7 20·3 21·4 20·6 21·4 24·3 18·5 24·6	32.2	16.0	_7 0	6.0	-1.1	1.3	-21.6	33.4	42.7	40.3	41.0	35.3	34.1	35.6	34.3	32.6	10
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41 0 43 3 32 3 46 0 9 5 15 4 0 0 25 8 22 8 23 2 22 0 20 8 21 8 25 3 21 5 23 0 29 40 4 37 9 31 0 26 0 15 8 19 5 2 8 30 6 27 3 31 9 26 6 24 7 25 1 28 2 25 8 26 0 30 43 2 41 0 24 3 31 0 17 8 22 0 16 4 28 9 28 3 31 3 29 5 26 7 28 2 31 5 28 7 29 3 31 40 0 32 8 10 0 13 6 7 8 8 7 -11 7 21 5 25 1 29 3 26 6 24 9 23 9 27 7 25 6 28 2		!	1		}	1	ì	ĺ	1	ł	l	ĺ			1	1	1
40·4 37·9 31·0 26·0 15·8 19·5 2·8 30·6 27·3 31·9 26·6 24·7 25·1 28·2 25·8 26·0 30 43·2 41·0 24·3 31·0 17·8 22·0 16·4 28·9 28·3 31·3 29·5 26·7 28·2 31·5 28·7 29·3 31·3 40·0 32·8 10·0 13·6 7·8 8·7 -11·7 21·5 25·1 29·3 26·6 24·9 23·9 27·7 25·6 28·2		1	•	i	ļ	ļ	1		1	ł	i	1	ļ	1	1	ì	i
43 2 41 0 24 3 31 0 17 8 22 0 16 4 28 9 28 3 31 3 29 5 26 7 28 2 31 5 28 7 29 3 31 3 40 0 32 8 10 0 13 6 7 8 8 7 -11 7 21 5 25 1 29 3 26 6 24 9 23 9 27 7 25 6 28 2		1	•	Ì	1		1	1	İ	,	1	1	ĺ	1	1		1
40.0 32.8 10.0 13.6 7.8 8.7 -11.7 21.5 25.1 29.3 26.6 24.9 23.9 27.7 25.6 28.2		1	1	ì			1	i		1	1	1	<u> </u>	1	!	1	i
100 130 10 01 -11 1 21 3 23 1 29 3 20 0 24 3 23 9 21 1 23 0 20 2	-		,	!	·	·		·	·	<u> </u>	·—-						
			1	13.6	7.8	8.7	-11.7	<u> </u>	i	29.3	26.6	24.9	23.9	27.7	25 6	28.2	

5-c 41

TABLE IX.—Continued. March, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature	TABLE IX.—Continued.	March, 1876.	Daily Mean Temperature
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Dav.	Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seeley.	N. Gwillim- bury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.
. 1	21.0	20.2	15.8	22.8	18.8	21.3	17.7	11:4	15.0	16.8	° 17·1	17.3	20.2	° 16·6	20.6	23.3
2	f	17.5	(118.1	13.8	17:3	10.7	9.8	9.1	6.5	12.0	11.9	15.8	15.4	19.4	20.5
3	(21.6	21.3	24.9	20.4	19.3	17.5	9.7	100	11.3	26.6	19.1	17.7	15.3	21.3	11.6
4	1	28.1	27.0	29.9	26.2	27.0	24.9	20.6	20.0	21.3	31.3	28.4	22.7	16.0	30.4	23.5
E	1	40.5	37.0		35.3	41.0	34.1	34.2	31.0	32.4	42.8			29.6		
ϵ		47.2	51.5	52.8	42.7	48.7	43.9	42.8	43.5	44.3	50.1	45.9	43.5	43.7	40.7	40.7
7	42.3	44.5	47.8	51.7	43.1	49.0	43.2	41.3	39.0	39.8	47.8	44.9	42.2	43.9	42.9	49.1
Ą	24.1	21.5	21.0	24.7	23.0	24.0	16.5	15.4	13.5	13.0	15.8	21.9	18.5	19.2	25.8	34.5
9	28.5	27.6	24.5	28.9	25.1	27.7	24.6	20.1	20.2	19.5	35·1	23.6	19-1	23.5	26.2	23.6
10	39.3	34.8	32.0	33.4	31.7	36.3	31.8	32.8	31.8	30.8	38.8	34.1	29.6	28.2	28.4	24 ·3
11	42.1	37.6	35.8	35.1	36.2	42.3	36.9	34.5	32.8	32.9	38.6	34 [.] 6	32.2	32.4	36.3	31 5
12	33.4	35.3	33.8		36.8	35.3	32.5	33 1	30·1	30.4	36·3			34.7		:
13	12.3	16.0	14.3	21.5	15.6		12.2	5.3	0.2	-1.3	9.0	16·4	13-1	8.4	17.9	19.5
14	19.9	20.1	13.8	20.4	14.2	15.0	9.0	37	4.8	-1.0	9.1	12.4	7.5	9.2	10.6	85
15	21.2	21.6	18.0	21.4	18.5	21.0	17.5	7.6	108	8.5	17.6	15.7	14.3	12.8	15.0	13.1
16	32.7	30.2	22.5	28·1	24.8	32.3	20.3	16.7	12.7	12.8	18.3	17.3	123	14.6	16.2	14.3
17	18.3	20.5	21.8	27.6	26 1	27.7	24.0	15.7	10.9	9.3	22.6	22.8	19.7	19.3	14.5	22.6
18	7.0	6.7	4.0	12.4	3.2	4.7	-0.5	0.0	3.2	-8.0	-4.0	4.8	2.5	4.2	7.2	3.6
19	16.7	19.6	13.8		14.5	13.7	12.4	1.7	0.4	2.5	16.0			6.8		
20	21.0	21.2	20.8	23.6	22.6	20.0	17.0	17.1	14.8	13.5	176	16.7	16 0	15.6	20.4	12.6
21	21.3	21.6	21.0	25.3	22.2	22.7	18.9	20.2	18.5	17.5	20 8	22.2	23.9	22.6	24.1	26 ·6
22	24.4	23.3	21.8	26.9	24.4	23.7	22.0	15.8	15.9	16.0	21.8	22.8	19.9	16.9	22.7	24.9
23	30.1	28.0	20.3	32.4	27.9	29.3	25.0	15.2	15.2	15.3	29.5	26.4	26.2	21.8	24.9	26.7
24	30.3	32.2	25.5	31.0	29.1	31.7	23.8	24.4	24·1	25.3	31.3	27.7	23.8	20.8	27.6	23.2
25	32.3	34.4	32.8	34.5	32.9	37.0	30.9	29.4	27.3	26.4	33.0	31.3	31.5	29.4	27.1	27.3
26	31.0	31.1	32-0	. !	34.0	33.3	31.8	31.6	29.7	29.9	33 6		٠	31.8		
27	21.8	26 ·3	27.8	29.7	28.9	28.3	25.7	25.0	23-5	•	27.0	28· 2	29.4	27.6	3 0·5	.35 ⁻ l
28	26.1	26.4	25.0	24.2	27.7	25.0	23.7	24.0	22.5	24.3	26.1	24.7	25.8	25.4	29.7	31.5
29	23.4	22.8	23.0	25.7	25.4	25.3	23 5	24.1	22.1	22.5	29.8	27.3	28.2	25.7	31-2	32.5
10	27.4	26.2	28 8	28.4	28.7	26.7	25.4	27.4	26.8	25.6	29.5	28.8	27.5	26.2	33.0	30.8
11	30.1	30.0	31.3	34.5	32.8	33 0	28.8	30.8	28.6	27.9	27.5	31.6	33.2	31.6	34.2	34.8
	26.4	26:9	25.3	28.5	26.0	27.9	23.4	20.4	19.4	18.8	26 2	24.4	22.8	22-2	25.1	24.8
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Table IX.—March, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—Concluded.

Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal ,	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St.	Day.
c	0	0	٥	0	0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
22.8	20.7	23.2		- [i	1	1		1	1	1		-	1	1	
15.4	11.6	21.1	18.7	1	1	1	İ		1	1	1	1		!		
10.2	9.9	16.5	13.2	1	1	18-2	ł		•	1		i	1	1		1
21.0	24.2	23.4	16.7	11.7	23.0	19.4	16:	5 17.0	19.8	14:3	3 8.1	7 14.4	1 11.	7 15:	3 17:3	3 4
30.0	.		26.3	29.3	29.1	.	•	21.5	28 5	19.7	22.9	24.4	1 24.3	3 21.	7 12.0	5
44.0	44.5	40.7	35.7	38.7	35.3	38.2	36.7	33.7	35.7	34.3	35.8	35.6	37-8	5 29.	7 22.0	6
48.3	46.4	41.3	26.8	37.5	34.7	29.7	17.7	19-2	37·1	30.7	35.4	24.0	23-8	26.	23.7	7
43 ·2	24.3	33.1	23:0	34.1	35.4	21.2	21.2	16.0	40.5	36.8	45.5	37.5	40.7	7 26.0	27.7	8
31.3	23.8	23.6	23.4	20.3	33.2	31.0	22.5	20.5	35.3	35 8	31.1	28 5	29 0	32.7	45.0	9
23.0	25.0	22.7	21.8	18-2	22.0	21.6	20.7	20.5	26.6	28.0	26.4	25.1	25 7	30 7	29:5	10
22.5	28.5	30.7	25.1	27.0	25.1	23.8	23.5	19.0	28-4	28.9	28.1	26.8	27:2	30.3	34 3	11
33.0		.	28 6	30.8	30.2	.		24.7	32.7	29.7	31.8	29.0	29.5	28.3	35.7	12
15.2	4.3	24.2	26.6	23-1	35.0	34.0	33.0	27.7	31.5	33.1	39.2	35.6	34-8	39.0	35.0	13
7.5	2.5	7.8	5.4	0.2	20.0	16.4	17.5	17.7	27.8	34.3	26.0	27.0	31.5	33.0	40.2	14
14.0	5.5	12.4	10.8	6.0	10.8	10.0	12.7	9.8	13-3	18.2	13.2	14.5	14.7	39-3	34.3	15
16.0	13.1	12.9	11.9	12.9	19.5	17.2	15.1	9.5	24.4	22.8	21.0	18.8	17.3	22.0	39.0	16
19.8	16.7	19.2	15.2	13.3	22.8	19.0		13.2	23.8	21.2	22.9	18.5	18.5	23.0	26.5	17
4.0	-0.7	8.9	8.8	3.5	15.1	12.9	13-1	9.5	24.0	27.9	22.6	18.9	21.5	25.7	32.3	18
4.0		.	11.5	6.4	10.3			5.0	16.6	15.7	11.1	10.4	10.7	14.3	29.5	19
10.0	11.9	13.7	16.0	16.9	18.2	15.6	13.8	10.5	18.5	11.6	15.9	11.5	10.8	14.0	21.0	20
24.5	26.2	23.7	21.3	24.6	28.5	25.1	20.0	15.7	27.4	16.6	26.5	24.4	22.0	21.0	24.5	21
23.2	18.2	25.7	23.7	20.6	31.3	34.3	33.4	30.0	33.6	31.2	34.3	34.0	33.5	29.0	32.7	22
23-5	15.3	25.1	22.7	16.5	28-6	25.8	27.9	23.5	30.7	32.2	28.8	30.0	31.0	32.0	40.8	23
24.0	21.9	26.7	23.8	17.7	28.9	20.3	24.7	21.3	31.4	25.6	30.1	28.9	29.5	32.0	32.3	24
27.5	30.8	24.4	22.0	23.3	29.9	23.6	24.6	17.8	31.6	27.2	31.7	28.6	30.0	33.0	29.0	25
33.5			29.7	33.7	34:5				32.2	29.6	34.5	32.4	30.7	29.3	31.7	26
35.4	30.6	35.0	31.1	29.8	36.0	35.6	33.0		33.8	31.6	1	33.9	33.0	1	35.2	27
29.0	28.0	30.7		29 8	i			02.77					1	1		
31.5	34.0		32.1		35.5	36.9	32.2	32.7	36.5	32:9	37.2		37·5	34.3	40.0	28
29.8	31.0	33.1	30.8	32.1	35.7	36.1	32.1	28.7	34.4	34.8	•	36.3	35.5	35.7	31.7	29
32.5	32.1	30.2	28.7	21.5	i	34.7		33.8	36.0	37.4	34·1	34.9	36.0	34.3	40.5	30
24.3		33.2	32.6	28.5	34.3	31.9	30.6	30.0	35.6	33.4	33.3	33.2	34.5	36.0	40.7	31
"	21.5	24.6	22.1	20.9	27.0	24.6	22.5	19.7	28 9	26.9	27.3	26.0	26.3	27.8	31.8	

TABLE X.—April 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.

						PIII	1010		any			г	Clatt			
Day.	Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	1 0	0	0
1	44.6	44.4	30.0	40.5	22.5	23.2	22.5	26.2	21.5	29.8	25.1	23.2	25.5	29.5	27.5	28.5
2	39.5	41.5	29.0	30.0	١.	30 0	13.6	29.2	33.2			31.5			32.0	27.6
3	42.7	38.9	24.5	21.0	31.0	30.5	34.6	32.8	35.0	38.4	38.2	34.5	37.1	37.8	38.0	37.2
4	42.2	42.5	32.5	31.5	28.9	29.6	2 0 8	33.3	35.5	39.2	34.8	34.2	34.5	37.6	36.3	36.3
5	42.5	46.2	37.0	41.5	26.6	28.7	8·1	33.8	35.2	39.6	37.1	35.7	35.9	38.8	37.0	35.5
6	45.8	47.6	35.0	48.0	28.3	28.0	-2.9	34.4	35.7	43.9	36.8	38·2	36.2	40.1	40.5	38.1
7	43.4	45.4	34.0	37.5	20.7	22.1	-7.2	32.8	34.2	41.6	34.2	35.0	34.0	36.3	34.2	36.1
8	42.4	43.6	33.0	35.0	35.8	36.4	4.9	23.8	24.8	39.4	29-1	28.7	30.0	39.8	31.5	31.4
9	38.9	42.6	33.5	36.0	•	37.5	12.1	28.2	27.7			31.7			30.5	34.2
10	43.1	42.6	32.0	30.0	35.6	34.9	25.4	32.8	35.0	40.7	38.4	36.5	35.7	37.9	37.3	34.5
11	45.0	45.6	37.5	34 5	31.7	33.3	25.1	36.7	40.5	50.7	51.6	45 ·0	44.2	49.2	46.2	43·5
12	44·4	47-1	41 ·0	31.5	31.7	31.7	31.6	36.6	45.7	59.0	53·1	48.2	42.8	43.7	43.5	43.0
13	47.0	49.4	38.0	38.0	32.8	34.4	36.0	39·1	37.8	54·5	48.7	49.0	46.7	47.4	43.7	4 5·8
14	48.6	51.6	38.5	47.0		33.3	23 9	37.5	37.7	47.0	41.7	45.0	47.1	45.6	46.0	48.6
15	48.0	46.1	36.5	36·5	31.5	32·8	18.7	35.0	36.5	44.8	39.7	40.5	39.2	46·0	408	40.9
16	48.6	43.7	41.5	46.5	•	30.0	13.7	32.5	34.5			34.3			35.5	36.4
17	47.3	49-4	42.0	52.5	37.1	37.5	12.1	29.6	29.8	39.2	30.7	30.2	30.2	33.4	31.0	30.9
18	42.9	45.3	38.0	40.0	43.4	44.8	10.3	32.6	30.8	39.6	32.0	31.5	30.9	32.9	31.7	32 ·0
19	44.4	44-1	32.0	36 0	45.4	47.0	20.8	36.2	34.5	42.7	35.7	36.5	34.3	36.8	35.0	37 ·6
20	49.0	47.5	37.5	40.5	44.6	44.5	31.2	33.6	41.3	54.0	43.0	44.2	41.5	41.3	47.3	38.6
21	53.3	54.4	41.0	41.0	40.8	41.2	33.6	39.0	35.7	53.5	38.8	40.5	41.9	48-1	42.5	45.0
22	55.8	53.3	46.0	47.0	40.7	41.5	33.3	38.6	37.7	52.7	45.7	42 ·5	43.1	44.7	44.0	42 ·1
23	47.6	51.1	36.0	48.0		43.7	31.2	39.2	34.5			39.0			41.7	41.8
24	47.5	54.5	41.0	51.5	46.1	49.2	19.0	43.1	35.2	47.3	43.2	41.2	42.3	45.9	42.8	41.9
25	50.2	56.0	49.0	50·5	48·3	49.4	34.2	44.5	36.7	46.4	40.7	40.5	40.6	43.4	40.3	42.6
26	50.8	54.7	43.0	45·0	54.3	55.3	40.8	38.7	43.5	54.4	50.5	49.0	46.2	50.8	47.8	46.2
27	50.3	55.9	32.0	30.2	39.5	37.5	30.1	41.2		60.5	56.4	53.5	53.1	55.0	54.3	52.7
28	51.9	58.0	37.0	35.5	27.1	28.6	10.0	35.3	37.0	52.2	41.1	44.5	45.8	51.3	46.2	49.6
29	49.9	57.1	34.5	40.5	26.2	27.4	13.3	35.8	36.3	42.3	39.5	39.3	39.8	47.6	41.7	40.4
30	50.2	57.9	39.0			33.2	18.7		31.0		.	29.0			30.0	30.5
31	-						.									
	46.6	48.6	36.7	39.8	35.4	35.9	20.7	34.7	35.4	46.1	40.2	38.4	39·1	42.5	39.2	38.8
		200	<u> </u>	30 0	30 1		20.	J	30 4	201	20 2	30 -	30 1	14 0	30 2	

	TABLE	X.—April.	1876.	Daily Mean	Temperature.—Continued
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Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillim- bury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Day.
0	00.0	000	0	07.0	00.7	01.7	0	0	1000	1 0	0	0	00 "	1 0	0	1
28.7	29.9	23.8	34.3	27.3	26.7	21.7	24.4	23.5	22.0	24.0	26·5	29.4	28.7	31.9	31.5	1
32.3	33.8	27.5		31.6	33.7	28.4	29.6	30.1	30.2	29 1			25.0			2
38.9	39.9	36.5	36.3	35.7	45.3	34.1	35.9	33.7	34.4	37.3	37.4	36.2	34.3	36.6	•	3
36 5	36.6	37.3	38.7	37.0	37.3	33·6 	34.6	32.2	33.0	38 3	35 0	38.7	36.1	37.9	35.9	4
26.7	37.2	36.8	38.8	37.4	38 3	32 6	35.5	32.0	30.9	38.5	33.7	34.3	33.5	35.7	35.8	5
38 9	39 5	37.5	42.2	38.5	35.3	33.4	36.2	32.8	33.1	38 1	37.2	36.8	36.5	36.6	38.9	6
33.7	35.2	36 ·3	38.0	35.3	34.0	31.6	33.2	31.6	29.3	35.1	35.1	31.6	33.3	33.6	35.5	7
31.0	32.3	30.8	39.8	30.2	32.3	26.2	27.3	22.5	21.8	28.5	30.1	29.9	27.5	34.1	28.3	8
31.7	33.7	28.0		29 6	29.0	27.1	23.7	25.9	23 3	39.3		•	28.6		1.	9
37.8	38.2	36.0	38.1	36 1	38.3	34.7	31.5	33.6	30.9	43.6	35.5	35.3	32.6	33.5	37.1	10
42.0	45.9	40.3	43.8	34.5	45.3	41.7	36.2	37.8	40.1	44.0	38.9	30 9	35.9	44.7	41.6	11
48.1	39.8	37.3	38.4	39.9	43.3	38.3	42.3	42.0	41.4	45.1	39.2	42.2	40.4	42.4	45.4	12
51.9	41.1	41.5	39.8	41.7	46.3	43.4	43.5	45.3	42.0	47.1	40.7	45.6	42.6	45.7	44.1	13
46.1	46.4	44.8	42.2	45 1	49.3	45.3	42.4	40.2	39 6	51.3	40.7	44.5	42.6	42.3	43 6	14
42· 2	41.4	42.0	45 ·8	41.5	38.3	38.4	33.1	31.2	31.6	40.0	35.2	36.8	34.9	42.6	38-5	15
38.3	36.3	36.8		37.2	39.0	36.0	33.2	29 7	30 8	37 1			35.2			16
32.8	32.0	32.3	34.7	33.8	32.7	50.5	29.3	27 2	28.3	32.6	31.6	32.7	32 2	38.6	37.0	17
33.1	32.7	32 8	36.3	34.3	31.3	31.2	31.3	30.0	31.3	32 8	33.4	33.9	32.9	37.6	36.6	18
34.6	36.3	35·8	41.8	35.8	35 [.] 3	31.8	31.6	29-4	30.3	36.6	35.1	40.7	35.2	36.8	37.0	19
48.7	42.8	37.0	37.4	38.1	38.0	33.6	34.7	33·1	32.0	42.3	34.7	41.4	38.3	38.6	43.8	20
42.3	44.5	410	47.9	41.9	42 3	36 4	34.2	34.7	34.5	40.0	38.2	36.3	38.7	36.4	36.3	21
44.6	44.5	40·3	46.9	38.2	43.3	40.4	38·4	35.8	35.5	45.0	41.5	42.3	40· 2	36.4	45.1	22
43.3	46.5	40.8		41.5	42.0	38 1	37.2	36.3	37.3	43 3	•		38.3			23
43.5	44.8	42.3	44.4	44.8	44.0	43.0	41.2	39.9	38.4	46.0	41.7	47.4	42.7	48.7	45.4	24
39 8	46.5	45.0	48.7	44.8	44.7	42.8	42.6	45 2	40.6	47.8	43.1	48.2	44·3	45.7	45.2	25
48.8	47 9	47.3	45.8	47.4	45.7	44 6	46.0	45.4	44.2	52 ·3	44.5	52.3	46.7	49.5	46.7	26
53.5	54.5	47.0	51.3	46.3	54.3	45.2	49.5	48.0	47.4	52 ·3	45.2	50.1	49 2	49.7	47.9	27
47.0	47:3	45·5	54 ·0	46.2	49.7	40.9	39.5	36.8	36·4	45.1	42.1	46.2	42 2	42.7	40.2	28
41.4	41 4	36.5	45.8	41.7	45.7	37.5	33.4	31.7	32.3	40.6	39.3	46.5	40.5	43.5	43.2	29
32.6	32.1	32.5		33.9	33.3	31.6	32 8	30.8	30.8	31.0	.		33.5			30
.	. }						.	.	. !	. !	. !			•		
40.1	40 0	37.7	42.1	38.2	39.8	35.8	35 4	34.3	33 8	40.1	37 4	40.1	36.7	40.1	39 8	
		' '	1	١. ١			,	1	1	j	:	1				

TABLE X.—April, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—Continued.

			4	npm	, 10,		Dairy	11102		mpe		10,		100010		
Day.	Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George
1	28.0	27.0	32.0	27.1	22.7	32.8	32.2	30.8	26.7	31.5	30.4		29.5	28.7	31.0	34·0
2	25.3			28.2	25.5	36.2			26.5	35.2	29.2		30.3	29.8	28.0	33.3
3	36.5	33.2	32.5	28.1	31.0	35.7	33.9	25.6	25.3	34.0	26.1		25.1	25.0	28.3	31.0
4	33.3	36.7	32.8	28.5	28.0	31.7	29.5	22.0	23.0	28.4	25.4		28.4	27.2	30.0	28.0
5	36.3	35 2	35.3	31.4	30.1	31.8	31.8	26.5	25.2	30.2	27.8		31.1	30.7	26.3	32.3
6	36.5	36.8	36.9	34.9	31.2	31.6	33·1	30 9	28.5	31.6	31.6		32.6	 31·5	32.7	37.5
7	34.7	31.4	34.9	33.7	33.4	36.2	36.2	32.7	33.0	36.0	34.2		34.8	34.5	31.0	38.5
8	25.5	21.7	26.5	29.0	23.5	33.6	32.7	30.0	30.7	34.4	33.2	.	34.3	33.0	30.0	39.5
9	25.3			31.1	24.7	34.6			32.7	35·1	33.9	•	34.0	33.7	33.0	37.3
10	34.5	33.1	35.2	37.7	33.8	35.8	36.4	36.3	36.7	37.2	34.8		33.6	34.5	34.3	39.2
11	38.3	39.9	43.2	39.4	38.7	38.5	39.0	38.3	38.0	55.6	32.6		32.2	32.0	34.3	40.5
12	40.5	42.6	44.0	34.4	31.5	39.7	39·1	32.5	35.0	35.5	33.7		32.1	33.2	32.0	35.7
13	43.5	45.6	42.9	37.6	42.4	36 ⋅8	38.2	37.5	38.7	38.9	38.6		40.2	39.3	33.7	36.3
14	44.5	41.7	39.2	32.9	43.0	42.7	39.6	3 3·3	32.7	39.8	36.6		37.6	36.2	33.7	35.7
15	39.0	39.8	38 7	37.9	35.3	39.3	39.2	39.0	36.5	39.0	36.9		37.5	39.0	32.7	41.0
16	37.5		· ·	36.6	32.3	39.6			39.2	42.2	41.6		42.7	43.0	35.7	41.5
17	35.3	33.4	35.4	35.9	32.0	39·1	41.4	41·1	40.7	40.7	41.7	•	39.9	43.0	3 5 ·3	44.0
18	35.2	33.2	35.8	35.5	31 5	38.3	39.3	36.4	39.0	38.4	38.5	•	36.1	39.3	34.7	44.3
19	36.0	35.6	38.4	36.3	34.3	40.3	39.9	36.7	42.0	39.8	39·7	•	38.6	37.7	36 3	41.3
20	40.0	39.1	41.4	37.8	35.9	40.4	40.0	40.4	39·2	42.0	37.1	•	40.2	39 3	31.7	38 0
21	36.5	39.8	37.7	37.0	36.0	40.5	41.0	37.3	39.3	41.6	38•9		38·1	38.0	39.0	37.0
22	43.5	38.7	43.8	37.5	36 3	38.7	39.8	35.2	34.0	40.1	34.6	٠	35.5	37.0	44.7	38.7
23	41.0			35.8	35.6	38.3	٠	•	32.0	38.9	35•0	•	36.5	35· 0	37.3	37.7
24	41.5	46.2	43.1	34.0	35.4	36.9	36.8	28.9	31.7	34.3	31.4	•	29·1	29.0	33.0	30.3
25	42.3	46.0	42.5	36.2	38.7	35 ·3	36.3	30.0	31.2		3 3·1		31.7	31.3	31.7	34.7
26	41.0	50.4	44.7	36.7	40.3	34.1	35.0		30.7		31.6	1		32.5		
27	43.3	51.9	44.1	34.0	35.1	33.5	33.3	32.9	37.7	35.4	- 1	í		33.5		
28	40.2	39.5	39.4	34.8	37.5	37.6	39.0	34.4	35.3	35.7	ĺ		- 1	33.7		
29	39.5	37.0	39.7	37.9	33.7	37.7	39.5	35.5		37.3	- 1	}	1	36.0		1
30	37.8	20.0	20.4	33.9	32 6	36.3			.	36.1		'		36.0		 -
	37.1	38.2	38.4	34.4	33.4	36.8	36.9	33 3	33.3	36 ·3	34.4	1	35.0	34.4	33.8	38.0

TABLE XI.—May, 1876. I	aily Mean Temperature.
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		14.	BLE	Δ1	-1110	y, 10	576.	Dai	.1 y 11	Lean	1em	рега	ture	•		
Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.	Day.
55·2	∘ 58·1	47.0	6 48·5	34·1	33.7	34.0	40·5	33 8	43·0	34.0	35·0	36·4	° 41.8	37·0	38.0	1
50.9	56.5	53.0	45.5	32.1	32 6	29.5	40.8	36.0	43.2	38.8	38.0	40.5	43.7	37.2	41.4	2
49.5	54.6		51.5	39.0	39.0	27.2	42.4	40.3	50.9	44.2	40.5	43.4	38.7	43.5	44.0	3
46.4	50.9		46.5	40.2	40.2	28.0	38.6	37.7	51.7	40.2	45.2	44.7	52.4	48.2	46.9	4
47:3	48.8		47.5	44.8	44.8	40.3	40.3	47:3	51.8	49.4	48.2	44.7	48.2	50.0	44.5	5
46.6	51.1		46.0	46.4	46.6	44.7	44.2	39.0	49.6	46.7	50.2	48.5	56.3	54.3	54.6	6
50.9	59.2		52.0		45.8	45.8	43.5	52.0			59.5			59.8	57.6	7
54.6	62.6		67.5	48.5	46.8	38.0	42.7	41.8	53.6	47.4	51.7	51.0	56.3	33.0	54.5	8
54.2	61.5		66.0	44.2	45.2	33.7	43.8	37.7	50.7	43.3	43.0	43.7	47.4	43.0	45.0	9
51.8	62.0		51.5	45.7	48.1	31.5	48.0	38 3	49.2	40.9	43.5	44.2	50.2	44.5	44.7	10
52.1	62·1	44.0	57.5	48.8	46.2	34.2	46.8	40.5	52.0	44.9	47.0	46.1	53.0	46.2	47.0	11
48.6	57.0		60.5	48.6	49.8	26.7	43.1	39.8	49.6	44.8	45.8	46.4	47.2	47.0	46.3	12
46.8	53.2	50.0	56.0	50 6	52.0	27.0	42.7	36.0	52.7	39.4	41.7	44.0	50.7	44.0	44.9	13
47.6	52.5	34.5	38.5		50.4	33.7	46.2	43.0			50.3			48:3	47.4	14
44.1	49.2	43.0	47.0	50.8	52.1	46.0	44.2	44.5	57 6	45.8	43.7	43 8	46.4	45.0	44.0	15
49.8	55.5	49.0	53.5	48.2	45.3	56.2	46.3	50.0	52.8	5 0·2	47.0	44.5	46.6	45.8	44.4	16
50.2	57.0	49 0	44.5	54.7	53.1	45.3	46.2	52.0	70.5	61.4	59.0	59.7	60.4	58.5	57.8	17
50.3	56-1	49.0	50.5	64.1	65.6	42.7	55.2	44.5	62.5	51.3	56.2	57.6	64.7	58.2	60 5	18
55.2	61.0	50.0	55.0	62.2	62.2	53.3	55.8	5 6·0	62.4	60.4	59.7	61.8	63.7	60.0	59.8	19
52.8	64.3	56.5	58.0	59.8	58.2	39.8	49.3	58.3	73·1	68.7	69 ·2	66·8	6 8·8	63.5	67:4	20
53.3	62.5	57.5	59.0	١.	53.2	31.0	59.5	59.3			67.5	•	•	68·5	70.7	21
58.8	66.1	6 5·5	6 3·0	54.3	55.2	48.2	46.1	41.7	52.3	43 [.] 6	53.0	50.1	54.4	51.2	53.8	22
57.9	73.7	67.5	60.5	6 3· 4	6 3·2	32.2	51.3	43.7	51.8	45.1	44.0	45.4	49.2	47.7	46.4	23
50.2	63.6	68.0	61.0	•	69 · 4	38.5	58.3	53.5	61.7	59.0	59.7	58·1	62·1	56.3	56.3	24
51'5	57.1	57.5	54.0	67.8	64.4	57.3	48.8	44.5	62.0	53.7	57.7	60.2	64.7	60.2	6 0· 5	25
53.5	58.1	57.5	56.0	71.2	71.8	40.0	58.0	60.0	66.3	62·9	62.8	59.9	61.7	62.0	6 0 7	26
51.7	55.4	63.0	56.0	66.4	68.0	34.8	65.9	58.3	71.3	67.0	66.8	67.8	73.0	66.5	67.4	27
53-2	58.0	51.0	54.2		64.9	34.5	61.9	59.2		•	69 ·0			65.7	67·6	28
48.3	54.9	52.0	52.0	60.1	62.6	50.3	50.0	50.5	71.1	56.6	61.0	63'6	63.7	63 ·0	62.9	29
53.0	53.5	42.5	43 ·0	62·1	63·4	32.5	48.5	52.0	57.6	56-6	50.3	48.5	50.0	48.5	48.3	30
51.9	54.9	36.0	41.0	41.6	44.0	29.3	54.9	69.5	72 6	73.5	74.0	66 5	70.1	68.8	63 [.] 1	31
51.1	57.8	51.8	5 3·3	52.1	52.8	38.3	48.5	47.1	57.2	50.7	52.9	51.4	55.4	53.1	53.0	

TABLE XI.—May, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature. -Continued.

1 377 321 395 426 393 387 373 356 369 356 358 374 388 396 387 379 2 422 402 43.3 465 437 433 422 417 384 456 431 408 481 450 441 450 3 466 457 473 503 457 473 422 417 384 388 465 436 454 410 457 445 4 502 462 442 520 455 490 415 383 362 374 456 421 448 399 453 446 5 478 485 438 412 428 520 463 443 423 400 468 428 479 454 419 474 6 554 574 49.8 547 523 563 474 424 386 302 513 456 519 486 485 537 7 604 602 548 508 530 507 479 463 464 536 505 504 527 8 533 540 332 539 534 543 507 479 463 464 336 505 504 527 10 456 449 440 436 444 477 422 454 417 403 460 435 482 459 493 525 11 482 442 508 530 502 520 451 455 457 446 426 428 480 479 498 506 525 11 483 440 435 503 468 473 422 436 424 436 440 448 440 446 447 447 448 446 4					.zay,				11100	****	о п.						
1 37.7 32.1 39.5 42.6 39.3 38.7 37.3 35.8 35.5 35.8 37.4 38.8 39.6 38.7 37.9 2 42.2 40.2 43.3 46.6 43.7 47.3 42.2 41.7 38.4 38.8 46.5 43.6 48.1 50.0 44.5 52.0 46.5 49.0 41.5 38.3 36.2 37.4 45.6 42.1 44.8 39.3 46.2 44.6 44.8 41.2 42.8 62.0 46.3 44.3 43.3 40.0 46.8 42.8 47.9 45.5 44.5 52.0 56.3 47.4 42.8 48.6 50.2 51.9 48.6 30.2 51.3 45.6 50.2 52.8 51.8 48.6 50.2 51.9 48.6 49.2 46.8 47.9 46.3 46.5 45.7 45.2 45.4 55.6 50.0 52.5 50.5 50.0 50.2 52.0 45.1 <td>Day.</td> <td>Aylmer.</td> <td>Brantford.</td> <td>Brampton.</td> <td>Hamilton.</td> <td>Toronto.</td> <td>Welland.</td> <td>Newmarket.</td> <td>Gravenhurst.</td> <td>Beatrice.</td> <td>Seely.</td> <td>North Gwill- imbury.</td> <td>Barrie.</td> <td>Peterborough.</td> <td>Norwood.</td> <td>Belleville.</td> <td>Cornwall.</td>	Day.	Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	North Gwill- imbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.
2 42:2 40:2 43:3 46:6 43:7 43:3 41:1 41:9 40:1 40:5 43:1 40:8 45:0 44:1 50:9 3 46:6 45:7 47:3 50:3 45:7 47:3 42:2 41:7 38:4 38:8 46:5 43:6 45:4 14:0 45:7 44:5 42:8 62:0 46:3 44:3 42:3 40:0 46:8 42:8 47:9 45:5 41:5 58:3 36:2 37:4 45:6 42:1 44:8 39:9 45:3 41:5 66:5 46:3 47:4 42:4 38:6 30:2 51:3 45:6 51:9 45:4 41:9 47:9 46:3 7:4 42:4 38:6 30:2 51:3 45:6 51:9 46:5 50:5 53:0 53:7 66:3 50:7 47:9 46:3 46:4 47:0 46:3 50:5 50:2 52:5 50:5 50:5 50:5 50:5 50:5 50:5 </td <td>,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	,										,						
3 46-6 45-7 47-3 42-2 41-7 38-4 38-8 48-5 43-6 45-4 44-0 45-7 44-5 49-0 41-5 38-3 36-2 37-4 45-6 42-1 44-8 39-9 45-3 41-5 58-3 36-2 37-4 45-6 42-1 44-8 39-9 45-3 41-5 58-3 36-2 37-4 45-6 42-1 44-8 49-9 46-3 44-3 42-3 40-0 46-6 51-9 45-6 51-9 47-4 47-4 42-4 38-6 30-2 51-3 45-6 51-9 45-6 53-7 7 60-4 60-2 54-8 - 50-8 61-7 54-5 48-7 45-2 45-6 50-5 50-4 52-3 56-7 56-3 9 43-8 46-1 47-9 46-3 - 43-7 44-4 42-5 42-8 51-8 44-2 47-9 46-3 50-5 50-3 50-5 50-3		h.	l				1	1	1	1	í	1	1			ì	l
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TABLE XI.—May, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—Continued.

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36·7	37.8	36.9	35.2	31.8	° 37·3	35.9	0 34·2	33.5	° 36·7		38 0	35.9	34·5	° 34·3	0 44·7	1
46.0	44 0	46.3	36 2	36.5	38.7	37.6	34.0	37.0	37.4	35.7	36.1	34.9	36.5	35.7	42.7	2
42.5	44.8	43.2.	37.2	37.0	37·9	38·1	35.7	37 8	38.7	34.5	36.5	3 4·3	35 5	42.0	35.5	3
44.3	41.8	43.7	35.6	41.0	38 0	37.4	33.4	32.3	35.4	33.9	34.9	35.7	35.5	44.0	42 ·0	4
48.0	44.1	45.6	37.6	39.4	40.1	41.6	37·1	36.0	39.3	38.4	41·8	39.4	40.0	48.3	39.5	5
55.5	52.5	48.8	37.3	38.6	42.8	41.0	37.6	40.0	38.0	45·1	40.6	41.5	43·5	47.0	39.3	6
48.0			36.6	44.0	45.8				48.5	40.7	46.6	43.0	41.3	36.0	45 ·0	7
57.3	49.9	50.4	37.5	50.5	47.8	47.4	36.0	36.7	42.5	35.9	48.2	43.5	41·5	38.7	46.7	8
51.5	46.9	5 2 ·2	46.2	47.3	44.3	51.3	39.3	38.5	39.8	40.8	46.7	44.0	43.0	37.0	48.3	9
5 0·0	43.8	50.8	44.4	46.2	43 3	49·8	39 ·0	44.0	47:3	51.1	51.0	47.1	53.0	35.3	51.0	10
50.2	46.4	5 0·0	41.8	40 5	44.1	43.5	39·1	40.7	46.5	45.4	49.2	37.2	39.5	42.0	46.5	11
45.3	48.3	48.4	44.3	42 ·3	43.7	49.0	41.3	47.0	49.6	42.5	44.5	43·5	42.5	41.3	40.3	12
46· 0	43.8	46.6	48.4	42.2	42.5	45.6	36 5	37.0	46.3	38.9	46·2	4 3·0	40.7	36.3	39.3	13
45.7		•	41.9	37.7	43.3		•		46.5	38.4	41.8	37.9	37.7	43.7	45.0	14
44.3	46.3	45.8	40.9	36.6	41.5	41.3	39 4	41 0	43.7	40.1	42.4	41.0	42.5	41.0	45.0	15
48.5	51.7	49.0	43.1	40.0	4 3·1	39.4	40.6	41.5	43.8	39.0	40.8	39.1	39.5	42.0	41.0	16
56 ·0	55.4	53.5	5 0·8	52.8	43.7	44.8	41.4	44.5	44.3	36.3	40.5	42.2	40.7	42.3	41.8	17
56.5	53.3	54.8	50.8	47:3	42.9	45.1	45.6	47.5	45.0	47.8	47.4	48.5	49.0	42.3	51.0	18
55.5	57.4	58.2	51.6	44.9	49.5	50.6	46.6	50.5	49.6	45.9	49.6	45.8	46.0	42.3	45.5	19
58.5	59.4	60.0	55.2	51.0	53·4	55.3	46.0	50.0	51.1	39.7	45.6	40.8	42.0	46.7	45.0	20
68.3		•	55.8	62·1	48.1		•	•	46.6	42.9	44.7	4 9·1	47.5	47.0	54.3	21
50.0	45.9	54.3	52.2	51.0	48.7	51.7	52.7	45.7	42.8	43 [.] 7	48.4	48.6	49.5	39.0	54.0	22
46.3	51.1	45.0	45.7	40.8	15.3	46.4	44.6	45.8	43.3	44.7	38.6	36.3	36.0	39.7	45.7	23
57.3	55.6	55.8	50.4	52.3	47.2	53.4	٠	47.7	48.8	47.0	46.5	50.5	49.5	49.7	43.7	24
47.5	44.5	49.6	46.6	41.1	45·7	50.0	41.3	42.3	50· 2	53.0	49.4	46.5	48.3	45 7	51.5	25
54.5	61·1	54.8	48.6	50.7	45.3	4 9·1	47.7	42.7	50.5	43.9	46.0	4 6·9	47.0	45.0	40.7	26
70.5	72-1	68-4	61 8	66.5	46.3	64.6	54 ·1	52.3	52.1	54.3	53.7	55.1	53.7	45.0	42.0	27
68.7	.	٠	63.9	61 4	46.7		•	٠	56·5	60.3	57.0	61.6	64.5	46.0	50.7	28
51.5	51.0	53.4	51 0	46.4	50.6	54.1	45.5	49.3	53.1	55.8	54.2	47.8	49.8	42.3	52.2	29
46.7	52.3	46.2	47.9	42.4	48·1	49·2	43.9	•	44.4	39.5	39.8	39.8	38.5	44.7	42.3	30
57.5	67:6	59.9	59.4	59.0	47.4		59.4	52.8	47 6	47.9	48.4	51.9	50.7	44.0	·	31
51.8	50.7	50.8	46.3	458	41.6	46.9	42 0	428	45.4	43.1	45.2	44.5	43·8	42·1	45.7	

TABLE XII.—June, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature

_			LADU.	E A.J.	. 0	une,	101	0. 1	Daily	me	W11 1	ешЪ	Clatt			
Day.	Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current	Point Clark.	Windor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
1	51.9	58.2	39.5	36.0	38.3	40.0	36.7	65.9	65.0	75.1	74.7	70.5	71.9	78 0	71.5	72.2
2	55.2	61.7	51.0	57.5	40.4	1	1		i		1	ł	!	70.2	1	
3	55.2	65.0	61.5	62.5	45.8	1	;	55.5	-	62.4		57 0	57.8	64.4		
4	56.7	64.9	65.0	69.5		57.5	İ		1	1		55.2		.	56.8	
5	53.7	64.5	62.0	59.0	58.2	58.4	1	52.5	48.8	60.0	49.3	48.5	49.4	1 58.8	49.8	
6	53.9	62.4	60.0	63.0	55.1	57.2	 46·5	58.9	55.5	63.3	60.9	57.3	55.5	61.5	56.3	
7	49.9	57.6	55.0	58.0	54.1	54.6	42.4	55 7	56.0	66 4	64.4	64 5	62.6	65.8	63.5	61.6
8	53.0	60.5	59.0	59.0	55 8	56.7	46.8	67.3	65.5	76.0	74.3	70.0	70.5	75.3	71.0	68.4
9	52.4	61.7	60.5	49.5	58.6	57.8	62.8	63 2	59.8	73.1	64.8	68.7	69.6	74.4	70.5	71.6
10	53.2	62.0	54.5	54.0	64.0	64.7	67.9	64.9	70.8	79.3	72.9	73.5	70-9	76.4	73.0	72.9
11	53.4	60.4	52.0	55 5	•	58-4	48.1	66.0	73.5	•	•	72.8			74.5	74.1
12	55.9	61.9	66.0	57.5	60.6	62.2	46.3	64.7	64.2	79.9	79.6	76.0	75.6	80.3	76.7	75.3
13	57.0	63.9	65.0	60.5	66.1	69·1	40.5	64.9	61 8	78.6	71.9	73.2	72.4	76.8	75.2	73.5
14	60.6	65.1	59.0	55.0	69.5	72.4	48.1	69.5	65.8	76.8	72.9	73.3	73.3	80.2	74.7	73.4
15	58·1	72.5	66.0	63.0	55.4	55·2	39.0	65.4	68.3	75.1	74.3	72.0	72.2	75.0	75.0	72.9
16	64.6	73.4	62.0	6 3·0	48.2	48.6	38-3	64.1	74.0	73.7	73.9	70.2	69.7	76.7	72.5	72.0
17	70.6	76.3	67.0	65.0	50.1	50.8	49.7	63.1	72.0	68·2	72.1	68.3	68.2	70·3	69.8	68.9
18	63.5	78-1	75.0	72.0		54.1	56.6	57.3	61.0	•		64.2	•	•	61.3	63.2
19	57.2	73.5	78.5	73.0	57.2	55.8	56.3	53.8	58.0	61.4	60.3	59.4	60.1	67.5	62.2	61.6
20	59.2	69·1	73.0	74.0	69.6	69.7	39.5	55.0	55.2	59.4	57.2	57.0	5416	65.5	58.0	59.7
21	53.7	63.6	68.0	64.0	73.3	77.2	42.0	56.3	57.5	65.5	60.7	59.3	58·2	63 0	58.7	60.3
22	54.8	61.7	61.5	58.5	73.8	75.3	63.8	65.7	60.0	68.5	62.2	62.6	62.3	67.6	l	64.4
23	51.9	57.4	58.5	63.0	67.6	67.8	73.0	63.8	66.5	70.3	69.2	70.9	70.1	75.5	70.0	69.0
24	54.5	58.4	57.5	64.0	72.1	73.8	63.0	69.4	68.8	77.0	73.2	73.6	72.3	80.0	71.3	74.1
25 26	52·5 54·2	57·3 62·5	50·0 56· 0	52·5 59·0	62.3	72·4 59.2	44.4	71·4 67·7	66.3	70.0	75.6	72·1 76·6	74.9	79.0	71 8 75·8	74.3
27	57.4	68 0	54·0	60.0	59.6	59.4	45.4	64.2	71.3	79·0 73·5		69.5	70.1	75.9	70.5	74·5 72·2
28	62.3	61.4	68.5	66.5	56.8	55.9	52.0	65.3	63.8	1	67.1	63.6	64.2	69.6	64.5	65.8
29	60.9	70.6	59.0	59.0	ı	63.8		62.2	65.0	1	69.3	66.4	64.7	71.3	65.3	65.5
30	57.4	74.4	65.0	64.5	65.6	64.8	1	55.6	59.5		64.1	64.0	64.4	70.7	65.0	63.7
	.	.		.												
	56.5	65.0	61 0	60.6	59.2	60.8	49.0	61.8	62.9	70.8	67:9	66 7	66.3	71.9	-65·1	67:0
1					<u>l</u>	l		i	i							

TABLE XII.-June, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—Continued.

	TABLE ATT June					0.	Dai1.	y 1110	- COLL -	· Om	CIGO	uic.			·cu.	
Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	North Gwil-	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Day.
° 71·7	∘ 74·1	70.3	62.9	62.4	74.0	67.8	70.1	70.4	70.1	74.5	67.9	74.9	71.6	71.3	74.2	1
	70.6	73.0	73.7	64.9	70.7	63.8	65.6	63.1	64.9	72.2	67.5	72.3	71.3	67.8		1
•	60·1	61.0	60.9	58.8	64.7	61.0	56.9	55.8	54.7	61.3	59.4	65.6	61.6	63.9	66.8	3
60.0	58.8	59.3	.	58.5	61.7	57.6	57.1	50.9	51.6	59.1		.	60.8		.	4
52 ·9	52·8	54.0	56.8	53.7	58.0	51.1	49.2	47.8	48.3	54.5	51.5	57.4	53.7	55.6	64.0	5
5 5 ·8	57.9	59.5	61.8	55.3	57.7	51.3	55.2	53.3	53.1	56.0	59.8	61.8	57.7	55.5	59.5	6
60.2	67.8	60.5	57.8	58.2	65.7	48.3	59.5	58.5	58.3	61.5	58.4	61.2	57.8	61.5	55.6	7
70.5	71.6	74.3	71.5	62.5	73.3	50.6	65.2	64.6	64.6	73.4	68.4	69.7	66.8	66.9	61.2	8
67 3	72.0	74.0	75.5	67.1	74.0	57.9	69.6	66.0	67.9	71.5	68.8	75.0	68.3	69:2	75.1	9
70.4	75.4	74.5	75.1	68.1	71.3	64.1	65.7	62.8	65.1	70.7	67.6	74.1	73.1	69.2	70.5	10
74.5	75·2	75.5		66.8	78.7	69.7	73.2	72.4	74.7	70.3			70.9	•		11
76.2	77.1	74.3	70 2	69.3	79.3	74.3	73.9	73.3	79.1	75.0	72.5	78.6	79.5	74.3	72.2	12
72.6	•	73.5	68.1	68.6	76.7	71.8	78.5	72.7	80.1	72.9	73 3	74.7	71.3	74.5	76 6	13
75.9	77.0	75.0	76.6	70.9	77.0	71.7	69.5	67.1	68.4	69.9	69.4	75.6	69.5	73.0	73.9	14
74.2	75.2	73.5	69.3	68.7	75.3	72.4	70.9	67 9	70.4	73.0	70.8	76.3	77.0	76.9	74.2	15
73·1	74.3	75.8	76·8	70.3	81.7	72.6	76.0	73.3	73.7	75.1	72.7	78 6	76.5	76.0	79.6	16
69.0	71.4	68·8	72.7	66.0	73.0	69.7	74.0	67.9	69.2	70.6	69.1	70.3	68.1	72.7	78 4	17
61.4	64·5	66.8		64.3	72.3	67.9	66.3	64.2	65.1	67.4			66.7			18
66.5	63.2	66.0	70.3	63.1	67.0	63.3	62.9	60.0	65.2	62.7	64.8	67.1	61.6	68.2	71.5	19
60.5	60.4	62.3	65·6	63.1	65 ·3	65.4	57.9	55.2	56.3	63.3	62.2	64.0	57.9	65·3	70.4	20
60.4	60.6	61.3	65.5	60.8	62 ·0	58.5	57.9	52.2	53.3	60.1	58.3	62.9	59.4	66.1	64.0	21
64.3	67.6	64.0	69.7	63.3	65.7	60.5	62.5	58.0	59.5	66.6	61.7	67.4	61.5	69 8	65·4	22
68.5	69.8	74.8	76·4	68.4	70.0	68.6	72.6	67.9	66.6	77.7	70.3	74.9	65.7	72.4	70.5	23
71.5	71.3	77.0	79·1	74.2	73.0	72 ·1	71.7	67.7	68.8	76.1	72.4	76 8	73.2	73.8	75.4	24
71.7	77.4	75-5	•	75.2	74.7	70.7	68.8	66.8	67.7	73.0			70.5	•		25
73·4	75.1	76.0	73.4	68 ·8	76.7	71.0	76.7	71.5	72.7	74.4	70.1	71-1	71.1	72.3	71.6	26
70.3	•	75.5	74.6	73.8	72.7	73.3	66.8	62.0	63.5	74.1	73.7	78 8	75.8	75.8	77.0	27
63·4	75.6	67.5	70.1	67:4	73.3	64 ·3	6 2 ·3	61.5	58.6	66.9	65·9	69·1	64.7	71.0	72.9	28
68.7	67.6	71.3	73.9	67·2	71.3	64.0	64.4	59.0	62.7	67.8	65.7	70-8	67.2	71.7	72.4	29
65.6	67.4	66.2	74.4	66.1	66.7	63.5	61.4	57.6	,57·9	66.0	64.2	69.9	65·9	71.2	71.1	30
68.4	69.0	69.3	70.1	65.5	70.8	63 9	66·1	63 ·0	64.4	68.5	66.3	70.7	65.1	69.5	70.8	

TABLE XII.—June,	1876.	Daily Mean	Temperature.—Continued.

	TABLE XII.—June, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—Continued.															
Day.	Hun: don.	Pembruke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George
1	70.7	72.6	67·6	° 70·1	69.6	o 50·5	57·9	63·6	64·0	50.1	o 55·6	57·8	56·3	9 59·3	48.0	43.5
2	70.0	73 6	73.8	74.3	74 3	53.6	61.6	64.0	69.7	56.8	62.8	64.3	!	67.3	45.0	55.5
3	69.0	58.6	67.1	56.4	62.7	55.0	64.6	50.4	54.3	53.6	66.9	67.9	56.3	63.3	45.7	63.5
4	5 5·7			46 1	46.8	44.4				55.9	48.9	47.4	41.8	43.2	45.7	60.3
5	60.3	54.4	58.8		52.0	47.1	46.4	44 3	45·0	54.1	53.2	61.1	56.2	58 ·5	42.3	42.7
6	58.0	58.6	59.6		51.4	54.5	57.8	47:3	50.7	56·1	6 0· 4	61 9	56.4	55.2	44.3	51.3
7	58.5	59.3	56.0		48.9	56.3	5 9 6	50-9	54.7	56.2	51.2	53· 2	48.5	48.7	48.7	52.7
8	58· 7	65.4	57.6	52.8	52.3	53.3	56.4	50-6	57.3	55.8	53 3	5 3·1	49·9	48.8	49.7	50.3
9	70.0	67.5	64.1	52.7	59.5	52.9	53·1	53.6	50.3	54.7	47.8	58.4	56.3	47.5	52.3	55.0
10	70.0	69.1	67.6	51.2	61.5	51.9	55.8	47.4	48.0	59.8	45.5	60.3	53.6	50·0	45.0	59.7
11	68.5	•		52.9	64.1	56.9	•	•	•	54.7	45.7	58.0	52.3	50.0	46.7	66.5
12	72.5	79.1	69.0	66 ·0	67:0	55.9	62.2	58.7	61.7	5 5 ·8	60.5	63.9	57.1	56.3	46.0	58.7
13	73.7	77.4	71.7	73.6	69.6	53·4	65·1	68.7	68.5	62.2	67.5	66.3	64.0	66.7	50 7	57.5
14	70.5	66.0	68.5	68.4	64.3	56.7	67:1	71.8	70.3	58.6	66-6	66.8	64.5	67.8	49.7	59.5
15	74.0	74.9	71.7	67.5	65.0	53.7	62.7	63.8	65.7	64.1	66 7	63.3	63.2	63.3	52.3	62.0
16	77.5	77.9	76.5	69.0	74.0	55.3	64.8	62.6	55.5	65.2	58.6	64.4	62.5	59.5	52.0	61.5
17	73.7	72.7	72.3	77.2	73.0	54.1	68· 8	71.7	74.0	65.9	68-1	64·8	66.0	67.0	58.0	61.3
18	71.3	•		75.7	71.6	54.3			77.8	69.4	72.5	65.7	68.4	70.0	57.0	61.0
19	68.7	70.2	68.9	68.4	65.5	62.3	71.3	72.3	69.5	65.8	73.2	70.2	68.6	71.5	64.7	62.3
20	65.8	65.2	68.8	67.8	66.3	56·5	70.4	74.8	72.3	67.1	71.8	69.3	69.4	71.7	54.3	64.5
21	61.0	60.4	62.0	62 7	59.5	54.4	64.9	67.8	71.5	64.2	67.6	67.1	65.2	68.3	52.0	68.2
22	58.5	61.7	61.5	60 8	54.3	54.2	63· 4	63.4	62.0	62.2	63.9	61.9	64 8	65.0	50.7	68.0
23	66.7	63.0	67·6	62.3	53.7	58.7	61.1	61.0	61.7	59.6	63.6	58.8	59.5	60.5	52.0	61.3
24	73.8	73.7	729	64.2	60.7	54.3	61 1	63.3	٠	60.0	64.0	61.9	61 2	62.5	57.0	610
25	72.0			63.7	61.5	58.5	•	,	58.7	60.2	59.3	61.8	61.6	59.8	51.7	63.5
26	69.3	72.5	70 5	66.4	59 0	63.7	65.4	60.6	57.5		63.9	62.3		62.7	50.7	61.5
27	73 5	72.8	72.5	65.2	69.3	İ	68.6	1	i '	1	63.1		•	Į.	:	1
28	67.7	69.8	70.8	71.0	66.3	1	71.5	į	1	1	63.1	1	1	1	i	1
29	6 9·3		₹70 6	70 4	65 5	1	1	65.9	1	i	61.3			i		ì
30	66.2	67.5		63.6	61.8		66.1	60.0		56.1				58 7		59.2
	67.8	68.3	67.5	61.4	62.4	55.6	63 1	61 2	62.2	60.5	61.0	62 3	61.1	61.1	52.2	59 4

TABLE XIII.—July, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.

		IAB	11 A	111	–5 ui	J, 1	010.	Da	11 y	Mean	1 10	mpe	raiu	10.		
Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort MacLeod.	Winnipeg.	Fort Garry.	Fork Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.	Day.
61.2	6·4	58.5	75.0		69·5	52·5	64.6	63·5	67.9	64·7	68·3	60.0	63.2	62.2	58·9	1
58.5	70.1	62.5	69.5	·	63.7	64.8	63.3	65.0			69.6	.		72.5	72.7	2
60.1	70.8	65.0	68.0	63.0	62.0	44.9	67.2	66.0	73.4	68.9	71.2	70.0	74.6	72.2	70.7	3
56.7	73.4	64.5	- 68.5	61.9	62.5	54.5	61.2	61.8	69.9	67.7	64.7	64.6	66.9	69.8	67.1	4
55.3	60.9	55.0	67.5	65.9	67.6	62.3	61.1	62.7	69.9	71.2	61· 5	66.0	69.6	65.5	65.4	5
57.2	59.3	54.0	49.5	67.8	68 . 7	58'8	67.5	69.5	75.8	70.5	68.8	67.7	72.6	68.7	68.2	6
56.2	€5∙1	49.0	48.5	67.9	66.4	56.5	72.6	72.2	81.3	74.0	77.7	75.2	78.4	75.5	75.2	7
54.2	64.6	51.0	47.0	69.6	70.9	50.1	75.8	74.7	85.1	79.4	80.3	79.3	85.3	77.8	80.8	8
56.9	65.1	51.5	59-0		62.4	47.5	79.4	75.8			81.4			80.5	81.3	9
55.4	60.3	55.0	61.0	62.0	62.0	55.8	67.8	65.0	80.7	72.1	74.7	77.9	78.8	75.3	76.3	10
56.8	62.4	56.0	56.0	65.7	66.2	54.5	71.4	65.3	74.0	71.3	72.8	73 ·6	76.7	74.0	75.1	11
59.9	65.5	54.5	55.0	63.3	65.0	57.3	74.9	71.0	82.0	78.5	78.0	77.4	80.1	77.8	75.6	12
61.4	68.6	55.0	59.0	65.6	63 3	54.5	72.8	70.0	83.0	76.9	75.8	76·8	79.5	77.0	76.3	13
$60 \cdot 2$	65.9	62.0	56.0	67.7	67 O	55.1	70.4	61.5	73.8	69.9	73.8	71.7	74.4	73.2	74.8	14
54.1	68.6	53.0	57.0	67.6	68·2	57.6	72.1	58.5	72.4	62.4	66.0	66.3	7 3 3	68.8	67.8	15
54.7	66.0	57.0	51.0		74.5	52.4	72.9	65.2	•	•	68.2	•		69.7	68.9	16
56.3	65.4	58.0	61.5	63.2	62.8	52.0	74.8	68.0	80.6	79.2	75.6	74.1	81.8	74.8	72.3	17
57.4	70.3	61.5	63.5	70.2	72.6	55.9	74.5	66.7	81.2	74.1	75.0	73.2	75.5	74.7	75.9	18
59.5	73.6	62.0	61.0	63.4	64·3	47.4	76.4	74.2	81.1	77.9	75.1	74.3	77.4	75.5	74.6	19
61.3	75.9	64.5	54.0	56.9	57.5	45.5	66.1	64.5	77.9	69.5	68.0	69.5	77.1	70.0	72.8	20
59.7	76.5	51.0	71.5	55.4	56.3	49.5	61.2	57.5	6 6·7	61 · 4	59.8	60· 9	67· 2	62.2	62.7	21
64.1	77.8	60.5	71.5	60.5	57.7	53.6	56.8	55.0	68.4	60.4	59.5	58.3	66.6	58.7	60.4	22
59.4	76 5	63.5	75.0	٠	61.8	55.4	61·6	52.5			55.1			57.3	59.3	23
59.8	74.0	73.5	74.0	64.6	65.9	65.9	58.8	56·0	66-1	57.8	55.8	57.1	61.6	56.7	57.4	24
59.7	70.5	67.0	71.0	67.7	69.9	66·4	54.6	56. 0	62.0	58.7	57.8	57 2	63.9	57.7	57.9	25
60.9	715	68.5	65.5	65.4	64.4	67.8	61.3	56.3	66.8	62.8	58.2	58.2	59.4	63.5	57.6	26
60.5	75.1	65.0	64.5	€8.5	68.9	58.8	62.9	64.3	75.3	72.8	65.2	66.9	72.6	68.7	66.3	27
55.3	74.9	64.5	69.5	71.2	71.2	53.1	63.0	58.5	75.0	65.6	65.1	65.4	71.3	67.0	68.2	28
57.8	70.9	65.5	75.0	71.6	72.9	56.3	67.0	62.0	70.8	68.7	65.2	64.9	68-1	66.5	65.7	29
60·3	63.8		72.5	.	78.4	69 3	70.9	62.0	.	.	67-7		•	67.7	67-1	30
59.9	67.0	·	61.0	78.6	81.5	77.0	72-2	62.5	73.0	70.8	70.6	68·8	71 6	69.5	69.1	31
58.4	69 2	59.0	63.3	65 8	66.6	56-6	67.5	64.0	74-4	69.5	68.6	68.3	72.6	69.4	68.7	

TABLE XIII .--- July, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.--- Continued.

	IADL	111 23.4	.11	July	, 10		Dan	<i>y</i>	Call	rem	pera	· ·		0,000,	iucu.	·
Day.	Alymer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillim- bury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.
	61.2	62.1	62·0	62·4	61·1	63.5	61.5	68.4	63·2	65.3	65·3	62·0	67·4	63·6	69·5	° 73·5
1 2	71.2	72.6	66.1		65.3	74.3	64.6	66.0	62.8	63.0	68.3			66.1		
3	70.4	72.0	74.0	72.6	72.6	71.2	70.4	68.3	64.2	63.7	74.3	70.8	73.6	72.7	69.8	73.5
4	66.3	66.6	69.5	67.4	64.4	65.0	65.9	64.4	62.3	64.0	71.3	65.5	70.8	66.5	68.8	72.1
5	65.7	65.7	68.3	74.3	64.5	71.3	63.5	67.6	62.1	63.2	66.8	64.8	67.7	66.6	70.5	73.6
6	63.1		70.5	72 3	66.6	71.2	69.8	63.4	60.6	62.6	70.0	67:3	71.1	64.7	70.8	70.2
7	72.3	 •	76.0	86.7	67.3	75.0	67.5	71.3	69.2	64.9	74.6	71.8	70.5	71.9	72.8	72.5
8	75.9	74.6	84.3	73.6	80.6	80.2	78.7	75.2	72.5	75.6	81.3	78.7	81.2	79.7	 78∙8	80.2
9	81.1	83.2	86.3		82.7	79.8	82.7	78.3	77.8	78·1	84.3			82.3		
10	74.4	78·5	77.0	85·1	76.5	 79·0	81.6	76.8	72.5	74.6	84.3	76.8	85.6	80.2	80.7	79.4
11	74.0	76·1	72.0	73·1	71.2	72.2	79.1	75.1	72.1	74.6	76.3	74.8	75.2	72.4	72.1	73.2
12	79.4	79.9	79.0	80.7	74.9	77.8	75.2	73.5	71.5	75.2	80.8	76.7	81.1	77:9	76.6	78-1
13	78.4	· 81·1	77.5	79.7	76.3	78.5	78-1	69.8	69.2	70.6	77.6	75.2	81.7	73.9	80.4	80.4
14	75.7	73.1	72.5	77.8	73.3	74.7	73.7	72.7	68.9	68.8	75.3	72.2	75`4	72.5	78.1	76-9
15	69.7	70.2	70.0	72.0	70.4	70.3	69.0	68.9	66.0	62.3	72.8	69·2	75.3	72.3	75.9	72.2
16	71.7	74·1	72.3		70.2	69.7	65.2	69.8	63.8	71.4	75.8			68.6		
17	77:3	77.9	77.5	76·8	73.8	76.5	68.0	82.1	71.7	73.0	79 ·8	75.8	78.5	76.3	77.4	77.5
18	72.9	76.3	77.0	73.8	73.7	73.0	76.0	73.0	69.8	71.9	79.3	74.7	77.5	74.4	77.0	81.0
19	73-1	77.5	78.3	76·8	75.0	77.0	73.9	78:9	73.9	70.9	80.5	73.7	80.6	74.5	78.4	80.5
20	70.0	70.7	79.5	77.0	72.2	70.0	71.3	71.5	69.0	68•0	73.8	70.9	74.4	70.4	76-0	79.8
21	62·4	66.0	63.0	66.1	65.0	62.5	61.8	59.4	57.1	60.9	63·1	63·1	66.4	60.4	68.9	63.2
22	62.4	64·4	62.3	67.5	61.0	67.3	60.7	56.9	54.2	52.3	66.5	59.2	62.8	59.5	67:4	65 ·0
23	56.4	59.7	59.5	•	61.7	57.7	56.9	60.3	54.4	55.3	64.8		•	57.7		•
24	59-2		59.8	63.6	59.8	58.5	55.9	61.7	53.5	53 2	62.8	61.0	61.2	57:9	63·1	66-6
25	56.9		57.8	62.9	57.8	55.3	55.5	54.9	50.5	48.8	61.6	59·1	60.4	56.8	62·1	57-4
26	58-5	٠	61.0	63.3	58.5	58.2	56.3	54.0	52; 8	54.1	61·1	59.9	61.9	57.9	62.9	59 ·9
27	68.2		64.5	69.6	62.8	72.6	61.9	63.8	60.9	58.2	68· 5	66.1	65.7	62.9	69·1	66.2
28	68.3	•	66.0	72.7	67:3	69.5	62.6	61.9	58.5	58.9	68.5	62.8	69·2	6 5·2	70.6	68.4
29	66.5		67.8	71-2	65.8	66.5	64.6	65·8	63.0	61.1	73.1	67.7	71.2	65.7	68.6	66.8
30	69.7		70.3	•	68 ·3	70.0	70·3	69.0	65·1	65·1	72.3		•	66-8	٠	•
31	68.3		72.8	70.6	71.4	66.2	66.5	68.3	66.3	62.9	73.0	70.0	75.0	70.5	74·1	73.0
	69.0	72.4	70.8	72-7	68.8	70.2	68·1	68·1	64.5	64.9	72.3	68.8	72.3	68.7	72.3	72.4
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>					4.4		<u> </u>					<u> </u>	

Table XIII.—July, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—Continued.

	TAB	LE A	111	-Jui	y, 18	10	Dany	Mea	11 1	emp	eraco	116.	-00%	- i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	ъи.	_
Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montieal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.	Day.
69.7	70.3	70.4	66.7	61.0	62 9	65·1		61·5	63.5	59.2	62.0	57.9	57.3	52.0	61.2	1
6 6·0			67.0	61.9	59.5				56 7	58.3	60.4	61.0	60.5	53 7	61.5	2
73.0	73.3	72.1	68.7	67.1	57.8	63.7	63.0	58.0	60.3	62.3	63.8	63.3	62.0	55.0	63·2	3
69.5	70.5	71.0	75 8	68.0	60.7	73.9	! ; 74·9	728	72 0	72.9	66.7	72.0	73.3	58 7	61.0	4
71.3	68.9	70.3	76.2	67.3	64·1	72.3	67.7	63.3	67.8	67.3	65.1	67.8	68.5	60.3	59.0	5
6 8·3	70.7	70.2	63.9	59.8	58.8	59.6	56.9	58.0	60.2	57.7	60.0	59.7	58.3	54.0	58.8	6
70.0	68.4	71.3	67.9	66.4	59.4	64·3	68.8	63.3	62.9	66.0	59.7	63.9	64.3	59.3	60.5	7
77:3	81.7	76.5		64.3	61.6	71.5	68.9	70.0	58.7	56.9	60.0	58.4	59.5	51.7	58.3	8
76.5			70.7	67.0	67.7	•		•	64.2	54.7	60.0	56.1	55.5	63.3	53.3	1 1
76.7	79.0	77.9	74 8	71.3	58.9	66.7	65.8	58.5	58.0	58.9	59.0	60-1	59.5	61.7	51.8	10
74.0	83.7	74.9	76-1	64.8	62.6	71.3	67.0	71.0	65.8	60:9	63.3	62.8	61.7	63.3	60.5	11
77.3	80.1	76 6	76.7	71.8	59.7	71.6	74.5	698	60.8	65.7	69.6	69.6	70.5	60.0	64.5	12
77:3	78 0	77.0	76.5	67:3	65 2	72 6	71.9	73.8	68.7	70.5	68 8	71.6	73.0	66.0	65.5	13
7 3·8	74.7	75.6	67.6	65.9	67.6	68.7	64.1	64.5	70.6	64.6	70.5	65.8	64.5	67.0	62.0	14
6 8·8	70.2	69.8	69.8	61.6	68.0	66.1	62.2	66.3	70.3	62.9	66-1	64.9	64.3	61.0	61.3	15
72.3			71.5	66 1	68.3				69.5	62.1	62 5	64.6	62.7	63.7	60.2	16
77.8	79.8	76.6	74.7	71.1	64.7	72.7	70.5	62 0	64.7	62.5	67· 5	66 9	66.0	66.7	62.7	17
77.5	77.8	79.0	79.0	71.4	59.6	74.2	73·4	76.5	65.6	67.0	66.8	69.0	69 7	65.0	66 0	18
78.0	77.9	77.0	75.0	69.9	69·1	73.4	66.0	64.5	67.1	67.6	71.5	68.6	67.3	6 2 ·0	63.5	19-
74.5	76.7	76.3	76.6	71.0	60.7	74.3	74.6	68.3	63∙8	67.0	69.5	69 9	71.5	56.7	71.0	20
62.3	61.7	66.6	64.5	58.1	64·3	71.6	64.3	64·7	64 [.] 6	65 [.] 9	63.0	63.5	63.0	59.3	63.5	21
6 0·0	58.3	62.5	58.9	54.4	64.9	63.1	62.7	59.8	62.4	58.4	62.8	63·6	62·5	68 ·3	61.3	22
59.5		•	56.1	52.5	59.7	•	•	•	61.0	56.1	62.7	62.7	62.7	57.6	65.5	23
60.0	55·5	61-9	59.2	54.8	57.6	55.6	60.0	54.0	57.8	57.4	61.1	60.3	59.0	56 0	62.3	24
56.0	56.7	58.0	57.9	53.3	57.5	61.3	60.4	59.5	62 ·0	64.5	62.7	65.9	64 ·0	59.7	61.5	25
58.5	57.8	59.6	58·4	47.7	57.1	58-6	62 ·3	61.0	63·6	62.9	67.0	64.1	65.7	65 7	65·0	26
64.8	64.0	64.6	61.0	55.3	58.7	60.5	62.9	60.7	61.4	61.0	60.0	62·1	62.5	59.0	61.5	27
67.5	66.4	66.6	61.9	61.8	57:3	62-9	61.2	57.5	60.7	64 0	63·1	63.3	65.0	62 7	66.0	28 ⁻
65∙8	67·6	66 6	64.0	59-9	59.5	62.8	63·1	60.2	61.2	61.0	66.4	65 8	62.2	65 3	63.3	2 9
68.5	.	-	67.5	63.2	63.0	•	٠	•	67.8	64 9	64·1	67.9	i i	61.0	64.0	30
68.7	71.9	72.2	64.1	63.6	60.2	62.8	63.6	65.0	62 1			62.2		63.7	67.3	31
69.8	70-8	70.8	68.3	63.2	61.8	67-0	66·7	64.0	63.7	62.7	64 2	65:2	6 3 8	60.6	62.2	

TABLE XIV.—August, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.

-		IAD			11 112	sust,			Jany							
Dау.	Esquimalt.	Spence's! Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Straiford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock,
1	59.4	66.5	65.5	67·5	72.0	72.6	67.9	65.3	65·5	74·5	74.0	R 70·5	68·7	70·6	68·7	67·9
2	58.9	69.0	53.5	62.0	70.3	69.5	72.4	69.8	65.3	73.7	77.4	72.0	70-9	74.9	70.5	
3	61.4	69.4	62.0	64.0	6 7·9	67.0	71.1	70.7	70.0	71.6	72.5	67.6	68.2	72.1	69.7	69· 3
4	56.7	63 8	52·5	59.0	71.4	75.4	56.0	75.5	72.5	75.4	78-1	74.7	72-1	77.6	75.0	73.0
5	57 0	67:4	60.0	56 0	67.8	66.0	50.5	74·8	73.3	72.8	75.9	73.7	72.9	79 9	74.7	76·3
6	60 4	60-9	64.0	69.5		65.3	58.2	74.0	73.8	٠		71.2			72.8	74.2
7	56.4	62.9	67:5	71.0	70-8	73.4	65.7	70.5	6 6·0	74.8	71.3	67.0	67:8	78.6	69.5	72.2
8	56.7	60.9	55 5	63.0	77.0	81.4	71.3	69.1	63.7	72.6	71.0	66.6	64.2	74.0	68.0	67:0
9	52.9	59.6	56.5	59.0	73.7	77:3	52.0	73-8	71.5	73.4	75.6	69.5	6 9·3	73.3	68.8	68 6
10	53.4	62·1	£6·5	59.0	59∙9	59.3	41.0	74.1	77.8	77.2	79.7	72.6	71.4	73.8	70 5	70.5
11	56.4	59 9	51·5	54.5	61.3	66.2	42.8	71.8	73.8	75.6	77.5	74 1	73.9	76.4	73.2	72.8
12	57 2	61.3	48.5	47.5	61.1	61 2	45 0	72 0	71.5	74.7	75.5	73.6	73.1	76.3	73 5	73·1
13	57.2	63.2	52.5	46.0		53.6	56.6	74.7	74.7			74.6	•	•	74.0	73.7
14	60.9	67.2	58.5	56.5	55.4	54.7	6 0·5	74.3	77.0	80.2	81.3	74.2	74.1	77.1	73.0	73.6
15	58.4	70.4	50.0	51.0	54.4	52.8	54.4	61.7	65.8	70.6	66.6	66·5	69.5	73.6	69.0	69-4
16	58.3	72.5	57.5	58.5	56.9	57.5	53·1	66-1	62.5	67·5	67.4	62.4	64.2	66·5	64.5	64.6
17	60.4	73.4	64 0	62.5	62 2	64.2	57:8	64.9	64 ·5	73.0	72.3	71.7	6 9·8	71.7	69·5	69-3
18	54.4	71.3	54 0	58.5	64.0	64.2	48.5	66.4	68.7	76.7	72.4	70.0	70.5	73.5	71.3	71.9
19	54.1	63.0	53.3	59.5	53.3	58.6	48.8	66.7	66.7	73· 2	69.5	67.8	69.6	73.9	68.7	70.4
20	55'3	61.9	55 0	63.0		63.0	56·5	57.5	53.3			55.8			62.7	59.4
21	54.5	61.7	52 0	54.5	67.7	68.1	66.1	61.3	5 4·0	64.4	59.2	57.2	54.7	62.5	56.0	56.1
22	52.0	55.0	43.5	59.0	68.8	69.0	70.5	66.3	63 ·0	6 8·3	6 8·2	65 ·0	62.3	64.4	63.2	61.9
23	50.3	57.7	41.0	40.0	63.7	64.0	55.9	65 ·3	64.7	76.5	64.8	64.3	6 3·6	67.4	65·C	65.0
24	54.4	60·6	45.5	57.0	53.0	54.0	44.2	70.0	68.3	81.3	75.2	70.8	73.4	73.1	67.5	70-8
25	56 ·6	61.5	47.5	54.0	50.8	51.7	43.5	61.3	5 8·0	73.4	65.2	63.3	65.3	70.8	64.0	67 9
26	53·1	60.0	50.0	55.0	53.7	55.9	47.3	57.5	60.5	64.2	61.3	58.0	57.9	62·1	59.0	58.4
27	56.3	59-7	53.0	57:0		62.9	46 1	61.5	57:3		١.	54.3		١.	54.0	55.9
2 8	5 3· 7	58-8	48.5	47.0	63.9	64.3	58.6	67.1	6 0·0	68.2	63.2	60 6	59.4	63.5	60.8	60.3
29	54.5	65-0	52.0	59.0	66.6	65.6	58.9	6 6·3	65.5	70-6	6 8·0	62.5	66.9	68.4	65.8	65.4
30	56.0	64.4	41.0	480	63.6	64 1	54.5	65.9	68.7	72.1	70.7	66.0	66.5	6 8·8	66.7	69·1
21	56.6	62-4	47.0	50.0	54.6	54.7	48.9	71.9	71.5	78.4	75.7	72.2	75.2	75.0	73.5	75.1
	53	63 9	53.5	57 0	63.3	63.8	55.6	67.9	66.8	73·1	71.5	67.4	68.0	71.8	67·9	67:3
-						<u> </u>	·	4::	·	1	<u> </u>		•	<u>·</u>	·	

TABLE XIV.—August, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—Continued.

	LABL	EAI	V ·	Lugu	13 0 , 1	010.	Da	11 y 1	пеан		per	ature			nue	· =
Aylmer.	Brautford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillim-bury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Баув.
66.8		71.5	73.9	69 9	74.8	68.0	69-1	65.9	60 6	71.6	70.7	74.1	68 3	73 9	71.1	1
70-7	i i	74.8	71.1	71.1	73.5	68:1	67.5	68.7	67.5	71.9	71.2	79 7	68.7	74.2	74.2	2
70.2		72.3	73.2	70.2	74.5	72.6	73.2	70.3	70.9	75.1	73.6	75.7	71 9	73.7	75.4	3
74.6		78.8	75.7	73-7	77.0	74.3	73 7	70.5	71.4	77.6	75.9	77.6	72.1	78 4	78 2	4
76 9		81.0	81.0	77.6	80.0	79.5	77.2	74.4	79.8	79.5	76.6	81.5	76.1	79.8	81.9	5
73.1		79.0		77 8	78.0	76.4	76.3	72.9	75.0	79.1			78.7			6
70.7		78-3	78.1	73.3	76.0	71.1	69.1	65.5	66.9	75.9	73.2	76 2	72.6	79.5	79 7	7
66.5		75.0	77.3	68.6	69.0	68.7	68.9	66.5	66.2	71.5	71.3	76.2	70.9	73.5	71.4	8
€8.5	72.0	72.5	77.6	72.0	72.5	71.1	71.3	66.5	69.0	740	72.0	79.5	67.3	73 6	75 5	9
71.0	78 6	73.5	75.4	73.9	76.7	71.7	78.0	70.8	73.2	78.5	74.2	81.5	72.5	79.7	79.6	10
74.5	75.5	77:3	77.4	75.4	76.0	74.9	77-9	72.4	74.9	76.5	75 3	82.0	76.4	81.8	79.4	11
7 3·4	75.4	77.3	79.3	76.0	74.5	76.3	74.8	71.7	71.0	76.5	76.2	77 2	74.3	82.0	83.8	12
75.6	77.3	76.3	.	76.4	77.5	76 2	78.5	74.9	74 6	78.8		•	75.1			13
73.8	75.3	80.8	82.1	76.8	76.5	74.9	78.7	73.9	72.8	80.2	77.7	81.6	74.7	73.7	82.4	14
69.2	68.7	69.8	73.8	70.4	72.5	68.9	66.7	60.6	57.4	76.3	70.1	73.9	66.1	72.8	72.4	15
64.7	67.8	68.5	68.9	66.0	65.8	63.1	61.6	57.3	60.0	70.0	65.4	66.8	61.0	71.9	66·1	16
68.3	72.3	71.3	69-9	69.8	68.5	66.4	62.1	60.2	61.1	67.9	68.0	68.3	62.6	728	68.7	17
71.7	72.9	76.3	74.0	70.5	74.0	70.3	68.0	65.0	69.7	71.9	69.8	72.5	69.6	71.4	70.9	18
70.2	71.3	71.3	76.2	72.8	75.0	71.1	65.0	65·8	65.9	73.4	71.5	73.3	70.2	63.6	73-9	19
6 0 ·5	60.6	58.0		61.3	58.7	57 4	58.4	578	50 6	62.4		٠	54.1	٠	•	20
58.1	62.6	58.3	64.4	59.4	60.3	53.7	55.9	51.5	50.6	64.0	58.9	61.8	57.4	53.9	59.7	21
64.9	65.9	69.5	67.6	64.4	66.7	63.2	65·0	60.5	58.0	69.2	64.7	69.8	.	56.2	66.6	22
66.7	68.8	74.5	71.5	70.8	70.3	66 [.] 4	69 ·0	65.0	63.2	71.3	70.9	73.5	60.4	59 9	66.6	23
71.0	73.1	72.3	73.3	69.6	73·5	69.6	69.5	67.7	68.0	75.6	71.1	71.1	68.8	60.9	67·9	24
66.3	67.5	67.8	75.3	69.4	69.0	69.1	62.7	59.8	59.2	65.8	66.3	68.1	64.3	66 9	72.0	25
56.7	62.1	62.0	69.9	61.6	59.0	60.4	60.0	56.0	52 ·9	65.2	59.3	62.8	60.7	70.1	65 2	26
55.6		58.8	. !	60.7	60.7	i	54.8	52.1	53.6	62.0	•	-	59 6	.	.	27
56.9	. !	67.5	69.1	63 6	59.8	56.7	57.9	53.4	60.8	61.9	62.3	- 1	59.5	61.7	59.5	28
61.8		72.5	72.0	67.7	66.7	62.1	64.3	62.5	63.9	67.4	- 1	- 1	66.4	l	60.5	29
65 1	68.5	74.0	75·2	71.1	69 0	63.6	61.9	66.1	65.2	71.0	68·5		66.5	i	62.0 !	30
74.8	75 9	80.5	78·1	75.2	73.5	72.6	71.8	69.6	69.6	77:3	73.8		74.2	62.1	71.9	31
68.2	706	72-2	74·1	70.2	71.0	68.4	63.0	65 ·0	65.2	72.2	70.2	73.4	68.0	70.2	71.8	

TABLE XIV.—August, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—Continued.

Day.	Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Qeorgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.
1	67.0	68.6	69·5	68·7	62.4	64.5	65·9	64·3	68.0	64.0	62.8	63.5	64.8	63.5	°.	63.7
2	69.8	71.8	72.2	77.3	64.5	67.3	68.1	69.4	61.5	65.2	61.3	63.7	65.7	65.7		66.3
3	70.3	76.5	 73·6	73.3	69.0	63.8	69.6	72.8	74.8	66.0	66.5		70.2	70.0		64.5
4	76.7	78 0	75.4	73.6	68·5	61.4	72.0	73.3	76.7	66.6	72.0	64.8	70.9	71.7		66.5
5	79.2	79.6	80.0	81.7	73.5	59.9	74.8	76 2	76.3	67.5	71.9	66.3	70.5	72.7		66.2
6	80.3			77.1	72.3	62.1			76.7	74.8	74.1	70.5	73.7	76.5		70.3
7	80.0	78.4	79·1	70.2	72.1	64.0	79.1	76.2	1	75.1	73.3	75.2	75.0	75.5		66.3
8	69.6	72.3	74.7	70.3	64.3	63.4	73.5	70.7	74.0	71.8	74.0	70.9	73.8	74.5		67.5
9	72.5	75.4	75.9	78 3	65.7	68.9	71.8	75.4	73.3	72.2	71.5	67.5	73.9	72.5		67.2
10	74.5	77.5	77.4	75.5	69.8	65.7	75.1	77.6	73.7	72.3	75.1	68·1	75.5	74.8		71.5
11	78.0	79.9	78.2	76.9	72.8	61·4	75.6	77.8	79.0	72.3	77.7	66.1	75.2	76.5		71.5
12	77.5	75.8	78 ∙8	76.2	74.5	58.5	71.6	76.2	74.7	69.4	76.1	65.2	71.7	71.2	• ,	73.0
13	80.5	•		78.2	73.5	60.7	•	•	79.0	71.4	72.1	69·7	71.2	71.0	•	73∙0
14	78.3	82.3	82·1	79.0	75.9	58.9	73.8	75.2	77.5	69·6	74.3	66·7	71.3	73.0	•	70· T
15	69.8	68.9	72 9	71.5	69.0	63.7	72.6	71.4	70·5	70.5	74.8	75.8	75.7	75.0	•	71.5
16	63.2	61.9	62.9	59 5	57.0	61.2	61.9	59.3	57.5	62.7	61.7	56·8	56 0	56.8		56.5⊾
17	67.8	68.6	65.5	62.8	57.6	58.1	58.8	59.7	56.3	59.0	58.0	58.7	65.0	61.0	•	53.0
18	69.3	71.3	68.6	64.9	59.0	57.3	61.1	61.3	60.8	62.3	61.6	59.2	61.4	62.3		60.3
19	6 8·0	68.9	67.2	60.0	58.4	54.7	59.3	63 ·0	58.7	61·6	57.1	61.2	65.4	62.7	•	62.3
20	57.5		•	57.5	52.3	56.3				60.9	60.4	62.9	59.6	64.3	•	64.2
21	56.5	59.0	56.2	50.1	46.3	54 3	52.5	52-1	49.0	53.9	56.0	52.4	54.5	53.5	•	53.8
22	62.8	68.6	64.1	54.3	52.1	54.7	52.6	51.1	51.7	52 1	54.0	50.8	51.5	52.7	·	55.5
23	62·3	69·9	63.5	55·6 60·6	55·5 53·5	55.4	53·3 58·7	56·4 57·0	57.0	54·2 59·2	53.9	52.0	54.3	52.8		56.0
24 25	73.3	69.4	64·3 70·2	60.7	63.0	59·5 56 9	59 9	58.5	52.0	61.0	53·2 56·5	56·5 59·3	53·2 62·5	53·0		58·0·
26	62.2	59.9	62.4	59·8	56.7	58.2	65 9	60.7	57·5	62.6	64.2	66.0	65.7	66.0		64.3
27	54.5			50.3	ŧ	56.8			51.5	61.8	63.7	60.8	64.2	63.7		61.5
28	55.0	61.4	58.0	54 0	52.3	56.1	54.2	53.9	51.5	56.4	58.4	54.7	56.9	55.3		64.5
29	60.0	l i	63.2	6 0·1	53.5	58.8	1	54.5	54·3	57.9	55.8	54.2	54.3	55.7		57.5
30	61.3	66.8	67.0	63.7	53.1	57.7	- 1	54.1	51.3	58.4	55.0	56.7	55.6	54.5		54.7
31	67·3	73 5	69.8	62.2	60.5	59.4	59.0	56·4	57.7	58.9	55.3	55.4	55.2	52.7		58.0
	68.7	71 1	70 1	66.6	62-1	60.0	65.1	65·1	64.0	64.2	64.6	62.4	65.7	64.9		63.7
		!		1												

Table XV.—September, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—Continued.

	ABLI	S A V		рсеш	1001,	1010.	170	11y 1	lean	161	nper	atur	<u> </u>	201600	nucu	·-
Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.	Day.
59·2	63.4	51.5	56 0	52.6	52.2	49.5	61.5	63.0	64·4	64.4	61.4	63.0	70.6	64.0	65.6	1
5 5·4	68.9	55.0	55.0	58.1	62.4	45.4	59.0	54.7	59 0	58.3	53.8	53.1	57.8	53.5	56.0	2
58.1	61.3	45.5	-52.0		51.9	48.9	62.0	61.0	į .		58 1			59.7	58.4	3
.54.7	59.8	46.0	48.5	54.5	54.6	52.7	57.3	56.0	63.2	57.8	54.2	55.9	61.0	56.3	59.1	4
5 4·0	64 ·0	46.0	49.0	56.0	57.8	42.1	57.8	50.5	56.2	56 7	50.5	51.2	56.7	52.7	55.0	5
5 3·9	66.4	50.0	50.5	53.4	53.8	46.0	59.5	58.5	60.2	61.6	57.0	55.6	58.4	55.0	54.2	6
5 4·0	62.4	51.0	52.0	51.5	52.7	41.0	60.3	62.5	69.2	64.6	65.0	61.6	65.5	64.0	62.6	7
52.3	57.4	47.5	47 5	51.9	52.5	42.9	62.4	61.2	66.2	62.9	61.5	61.0	66.0	61 3	63 9	8
54.7	60.1	51.0	51.0	52.9	53.2	53.0	60.3	59.7	62 5	63.4	58.5	58.5	59.2	59.5	57.9	9
5 5·0	61 5	51.0	49.0		54.2	56 4	56.0	57.0			55.2	•		55.7	55.7	10
52·8	64.1	47.0	47.0	52.5	54.7	59.6	60.3	56.0	588	60.5	54.2	53.8	56.6	53.5	54.8	11
6 2·4	65.8	48.5	49.0	52.7	54.2	50.0	54.9	51.0	58.2	56 0	53.7	53.3	56·2	55.0	54.3	12
60.8	53.2	49 0	50.0	52.7	53.3	42.4	5 6·5	52.8	57.5	55.8	54.7	53.6	54 ·5	57.5	53.6	13
55.7	62.8	49.0	53.0	53.2	53.9	36.4	54.9	52 ·0	60.3	59.6	56.1	55.6	59 6	56.7	56∙8	14
•	57.6	51 ·5	54.0	57.2	57.2	37.9	57.0	49.0	58.8	55.9	53.4	53 9	57.6	54 ·0	56.8	15
.52·3	62.0	4 9·0	52.5	61.3	60.5	45.5	56.2	53.3	5 9·5	57.9	54.7	53 2	56·1	56.5	52.3	16
52.0	62.6	46.0	49.5	•	57.9	45·6	59.7	54.5			53.5		•	52.7	51.8	17
.54 ·8	58.0	49.5	54 .5	53.9	54.2	43 ·0	57.5	54·0	59.8	55.7	54.7	55.4	58.3	55.5	56.0	18
5 0·9	54.6	51.0	49.0	57.0	57.6	48.0	58.0	57.2	63.7	60·1	58.4	58.1	59-0	59.3	59 2	19
53·6	55.0	43.0	51.0	54 ·8	55.2	52.4	59.6	65.3	68.2	66.7	61.7	61.3	61.9	61.7	60.9	20
50.3	53.8	42·5	49.5	56.8	57·1	59.7	56.4	62.5	64.7	64·4	61.0	59.9	61.4	59.5	60.0	21
53.3	53.2	46.5	44.0	57.0	59.1	54.7	61.3	63.2	63 6	66.6	60.9	60.2	62.1	60.3	58 4	22
51.4	52.8	39.5	47.5	53.0	54-7	50·3	57.5	59.0	63.2	62.5	59.7	58·3	59.9	59.0	58.5	23
52.0	51.7	40.0	48.0		52.5	46 [.] 5	62.7	56 2		•	60 2	•		59.0	59.4	24
55.4	58.5	47.0	52.5	44.7	45.0	42.4	57.5	59.0	64.7	61 6	62.4	62.2	63.9	62.5	62.2	25
54.5	58.8	55.5	54 5	46.4	47.0	42.9	53.5	51.5	51.7	51.4	45.3	43.9	51.5	45.5	200	26
54.5	61.2	44.0	51.0	49.8	49 2	41.5	47.5	50.5	48 9	49.5	;	44.3	48 5	44.7	45.3	27
53.8	61.6	40.0	43.0	40.5	40.2	34.3	49.7	52.8	50.4	51.3	- 1	48.3	54.6	50.0	47.1	28
58.4	62.0	43 0	51.0	36.6	36.3	32.7	46.9	49.5	48.9	51.3	- 1	45.7	i	46.0	48.7	29
54.7	60.6	45.0	47.5	35.2	32.3	31.6	46.0	47·5	45.4	48.7	43.8	42.1	46 2	43.5	43.6	30
53 ·8	59 8	47.2	50.3	51.8	52.6	45.8	56 9	56.0	59.5	58.7	55.4	54.7	58:2	55-8	55.5	

Table XV.—September, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—Continued.

	TABI	ıtı A	V .— K	septe	mber	, 101	0. 1	лапу	wrea	II I	empe	eratu	ire.—	-001	umu	ea. ——
Day.	Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	North Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.
1	66·1	65.7	67 5	73.3	67·7	68·0 °	66·3	64.3	° 58∙5	59.8	67·0	° 65·7	71.2	65·8	° 62·3	° 73·1
2	55.3	55·3	58.0	63.0	58.9	56.5	56 7	53.7	52.0	48.9	61.3	60.8	59.6	57.7	ĺ	59.6
3	63.9	63.8	62.7		62.0	628	58.4	58.8	54.2	55.1	68.3	•		53.3	.	
4	57.3	56.7	60.8	64.6	60.7	59.5	57.5	58.4	53.6	53.1	61.3	58.6	70.2	57.8	64.4	59.8
5	51.6	55.7	55.5	59.2	56.8	52.2	50.8	5 0.9	48-4	46.8	59.5	54.7	57.4	50.1	62.6	53· 6
6	58.6	60.2	59.5	68.0	58.7	59.7	58.3	58.3	50.7	52.4	60 3	59.3	59·1	53.4	63.7	55.8
7	63.2	63.6	62.5	63.9	61.4	66·5	63.3	63.4	59 ·5	60.1	66.8	63.2	66.4	63.6	63·1	62.6
8	62·1	6 5·6	62.8	6 8·1	64.6	64·3	61·1	6 0·3	57.6	60.9	65 3	62.6	67.2	63.4	64 8	58.3
9	59.7	57.2	58.5	64.0	58.3	58.0	58.8	56.1	54.3	56.4	62.2	5 8·3	62.6	56.9	68.8	53.0
10	56.0	55.8	56.8	•	58.2	55.7	57.6	52.7	50.6	52 ·6	58.7	•	•	52.8		•
11	56•9	53.1	56.3	60.0	56.4	50.5	56.8	58.3	52-4	53.6	60.3	61.3	59.3	53.0	66.3	56.1
12	52.8	54 ·6	56.3	56.5	54.4	54.0	53.5	49.5	45.5	47.3	58.8	55.1	55.1	47.6	64.7	50.5
13	55.7	57.0	53.5	56.7	54.6	54.5	50.6	50.1	46.8	42.5	57.8	56.4	53.8	45.0	64.1	48.3
14 15	58·1 54·0	56·9 57·4	58·0 57·3	59.2	59·5 59·0	60·5 56·5	57·1 54·6	52·5 55·2	50.3	50.0	59.8	57·6 57·0	59.4	54.4	61 8	54.6
16	54 1	55.8	52.8	63.2	56.8	54.3	49.0	50.5	48.5	46·0 47·1	60·2 55·7	55.2	58·1 54·9	54·2 50·6	63·3 63·4	58·5 50·2
17	54·1	53.1	54.0		54.5	53.0	50.2	56 ·0	54.3	52.1	54.3			52.8	054	30 4
18			59.8	62.7	59.9	57.8	56.6	54.5	50.6	52.8	60.2	57.6	59.5	59.2	62.3	57-7
19	58.9		60.5	62.4	59.8	6 0·0	57.6	59 2	57.7	53.8	60.2	58.7	61.1	60.3	62-8	52.0
20	63.3		61.5	65.7	59.7	60.5	56.8	61.8	58.6	61.4	61.5	62·5	62.7	61.3	60.7	
21	61.7	58.2	6 0·8	62.4	61·4	62·2	63.5	59.0	56.9	53.6	61 0	61.8	59·6	59.0	62·1	56-8
22	60·1	59.5	60.3	61.7	60.6	61·8	60.9	61.4	59.5	55.1	63.0	61.9	62·3	59-7	63·1	59-5
23	60.7	59∙1	58.5	61.7	59·1	61.2	60.3	58.3	57.0	55.6	61.7	60-2	61.0	58-4	60-9	61-2
24	60·1	59·8	60.3		59-4	59·3	60.6	61.2	59 3	53.8	62.8			•		
25	63 [.] 4	62.7	60.4	65.9	62.6	63.0	65.6	62.7	60 6	51.5	67.2	62.7	63.8	•	55-8	62-7
26	46 ·8	47.3	48.3	53.7	51.1	48.5	49 [.] 6	49.8	46.0	62·1	51.8	50.5	53.7	•	53.9	57-1
27	43.9	45 8	46.8	48·4	46·9	45.2	42.5	44.6	39.9	51.0	46.2	44.8	42.9	•	50.7	46.2
28	52 ·0	52 ·0	50.0	54.0	50.9	53 ·3	48.4	49· 2	46.0	47.3	50.5	49·2	50-8	54-0	50-8	52-2
29	44 6	47.0	47.3	53.4	50.2	49.7	49.7	42.9	42.2	51·1	50.8	46.9	4 9·3	44.9	52·1	52-4
30	42.2	43.9	45.5	50.9	45.8	46.0	43.2	43.1	40.8	42.8	45.2		45.9	41.5	52.8	47-7
	56.4	56.4	56·1	60.4	57.5	57.2	55.9	55.3	52.0	52.5	59·4	57-2	58.7	55.0	60.9	56-0

7	ABLE	E XV	.—Se	ptem	ber,	1876.	Da	ily N	Iean	Ter	nper	atur	e.—(Cont	nued	?.
Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George	Day.
72-0	68.4	73.2	60.0	63.5	58.1	56.5	57.0	51.0	59.1	57 5	59.3	60.9	59.5		59.3	1
5 8·3	57.1	61.3	54.0	51.1	57.9	58.2	56.9	52 5	62.7	62.3	61.1	61 8	62.3		57.0	2
59.7			57.6	51.1	59.8			53.7	58.9	57.9	58.3	59.4	59.0		56.3	3
57.3	57.9	59.6	54.0	50.8	57.2	54.3	57.7	55.3	57.7	59.4	55.0	60.0	58.3		52.0	4
5 1·5	54.1	53.2	48.9	44.3	54.9	53.5	51.2	49.0	56.9	59.7	51.4	54.3	57.7		58.5	5
53.2	57.3	55.9	56.2	49.9	52.7	52.9	49.7	51.0	51.4	54.3	49.6	51.4	49.5		54 7	6
58.7	61.7	57.5	54.5	49.0	56.6	54.5	51.5	51.2	54.8	51.3	48.8	50.3	48.3		50 5	7
55· 0	61.1	54.9	51.8	48.0	53.2	49.3	49.0	51.0	52.5	52.0	49.8	50.1	•		48 0	8
50.8	61.1	54.9	53.4	47.0	51.5	52.3	53.5	48.6	50.6	49.9	48.6	50.7	49.0	٠	54.3	9
51.3			55.8	47.0	53.9	.	•	53.4	50.5	49 6	46.7	50.3	48.5		50.2	10
5 3·8	58.9	59-5	54.9	49.5	55 5	55.3		52.1	55.2	49.2	53-5	56.4	52.0	•	47.0	11
48 5	55.7	56.2	54.2	46.7	56.7	53.6		50.4	55.1	48.7	49.2	51.8	49.3		48.7	12
5 1·0	55.0	56.5	53.0	45-9	56.4	51·6	٠	52.3	53.5	50.0	46.4	54.0	50.3		50-0	13
5 5·3	53.0	56.6	54 8	52-1	55·1	53.9		53·1	55.5	54.3	50.5	57-6	55.5	•	51.0	14
53 ·0	55.5	58.9	55.1	52.3	55.4	55· 2	٠	53.7	57.5	57.3	57.7	59.0	57.5		52.0	15
48.7	51.8	49.4	47.1	40.5	51 2	47.7	٠	41.8	52-4	52.0	44.0	47.6	46.0	٠	49.3	16
53 ·0			50.5	47.8	48-4		•	46.7	50-1	48.7	43 ·5	50.9	47.5	•	46.5	17
56.7	60.2	55.0	50.8	47.4	50.3	49·1	52.3	48 9	52.3	49.9	51.6	54.3	54.8	٠	53.0	18
52.7	61-1	51.9	50.9	50·1	53·1	52.0	53 2	50·1	51.8	49.9	52.1	55.7	55.5		53 5	19
53.3	61·2	54.3	50.9	5 0·0	51·4	51.1	51.4	48·3	50.6	46.4	51.0	52.0	53.3	•	51.5	20
56.5	59·1	55·1	51·1	50.9	53.3	51.9	44.9	45.0	51.9	45.1	49-3	51.6	49.0	•	54.0	21
58.0	66.3	57·2	55.5	52.3	50.6	50.6	53.4	55.7	51.5	48.3	46.8	53·1	50.3	•	53.7	22
59.7	61.3	59.5	57·1	55.5	53.8	54.0	55.3	58.6	56 [.] 4	54.3	49.8	56.5	54.0	•	54.2	23
61.7		٠	56 ·6	56.0	55· 0	. !		52 5	54.9	53.6	54.8	55.1	52.7	٠	52.5	24
61.7	64.8	60.6	58.4	57.5	57.0	56.5	52.9	53.8	53.2	54.0	53.9	56.4	55.3	•	53.5	25
53 8	54.4	55.7	58.5	53.4	53.3	53.4	57.1	52.7	51.7	49.6		53.0	52 7	•	51.5	26
44.7	42.6	47 3	46.8	43.5	52.4	51.8	51.6	48.7	51.8	49.7	53.6	54.2	54.0	٠	55.7	27
53-0	50.4	50.2	47.0	43.8	51-4	48.8	49.7	46.0	52.3	54.2	50.1	53·2	51.7	•	57.5	28
49.8	50 6	51.5	51.4	49.5	53•5	51.5	•	52.0	53.2	53·2	51.1	56.1	55.0	•	55.7	29
45.3	48·1	49.4	48-4	46.7	56.5	56.2	55.6	54.9	57· 4	50· 2	57.5	56.6	54 0	•	50.5	30
54.8	57:0	56.0	53.3	49.8	54.2	52.9	52.8	50.9	54-1	52.4	51.7	55.1	53.2		53-8	

TABLE XVI.—October, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.

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Day.	Esquimanlt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Fort Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
1	52.8	60.3	53.5	50.5	°.	1 49·6	36.9	44.4	48 7	0	R	45·0	8	8	8 44.5	45.1
2	53.7	58.9	38.0	41.5	43.1	44.0	33.4	53.5	55.0	53 0	53.9	48.3	47.9	52.1	49.7	47.2
3	52.3	57.7	38.0	38.0	30.6	29 3	25.1	46 0	49.8	49.5	50.0	46.0	45.7	50.9	48.3	49.5
4	51.8	63.7	53.0	48.0	30 7	33 9	21.2	42.4	1 , 46·0	44.4	46.2	42·0	42.0	44.4	43.0	44.8
5	52.9	62.9	40.0	42 0	33·1	34.0	26.2	41.4	45.0	48 4	44.1	43.5	41.7	47.6	46:5	45.2
6	51.0	57.7	40.0	36.5	33.3	34 9	23.0	42.2	47.7	47.4	49.0	44.5	45 5	50.5	44.5	46.8
7	52.9	56 3	35.0	37.5	27.7	27.3	20.8	34.8	43.3	43.1	43.4	37.3	36.6	41.9	39.3	39.9
8	49.0	54.9	35.0	43.0	٠.	32 6	24.2	34.6	39.0	.	·	34.0	•		34.2	36.4
9	51.9	52.3	41.0	44.0	37.3	37.5	26.2	44.9	47.3	43.6	44.3	42.8	39.1	41 6	42.5	39.7
10	52.3	54.3	30.0	42.5	29 6	27.9	23 0	36.7	40.2	44.3	40.7	37.0	36.7	44.1	38.0	42 1
11	50 8	55.0	35.0	43.0	36.2	36.0	19.4	37.4	39.5	36.8	37.4	31.6	29.8	36.7	32.0	32.8
12	48.5	52.5	29.0	36.2	29 9	29.2	18.6	43.7	45.2	38.0	44.8	35.6	36.1	41.0	37 3	36.4
13	49.3	50.5	30.2	30.5	26.2	26.5	18·1	35.8	47.5	45.6	48.1	43.7	42.5	46.9	43.7	42.9
14	54.0	52.4	33.5	35.0	27.8	29.2	15.4	24.8	32.8	35.7	32 9	30.4	32.6	38.4	32.3	35.8
15	54 1	65.3	36 ·5	570		32 7	22.9	32.0	35.2		•	29.3			30.0	27.8
16	50.0	60.1	48.0	53 ·0	38·1	39 6	24.4	42.5	46.5	43.3	44.9	40.0	37.9	42.9	40.3	39.5
17	50.2	56 4	40.0	51.5	47 4	44.8	31.4	34.5	34.0	44.6	38-2	35.5	36·1	40.8	37.5	41.0
18	50.3	53.1	40.0	44.0	52.7	52 5	28.0	48.7	41.8	43.4	41.2	37.5	36.0	37.7	38 0	39.4
19	49 8	53.0	37.5	43.5	50 3	49.9	33.1	48.3	50.5	52.5	53.3	47.6	43.4	48.6	43.7	41.4
20	48 6	49.4	33.0	42.5	49.2	49.1	32.9	48.6	57.5	60.5	59.1	54.5	53 0	54.4	52.8	49.1
21	48 2	45.4	28.0	38.0	40.0	39.3	34.4	53.5	51.5	61 2	59.1	55.3	56.4	64.0	58.5	59·9 E7.6
22 23	50·3 49·3	43.9	33·0	34·0	36.4	37·0 36·5	33·4 34·0	51·0 46·0	58.2	47.4	49.9	58·3 47·9	49.2	55·1	59·2 49·0	57·6 51·1
23 24	50.3	46.3	30.5	31.5	33.9	33.8	31.3	40.3	46·5 44·7	42-6	44.5	40.6	40.5	47.9	41.8	42.1
25	51 4	47.6	29.5	41.5	31.2	30.7	25.4	35.5	41.8	40.3	41.2	36.5	36 0	40.9	38.5	37.4
26	51.5	51.0	41.0	50.5	29.9	29.9	14.4	33.9	37.5	38.7	38.2	33.5	33.3	37.8	35.3	34.8
	47.0	49.8	400	42.0	36.7	35.8	21.4	30.8	35.7	38.8	37.0	34.8	33.7	36.7	35 7	34.3
	45.6	39.5	31.0	38-5	40.8	39 6	29.8	37.2	36.0	48.2	36.7	34.5	33.8	37.5	35.0	33.2
	45.3	41.4	34.0	40 0		50.0		34·6	38.5			35.0			35.7	34.6
	4 2·8	45.0	31.0	30.0	41.4	41.6	32.4	44 7	44.5	53.4	49·3	46.5	40.7	46 ·8	44.2	40.4
31	42.2	37.5	24.0	28.0	37.4	37.1		54 8	1	63.0	55.8	53 6	54.3	59 ·0	52 8	53.1
	50·1	52.2	36.1	40.9	36.6	37.2	26 6	41.3	44.6	46.4	45.5	41.4	40.8	45 6	42.1	41.6
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TABLE XVI.—October, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—Continued.

Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillimb'ry	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Day.
45.2	45.4	45·5		45·6	45.5	44.6	44.2	40.1	42.0	48.3	°		45.5	•		1
5 3·8	51.4	51.0	48.0	51.3	51.3	48.3	49.1	45.8	44.5	52.4	49.8	47.4	47 6	53.9	47.0	2
48.9	49.5	51.9	53.7	49.5	48.2	1 47.6	46.9	42.9	41.5	49.9	48.1	56.7	48 0	56-8	54.6	3
45 ·5	44.1	44.4	46.7	45.8	42.8	42.8	42.1	38 3	39.0	44.3	42.7	44.5	44.6	52 3	48.4	4
48.3	47.2	41.0	52.4	47.3	43.5	44.9	40.0	36.2	37.0	45.2	43.0	48.1	43.1	51.2	43.5	5
46-9	 , 46·2	38.7	51.0	48.4	48.8	50.4	48.1	44.3	44.8	49.8	48 2	49.8	47.6	46.6	50.9	6
42.6	40.2	37.4	43.4	42 3	43.5	37.7	36.2	34.1	33 0	39.2	38.7	40.0		45-9	42.3	7
3 6·4	45.1	34·1		37 6	34.5	35.4	33.5	30.1	29.0	34.3		į .	34 5			8
45.7	43.2	41.9	46.3	41.4	40.2	39.6	40.4	37.5	31.3	42.5	40.0	39.4	40.8	41.4	39.4	9
42-2	408	39.0	43.4	40.9	42.0	37.3	37.7	32.5	32.0	39 2	38 9	40.3	38.3	42.8	48.5	10
-31-0	34.6	34.2	35.0	34.4	30.5	34.7	31.8	29 6	38.8	35-8	33 7	32.9	30.4	40.5	37.6	11
36 ·6	40·1	37.8	41.7	38.0	38 8	39.7	38.4	34.0	22.5	45.1	38.5		36.3	41.8	41.8	12
44.6	46 ·0	48 ·0	51.0	45.5	44.5	46.4	41.3	37.6	32.0	31.2	44.4	١.	42.9	41.9	42.4	13
3 3·0	30.6	32.3	38.7	84.5	34.5	32.7	29.6	27.0	36 8	32.5	35.0	•	31.6	43.4	34.7	14
29.6	•	27.0		32.7	29.5	30.2	32.2	28.3	23.3	34.9	•					15
43.1		42.2	44.4	42.7	42.2	40·1	36· 7	39·3	34.2	45.4	40-4			37-4	38 3	16
358	39·1	35·1	40.5	38.9	36 ·0	35.0	32.3	28 7	28.3	38.9	37.6			38.9	36.4	17
35 ·3	43·1	38.3	37.4	36.7	33.8	39·1	32.8	29.5	31 1	38.0	38 9	38.3		40-1	37.7	18
46.9	46 ·9	39.9	39.0	43 1	42.2	42.7	43.9	42.3	46.5	45 6	45.4	46.6		41.3	40.0	19
5 6 5	53.6	47.1	47.8	49.8	59.3	47-4	55.0	51.7	50.9	56.5	50.3	52.0		41 0	46.1	20
59 g	615	58.2	60.4	53.0	56.2	53.5	57.6	56.3	57.6	59.6	56∙9	56.8	•	42.9	47.4	21
61.2	58.3	55.2	•	53 5	60.3	54.2	56 5	53.3	55.8	61.0		•	52.2	٠	•	22
49.5	51 0	53.1	53 0	£2·3	53.0	32.8	49.8	47.8	50-1	52.0	52.0	56.0	55.4	50-6	60-7	23
42·7 39·9	42.3	41.4	46.4	43.7	44.5	41.3	42.2	49.7	41-4	44.9	43.4	45.0	43.2	44.5	51.6	24
-36·6	39.0	39.8	40.6	41.1	39 7	38.1	38.5	35.0	35.3	41.0	39.7	40.2	38.8	39.3	43.7	25
36.3	35.4	36.4	40.1	37.8	34.5	33.1	34 9	31.5	29.8	37.0	36 8	35.2	35.3	38.0	39.0	26
36.3	35.6	31.9	38.0	37.1	34.3	33.2	30.0	27.7	26.8	34.6	35.6	33 0	32.5	38.5	37-3	27
38 7	36 9	35.4	40.2	35.5	35.2	32.7	32.1	30.6		37.9	36.1	31.1	30.6	33.4	29.6	28
50.8	38.0	30.3	.	32.7	32.5	31.5	30.4	28.8	33.3	31.9		.	28-4		20.0	29
55.2	43·5 53·0	39.0	40.0	42.0	42.0	40.0	42.3	39.9	37 8		42.2	40.1	34.0	í	36·8 45·5	30
43.7	44 2	53·5 42·7	57.4	50.6	46.8	41.1	49.4	48.6		54.6		49.0	48.4	51·3 43 7	43.1	31
_		44'1	45.2	42.8	42.2	41.1	40.5	38.0	31.0	43.6	42 6	44.0	40.2	40 /	±3.1	

TABLE XVI—October, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—Continued.

_	I A.	RTE .	A V 1-	-061	ober,	1010	ע	ally.	wean	1 en	uper	ature	.— c	onu	nuea	·
Day.	Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Oranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George
1	51·7	•	•	46.1	41.0	49.8	0		43.3	53.8	53.0	51.4	50·5		50.0	50.7
2	46.5	46.2	45.9	43.3	40.3	47.3	43.4	43 2	38.7	48.6	50.1	45.2	50 0		50.7	51 5
3	54.2	49.7	53.5	51.5	48.6	48.7	45.3	46.1	39.3	46.3	47.7	42.7	48 8		48.3	45.8
4	48.2	46·6	48.8	47.2	41.8	54.3	53.9	53.5	45.0	52.5	47.4	51.3	55.5		48.3	49.3
5	41.0	43.2	44.9	43.1	38 0	50 8	46.2	46.8	38.5	58:0	56.7	59·1	54.3		54.3	53.3
6	49.5	46.8	47.2	41.8	42.3	49.7	45.4	42.9	38.2	53.2	53 1	52.8	53.1		54.3	53.7
7	40.5	42.3	43.6	41.5	37.5	51.3	47.1	44.4	41.5	55 6	55.2	53.2	52.3		49.0	54.0
8	37.7	•		34.1	31.9	43·1			34.3	45.9	45.9	43.5	43 9		46.3	46.3
9	36.0	37.0	37.3	34.6	29.5	40.1	36.2	37.0	31.0	41.2	41.4	38.7	40.6		41.3	38.2
10	45.7	40-7	45·8	40.4	40.7	47.2	44.0	44.2	36·5	47.5	45.3	46.5	50.1		45 0	46 [.] 5
	34.3	36.3	37.3	35.2	30.7	43.3	40.4	38.3		48·2	47.4	44.1	44.7		44.0	46.5
12	40.5	42.6	39.8	37.7	34.3	39.5	37.7	39.0	35.5	39.4	39.2	38.2	40.7	٠	40.0	43.0
13	40.3	38·2	41 8	37·1	30.0	45.7	41.3	35.5	33.3	45.3	44.3	43.6	43.9	•	41.7	42.7
14	34.3	28.6	34.3	30.6	31.0	38.1	31.3	33·5	33.7	40 7	40.1	38.2	39.7	•	41.3	44.7
15	31.0	-		30.7	25.5	40.8	•	•	34.0	49.9	46.1	55.6	51.3	•	40.3	42.5
	37.5	37.4	34.7	31.5	29.5	35-3	33.2	34.3	31.5	37·5	41.0	36.6	36.8	•	41.7	45.0
	35·5	35.8	35.8	34.7	31.0	40.3	38·1	37 5	33.0	42.7	42.5	40.8	40·2		38.7	40.7
	35.0	37.5	38.3	35 9	30.3	40.3	39.2	37.6	34.2	38.5	39.2	37.9	1	•	40·3	43 2
19	38.0	44.1	42.7	37.7	35.3	40.4	36.2	37.3	34.3	37.8	37.5	3 3·0	37.2	•	40.3	43.0
20	43·5 46·7	50.3	47.0	41.2	40.5	45.6	38.9	37.4	39.0	42.2	41.6	42.2	46 1	•	41 3	42.5
21 22	54.5	55.9	48.8	40.8	46.5	46.5	43.3	40.2	36.3	43.3	38.6	40.8	41.1		41.7	
23	42.7	55.8	62.3	49.3	54.5	50.5			40.5	47.3	40.4	48.3	46.9		40.0	43·0 47·7
	49.5	47.7	50.1	44·5 49·1	58·8 45·6	55·3 56·7	55·0 56·0	46.4	41.3	52.5	48.6	57.1	52.2	·	44.7	50.3
	41.7	41.7	45.2	43.3	38.5	49.4	48.7	52·3 47·7	47·0 42·3	54·3 54·1	47·0 54·5	58·2 48 8	54 8 49·7		45·0 46·3	49.7
	38.0	36-1	39.3	39.0	35.7	44 0	42.0	42.5	39.7	45.4	46.7	44.3	46.7		43.0	46.5
	33.0	32 3	36.2	34.6	29.8	40.8	40.2	39.2			44.7		44.1		42.7	
28	28·5	32.0	30.8	30.9	25.0	33 5	33.1	33.2	30.5	36.0	40.1		35.1		36.3	
29	28 0			32.3	27.5	35.5			36.0				35.5		34 3	-
30	33-3	36·5	36.5	33.4	29.1	36.7	34.9	33.6		34.4		33.4	38.4		38 0	
	43.7		43.2	34.9	35.4	40.3	36 9	34·0			39 6		40.7		39.0	
	41.5	'	42.6	39.0	36 6	44.5	41.8	40 7	36 0	!	44.8	'	'		43 5	
					1	!	!			1						

	TABLE	XVII	November,	1876 .	Daily	Mean	Temperature.
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Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Fort Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.	Day.
° 47·8	° 34.6	° 24·0	22·0	96.0	36·6	27·0	9 49·5	49.5	63·5	o 54·9	∘ 55·7	o 55·1	60·0	55·7	o 55·3	1
39 6	34 6	29.0	8.0	24.9	32.2	4.6	43·3	49.2	54.2	53.3	47.8	53.9	58-7	53.0	55.2	2
42.3	39.1	8.5	6.0	25.5	23.9	— 3·3	41.1	43.5	43.3	42.6	40.4	38.1	44.6	41.3	41.0	3
4 1·8	36.8	2.0	7.0	11.9	11.1	1.0	40.7	42.7	42 8	42.1	37.1	36.3	42.6	37.2	38.8	4
44·6	30.6	15.0	26.5		12.6	0.0	42.7	44.0	.		40.4			40.5	39.2	5
4 6·8	37.0	38.0	36.0	15.7	15.1	13.7	41.9	42.0	45·1	41.9	40.5	39.4	44.7	40.3	40.3	6
4 3·5	40.3	51.0	44.0	2 6·0	28.8	36·2	36.2	41.7	39.8	41·1	36.7	35.9	41.3	38.0	37.5	7
39 ·9	39.6	37.0	48.5	37.0	40.8	20.4	33.0	38.3	36 6	37.0	35.0	35.7	43.4	35.8	35.8	8
4 5·5	46.5	36.0	49.0	36.9	38.9	8.5	32.4	35·5	35.8	35.7	35.0	35.2	38.9	36.5	35.6	9-
4 3·4	44.6	21.0	25 ·0	38 9	41.4	19.9	29.2	32.8	33.7	35.2	32.5	34.3	36.1	34.5	33.0	10
3 7·9	27.3	1.5	3.0	20.1	20.4	7.4	38.1	36.7	36-7	37 ·3	34.7	35.1	35.9	35.5	34.8	11
38.7	18 3	-11.0	5.5	•	14.1	— 3·1	40.7	42.8	•		40.0	•	•	37.5	36.9	12
4 1·2	28.9	— 8·o	6 ·0	3.7	0.0	11.5	39.2	43.5	51.2	47.4	43.8	42.4	43.6	43.5	42.4	13
50.4	36.0	- 60	2.5	8·1	9.6	-16:3	26.1	33.8	33.5	34 7	33.8	33.7	36.4	34.7	34.2	14
4 8·2	37.9	1.5	5∙0	7.1	9.0	-12.9	26·3	31.7	37.0	34·1	33.3	31.5	33.8	32.3	31.2	15
45 ·8	37.4	— 4·5	11.0	14 [.] 8	13.4	— 3·5	35.0	37.0	35.0	37.0	34.3	33.6	38.6	35.5	34.1	16
45 ·3	32.4	— 5·5	5.5	25.0	27.0	—14·6	38.5	38.7	38.3	3 8·9	36.8	36.3	39.2	37.3	36 5	17
49.9	34.7	18.0	26.0	2·1	0.4	— 2·9	37.7	42.5	43.9	42.2	41.3	39.4	46.0	42 7	40.1	18
47.8	36.8	15.0	24.0	•	17.6	13.9	41.4	46.3	•		43.3	•		43.5	42.9	19
4 3·0	36.1	20.5	30.2	15.8	13.7	18.6	41.4	41.7	43.9	42.9	39.8	39·1	42.0	39.8	38.4	20
45 1	34.4	17:0	29.0	7.6	9.6	19·8	41.2	40.2	43 6	42.8	41.0	39.7	42.9	40 2	40.0	21
4 4·3	40.0	21-0	30.0	10.9	9.9	8.4	37.2	34.0	31.7	35.2	31 8	31 2	36.4	32.2	34.6	22
44.2	39.6	24.0	37.0	12.2	13.0	8.7	30.3	33.8	31.2	33.7	29.2	29.7	33.4	30.0	30.5	23
5 0·7	36.9	23.5	39 0	16.9	18-1	7.1	31.1	31.7	31.4	30 9	28 0	27.3	32.8	29.0	28.4	24
48·8	37.5	21.5	40.5	23.1	21.4	1.1	32·3	32.0	32.9	31.7	30.5	29.3	32 9	31.3	30 3	25
42.9	33.8	20.0	27.0	'	19:3	— 4·1	32.5	33.0			28.8	•		30.5	29.8	26
38.4	29.1	13.5	l	1	1	-20.4	ı	34.2	32.7	32 9	30.2		!	31.0	28.8	Ì
36·6		8.5	,	l	i	—1 9 ·0	i	29 5	29.2	34.0	29.8		i	30.0	30.0	į
40·6	i	, 00	ĺ	1	i	20-2	1	i	28.2	29.1	1	1	1		26.2	•
44.8	32.1	15.0	30.5	24·2	23 0	—17·9	18	18.3	20.2	17.8	12.5	11.8	20 2	14 5	14.8	30
4 3·5	34.8	15.0	21.0	14.3	14.8	1.4	33 4	37.7	38·3	37.1	35.6	34.9	39.1	36.3	35.7	
		'						55	·	·	·	·	<u> </u>	' -	·	

TABLE XVII.—November, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.

Day.	Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillim- bury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Oornwall.
1	54·8	57·5	57 5	58·2	53·1	54.5	56·0	° 51∙8	51·2	49.0	56·5	54·0	52.5	52·3	51·1	0 46.7
2	52.6	52.4	56 8	62.4	51.4	570	51.8	55.3	52.2	49.8	59.5	51.6	55.8	54.8	55.6	48.6
3	42.0	42.1	42.8	44.6	44.5	42.3	42.0	39.9	36.9	36.5	44.5	44.0	41.5	38.3	44.4	44-9
4	38.0	40.5	36.8	44.5	40.4	37.7	38.3	38.4	36.7	39.0	42.0	40.5	40.3	37.4	44.1	39.0
5	39.4	42.2	41.5		40.6	40.0	38.0	40.9	37.5	35.1	41.3			36.8		
-6	41.6	41.0	43.3	41.7	42.5	40.8	39.7	39.5	35.0	34.0	39.6	41.9	39.7	39.3	 42·1	39 0
7	38.9	39.9	40.0	41.4	40.7	36.5	39.9	38.2	36.9	34.9	40.8	39.0	39.7	38.2	41.5	43.2
8	39.8	39.2	40.2	39.7	40.4	36.2	38.7	34.8	33.5	32.4	41.0	39.5	40.7	36 9	42.0	37.6
9	34.2	37.6	37.0	 40·9	38.3	36.8	36.0	33.6	31.8	31.0	41.0	36.6	36.3	33.3	38.9	37.8
10	35·1	36.7	37.5	36.7	36.4	34.5	32.3	32.1	30.7	30.9	39.0	35.8	30.8	32.0	38.9	32.3
11	35.0	37.5	36.7	36.7	34.8	30.7	34.6	33·1	32.1	31 1	39.6	37.3	35.7	34.4	39.9	37.3
12	42.0	42 ·9			34.3	34.3	35.7	34.1	33.0	36 3	37.8		١.	31.1		.
13	45.2	44.2		44.0	42.1	46.2	38·1	41.3	40.1	32.5	40.2	42.4	34.7	36.0	41.4	38.5
14	34.6	34.9		39.7	37.2	35.3	32.8	32.4	29.5	27.9	35 8	35.3	39.5	30.4	35.9	37.7
15	33.7	33.5		36.8	33.8	29.5	32.2	30.0	26.5	26.3	32.8	33 1	31.2	30.4	34·7	31.4
16	36.4	38·1		37.8	37.2	34.7	35.5	34.6	31.1	30.8	37.0	35.4	31.8	29.7	33 5	31.1
17	38.3	38.9	•	39·4	38.9	37.3	36.3	38.2	35.0	33.6	36.8	38·4	37.8	35·1	38.3	33.7
18	43.9	43.0		41 [.] 9	43.7	44·0	37.7	39-8	38·4	36 0	36.8	40.9	38.3	36.5	39 0	35.5
19	45·6	43·5	٠	٠	43.5	42.5	39.0	42.5	40·3	39.6	42.6			39·4		٠
20	40 5	41.5	٠	42.1	41.3	39.5	38.7	39.7	37.7	37.8	40.0	40.4	39·2	37.5	40.0	38.4
21	42.1	41.6	٠	42.3	41.3	41.2	37.0	40.4	39·3	38.5	36.2	40.4	37.8	37.2	38·4	35-9
22	33.0	33·1	•	36.9	38.0	35·8	34.2	34.6	33.5	32.3	39·2	36·1	3 8·3	٠	39 4	36-0
· 23	30.7	31.3	•	34.5	33.6	30.0	31.9	31.3	29.4	29.5	37.5	33.4	33·1	•	36.3	38-6
24	29.7	30.3	•	32.4	32.0	30.0	30.6	30.8	27.5	25-8	33.6	31.9	31.3	•	32.1	30.3
25	31.9	32.9	33.5	33-8	33.7	32.0	30.6	30.0	27.8	26.3	32.6	32.7	30.8	٠	31.8	32.2
26	•	33.6	25.5	•	29.4	30.7	28.6	29.1	26.2	26.5	30-0	-	٠	•	•	•
27	•	31.2	29·2	30.2	27.7	29.0	21.1	26.0	25.2	26-8	30.8	30.8	23.7	٠	31.5	25 8
28	33.8	29.4	30.7	32.2	31.1	29.8	26.6	23·1	19.9	20.0	30.0	30.2	23-2	•	29·4	28-6
29	25.0	27.2	23.7	29.2	26.5	26.5	25.9	21 9	19.7	19.0	24.2	28-3	24.9	•	26.4	25.4
30	15.8	16.1	8.5	18.2	10.4	14.7	7.7	6.3	0.0	-1 ·0	13.6	7.5	6.8	•	12.6	9.2
_	37.3	37.8	35.8	39·2	37.3	36 6	34.9	34-9	32·4	31.6	37.7	36.8	35 · 4	•	37.7	35.2
								56								

TABLE XVII.—November, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—Continued.

Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel	Bay St. George	Day.
o 44·5	6 46·7	o 45·4	o 41 9	39.3	45.2	ρ 44·5	40.8	40.0	41.5	39.0	36.8	37.9	37.7	38.3	35.5	1
44.3	45.4	43.1	40.6	39.1	45.4	42.5		39.2	42.4	38.1	41 8	41.2	41.2	39.3	37.8	2
42.5	41.9	45.5	41.5	40.3	49·4	47.6	42.7	37·1	49.9	44.3	51.9	49.5	49.7	37.0	42.0	3
3 8·5	36.2	38.0	35.7	32.5	39.5	 37·9	37.4	35.3	42.5	45·8	40·8	41.5	41.0	42.3	42·5	4
34.0			33.3	293	33.7			9.7	32.9	35·4	29.8	35.6	35.3	33.0	39.3	5-
39.0	39.0	39.2	36·1	33.2	32 ·3	30.2	32·1	31.5	32.4	32.3	28.6	31.6	31 0	31.0	32.5	6
39·7	40.6	40.5	34·6	33.2	41.7	35.0	34.8	31.6	40.4	32.4	39.4	37.7	38.3	33.0	44.0	7
37.0	41.3	37.8	35.9	35.0	53.3	44.0	40.8	39.6	51.8	49·1	58.6	52.6	54.0	42.3	59.0	8 ·
37.5	31.8	38·1	36.6	36.4	44.7	41.6	39.7	37.5	57.3	57.4	59 9	48·6	56.8	45.3	55.3	9
34.3	36.2	37.3	37.9	34.5	41.5	40.7	38.7	39-2	48.6	47.3	43.7	40.4	41.3	43.7	40 0	10
37.2	36∙6	38.9	37.6	38·1	44.1	40.9	39.2	37.0	45.7	41.4	47.1	44.4	44.0	39.3	44.2	11
39.7			35 5	32.7	45.7			38-7	46·5	42.1	47.5	45·3	44.7	38.7	40.7	12
37.3	42.4	37.7	36.4	34∙3	41.3	40.8	38·2	37.4	43.6	44.5	42.9	44.1	44.3	37.3	49.5	13
36 ·0	33.8	37.2	35∙2	30.6	39.5	38.8	37.6	35.0	42.5	42.4	41.5	39.8	40.3	32.7	46.0	14
28 ·5	30.3	29.6	27.2	24.0	33.8	32.6	29.4	27·1	38-5	40 3	36.7	35.4	35.5	35.7	43.0	15 -
29-2	31.8	30.8	29·1	27.3	30.7	29 6	29.6	26·1	34.7	37.0	33.2	32.2	32.7	36.0	40.7	16
31.2	34.6	31.7	27.8	30.1	28·2	28.1	26.9	24.5	30.7	33.6	29.8	29.1	•	32.7	36.3	17
33.3	34.7	32.1	31.2	28.3	29-9	30.2	28·1	27.0	30.0	3 2·9	30.6	31.3	31.3	30.7	38-3	18
40.5	•	•	30.3	28.5	28.6	•	•	22.5	30-5	32.6	30.2	30.0	30.7	29.3	36-5	19 -
37.0	39 8	35.9	32.4	27.6	32.7	29.9	29 ·6	28.3	34.9	33.3	33.4	33.3	34.3	28.3	35.8	20
33.3	41.6	33.8	31.3	27.0	36.1	35.0	33.5	32.6	38.0	32.7	34.9	33.9	35.3	30.0	34.7	21
35.7	35.6	32.9	31.2	29·8	35.7	35.6	34.2	32.5	37.2	34.9	36.3	37.0	37.0	33.0	35.0	22
36.5	35.5	37.9	34·1	32.7	37.6	35.8	34.8	33.0	37.8	36.2	36.2	37.0	36.3	34.8	36.3	23
28.3	28.4	30.9	30.5	27.5	37.3	36.1	34.5	32.7	38·2	39.7	37.2	38·2	38.5	38.0	40.3	24
25.5	30.6	26.2	25.1	22.3	33.2	31.7	32.3	29.8	37.7	40.2	38.5	38.0	38.5	42.3	43.0	25 -
26.7	•	•	24.0	23.3	32.3		•	30.2	35.9	38.9	35.5	34.7	35.5	46.7	42.5	26
24·0 27·3	26.8	24.5	24.7	21.3	30.0	28.4	29·1	2 8·4	33.7	35.6	33.8	30.8	33.0	35.0	44.5	27
24.3	28.2	26.5	26-6	21.4	28.7	27.6	27.4	24.7	30.9	31.9	30.6	29·1	29.8	32.7	37 0	28
6.3	22.5	24 0	21.8	15.8	27.2	26.2	26.9	22·1	30.2	30.7	28.3	27.6	29.0	30.7	45.0	29
	4.4	11.2	10.9	6.3	19.4	17.6	18.7	15.9	23.3	25.6	18.7	20.1	21.8	30.3	40.5	30-
33-6	34.7	34·1	31.9	29·4	36 6	34.6	33.5	30.5	38.7	38.3	37.8	37.0	38·1	36.2	41.6	

TABLE XVIII. December, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.

	· · ·						111061	, 101		Dan	<i>J</i>	an 1	СШРС	ziaiu.		
Day.	Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
1	49.0	33.2	32.0	40·0	° 11·4	- 8·7	—17·9	92	9 19·5	Q 15·9	15·1	10.7	Q 7·7	11.6	12.5	Q 10·4
2	48.7	36.8	33.5	48.0	1 6	3.3	9.6	15.5	1	25.9	23.7	20 5	19.3	22.9	21.0	20.3
3	49.8	38.5	28.5	41.5	! .	2.8	16.8	25.5	!			22.5			23.0	22.7
4	45.2	39·5	32.0	46.0	13.4	 11·8	13.5	20.4	27.2	22.2	23.1	21.9	17.4	21.8	17.0	21.3
5	36.4	32 6	19.5	25·0	24.6	25.2	13.3	30.3	30.5	23.0	29.0	20 0	19·5	24 ⁻ 6	22.0	21.2
-6	39 0	28.4	28.0	27.0	4.7	2.6	— 36	31.5	33 0	28.7	31.9	25.8	25.4	32.6	28.5	27.7
7	39.8	24.7	12.5	23.0	9·7	- 7.0	-17.9	15.1	27.0	25.7	27.6	22.0	22.4	26.6	2 5·0	23.8
8	37.2	22.6	17.5	19.0	25·4	-27.2	27:0	9.4	19.7	14.7	19.2	13.6	14 [.] 3	19 [.] 6	16.2	16.9
9	38.4	25.5	35.5	39 5	—11 [.] 8	- 9.3	31 6	—10·4	9.5	2.7	7.8	4.0	4.2	6.9	5.2	5.5
10	39·1	28.7	32.5	39.0	٠	0.0	8∙0	7.6	65			3.2	•	•	7.5	1.2
11	45.0	32.1	35.5	41.5	2 3·4	22 3	— 6·5	20.3	17.5	11.0	15.1	14.5	12.0	20.8	17.3	11.3
12	41.2	33.9	21.5	23.0	19.0	18·4	—2 2·4	26.6	30.7	32.7	30 6	28.5	27.4	32-3	30· 3	27.7
13	37.2	26.2	12.0	21.0	6.7	3.8	24.4	31.8	34.5	38.6	36 0	33.2	33.5	40.3	36.2	35.3
14	36.9	23.4	28.5	27.5	—13 7	— 9·7	-17.7	17.6	28.0	29 7	29.9	25.2	26.7	32.9	26 3	29.9
15	35.4	24.2	14.5	19.0	—15·4	15·4	-30.1	11.7	24.2	17.9	18.9	16 8	14.1	19.3	14.3	17:1
16	35.6	25.6	17.5	10.5	<u>28·7</u>	-27.6	28.4	—14·9	3.8	0.7	1.1	— 3·3	- 4·7	- 0.4	- 3·0	— 0·1
17	35.8	24.9	15.0	10.0	٠	— 7 ·9	27.4	11.6	5.5	•	٠	4.5		.	5.2	1.5
18	34.4	26 5	28.0	27.5	9·1	—11·8	-24 5	3.3	15.8	11.4	13.8	8.4	6.2	10 6	10.0	6.9
19	36.8	24.5	2 6·0	22.0	15·7	—14·2	—30·4	5.5	1 3 ·5	7.7	14·6	7.4	3.2	10.8	5 7	7.9
20	39.7	28 0	9.5	27.5	12·4	—12·8	-32.3	0.6	11.7	15.1	11.0	8.8	6.4	10.8	9.5	5.7
21	41.1	32.0	8.0	21.5	-20.1	—17·5	—19·6¦	18.4	18.3	21.6	16.8	14 2	12-9	14.6	16.5	12.9
22	41.4	34.1	27.0	 4 ·0	—14·9	—16 9	- 0·4¦	8.9	23.3	21.7	21.9	20.0	19-2	23.4	21.3	20.2
23	44.0		27.0	- 6·0	— 4·1 [']	— 5·6	— 8 7 i	— 2 ·1	17.5	18-2	18.7	15.2	14.4	19-1	16.7	16.3
24	45.0		14.0	15.0	•	— 5·1	— 0 8	- 36	9.3	•		7.4	•	.	6.0	5.4
25	44.3		16.0	25.0		-12.6	5.2	5.1	15.5	18.0	18.3	16.2	15.5	18.9	17.5	14.2
26	43.2		18·5	18 0	— 4·0	— 8·7	3.5	13.9	23.3		20.7	15.9	16.0	22.3	17.3	17.5
27	1 :	27.6	!!	i	1	5.8	- 1	ı	22.0		20.2	15.4	14.4	18.8	16.0	15.7
28	1 1	27.4	:	5.0	1		—10·5	ı	19:3	16.7	18.9	16.3	15 9	18.3	17.5	16.6
29	: 1	26.4	l i	1	- 1	—18· 4		I	19.7	22.7	18.8	17 0	16.8	19.7	18.8	18.3
30	1 1	26.3		22.0	- 9.6	1	1	i	19.0	16 ⁻ 6	18-8	14.4	14.0	16.4	15.2	13.3
31	-	27.6		33.0		<u>i</u> -	13·8		22.0			16.6			17.3	17.0
	41.2	28.9	21.2	24.4	— 5·9	- 5.6	—12· 2	9.9	20 0	18.9	20.1	15.4	15.2	19.8	16.4	15.3
								5 8								

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TAI	BLE	ΧV	III.–	-De	cem	ber,	1876.	Da	ily M	[ean '	Temp	oeratı	ire –	-Cont	inue	d.
Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillimb'ry	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Day.
13.5	° 14·3	9 0	10.6	8.6	11.0	6.6	7.1	9 3·2	o 4·8	96	9.5	4.3	9	6 4	3 1	1
23.0	23.9	18.5	23.1	19-1	18.0	14 7	16.5	13.7	13 8	18.6	19.1	20.5	. 1	22.4	18.8	2
26.5	24.3	20.5	.	22.6	21.0	15.8	22.2	16.9	17:1	24 8	-	.		.		3
24.2	24.0	18.5	24.4	19.2	18.3	15:3	19.6	10.9	11.4	24.1	21.8	18.6	- [21.4	22.0	4
24.2	22.6	24.3	27 2	25.4	19.7	18.4	24 ·5	20.3	20.6	30.5	26 4	21.9	.	27 3	22.7	5
30.5	30-3	28 3	34.0	29.9	31.3	24.0	28.4	26.5	27.0	27.2	27 8	27.6		30 6	31.4	6
25.5	21.9	23.0	26.2	25.5	24.2	21-2	24.7	20.5	19 3	26.1	26.5	24.7		30.1	29.6	7
15.5	16.2	18.0	21.1	20.4	18.5	18.0	17.3	14.8	14.9	21.6	20.2	21.3		22.9	17.4	8
4.2	67	0.3	10.3	4.9	6.0	2.0	-7.5	-3.5	10.3	4.8	5 1	-1.0	5.8	4.6	88	9
7.0	8.4	3.0	٠	4.2	5.5	-3.4	-7 6	-9.6	9.8	4.5	•]	-]	8.3	.	٠	10
23.0	21.3	15 3	18.9	18.6	18 5	7.9	9.6	7.5	73	13 0	13.1	6.6	5.3	4.7	-0.9	11
34 ·3	31.0	30.8	32.2	30.1	30 5	20.9	24.8	21.5	20 8	30.1	26.1	22.6	22.9	23.1	15.8	12
36.5	36.6		i	35.8	36.0	31.5	31.2	28.5	29.0	33 3	33 0	33.8	32.4	37.2	34.9	13
25.8	!	21.3		30.8	31.3	26.3	29.5	27.0	27.0	11.1	32.6	31.5	32.0	34.0	37.4	
21.3				21.3	19.7	9.7	12.7	7.5	7.0	14.3	17.2	14.3	•	20.0	15.7	15
-26	-2.1			1.1	9.0	4.0	13·1	—17·0	-20.0	-2 7	1.1	-8.3	.	6·5	<u>-8</u> 0	16
6·7 12·5	9.1	3.3		4.8	4.3	0.1	6 4	8·1l	-8.3	-4.1			-			17
10.4		6·8		94	10.2	6.8 0.3	0·0	-5.0	-5.0	6·5 9·0	12.4	-3 7 6·2		-2.9	—5·5	18
10.7	i	6.8	i	10·5 6 ·6	11·3 10·0	4·1	1.8	-6 6	-6·3	-2 3	1.5	-5·7		7·7 2·7	3·1 —7·7	19
18.3		İ		15.7	19.2	10.4	11.3	1	8.8	11.1	10.0	7.9	.]	6.7		21
	24.6	20.0	23 9				13.2		12.5	22.0	18.6	16.2	16.1	9 7	9.7	22
•	16.0	18.3	1	15.2			7.1	١,	2.9	13.8	12 6	6.3	6.3		10.8	23
•	12.7		1	5.1			9.8		8·5				-1.2			24
	21.1	Į.	17.8				9.8	9.6	69	10.3	7.9	5.9	11.0	6.0	2.2	ŀ
	20.0	20.0	22.3	20.5	21.0	15.5	20.0	17.7	18·4	22.3	17.8	19.0	17.7	17.6	11.8	26
	16.0	18.3	20.4	19.7	17:3	14.0	20.0	18.0	17:3	20.1	19.5	17.6	7.6	20 0	19.1	27
	20.9	20.3	21.1	20.2	18.0	14.5	18:2	13•4	12.0	22.0	21.8	20.0	143	20.1	13.7	28
•	19.3	16.5	22.2	17.5	15.0	12.8	7.6	7-4	6∙5	13.5	15.0	14.6	12.1	16.0	0.7	29
•	13.8	18.3	3 17.4	16.5	12.7	13.3	3.6	6.0	5·4	14.3	14 [.] 9	9.9	10.6	11-6	14.0	30
16:0	17.1	18-0		17:1	16.5	13.4	9-4	4.8	56	20.0			2.3			31

8.4

_																
7	ABLI	e XV	III.–	-Dec	e m be	r, 18	76.	Daily	Mea	ın Te	$\mathbf{m}\mathbf{p}\mathbf{e}$	ratur	e.— <i>(</i>	Ton	tini	red.
Day.	Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. Johns.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.
1	5.8	7.6	6.1	0 10.6	4.5	17.8	。 18·1	28.5	28.5	22.3	33.9	22·1	。 30∙7	0	°	6 43·2
2	18.3	22.9	19.7	1		29.8	1	32.9	1	}	1	1	34.6		37.0	
3	25.5		".	26.1	1		1			30.1	34.6	!			36.7	i
4	20.3	 18·4	24.6	ļ	1	31.1	ĺ	27.6	 25·1	29.5	1		28.0		32.0	ĺ
5	23.0			(1	27.4	(24.8	ļ			1			30.7	ł
6	32.8	27.3	i	27.4		30.6		İ	l .	33.3	1]	30.3		33.3	1
7	30.3	25.6	29.9	27.5	25.3	33.7	25.5	27'8	27.0	 ¦ 35∙6	35.9	33.6	31.8		35.3	36.5
8	15.3	12.2	12.8	12.8	10.3	 27·3	19.2	14.5		29.4	30.8	24.2	24.2		33.3	36.2
9	5.5	2.1	12.7	16.9	12.7	22.9	17.9	16.0	11.8	28 6	28.0	25.1	26.2		27.3	34.5
10	- 6.5			3.4	10·8	9·1			10 5	18.5	24.3	15.6	15.3		27.3	31.2
11	0.5	3.0	4·8	— 5∙6	6∙5	— 0·5	— 6·9	2.3	11	9.3	15·0	0.7	5.9		26.3	27.5
12	15.5	9.4	12.8	11.7	9·2	15.7	9.3	15.2	14.7	25.4	20.5	25.4	2 5·6	•	22.0	26.0
13	34.5	30.0	29.2	19·1	25.7	26.3	18.3	20.3	20.0	30.7	28.4	29.4	27·1	•	24.7	360
14	34.3	35.7	3 0·6		26.4	36.5	27.5	22 7	22·1	35 ·6	31.0	32.6	30.1	•	34.0	36.2
15	17.5	8∙6	17:3	14.2	6.5	29.9	22.5	2 0·6	16.3	32.8	34.3	31.0	28.2	•	34 3	400
16	 8 ·0	158	0∙6	3⋅2	— 7·3	18·5	5.8	6.4	3.3	23.3	26.3	17.2	14.7	•	28 0	33.5
17	—13·0	•	٠	19· 4	21.8	— 7 ∙8	11.7	•	- 5.0	3.1	5.4	— 2 ·8	— 5·5	•	12.0	25.0
18	5.0	— 7·1	4.7	4.1	— 5·3	63	— 4·1	- 0.3	— 0·1	14.9	12.6	12.8	8-4	•	20-0	30.5
19	0 5	2.4	— 2·4	— 5·6	— 7·5	16·2	9.2	6.5	10.0	25.7	28 6	21.7	21.7	•	27.0	32.5
2 0	9.0	7.5	6∙5	— 7 ·9	—12·5	4.3	0-0	5.0	1.3	14-2	16.5	11.4	5 6	•	19·3	26.5
21	1.3	1.3	— 3·3	6.4	- 6.7	2.5	— 4 ·9	3.6	0.4	15.4	16.6	14.8	7.7	•	22·3	26.2
22	7.8	6.1	7.3		6.7	8.9	5.3	2.4	1.2	16.3	19.2	11.0	10.0	•	23.0	1
2 3	9.0	7 6	12.7	11.8	8.3	15.8	13-4	5.1	20	20.8	19 8	18.7	17.8	٠	24.7	31.5
24	0.3	•	•	8.1	4.3	14.3		•	11.2	18.6		16.3	15.0	•	25.7	29.5
25	3.0	2.9	•	2.4			j			13.1		J	13.0	•	22.7	
26	10.3	11.8	8.1		8.5	14.8	7.2		12.6			12.6	17.1		23.3	70
27	16.5	18.5							7.5		24.6	12.3	15.5	•	22.7	[
28	9.0	9-9	17.3		13.7	20.6	14.7	8.3		i	21.5	15.3	19.1	•	22.7	26.0
29	7.0			13.3	11.5		9.9	26.8	11.5	16.9			17.1		23 7	
30	13.0	10.8	15.4	17.1	12.7	27.4	22.5		18.5	31.5	- 1	1	29.5		33.0	
31	8.7			7.6	4.3	14.2	!		18.0	!	24.7	19.3	14.8		22.7	
	10-4	10.3	12.7	9.2	8.6	18-4	12.9	15.2	12-9	23.0	25.3	19-5	20.3	•	27:3	32.7

TABLE XIX.—Means of Daily Temperature at the Stations in Tables VII to XVIII, collected in five-day periods, from 1st January to 31st December, 1876, inclusive.

			- 1	1															
				Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
			_			۰		۰	0	۰		•		0		٥			
Jan.	1 to 5,	inclusi:	ге.	41.3	27:3		68	- _{7·2}	- _{7·4}	 18·9	20 2	33.5	38.8	33·4	33·1	29·5	3 3·9	33·3	33.4
	6 to 10,	"	!	34.2	10 6		5·2	-37	_{5·0}		22.1	31 6	31.8	29.7	29 ·1	26 4	30.7	32.1	31.4
44	12 to 15,	"	•;	38.0	18.7	· į	32 ·5	1.6	2.0	9.7	11.5	23.7	22.3	21.6	18·8	18.2	20.7	18.8	18.5
44	11 to 20,	"	-	37.8	22 8	-	11.6	2.3	7.8	1.6	29-0	33.0	30-0	27.6	33.7	26.5	29 ·9	35.6	34.4
""	21 to 25,	"		27.8	2.7		6.3	T3 6	13.4	18.5	1 2 ·3	23.7	27.2	22.4	22.5	20.7	24.4	24.5	23.2
"	26 to 30,	**		3 5·0	11.6	•	_ _{2·9}	5.4	6.4	29.9	22.8	27.2	25.7	20.7	27 0	22.5	26.1	27.2	27.5
Jan.	30 to Feb	. 4, incl	've	39·1	15 4	• 1	7.0	26.4	26 7	36.0	2.9	17.7	20-2	18 3	15-1	15.8	18·5	16·0	16 9
Feb.	5 to 9,	"	- 1	37.0		3.3	7.0	4.8		27.4	:	1 !		l			i	!	t
	10 to 14,	"	- 1	41.5	ıİ	5.0	16.8	3.8	_ '		ı	1	1 1	1	1	!	ļ	1	1
"	15 to 19,	"	- 1	42.2		22.0	30.1	5·3	4.0	l	ı	26 9				1		1	•
	20 to 24,	"	ļ		40.4	0 0	13·2	10.7	8.7		1	16.5				1		1	1
11	25 to Mar	:. 1, "		40.2	33·4	2.0	0.8	0.2	2·1	14.8	11.9	20.2	26.3	21.3	19.4	19·8 	22.8	21.0	20.0
Mar.		inclusi	ve.	41.5	37-1	2.8	11.7	8 3	8 7		27.5	27.8	30-4	29.4	29-2	25.2	29-9	29.3	28.7
"	7 to 11,	"	- 1	34.3	1	-4·9	3·3	3.9	4.7		ŧ	32.8				1		1	1
	12 to 16,	ıı	- 1	37.5	1	$-\frac{1}{30}$	- _{3·7}	0.5	1.2	21.4	l	:		1 1	ı	i			!
"	17 to 21,	"	- 1		29 6	13.6	15.4	_{0·7}			1	15.6						1	
"	22 to 26,	c c		43.7	39-8	23.3	30.6				i	29.7		1 1	'	•			
4.	27 to 31,	11		43.9	12.3	27.0	32·0	14.8	17:8	1.8	25·9	25.6	3 0·1	25.7	23.6	24.9	29-9	25.1	25.6
																! !			
April	1 to 5,	inclusi	ve.	42· 3	42.7	30.6	52.9	27.2	28 3	19-9	31.1	32.1	36.7	33.8	31.9	33· 2	35 9	34.2	33.0
"	6]to 10,	"		42.7	44·4	33.5	37.3	30.1	31.8	6.5	30·4	31.5	41.4	34.6	34 ·0	27.2	30.8	34.8	34 9
"	11 to 15,	"	_	46-6	47-9	38.3	37.5	31.9	33·1	27·1	37:0	39 6	51.2	46-9	45.5	44 ·0	46-4	44.0	44.4
16	16 to 20,	e,	-	46-4	46 ·0	38.2	43.0	42.6	40 8	17.6	32.9	34.2	35.1	28 ·3	35 3	34·2	36·1	36·1	35·1
	21 to 25,	"		50·9	53·9	42.6	47.6	44 0	45.0	30.3	4 0·9	36.0	5 0·0	42·1	40.7	42.0	45.5	42 2	42.7
46	26 to 30,	**	-	50-6	56.7	37·1	40.4	41.7	36.4	22.6	37·5	39 6	52.4	46.9	43·1	46.2	51•2	44.0	43 9

Table XIX.—Means of Daily Temperatures at the Stations in Tables VII t_0

	TR VIV		ans	OI D	ally	16111	pera	ture	3B 8L		ie b	Lati	·		101	1		<u> </u>
			Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillinbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.
			•			•						۰	•	•	•	0		
Jan.	1 to 5 ir	iclusive.		34 ·0	33.4	33.2	33.0	33.8	28·7	25·0		20·6	32·2	28·6	26·5	29·9	28·0	22.9
"	6 to 10	"		33.3	31.5	28.4	31.1	31.9	 28·6	24·4		21.1	30·9	26·8	20.2	23.0	25.2	17.2
"	11 to 15	"		20.9	21.0	21.5	20.4	19-6	15.3	10:4		9.7	17:4	17.8	14 [.] 6	14.9	17:4	8.2
tt	16 to 20	" . .	36.0	35.6	35.7	39·4	35·1	35.1	32.2	30.7		28.6	35.2	33 4	32.9	33.8	34.7	31.9
"	21 to 25	"	25·4	25 ·0	24.3	25.5	24.7	25.3	19.4	14.0	٠	10.8	20.7	17.7	15.2	17.0	16.9	8.2
u	26 to 30	"	29.4	29 ·0	30.3	32.6	29·2	28.2	27.0	23.3	•	18.8	27.4	29·1	29·1	28·2	34.4	25.8
											i							
Jan.	30 to Fel	o. 4 incl	18·4	18.4	18.0	22.0	* 17·5	19.0	16.7	11.2		5.4	17.4	14·9	12.7	11.2	15.4	10.2
Feb.	5 to 9	"	28.7	30.6	28.9	29.1	28.8			1	,			- 1	26.6			i
"	10 to 14	"	36.9	36.3	35.2	38.2	34.2	1 1	-	i 1	- 1		1	1	32.3	1		l
"	15 to 19	"	26.0	27.0	27.3	35.6	28·1	 2 7·5	26.3	20.5	.	17.0	24.8	26·5	22.8	20.0	23.8	21.3
"	20 to 24	"	19·1	18.4	17.7	18.2	17.0	19•0	12.6	5.0	4.5	2.2	11.7	12.6	9.2	8.9	10.7	6.6
"	25 to Mar.	1"	23.2	21.8	18.4	22.0	18.6	21 · 2	14.7	14.0	12.8	12.4	16.9	15.9	16.3	14.0	17:0	12.2
Marc	h2 to 6 ii	nelnsive.	26.8	31.0	30.0	31.4	27.7	20.7	26.2	22.4	99.7	22.2	32.6	26.3	24.9	24.0	27.9	24.1
"	7 to 11	"	35.3	33.2	32.2	34.8	31.8	1	l			1 1					l	1
"	12 to 16	"	23.9	24.7	20.5	22.9	22.0	ł	l	1			l i					i i
u	17 to 21	и	16.9	17:9	16:3	22.2	17.8	i i	l	!		l	1 1			i I		ļ
٤,	22 to 26	"	29.6	29.8	26.5	31.2	29.7	1	l						1			1
u	27 to 31	"	25.8	26.3	27.2	28.5	28.7			' 1		:						l .
												·						İ
A mort	l 1 to 5 ir	a olumiyo	20.6	25.5	20.4	27.0	22.0	20.2	20.1	22.0	20.2	20.1	22.4	مئددد	24.7	27.5	95.5	24.5
Apri	6 to 10	tcinsiae*	34.6	35.8	33.7		33.8	1000	- "	ا – ۱		1					- 1	١.
"	11 to 15	"	46.1	42.9	41.2	42.0		1 1	1	i ·	1 1	í 1					1	i
46	16 to 20	<u>'</u> u	37.5	34.0	34.9		35.8	l i					1					1
41	21 to 25	"	42.7	45.4	41.9	1	42.2		!!									ŀ
41	26 to 30	"	44.7	44.6	41.8		43.1	f !										ı
								! !	"									

XVIII, collected in five-day periods, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., '76, inclusive

Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown.	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.			-
	0	0		١	٥	0	٥	,	0	o	0	٥	٥	0	0			
25.6	18.2	22.2	22.4	20.7	27.9	22.9	15.8	18·2	28·4	25·0	24.8	25.0	24 ·3	24.7	24.6	Jan.	1 to 5	inclusive.
17 6	13.2	16.4	13.7	13.6	19 9	12.4	11.7	10·4	24.7	21 0	23.7	19 3	19 6	17.5	18.3	"	6 to 10	44
9.3	7.2	5.8	1.5	_ _{0·2}	8.0	08	2.1	0 4	13 [.] 4	9:3	10.7	7.3	7.4	13 7	14.9	"	11 to 15	"
30.6	28.9	31.3	21.2	24.2	28 ·3	25.6	24.2	19 5	30·1	28.3	29.4	26 2	28.2	27.5	26.7	u	16 to 20	**
9·9	7.4	8.6	2.8	0.6	9.4	4.1	2 5	2 3	13.8	10.3	9.8	6.6	6.6	9.7	12.1	"	21 to 25	
20.4	22.7	24.4	12.1	13 [.] 6	18-9	15·5	5.2	37	25.2	14.9	173	14.2	13.9	97	16.7	"	26 to 30	
							İ	! ! 1		ĺ								
10.2	7.2	11.3	68	F.6	100	13.8	i iss	4.7	22 9	 18-9	24 7	.0.2	18.3	18.0	99.1	Ton	30 to F4	eb. 4 incl'
16.3	11.7	16.2	7.1	i '	1	12.0	1	1	1	Ì		1			12.9		5 to 9	
28.2	27.1	25.0	19:3	18.6		1	ļ	1	İ	1		1	í	ļ	16.5		10 to 14	
19.8	17.8	19.8	20.5	18.0	į	!	i	1	İ		į	i		1	27.0	1	15 to 19	
8.0	2.6	7.1	5.8	!	1	ŧ	8 8	1			1	1	į	i .	28.3		20 to 24	
10.6	14.4	10 1	9.7	i -	ļ	1	İ	1	l	l		i	1	İ	24.1	٠	25 to Ma	
		101	.				1.									}	20 10 11.	*** *
				<u> </u>		İ		i !			ļ							
24·1	22.6	25.4	22.1	20.4	25.0	23.1	16.3	19.3	25.1	25.0	19.9	21.2	21.2	21 ·8	21.1	Mar.	2 to 6	inclusive.
33.7	29.6	30.3	24.6	27.4	30.1	25.5	21.1	19.0	33.6	32.0	35.3	28·4	29·2	29·3	32.0	"	7 to 11	. "
17-1	6.4	14.3	16.7	14.6	23.1	19 4	19.6	17.9	26·5	ີ27∙6	26.2	25.0	25.6	์3 2 ∙3 เ	36.8	"	12 to 16	; "
12.5	13.5	16.4	14 6	12.9	19.0	18∙2	15-6	10.8	22.1	18.6	19.8	16.7	16.7	19.6	26.8	"	17 to 21	. "
26 ·3	21.6	25.5	24.4	22.5	31.2	26.0	27.7	23.2	31.9	29.2	31.9	30.8	30.9	31 · 1	33.3	"	22 to 26	; "
31.6	31.1	32.4	31.1	28.2	35.3	35.0	32.5	31.3	35.3	34.0	35.2	35·1	35.3	34.2	37.6	"	27 to 31	L "
					1		İ			-		İ	i 1					
31.9	33.0	33.2	28.7	27.5	33.6	 31∙8	26.2	25.3	! 31∙9	27.8		30.9	28.3	28.7	31.7	April	1 to 5	inclusive.
31.3	30.8	33.4	33.3	29.5	1	i	1	:	i	1		i		1	38 4	"	6 to 10	
41.2	41.9	41.6	36.4	l	1	1	1	1	1	ī	i	1	1	ł	37.8	44	11 to 18	
36.8	35.4	37.8	1	33.2	1	:	1	1	1	1	1	ł	i	1	41.8	i	16 to 20	
41.0	42.7	41.8	36.1	36.4	1	i	1	1	i	1	1	i	1	i	35.7	i	21 to 28	
40.4	44.7	42.0		35.8	1	!	1	1	i	í	1	ł	1	1	51.4	1	26 to 3	
		1	1	1		1	1	i		1	1	1			1	l		

TABLE XIX.—Means of Daily Temperatures at the Stations in Table XVIII

		·													_
	Esquimalt.	Spence's Budge. Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
	0		0		0	0	•	٥	0	0		0	o		,
May 1 to 5 inclusive	49.9 5	3-8 50-0	47.9	38.0	[38·1	31.8	40·5	39·0	48·1	41·3	∤ 41·4	41.9	45.0	43.2	43·0
" 6 to 10 "	51.6 59	. 8.	56.6	46.2	46·5	38.7	44.4	41 ·8	50.8	44.6	49·6	 46∙9	52.6	5 0·9	51·3
" 11 to 15 "	47.8 54	8 429	51.9	49.7	50.1	33.5	44.6	40.8	53 ·0	43.7	45.7	45.1	49.3	46.1	45.7
" 16 to 20 "	51.7 58	3·8 50·7	52.3	57 8	56.9	47.5	50.6	52.2	64.3	58·4	58.2	58.1	62.8	59·2	58:0
" 21 to 25 "	54.3 64	63.2	59.5	61.8	61-1	41.4	5 2 ·8	48.5	56.9	50.4	56.4	53.4	57.6	56.8	57.5
" 26 to 30 "	51 9 56	3.0 53.2	54 1	64.9	66-1	38-4	56 ·9	56.0	66 ·6	60.8	62.0	59-9	62·1	61.1	61.4
					! i										ĺ
May 31 to June 4 incl've	54.2 6	50.6	53.3	42.5	45.9	30.2	56.7	60.5	50.5	69.6	65.3	66:2	70.7	65·3	87-J I
June 5 to " 9 "		1.3 59.3	57.7	56.4		1	1	1	!	1	1	1 :	: 1		1
		3.3 59.3	ļ	65.1	ļ	1	Í			1					i
	i 1	4·8 69·7	67.2	52.7	l	1	ĺ	1	t	1	l	١ '		ļ.	i
	1 }	2·1 63·7	64.7	71.3	ì	i	!		l		}	1		ı	İ
" 26 to " 29 "	57.5 6	4.0 57.5	59.4	60.1	,	1	l l	1	i	ı	•	ì	: 1	1	i
									Ì			 			
Tong 00 to Talm 4 in all me		0.0						 						ا مد	00.4
June 30 to July 4 incl've July 5 to " 9 "	1 1	3.0 63.1	69.1	63.5	i	ļ	l	1	ſ	į	ļ	l			1
•	i l	3.0 52.1	ı	68.8	1		i	!	i	1	ì	l		1	١.
" 10 to " 14 " " 15 to " 19 "	1 1	4·5 56·5 8·8 58·3	56.7	64·9 66·1	1	1	:	1	1	ı)	!	77·9	l	1
	1 1	6.1 62 6	69.2	!	ł	ı	ı	į.	1	i i	ı	i	68·1	i	ı
" 25 to " 29 "	1 !	2.6 66.1	69.1	68.9	1	Į.	i	1	ı	1	ı	•	1	ı	!
							1				02 0				ĺ
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July:30 to Aug 3 incl've	! !		!	72.2	i	l .	1	l	ı	i	i				
. -		J.	63.7	71.7	ı	1		1	Ĭ. :	ł	ı			l	1
	1 1	2 53.1	53-2	64.7	{	i		ı	ł	1	ı		1	i	1
		1.0 56.8	57.4	!	i	ı		:	1 !	!				1 :	ł
" 19 to " 23 "		9 49.0	55.2	63·4	ı	i	i	1		ł	ı			•	l
" 24 to " 28 "	54.8 6)-1 48-9	54.0	55.4	57-8	49-9	63.5	60·8	71.8	66.2	61.4	64.0	67-4	61.1	62"

collected in five-day periods, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1876, inclusive.

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							نب			North Gwillimbury.		-E.				
ند	ord.	ton.	ton.	છ	pg-	arket	ahurs	.ee.		Gwil		oron	od.	ile.	ali.	
Aylmer.	Brantford	Brampton	Hamilton	Toronto.	Welland	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst	Beatrice	Seely.	lorth	Barrie.	Peterborough	Norwood	Belleville	Cornwall	
					' I				<u></u>							
° 44·9	42.5	43.6	6.5	°	0 46:1	°	0 40·4	38.8	38.4	0	°	٥ 45:0	42·8	1 0 12.7	45.0	May 1 to 5 inclusive.
51.7	52.5	49 8	50.0	49.4					l .	l	ì	!!	1	•	53.9	i ·
48-2	48·3	47 4	49.1				}	ł	ţ	١		1			48.8	1 "
58-9	60.0	56.0	56.6	55 D	 62 0	56 ·0	57·6	i 55·9	55·4	58·4	55.6	59∙8	57 0	 57·8	57.6	" 16 to 20 "
56.4	57.2	55.9	57.8	54 4	 57·1	5 5·4	51·8	1 50 8	50 5	58-1	52.3	55.9	55·1	 49·9	51.7	" 21 to 25 "
61.0	63· 2	61.8	59.1	59-4	62.6	58.2	56.4	55·4	57:3	62.6	56.1	60-1	58-6	55.6	56.3	" 26 to 30 "
					i I				 	1	ĺ			Ì		
67 0	6 6·2	65-1	62.9	60.4	68:2	63:4	63.9	61:5	62:2	66:0	63.0	70:1	66.2	67.6	71.0	May 31 to June 4 incl've
61.3	64 4	64.5	64.7	į	t	ŧ	t			(1	!	í	1	l	June 5 to "9"
73.9	76-2	74.6	72.5	İ	•	1	1	f	i		1	į	1	1	73.3	Į.
68.8	69-8	70.2	72.3	66.5	73 9	69.2	! 70·0	66·7	68.7	69 7	∫69° 4	73-1	,70∙0	73 4	76.9	" 15 to " 19 "
65.0	65.9	67.9	71.3	66.0	 67·2	65.0	61.3	60.2	60.9	68-8	65.0	69 2	-63·5	 69- 5	69-1	" 20 to " 24 "
69.3	73.9	73.2	73.0	70.5	73.5	68.7	 67·8	61.2	65 0	71.2	68.9	72·4	6 9 ∙9	72-7	73.5	" 25 to " 29 "
		 	1							İ.				ĺ		j [
66.9	68·1	67.6	69.2	65.9	68.1	65.9	65.7	62.0	62.8	80.0	ek-e	70:4	67:0	60 8	72.5	June 30 to July 4 incl've
71.6	74.6	77.1	76.7		1	1		ł	1	1	1	1	1	1	74.1	1
76.4	Į.	75.6	79.3	1	1	1	į	1	1	}	1	!	1	1	77.6	1
72.9	75.2	75.0	74.9	72.6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	77.8	}
62·1	65.2	64.8	68.6	63 9	63.2	61.3	62.0	57-6	5 7 •9	66 2	63.6	66.2	61.2	 68∙9	68-7	" 20 to " 24 "
63.7		63.4	67 9	62.4	61.4	60.2	60·1	57-1	56.3	i 66∙6	63-1	65-7	61.7	66-7	 63·7	" 25 to " 29 "
						1										1
69-1		79.0	70.0	70.0	21.0	00.3	60.4	67.5	EK.	70.0	71.4	70.1	80.5	74.0	72.4	Inly 20 to Any 2 inch-
72.4		72 3	1	i	1	1	1	i .	1	1		1	1	1	1	July 30 to Aug. 3 incl've Aug. 4 to " 8 "
	75-8	!	77.4	1	1	1	1	1	ł	1	1	1	1	•	1	1
69-5	1	1	73.7	1	1	1	ł	1	1	1	1	1	:	ì	1	
	65 8	1	i	65.7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	t	1	1	1	1
61.3	1	1	1	65.0	1		1	ı	1	i			ı			1
_			1	1 - 0		1.	1				1	1	1	1 '	1	1

TABLE XIX.—Means of Daily Temperatures at the Stations in Tables VII to

IAI	31/1	∠ نا	\1A.		means of	1 1/2	шту	16.	mp	31 8 1	ure	sa	· th	6 13 1	all	2116	щ.	Lau	160	V 11	=
			_	-		Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown.	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.
						•				,				0			0	0	•	•	•
May	1	to	5, in	clus	si v e	43.5	42.5	43.1	36·4	37.1	∣ ,38·4	 38 1	34.9	 35·3	 37·5	35 2	37.5	36 ·0	36.4	40.9	4 0·9
"	6	to	10	"	. 	52·5	48.3	50.6	40·4	45.3	46.0	47 4	38∙0 	39.8	43.2	42.7	46.6	43.8	44 [.] 5	38.8	46.1
"	11	to	15	"		46.3	46.2	47.7	43 5	39.9	43 0	41.9	39 1	41.4	46.5	41 · 1	44.8	40·5	40.6	42· 9	43.2
£ £	16	to	20	u		55 0	55.4	55 1	50.3	47.2	46 5	47.0	44.0	46.8	46.8	41.7	44 8	43.3	43.4	43·1	44.8
"	21	to	25	"		53 9	49.0	51 0	50.1	51.5	47.0	50.4	46.2	45.4	46.3	46 ·3	46.5	46.2	46.2	44.2	49.8
**	26	to	30	"		58 5	59:1	55.7	54.8	53.5	47.4	51.2	47.8	48.1	51.3	48.4	50.2	50.2	50.7	44.6	45.6
					;		İ		! 			l 1		ĺ							
May	31	to .	June	4, i	nclusive	64.6	68.1	67.1	61.3	62 5	50.2	59.1	59.4	60.2	52.8	56.4	57-2	5 3·9	56.8	45.7	55.7
June	5	to	9	"	* ********	60 [.] 9	61.0	59· 2	52.7	52.8	52 8	54.8	49.3	51.6	55.4	53.2	57.5	53.5	51.7	47 5	50.4
"	10	to	14	"		71.0	72.9	69-2	62·4	65.3	55.0	62.5	61.7	62.1	58.2	57.2	63·1	58.3	58 2	57.6	60.4
"	15	to	19	"		73 0	73 9	72.4	71.6	69.8	55.9	67.9	67.6	68.5	66·1	67.8	65.7	65.7	66.3	56.8	61.6
**	2 0	to	24	"		65.2	61.8	66.6	63.2	58.9	55-6	64.2	66.1	66.9	62.6	66.2	63.8	64.0	65.6	53.2	64·6
"	25	to	29	"		70.4	71.3	71.1	67.3	64.3	60.8	69.6	€5∙2	62.8	65· 6	63·1	64.6	64·5	63.8	54.5	60·5
] 	İ			İ									1	: 	
June	37	to	July	4, i	inclusi v e	68 9	70.4	70-1	68.2	64.0	60.8	67 2	66.0	64.1	61.7	61.9	62.6	62.7	62-4	55.4	61 2
July	5	to	9	"		1		,		1	62.3	1	1	t				1	•	1	1
**	10	to	14	££	••••	75.8	79-1	76.4	74.3	68.2	62 8	70.2	68.7	67.5	64.8	64.1	66-2	66.0	65.8	65.6	60.9
4.	15	to	19	"	•••••	70.9	76-4	75 6	74:0	68.0	65.9	71.6	68 0	67.3	67-4	61.4	66-9	66.8	66-0	63 7	62.7
"	20	to	24	u	***** ***	1	•	1	1	1	65 4	1	1	1	,		1	1	1	1	1
"	25	to	29	"	•••••	62.5	62-5	63·1	60.6	55.6	58.0	61.2	62 0	59.8	61.8	62.7	63.8	64.2	63 7	62.5	63.5
							}	l					1								
July	30	to	Aug.	3 , i	inclusive	68.9	72.2	71.9	70-2	€4.5	63.8	66∙6	67.5	67:3	65-0	6 3·7	63.8	66.2	65-4	62.3	1
Aug	. 4	to	8	"	********	77.0	77.1	77.3	74.6	70-1	62.2	74.9	74-1	75.9	71-2	73-1	69.5	72 8	74.2		67.4
44	9	to	13	44	******	77.6	77-2	77.6	77.0	71.3	63-0	73.5	76-7	75.9	71-5	74.5	67.3	72.7	73 2		71-2
"	14	to	18	44		69-7	70-6	70-4	67-5	63.7	59-8	65 6	65-4	64.5	64 8	66-1	63-4	65-9	65-6	1	62-5
"	19	to	23	"		61-4	66-6	62 7	55-5	52.9	55-1	54.4	55-6	53.9	56 5	56-3	55.9	57-1	57-2	1	58-4
44	24	to	28	u		61-9	64.9	63.7	57-1	54.4	57-5	59-7	57-6	63∙0	60-2	59-2	59-5	60 3	50.5	1	61.4
						1	4	t		1	A.F	4	7		1	•	1.	4	1 1	9	

XVIII, collected in five-day periods, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., '75, inclusive

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Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford,	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.			<u>·</u>	
0	0	0	0	٥	٥	0					. 0	۰							
56.3	64.8	49·3	53·6	 59·1	59·8	51.4	! 64∙9	64.7	68.9	67.4	63·2	64:0	68·1	64.7	66·2	Aug.	29 to	Sep. 2	, inclusive.
54.9	63.8	47.7	50.4	53.9	54.2	46.1	59-4	57 7	62.2	60.2	57.0	56 1	60.4	57.5	51.9	Sept.	3 to	7	"
55.4	61.8	49.0	48.7	52.5	53.8	52.4	58.8	57.0	61.4	60.7	56.6	56.7	59.5	57-0	57.3	"	8 to	12	46
$55 \cdot 2$	59.6	48.9	51·8	56.1	56·G	41.6	56 ·9	52.3	່ 59∙0	57.3	54.5	54.1	56.9	55.5	54.3	"	13 to	17	"
52.6	54 ·9	46.5	49·6	55·9	56 6	51.6	58 6	60.5	64.0	62.7	59.3	5 9 0	60.5	59.3	58.9	"	18 to	22	"
53.6	56-6	45 2	50.7	48.5	49.7	44.7	55.7	55.2	57.1	56.2	54.3	52.2	56.0	54.1	54.7	"	23 to	27	"
54.7	60-7	43.9	46.7	38.9	40.5	33·8	48·1	50.7	49 4	51.3	46 3	46 0	50.7	46.7	46.3	Sept.	28 to	Oct. 2	, inclusive.
52.2	59.7	41.2	40·4	31·1	'31∙9	23·3	41.4	46-4	46·6	46.5	42.7	42.3	47.1	44.3	45.2	Oct.	3 to	7	**
	!	ļ	!		!	22.3		l	:	1	. 1		۱ ,	, !		"	8 to	12	"
	!	i	l	1	!	22·4		:	ł		•	1		1 :		46	13 to	17	"
	1		1	!	1	32·4	1	1	1	:	1	ļ .	l	i		"	18 to		"
	:	ı	1 .	i	1	25·3	l	!	1	ı	1	ı	1	l		**	23 to		44
44.7	36.9	28.8	31.7	38.9	40.6	32·5	44.2	43-9	57.0	49.2	45.1	46.0	50.8	44 7	43.3	1 "	28 t o	Nov.	1 "
											į			1					
	1 1	l l	1	i	!	ł	1	i	1	!		ł	l	ł		Nov.		•	clusive.
]		1	1	i	15 5	ı	l	[1		1	1	İ		"	7 to		
			l	į į		9.5	1	i	1		1		;			"	12 to	16	"
		1	1	ī	l	7.0	,	1	1	1	:	ł .	1	l			17 te		"
			:			4.2		1 .		•						"	22 to		"
41.9	29.0	14.4	22.3	11.9	12.7	19·1 	17.7	26.0	25.2	25.8	21.6	2 0·6	24·6	22-6	20.0	**	27 to	Dec. 1	. "
49.0				ŀ												_	_		
			į.			i	ľ	ı	ł	•						Dec.			clusive.
	1 :		32-4	•	1	18.2	ı	l	l		2					44	7 to		**
		•	20·2			24-6		ı		i		1 1		۱ ۱		"	12 to		"
						26 ·8	ì	l l	1	l			l	9 4		"	17 to		
	1		9.6	1			ł	ł	l	1			l	15·8		-66	22 to		
*3.4	Z7·1	18-6	21-8	11.1	9.4	9.8	7.3	20.4	17:4	19-2	15-9	15.3	18.3	17.0	16.2	"	27 to	31	
	_	_																	

TABLE XIX.—Means of Daily Temperatures at the Stations in Tables VII to

-			reams c			<i>J</i> - '				-									
				Aylmer.	B.antford.	Brampton.	Hamilten.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.
:						。					۰				0	•			
Aug.	29 to Sept.	2, in	clusive	618	66.4	68.5	72.3	68.1	66.7	65.3	63·2	61.7	61.5	69.8	67·4	68.8	66·1	63 ·6	65.4
Sept.	3 to 7,	"	••••••	58.9	6 0·5	60· 2	63.9	59 9	60-1	57.7	58 0	€3.3	53.5	63·2	58 [.] 9	63.3	55.6	63.4	57.9
**	8 to 12,	"	••••••	57 5	57.3	58.1	62.2	58.4	56 5	57.6	55.4	52·1	54.2	61.1	59·3	61.1	54.7	66 2	54 ·5
"	13 to 17,	**	•••••	55.2	56 ·0	55·1	59.5	56.9	54.8	52.3	52.9	49.6	47.5	59.0	56.6	56 6	51.4	63·1	52.9
"	18 to 22,	"	********	6 0·0	58.9	60 6	63.0	60.3	60.5	59.5	59.2	56.7	55.3	61.2	60·5	61.0	59.9	62 2	56.3
"	23 to 27,	"	•••••	55 ·0	50*9	54.9	57.4	55.8	55.4	55.7	55.3	52·6	54 ·8	56 ·0	57·1	55.3		55.3	56.9
										ĺ									
Sept.	28 to Oct. 2	, inc			1	1	ì	1	ł	1				1	١.			ŀ	1
Oct.	3 to 7,	"	•••••		l	!	1		l	1		l	•	1 '					1
"	8 to 12,		*******	1	i		1	1		i	1	1	l .	į į	ı	!	ı	l	i
"		"	•••••		1			i	1.	1	ı	1	i	,	!				ı
**		• • •		i	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1	i	l	ı	i	!	ļ		i
"	23 to 27,	"			1	ı		1	ı	1	1	1	ı	i			:	1 .	:
44	28 to Nov. 1	, "	********	47·2	45·8	43·1 	49 9 	42.8	42.2	42 0 	41·2	39 8	39·2	45·7	45·8	43·2	38.7	43.8	39·6
37			•																
Nov.	2 to 6, in				ı		:	l	l .	i		i	1	1	1	:		ı	i
"	7 to 11,	44	•••••	l		1	ì	ł	l	i	1	i			ı	1			1
"	12 to 16,	ů.	********	l	•	!	ı	1	1	34 9	i		1 1		1	:	i		ĺ
"	17 to 21, 22 to 26,	u		'	1			1	ı	37.7	•	1		1				38.9	l
"	27 to Dec. 1,		••••••	1	1				•	31.2		1	,			1 4			1
	21 10 200. 1,)	••••••	22 0	23 0	ا ا	41	100	22 3	11.6	10 8	136	13.9	11.0	21 3	100		21 3	10 7
Dec.	2 to 6, in	clusi	ve	25·7	25.0	22·0	 27∙2	23.2	21.7	17·R	22.2	17.7	18 0	25.0	23.0	22.9		25· 4	23.7
"	7 to 11,	"	*******		ł .	ı			i	1	,	1 1		. 1		1			
"	12 to 16,	"				1	1	ł	i	16· 9	i .		!						
66	17 to 21,	44			i	1		ł	Į.	5.0						1			2.6
"	22 to 26,	46	*******		•			i		9.4	1					1 1			ŀ
"	27 to 31,	•	******			1 1		,	! "	13-6	1	1 1		1	i i				
	-					_ 1	ا ا			i		1							

XVIII collected in five day periods, from 1st June to 31st Dec., '76, inclusive'

A V	111		1160	icu	111	11.1	· ua	ур	3110	us,				unc		0150	Do	··,		morasivo
Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown.	George Town.	Channel.	Bay St. George.		٠.			
0						0						0								
63 8	66·5	66 9	60.0	56.3	58.4	58.2	57·8	 53∙4	59.4	57·2	57·3	57.6	 56·9	.	57:3	Aug.	29	to S	ept. 2	, inclusive.
56.1	57.8	56.6	54.2	48 2	56.2	 53∙8	52.5	52 ·0	55 9	! 56·5	52.6	55.1	54.6		51·4	Sept.	3	to 7	,	"
51.9	59·2	56.4	56 0	47.6	54.2	52.6	51.3	51-1	53 8	49.9	49.6	51.9	49.7		49.6	"	8	to 12	,	"
52.2	53 8	55.4	52-1	47.7	53.3	52.1	١.	49 5	53.8	52.5	48.4	53.8	51.4		49.8	"	13	to 17	,	"
55.4	61 ·6	54.7	51.8	50-1	51.7	50.9	51.0	49.6	51.6	47.9	50.2	53 3	52.6	•	53.1	"	18	to 22	,	"
56 3	55·8	55.8	55.5	53.2	54.3	53.9	51.2	53.3	53 6	52.2	53.0	55.0	53.7		53.5	"	23	to 2 7	,	"
49.3	48.8	49·2	47.2	44.3	51.7	50.0	49.5	47.0	53-1	52·1	51.1	53.3			53.2	Sept.	28	to O	:t. 2,	inclusive
46.7	45·8	47·6	45.0	41.6	51.0	47·6	46 7	40.5	53·1	52.0	49 8	¹ 52·8	٠	50.8	51.2	Oct.	3	to 7	,	44
38.8	39 2	40.1	36·4	33.4	42 6	39 6	39·6	34· 3	44.4	43.8	42.2	44.0		43·3	44 ·1	t t	8 1	to 12	,	
35.7	37.5	36∙7	32∙9	29.4	40.0	36.0	35.2	 33·1	43.2	42.8	43·0	42.4		40.7	43·1	u	13	to 17	,	"
43.5	4 6 0	44 2	41 [.] 0	41.4	44-7	39.4	38 1	36.9	41.8	39.5	40.4	42.1		40.7	43.2	44	18	to 2 2	,	"
41.0	42.7	46 6	40.1	41.7	49-2	48-4	45.6	41·5	49.8	40.3	50.2	49.5		44 3	49.0	"	23	to 27	,	44
35.6	39 ·0	39 0	34.7	31 3	38 · 2	37.3	35.4	32.9	37.5	38 5	35.7	37.3		37.2	39.3	"	28	o No	▼. 1,	"
													İ							
- 1		1	,	i	i i	1 '	!		l .		i	i	i	:	! .	Nov.	2 1	to 6	, inc	lusive.
- 1		1 1		ļ.	45-1	1	!	i	:	١.	i	l	į.	1	ł		7	to 11	•	46
				1	38·2		ı	1	•	1	ł	ł .	i	•	} .		12	to 16	,	
i				1	31·1		1	ı				1	i	1	l	"		to 21		"
				1	35.1					1		1		i		"		to 26	•	
11.2	17-9 	18.5	18-9	13.9	24.6	23.4	26.1	23 [.] 9 	28·1	31 5	26 7 	27·7	23.4	33.3	42.0	"	27	to De	c. 1,	.44
24.0	22·1	24.4	94.3	20	00.0	00.0	00.7	00.0	20.0	00.0	07.5			00.0	20.1	D			: ·	
					18 5								ι,	29·9	:	Dec.				lusi ve. "
					25.4							4	•	28.6	ŀ	"		to 11 to 16	-	"
					4.3									20·1	•	"		to 21		"
					13.2									1	30.1	l		to 26	•	.
					19-2									1	29-2			to 31	•	tt.
												,				}			•	

TABLE XX.—Daily Mean Temperature at Kingston, Ontario, from Bi-hourly Observations made under the Superintendence of Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Commandant School of Gunnery, during the Year 1876.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December
1	0	34.92	62.08	69.00	74.17	71.17	48.75	49.58	7·25
2		39.08	66.00	67.00	72.67	72.00	49.67	52.43	7.42
3		45.42	63.92	68.00	74.50	61.75	53·2 5	46.25	20.33
4		45.67	61-21	72.67	76-67	61-17	50.33	42.08	24.08
5		43.75	61.83	69.33	75.33	65-50	46-92	41.67	21.75
6		44.42	58-46	67.00	78-17	55.92	50.17	44.75	24.67
7		50.25	59.33	67-83	78.75	57-83	43. 08	44.33	33·17
8	34 33	50.83	60.42	68 33	76.17	65-67	40.33	40.25	30.08
9	27:17	52.75	62.67	75.08	74.82	66 33	41.08	39.42	23-50
10	27.50	48.75	65.25	80.75	77-11	56.75	46.25	36.08	10.00
11	34.08	48-92	64.50	80.92	80.67	56.25	36.42	39.08	5 75
12	37-25	51 50	72.42	75.25	81.78	59.25	43.33	40.17	6-25
13	40.92	46.42	76.33	73.50	80.44	57.58	47.08	39.67	20.83
14	45.00	48.58	75.83	77:58	81 22	54.17	36.58	38·17	35-67
15	43.58	44.42	71.75	76.83	81-11	59.50	31.33	32-17	29.42
16	39.50	46.83	76:92	75.75	82.63	57.83	40.00	34.42	19.25
17	38.67	51.08	76.17	74.50	66.40	. 57.08	40.33	38.33	9-17
18	33.83	52.75	73.13	77:17	69.17	54.42	39.25	36.20	8 75
19	35.37	56.17	66.83	81.75	72.75	59.33	44.42	32.58	3 33
2 0	37.25	59.67	66.75	77.67	74.58	. 58-33	50.75	39.67	7-67
21	38.50	58.75	65.33	77-42	56.42	57.75	58-08	38.58	2-83
22	40.25	60.00	68.42	68-67	57.58	59.58	56.25	41.00	5-42
23	41.00	48.75	70.21	67.58	66.42	61.33	58.58	37.58	10-83
24	43.67	43.75	65.17	66:17	71.67	61.42	50.75	31.33	13.25
25	46.00	52·7 5	70.83	60.83	69-92	66.00	44.42	32.75	2-35
26	43-96	54.25	71-25	58.58	72.25	63·42	39-42	28.00	6.50
27	46.92	55.50	73-58	61.83	64.42	56.42	37.75	30.42	15.83
2 8	48.75	59.50	72.50	68-50	62.83	45.50	34.67	29.25	17:17
29	43.75	64-42	70.00	60.83	62-92	51.00	31.68	11.08	13.50
3 0	41.92	55 33	69-33	68-08	65-92	47.50	38.58	9-92	13.67
31	L.	49-50		71-17	68-17	<u> </u>	48-42	<u> </u>	13.00
	39.53	50-47	67-97	71.09	72.17	59·19	44.43	36.92	14-92

ABSTRACT of Meterological Observations made at York Factory, Hudson's Bay. Tatitude, 57° 0′ 2″ N. Longitude, (| 92° 26′ W. By Mr. W. Wood, during the year 1875.

	Barometer at		, temperature of	of 32°.	Teml	Temperature of the sir.	of the	air.	Ex	Extremes of Temperature.				lo tar	Preci	Precipitation.	į				Jenny
	.M.A.7	2 P.M.	.M.¶ 6	Mesn.	.M.A 7	.M.4 s	.M.9 e	Меяп.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean press Vapour.	KibimuH	Mean amor Cloud.	Rain.	Snow.	.lstoT	Mean Veloo mi ,baiW	No. of Auro	Number of Halos.	Number of
	ins.	ing.	ins.	ins.		•				°		<u> </u>	İ	'	-	İ	İ		<u> </u>	Ï	1
January		30.031	30.041	30-035	28.03	21.18	26.43	25.51	4.0	49.5	45.2	.013	- 16	3.5		4.0	0.45	89.9	6		20
February	816-82	29.938	29-948	29-935	28 68	21.30	24.25	24.60	1:0	41.0	40.0	.013	85	4.1		0.5	0.03	8.74	10	20	က
March	30.08	30.023	30.076	30-062	10.11	2.10	2.50	4.10	29.2	38 0	9.29	.038	11	4.1	•	1.6	66.0	10.78		10	က
April	30.114	30.089	30.126	30-113	19.1	18 53	18.6	11.49	43.2	22 5	0.99	073	98	6.3	0.25	8.4	1.03	9.83	91	- m	-
May	29.868	29.849	29 860	29.829	30.42	37.44	29.77	31.85	71.0	0.6	62.0	.168		4	2.53	24.7	4.99	6.43		_	-
June	29.883	29.896	29.807	29-895	42.13	46.53	40 80	42.26	19.0	30 0	49 0	.223	82	6.1	1.45	•	1.45	9.83	0	•	0
July	29 782	29.783	. 29.800	29 789	62.29	26.20	48.87	51.63	0.84	40.0	38.0	-309	11	6.3	3.66	•	3.66	9.13	-	0	0
August	29.844	29.826	29.874	29.831	52 02	59.35	52.53	54.11	16.5	40.0	36.2	-364	28	4.1	3 68	•	3.68	6.05	9	0	0
September	29.866	29.862	29.872	29.863	40.41	48.90	40.68	42 65	0.99	28.0	38.0	.221	16	6.2	1.40	0.1	1.41	8.46	9	•	0
October	29.952	29.942	29-961	29-952	23 31	28.27	24.79	25.29	43.0	8.0	35 0	.132		6.2	•	8.4	0.70	6 58	4	0	0
November	29.921	29-928	29.938	29-929	3.93	1.38	2.40	1.84	35.5	40 0	75.5	.071	94	5 4	•	8 4	0.84	81.1	13	~	m
December	29 843	29.812	29.831	29 831	17.05	12.52	12.91	14.95	22.0	40.5	62.5	.032	- <u>-</u> -	6.5		27.3	2.98	8.15	12	۰	-
	29-923	29.918	29-933	29.925	13:37	20-34	14.47	15-66	79.0	49.5	128.5	138	188	5.7	11.97	9.06	21.21	8.20	82	82	17
												-	-		-	-	-		1	-	Ī

TABLE XXI.—ESQUIMALT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Day.	Janı	iary.	Febr	uary.	Mas	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ж	ay.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	39	° 33	o 45	°	• 45	9 35	48	o 42	54	o 46	59	42
2	44	35	42	38	49	41	46	35	55	45	61	51
3	42	39	45	37	45	40	50	35	57	41	61	51
4	44	40	44	37	46	34	50	35	57	43	63	53
5	46	37	45	39	43	37	47	31	54	44	60	51
6	38	34	43	36	3 8	37	48	41	48	41	63	51
7	38	29	38	33	42	35	48	41	48	46	52	49
8	35	27	40	35	4 0	33	46	40	61	44	54	49
9	39	32	37	31	35	28	47	35	6 0	48	56	-49
10	38	29	42	36	37	22	51	35	58	47	56	49
11	38	28	43	37	40	31	51	33	63	43	65	49
12	35	28	42	38	42	36	52	34	54	46	65	50
13	37	33	43	39	43	38	52	36	54	41	64	52
14	42	37	49	40	42	32	53	46	52	38	74	50
15	52	41	49	44	40	32	58	46	48	41	66	49
16	49	44	47	38	40	31	52	47	57	40	79	52
17	47 .	41	45	40	38	33	54	46	55	46	84	54
18	42	32	43	36	43	33	47	40	55	47	72	54
19	34	28	42	38	42	37	50	37	65	44	66	56
20	32	24	44	38	46	41	55	42	57	50	65	53
21	27	20	47	43	49	38	58	44	6 0	48	59	51
22	28	24	53	43	48	43	59	49	67	50	56	49
23	30	26	48	40	47	41	58	47	70	44	55	50
24	33	25	47	39	46	28	54	45	55	48	65	48
25	36	18	45	34	42	35	52	42	5 5	47	58	43
26	39	33	42	29	43	35	56	49	63	49	59	51
27	31	22	45	35	44	38	56	46	61	41	65	53
28	39	20	46	34	51	42	60	40	58	46	69	52
29	44	35	45	38	55	40	57	47	51	43	66	52
30	39	33			48	31	54	46	56	49	63	53
31	39	26			45	33			56	49		
	38-6	30.1	44.4	37.3	43.7	35.6	52.3	40-9	57.2	45.3	63.3	50.5

Day.	aber,	Decen	nber.	Noven	er.	Octob	mber.	Septe	ust.	Aug	ly.	Ju
	Min.	Mar.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	44	50	o 44	49	47	62	o 51	69	48	69	56	68
2	47	53	38	51	47	61	49	70	53	70	51	64
3	46	52	39	49	46	6 0	53	64	54	68	51	69
4	41	52	39	48	45	59	50	60	53	63	50	71
5	31	33	36	48	44	60	51	6 0	46	63	50	65
હે	32	35	43	48	49	56	46	60	50	69	49	62
7	38	43	41	51	46	48	47	57	50	64	49	66
8	35	39	35	44	44	54	51	54	49	65	52	61
9	35	39	39	47	43	53	51	60	51	56	53	64
10	36	42	42	48	48	54	50	64	50	46	50	64
11	38	45	3 3	44	49	57	45	60	5 0	60	53	63
12	37	46	32	40	44	56	48	76	45	61	48	66
13	34	39	37	46	44	52	55	72	46	66	51	74
14	33	43	42	56	49	51	51	59	50	71	50	65
15	31	36	46	52	52	59			50	72	53	56
16	34	37	44	49	48	56	50	56	50	64	51	56
17	30	44	36	48	47	57	44	61	49	67	51	64
18	29	37	46	55	49	53	51	60	53	62	51	63
19	33	39	45	49	47	54	44	55	50	58	50	71
20	35	42	40	45	44	52	51	58	51	60	53	69
21	39	43	44	47	47	49	45	54	50	59	53	65
22	40	43	44	47	46	55	49	57	49	56	51	72
23	41	46	42	46	47	53	49	55	42	58	55	66
24	42	46	44	54	48	5 5	48	54	42	64	53	69
25	42	48	48	52	48	-55	*50	63	52	64	50	66
26	41	46	40	47	49	54	50	63	50	56	50	64
27	38	41	32	44	45	53	50	63	52	60	54	6 6
28	39	45	30	41	42	49	47	62	46	64	51	65
29	44	47	33	43	44	49	48	77	48	60	54	63
30	37	45	35	47	38	50	49	63	49	64	54	67
31	43	46		i	39	49			51	66	53	65
	87.6	43.3	39.6	47.8	45-9	54.5	49.0	61.6	49.3	63.3	51.6	65.4

TABLE XXII.—SPENCE'S BRIDGE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

====			TABL	IL AX		ENCES		DGE,	DAIT	1511	1	
Day.	Janı	nary.	Febr	uary.	Mai	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	y.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	ค 35	22	0 14	° 4	ρ 54	。 30	o 57	37	74	42	70	。 46
2	29	21	23	4	52	35	48	35	67	49	76	46
3	30	23	30	23	42	36	50	29	67	42	78	53
4	32	20	28	16	40	35	55	3 0	63	45	77	54
5	37	22	32	15	38	28	58	35	61	41	77	54
6	32	19	28	20	44	33	56	42	61	36	74	54
7	21	7	25	16	34	22	57	38	78	46	71	48
8	9	3	19	6	23	13	55	34	87	45	73	50
9	12	2	27	16	23	12	56	32	80	47	72	50
10	12	4	20	8	25	6	53	34	79	46	73	52
11	15	7	35	17	28	11	62	30	80	46	68	51
12	18	6	45	24	38	23	6 0	33	60	50	78	52
13	24	11	36	28	39	28	63	35	63	45	79	53
14	28	18	51	29	37	27	64	41	62	41	84	5 0
15	32	24	48	33	29	18	61	35	63	42	89	55
16	37	26	53	36	25	7	54	33	70	42	92	55
17	34	22	47	35	24	15	. 58	42	70	46	95	57
18	35	22	45	33	. 34	8	58	36	70	41	100	60
19	27	17	43	31	34	25	57	32	79	42	85	62
2 0	17	2	37	30	45	29	62	34	84	48	83	56
21	2	—10	54	29	54	3 3	69	39	80	49	71	59
22	2	— 9	58	33	58	36	64	47	84	50	73	50
23	4	- 4	56	40	56	34	64	37	90	54	67	51
24	0	— 8	50	35	45	31	6 8	40	83	54	67	48
25	9	- 4	42	31	46	32	70	43	67	49	68	45
26	15	5	42	24	45	28	65	45	69	48	78	46
27	9	— 2	39	23	55	32	68	43	72	41	83	52
28	6	— 5	39	23	49	39	71	42	72	45	76	54
29	40	6	41	23	52	37	6 8	49	65	45	86	53
30	35	11			49	30	71	45	61	47	94	54
31	14	1	•		54	29			66	48	i	
<u> </u>	21.0	9.0	38·2	23.6	41.0	25.9	60.7	37.6	71.8	45.6	78.6	52.3

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Max Min. Max			ĺ	1	i				1				1
So 61 80 55 81 49 79 48 42 30 41 28 1 89 66 82 57 88 52 74 48 42 27 44 31 2 87 66 81 58 73 54 72 46 46 34 45 34 3 90 66 76 67 67 50 77 50 42 32 51 35 4 74 66 84 51 81 50 81 50 35 25 40 29 5 69 47 71 58 83 57 70 51 40 33 32 24 6 75 57 71 50 64 50 70 46 50 32 27 19 8 77 52 70 51 <	Ju	ly.	Au	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.	Day.
89 61 80 55 81 49 79 48 42 30 41 28 1 89 56 82 57 88 52 74 48 42 27 44 31 2 87 56 81 58 73 54 72 46 46 34 45 34 3 90 56 76 57 67 50 77 50 42 32 51 35 4 74 56 84 51 81 50 35 25 40 29 5 69 47 71 58 83 57 70 51 40 33 32 24 6 78 57 71 50 74 46 49 34 31 21 77 75 57 71 50 64 50 70 46	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
89 56 82 57 88 52 74 48 42 27 44 31 2 87 56 81 58 73 54 72 46 46 34 45 34 3 90 56 76 57 67 50 77 50 42 32 51 35 4 74 56 84 51 81 50 81 50 35 25 40 29 5 69 47 71 58 83 57 70 51 40 33 32 24 6 78 54 72 53 71 59 72 46 49 34 31 21 7 75 57 71 50 64 50 70 46 50 32 27 19 8 77 50 51 69 <		,		1	1	!	1	,		1		ī	,
87 56 81 58 73 54 72 46 46 34 45 34 3 90 56 76 57 67 50 77 50 42 32 51 35 4 74 56 84 51 81 50 81 50 35 25 40 29 5 69 47 71 58 83 57 70 51 40 33 32 24 6 78 54 72 53 71 59 72 46 49 34 31 21 7 75 57 71 50 64 50 70 46 50 32 27 19 8 77 50 51 69 53 66 43 61 34 30 20 9 69 54 74 51 71 <		1	!		l	i	i	ĺ					
90 56 76 57 67 50 77 50 42 32 51 35 4 74 56 84 51 81 50 81 50 35 25 40 29 5 69 47 71 58 83 57 70 51 40 33 32 24 6 78 54 72 53 71 59 72 46 49 34 31 21 7 75 57 71 50 64 50 70 46 50 32 27 19 8 77 52 70 51 69 53 66 43 61 34 30 20 9 69 54 74 51 71 54 61 46 52 39 33 23 10 71 55 65 52		ļ	1	İ		ļ	İ		l	!			l
74 56 84 51 81 50 81 50 35 25 40 29 5 69 47 71 58 83 57 70 51 40 33 32 24 6 78 54 72 53 71 59 72 46 49 34 31 21 7 75 57 71 50 64 50 70 46 50 32 27 19 8 77 52 70 51 69 53 66 43 61 34 30 20 9 69 54 74 51 71 54 61 46 52 39 33 23 10 71 55 69 52 80 54 62 51 40 20 37 25 11 78 52 68 54		i	1	i	j i	l	!		1		1	i	!
69 47 71 58 83 57 70 51 40 33 32 24 6 78 54 71 50 64 50 70 46 50 32 27 19 8 77 55 69 52 80 54 62 51 40 20 32 23 13 75 54 84 50 77 49 64 41 41 28 29 19 14 81 58 87 54 64 50 73 56 66 49 38 31 32 27 19 88 77 55 89 60 73 56 66 49 38 31 32 27 20 15 88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 16 76 59 89 60 73 56 66 49 38 31 32 20 17 88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 18 84 50 77 55 65 66 49 38 31 32 20 17 88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 18 84 50 77 55 66 66 49 38 31 32 20 17 88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 18 84 50 77 55 65 66 66 49 38 31 32 20 17 88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 18 84 59 71 53 63 50 55 45 42 31 35 22 20 17 88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 18 84 59 71 53 63 50 55 45 42 31 35 22 20 17 88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 18 84 59 71 53 63 50 55 45 42 31 35 22 20 17 88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 18 84 59 71 53 63 50 55 45 42 31 35 22 20 17 88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 18 84 59 71 53 63 50 55 45 42 31 35 22 20 17 84 59 71 53 63 46 49 40 45 33 39 22 21 29 44 54 67 51 63 46 49 40 45 33 39 32 22 28 89 63 69 45 62 46 49 36 45 37 38 27 23 86 64 75 47 57 47 52 39 42 33 29 24 24 24 24 35 57 35 57 61 48 59 54 54 54 37 38 27 23 36 64 75 47 57 47 52 39 42 33 39 32 22 26 26 26 88 63 67 53 77 48 59 45 44 37 24 31 25 27 87 60 69 49 77 50 45 37 32 21 30 22 20 30 37 35 74 59 77 50 45 37 32 21 30 22 20 30 37 35 74 59 77 50 45 37 32 21 30 22 20 30 37 35 74 59 77 50 45 37 38 27 23 30 22 30 37 35 74 59 77 50 45 37 32 21 30 22 20 30 37 32 31 30 32 32 32 31 30 32 32 32 31 30 32 32 31 30 32 32 31 30 32 32 31 30 32 32 31 30 32 32 31 30 32 32 31 30 32 32 31 30		l		İ			1		İ	•		!	
78 54 72 53 71 59 72 46 49 34 31 21 7 75 57 71 50 64 50 70 46 50 32 27 19 8 77 52 70 51 69 53 66 43 61 34 30 20 9 69 54 74 51 71 54 61 46 52 39 33 23 10 71 55 69 52 80 54 62 51 40 20 37 25 11 78 52 68 54 80 55 66 44 22 10 40 29 12 81 55 77 55 75 51 65 43 34 20 32 23 13 75 54 84 50				İ							1		ļ
75 57 71 50 64 50 70 46 50 32 27 19 8 77 52 70 51 69 53 66 43 61 34 30 20 9 69 54 74 51 71 54 61 46 52 39 33 23 10 71 55 69 52 80 54 62 51 40 20 37 25 11 78 52 68 54 80 55 66 44 22 10 40 29 12 81 55 77 55 75 51 65 43 34 20 32 23 13 75 54 84 50 77 49 64 41 41 28 29 19 19 14 81 58 87		Í		i)		i
77 52 70 51 69 53 66 43 61 34 30 20 9 69 54 74 51 71 54 61 46 52 39 33 23 10 71 55 69 52 80 54 62 51 40 20 37 25 11 78 52 68 54 80 55 66 44 22 10 40 29 12 81 55 77 55 75 51 65 43 34 20 32 23 13 75 54 84 50 77 49 64 41 41 28 29 19 14 81 58 87 54 64 50 73 56 42 32 27 20 15 79 56 87 59		1			1								ŀ
69	77	i											
71 55 69 52 80 54 62 51 40 20 37 25 11 78 52 68 54 80 55 66 44 22 10 40 29 12 81 55 77 55 75 51 65 43 34 20 32 23 13 75 54 84 50 77 49 64 41 41 28 29 19 14 81 58 87 54 64 50 73 56 42 32 27 20 15 79 56 87 59 70 48 68 56 41 3 31 23 16 76 59 89 60 73 56 66 49 38 31 32 20 17 88 52 84 61	69				1	1							
78 52 68 54 80 55 66 44 22 10 40 29 12 81 55 77 55 75 51 65 43 34 20 32 23 13 75 54 84 50 77 49 64 41 41 28 29 19 14 81 58 87 54 64 50 73 56 42 32 27 20 15 79 56 87 59 70 48 68 56 41 3 31 23 16 76 59 89 60 73 56 66 49 38 31 32 20 17 88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 18 90 58 73 57	71	1			1				1				
81 55 77 55 75 51 65 43 34 20 32 23 13 75 54 84 50 77 49 64 41 41 28 29 19 14 81 58 87 54 64 50 73 56 42 32 27 20 15 79 56 87 59 70 48 68 56 41 3 31 23 16 76 59 89 60 73 56 66 49 38 31 32 20 17 88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 18 90 58 73 57 61 48 60 45 43 33 28 21 19 94 59 71 53 63 50 55 45 42 31 35 22 20	78	52	68	54	80		66	1					
75 54 84 50 77 49 64 41 41 28 29 19 14 81 58 87 54 64 50 73 56 42 32 27 20 15 79 56 87 59 70 48 68 56 41 3 31 23 16 76 59 89 60 73 56 66 49 38 31 32 20 17 88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 18 90 58 73 57 61 48 60 45 43 33 28 21 19 94 59 71 53 63 50 55 45 42 31 35 22 20 96 60 72 51	81	55	77	55	75		65				!		
81 58 87 54 64 50 73 56 42 32 27 20 15 79 56 87 59 70 48 68 56 41 3 31 23 16 76 59 89 60 73 56 66 49 38 31 32 20 17 88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 18 90 58 73 57 61 48 60 45 43 33 28 21 19 94 59 71 53 63 50 55 45 42 31 35 22 20 96 60 72 51 62 43 50 42 38 31 39 23 21 94 64 67 51 63 46 49 36 45 37 38 27 23	75	54	84	50			64		i	j			
79 56 87 59 70 48 68 56 41 3 31 23 16 76 59 89 60 73 56 66 49 38 31 32 20 17 88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 18 90 58 73 57 61 48 60 45 43 33 28 21 19 94 59 71 53 63 50 55 45 42 31 35 22 20 96 60 72 51 62 43 50 42 38 31 39 23 21 94 64 67 51 63 46 49 40 45 23 39 32 22 89 63 69 45 62 46 49 36 45 37 38 27 23	81	58	87	54	64				1		i i		
76 59 89 60 73 56 66 49 38 31 32 20 17 88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 18 90 58 73 57 61 48 60 45 43 33 28 21 19 94 59 71 53 63 50 55 45 42 31 35 22 20 96 60 72 51 62 43 50 42 38 31 39 23 21 94 64 67 51 63 46 49 40 45 23 39 32 22 89 63 69 45 62 46 49 36 45 37 38 27 23 86 64 75 47 57 47 52 39 42 33 29 24 24	79	56	87	59	70	48	68	56	1				
88 52 84 61 66 53 63 44 39 29 30 23 18 90 58 73 57 61 48 60 45 43 33 28 21 19 94 59 71 53 63 50 55 45 42 31 35 22 20 96 60 72 51 62 43 50 42 38 31 39 23 21 94 64 67 51 63 46 49 40 45 23 39 32 22 89 63 69 45 62 46 49 36 45 37 38 27 23 86 64 75 47 57 47 52 39 42 33 29 24 24 84 55 73 54 70 49 54 42 42 33 33 23 25	76	59	89	60	73	56	66	49	i	1	I		
90 58 73 57 61 48 60 45 43 33 28 21 19 94 59 71 53 63 50 55 45 42 31 35 22 20 96 60 72 51 62 43 50 42 38 31 39 23 21 94 64 67 51 63 46 49 40 45 23 39 32 22 89 63 69 45 62 46 49 36 45 37 38 27 23 86 64 75 47 57 47 52 39 42 33 29 24 24 84 55 73 54 70 49 54 42 42 33 33 23 25 90 57 68 52 73 48 59 45 41 30 32 26 26	88	52	84	61	6 6	53	63	44					
94 59 71 53 63 50 55 45 42 31 35 22 20 96 60 72 51 62 43 50 42 38 31 39 23 21 94 64 67 51 63 46 49 40 45 23 39 32 22 89 63 69 45 62 46 49 36 45 37 38 27 23 86 64 75 47 57 47 52 39 42 33 29 24 24 84 55 73 54 70 49 54 42 42 33 33 23 25 90 57 68 52 73 48 59 45 41 30 32 26 26 88 63 67 53 77 48 58 44 37 24 31 25 27 87 60 69 49 77 50 45 37 32 21 30 25 28 80 64 <td>90</td> <td>58</td> <td>73</td> <td>57</td> <td>61</td> <td>48</td> <td>60</td> <td>45</td> <td>43</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	90	58	73	57	61	48	6 0	45	43				
96 60 72 51 62 43 50 42 38 31 39 23 21 94 64 67 51 63 46 49 40 45 23 39 32 22 89 63 69 45 62 46 49 36 45 37 38 27 23 86 64 75 47 57 47 52 39 42 33 29 24 24 84 55 73 54 70 49 54 42 42 33 33 23 25 90 57 68 52 73 48 59 45 41 30 32 26 26 88 63 67 53 77 48 58 44 37 24 31 25 27 87 60 69 49 77 50 45 37 32 21 30 25 28 80 64 77 54 78 51 49 35 30 19 30 23 29 73 57 <td>94</td> <td>59</td> <td>71</td> <td>53</td> <td>63</td> <td>50</td> <td>55</td> <td>45</td> <td>42</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	94	59	71	53	63	5 0	55	45	42				
94 64 67 51 63 46 49 40 45 23 39 32 22 89 63 69 45 62 46 49 36 45 37 38 27 23 86 64 75 47 57 47 52 39 42 33 29 24 24 84 55 73 54 70 49 54 42 42 33 33 23 25 90 57 68 52 73 48 59 45 41 30 32 26 26 88 63 67 53 77 48 58 44 37 24 31 25 27 87 60 69 49 77 50 45 37 32 21 30 25 28 80 64 77 54 78 51 49 35 30 19 30 23 29 73 57 74 59 77 50 52 40 37 29 30 22 30 79 57 <td>96</td> <td>60</td> <td>72</td> <td>51</td> <td>62</td> <td>43</td> <td>50</td> <td>42</td> <td>38</td> <td></td> <td>39</td> <td></td> <td></td>	96	6 0	72	51	62	43	5 0	42	38		39		
89 63 69 45 62 46 49 36 45 37 38 27 23 86 64 75 47 57 47 52 39 42 33 29 24 24 84 55 73 54 70 49 54 42 42 33 33 23 25 90 57 68 52 73 48 59 45 41 30 32 26 26 88 63 67 53 77 48 58 44 37 24 31 25 27 87 60 69 49 77 50 45 37 32 21 30 25 28 80 64 77 54 78 51 49 35 30 19 30 23 29 73 57 74 59 77 50 52 40 37 29 30 22 30 79 57 79 49 46 32 37 23 31	94	64	67	51	63	46	49	40	45		39		
86 64 75 47 57 47 52 39 42 33 29 24 24 84 55 73 54 70 49 54 42 42 33 33 23 25 90 57 68 52 73 48 59 45 41 30 32 26 26 88 63 67 53 77 48 58 44 37 24 31 25 27 87 60 69 49 77 50 45 37 32 21 30 25 28 80 64 77 54 78 51 49 35 30 19 30 23 29 73 57 74 59 77 50 52 40 37 29 30 22 30 79 57 79 49 46 32 37 23 31	89	63	69	45	62	46	49	36	45		38		ļ
84 55 73 54 70 49 54 42 42 33 33 23 25 90 57 68 52 73 48 59 45 41 30 32 26 26 88 63 67 53 77 48 58 44 37 24 31 25 27 87 60 69 49 77 50 45 37 32 21 30 25 28 80 64 77 54 78 51 49 35 30 19 30 23 29 73 57 74 59 77 50 52 40 37 29 30 22 30 79 57 79 49 46 32 37 23 31	86	64	75	47	57	47	52	39	42		29		
88 63 67 53 77 48 58 44 37 24 31 25 27 87 60 69 49 77 50 45 37 32 21 30 25 28 80 64 77 54 78 51 49 35 30 19 30 23 29 73 57 74 59 77 50 52 40 37 29 30 22 30 79 57 79 49 46 32 37 23 31	84	55	73	54	70	49	54	42	42	33	33	23	25
88 63 67 53 77 48 58 44 37 24 31 25 27 87 60 69 49 77 50 45 37 32 21 30 25 28 80 64 77 54 78 51 49 35 30 19 30 23 29 73 57 74 59 77 50 52 40 37 29 30 22 30 79 57 79 49 46 32 37 23 31	90	57	68	52	73	48	59	45	41				
87 60 69 49 77 50 45 37 32 21 30 25 28 80 64 77 54 78 51 49 35 30 19 30 23 29 73 57 74 59 77 50 52 40 37 29 30 22 30 79 57 79 49 46 32 37 23 31	88	63	67	53	77	48	58	44	37				
80 64 77 54 78 51 49 35 30 19 30 23 29 73 57 74 59 77 50 52 40 37 29 30 22 30 79 57 79 49 46 32 37 23 31	87	60	69	49	77	50	45	37	32				
73 57 74 59 77 50 52 40 37 29 30 22 30 79 57 79 49 46 32 37 23 31	80	64	77	54	78	51	49	35	30		30	23	
99.6	73	57	74	59	77	50	52	40	37			22	30
82-5 57-1 75-5 53-6 71-8 50-5 62-2 44-5 41-0 29-2 34-3 24-6	79	57	79	49	}	i	46	32			37	23	31
	82.5	57·1	75.5	53.6	71:8	50.5	62.2	44.5	41.0	29.2	34.3	24.6	

TABLE XXIII.—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. Maximum
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Da y	Ja	nuary.	Fel	bruary.	X	farch.	A	pril.		May.	J	une.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Max	. Min	. Max	. Min	. Max	Min.
1	° 18	-4	° —21	° -41	16	-20	35	6 4	39	0 31	42	36
2	6	—19	-13	36	22	-1	39	9 ! 8	38	29	48	35
3	-14	-29	-17	-39	24	- 8	40	23	50	30	62	31
4	_ 2	-28	- 5	-44	24	9	27	20	49	33	78	36
5	- 1	-21	3	-19	10	1	40	6	56	34	77	44
6	14	-11	- 3	-14	5	-10	37	20	62	35	70	41
7	6	- 9	- 6	-31	8	-18	34	6	61	28	59	52
8	2	-12	7	-26	22	4	44	22	67	33	61	52
9	— 6	-24	23	5	16	- 4	43	32	57	31	68	54
10	- 3	-22	31	- 4	5	- 8	42	29	56	31	75	55
11	0	-25	- 2	-22	6	-10	42	24	63	33	69	54
12	5	-27	-7	-30	3	-18	42	25	63	30	78	46
13	24	- 5	6	_17	13	-21	42	24	64	31	85	58
14	19	- 6	2	15	13	-22	48	25	58	45	85	55
15	-	-	0	-22	15	-12	38	25	61	45	68	50
16	32	8	3	-24	18	0	35	25	52	43	57	38
17	33	17	20	- 9	6	-16	55	25	70	45	64	33
18	21	1	17	-17	13	-22	58	29	80	44	69	41
19	4	-19	12	-24	10	-14	57	38	78	53	81	35
20	-12	-31	7	-21	10	-19	54	35	73	51	85	53
21	- 8	-39	- 9	-20	18	- 7	52	33	67	42	91	56
22	2	-18	- 8	-30	31	4	55	28	78	32	88	67
23	-13	-29	1	32	32	11	62	29	79	45	81	57
24	-11	-33	12	— 2	37	23	60	30	89	48	93	53
25	3	26	5	— 6	23	8	66	40	85	51	82	65
26	15	2	9	1	22	8	77	39	88	54	75	51
27	10	-10	10	- 6	28	0	55	26	79	51	76	49
28	– 5	-31	10	-12	31	0	34	22	88	48	68	50
29	7	-35	8	-20	27	- 7	41	16	71	41	85	46
3 0	10	25	1		30	1	42	17	80	55	84	53
31	20	35			33	0			55	36		
	4.5	18:1	2.4	-19.9	18.4	5.5	46.9	34.1	66.3	39.9	73.3	48-2
						1						

and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

J al	у.	Aug	ust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Decen	nber.	Day
lax.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Maz.	Mix.	
87	。 52	82	թ 56	。 67	。 42	66	30	o 41	° 31	° 2	。 —30	1
78	57	85	56	74	43	54	35	36	29	9	-5	2
78	52	82	56	75	42	38	21	35	11	12	— 8	3
78	48	88	53	73	39	38	19	19	2	17	3	4
76	49	77	60	69	43	38	28	21	3	36	16	5
79	6 0	80	53	60	48	40	22	27	3	22	-13	6
76	59	87	52	63	43	34	15	36	12	— 3	-14	7
93	63	98	63	63	42	41	16	55	22	—13	35	8
78	55	89	63	57	49	51	24	5 0	25	-1	—36	9
78	53	69	54	63	48	36	25	64	29	16	17	10
84	50	79	50	67	39	54	23	35	15	35	7	1
78	54	71	53	70	37	35	24	18	7	33	3	12
83	51	75	47	68	40	34	17	10	- 3	27	-14	1:
85	51	65	44	67	38	36	14	13	— 2	2	2 6	1.
78	54	65	45	71	42	47	21	12	- 4	3	-28	1
93	61	73	46	67	53	57	24	19	8	—21	-36	10
73	52	80	43	73	49	64	31	32	16	0	—31	1
86	49	77	53	67	44	68	36	23	—15	8	—28	14
73	56	70	44	70	43	60	43	27	14	- 7	—27	1:
74	46	77	40	66	45	54	45	27	6	- 3	-32	24
69	44	72	65	72	44	48	36	15	0	13	8 3	2
76	39	75	65	67	43	39	33	16	— 2	- 2	3 0	2
79	48	75	55	73	43	41	31	. 17	1 _ 2	- 1	- 7	2
82	49	57	50	65	42	38	31	25	9	1	-13	2
82	54	62	40	58	35	37	26	27	10	- 7	-22	2
76	57	67	36	59	32	45	26	30	7	4	18	2
85	53	80	53	65	40	48	26	10	-12	0	-17	2
88	57	82	49	48	36	56	30	— 2	—18	1	20	2
92	54	79	59	43	34	59	38	1	_27	—13	28	2
91	57	73	56	47	26	61	30	—16	—33	0	28	3
90 81·1	53.4	65	46			49	30			0	19	3

D-17

TABLE XXIV.—Fort Garry, Manitoba

												===
Day.	Janı	ıary.	Febr	uary.	Mai	rch.	Ap.	ril.	Ma	ıy.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	0	0	•	0,	0	0	0	°	0	0	0	24
1 2	16	_ 9	—20 —10	-41 2e	23	—17 — 5	36 39	3	40 38	30 28	47 49	34 36
3	1	—15 —24	—15	—36 —32	27	_9	38	10 23	47	27	59	30
4	11	—24 —26	—15 — 9		26	1	38	ĺ	48	i	75	33
4 5	- 2 - 1	—2 3 —22	İ	—18	20	5 2	40	24		31	72	46
6	15	1	4	—18 —20	6	5	1 36	10	59	34	1	40
7	5	13	— 4 — 5	!	l I	ł	1	22	60	36	72	52
8	3	—13 —11	7	—28 —25	13 24	—16 3	33 45	6	ĺ	31	58	52
9	-6	—11 —14	17		15	_ 4	44	21 35	68 55	33 30	63 68	53
10	_ 0 _ 3	—14 —24	32	-4	5	— 4 — 8	44	32	58	32	76	55
11	_ 2	—24 —18	8	14	7	— 6 — 4	43	32 20	64	40	71	54
12	$\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$	—16 —26	— 5	—24	11	— 4 —16	42	20	64	29	78	44
13	26	—25	_ 3 6	—15	16	—21	45	22	65	30	84	54
14	18	_ 7	6	— 8	17	—18	44	22	58	46	85	54
15	25	9	1	19	17	—10 —10	38	20	60	42	72	50
16	34	9	7	—25	19	6	36	24	57	43	57	45
17	36	18	17	12	11	12	52	19	69	42	63	34
18	25	3	14	16	15	—23	58	28	80	44	68	40
19	8	— 3	8	25	12	—10	58	39	80	55	72	35
20	— 8	-24	8	24	19	—19	54	34	72	50	85	47
21	-10	-36	0	20	22	— 5	53	30	65	49	92	52
22	3	-16	8	30	38	– 2	57	24	76	32	92	60
23	-1	25	0	31	32	5	61	27	82	42	80	56
24	- 4	35	11	5	38	24	62	28	89	45	90	52
25	2	23	6	- 6	25	10	66	40	87	48	85	62
26	16	— 2	9	0	23	8	75	37	90	53	75	55
27	10	— 5	12	4	29	2	50	30	88	51	74	48
28	_ 5	—23	15	- 3	33	– 6	40	19	84	47	70	47
29	0	-34	16	22	3 0	— 6	37	16	71	46	77	47
20	10	17			29	— 2	43	17	79	54	55	54
31	8	34		·	34	0		•	60	45		
	6.1	—15 ·0	4.4	<u>19·0</u>	21.3	— 5·0	46.9	23.5	66.8	40.1	73.2	47.3
						78						

Jı	ıly.	Au,	gust.	Septe	mber.	Oct	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	ember.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	! Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	.
。 86	6 49	84	67	67	° 44	67	o 25	° 41	30	0	-29	1
75	58	88	54	76	40	52	43	36	30	12	-8	2
74	54	82	60	67	42	39	24	34	17	14	-10	3
77	48	91	52	70	39	42	20	22	4	20	_ 1	4
84	46	79	61	72	41	41	28	22	5	39	4	5
80	63	83	52	6 0	50	40	18	28	6	23	_ 8	6
76	59	87	57	62	46	36	20	37	10	_ 2	—18	7
95	63	95	64	57	41	40	15	56	23	- 4	-34	8
75	54	93	64	58	48	50	26	50	24	— 5	38	9
73	52	71	55	63	48	37	24	64	29	10	-18	10
79	50	77	50	68	38	55	20	37	18	35	8	11
78	53	70	58	70	39	37	24	18	12	32	8	12
80	50	5 8	51	69	40	33	22	12	- 5	28	-10	13
82	51	68	42	70	37	38	15	13	- 6	4	-28	14
81	55	65	43	73	39	46	20	12	- 1	10	28	15
92	59	71	45	69	52	58	22	20	4	7	35	16
74	59	80	43	74	48	64	28	32	10	1	—36	17
88	50	78	56	70	40	68	32	27	10	8	24	18
78	61	76	45	74	39	6 0	43	25	—13	10	—29	19
77	45	77	39	68	47	53	45	26	5	— 2	22	20
70	51	72	66	73	42	49	36	14	- 4	-12	30	21
72	39	76	66	68	42	39	34	16	8	10	28	22
76	44	74	59	67	40	42	27	16	— 3	-1	15	23
82	47	6 0	53	59	42	38	25	24	13	2	-10	24
84	53	61	46	60	34	37	25	27	10	- 5	24	25
77	60	69	32	60	30	35	24	29	12	6	—18	26
83	54	79	54	68	42	49	25	12	—11	2	17	27
89	56	82	50	50	36	57	28	- 5	—18	1	-10	26
92	57	80	58	47	32	61	35	- 2	19	-7	27	29
93	57	74	54	48	25	58	28	—13	32	— 2	28	30
92	69	65	48			50	30	<u>. </u>	·	2	<u>—19</u>	31
81.1	52.9	76-2	53.0	65.3	40.8	47.3	26.8	24.3	4.9	6.1	—18·9	

5-c 7½

TABLE XXV.—YORK FACTORY, HUDSON'S BAY.

Day	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min. c -45 -35 -49 -53 -38 -40	Max. o — 1 9 12 —22 —24	Min. -26 -5 -32 -32	Max. 0 30 40 24	Min 9 2 2	Max. o 43 35 31	Min. 0 16 26	Max. 0 51 43	Min. 27 29
2 3 4 5		•	-28 -22 -20 -38 -13 -12	-45 -35 -49 -53 -38	9 12 -22 -24	-26 -5 -32	30 40	- 9 2	0 43 35	16 26	51 43	27
2 3 4 5			-28 -22 -20 -38 -13 -12	4535495338	- 1 9 12 -22 -24	-26 - 5 -32	30 4 0	— 9 2	43 35	16 26	51 43	27
3 4 5 6		•	-20 -38 -13 -12	—49 —53 —38	12 —22 —24	-32						29
4 5 6		•	-38 -13 -12	53 38	—22 —24	}	24	2	31	٠.	1 00 1	
5 6		•	—13 —12	38	24	32				24	63	34
6			12	1	l i		44	15	33	24	72	33
1				40) !	46	28	3	50	33	42	29
7	•	ļ	23		15	46	12	3	55	33	54	32
	•	.		46	8	29	4	—13	57	35	67	35
8	.	- 4	14	35	— з	28	0	-17	58	34	55	31
9	1		14	— 37	10	-22	13	12	38	30	74	44
10		.	10	26	19	32	28	9	36	27	77	52
11		.	— 3	12	-12	31	37	17	38	29	69	40
12	- 1	-23	5	14	19	36	28	24	31	25	51	35
13	-1	-22	6	28	5	34	41	28	32	22	51	34
14	- 6	27	9	25	4	32	42	20	43	25	56	29
15	5	-7	- 4	-22	-13	32	35	13	56	29	52	34
16	9	14	— 3	25	19	37	23	12	63	40	43	31
17	19	6	10	27	8	35	20	9	57	39	59	34
18	22	— 2	17	7	0	30	20	9	53	31	68	41
19	2	-23	15	20	10	25	21	– 1	67	44	69	40
20	_ 2	-23	-16	38	- 6	24	32	3	52	÷2	51	36
21	- 4	-18	— 9	-18	14	19	36	26	40	28	49	35
22	_ 7	-18	-10	-33	-18	— 3	43	20	72	23	69	46
23	_ 3	-22	23	29	9	30	47	23	43	27	79	52
24	-15	-38	-21	-34	24	—28	48	12	53	25	74	58
25	-13	25	-24	-35	10	—2 0	28	10	78	45	50	38
26	_ 6	26	-21	46	— 9	25	51	18	48	3 3	50	42
27	-4	-34	-1	-22	– 6	21	53	35	44	31	51	37
28	-25	—43	1	<u> </u>	2	14	54	8	41	27	59	38
29	-24	-42	3	—2 0	7	15	18	4	61	27	74	34
30	-29	48			9	— 9	16	7	50	26	72	44
31	20	37	.	•	15	-11		•	33	26	`.	•
.	- 5.6	-24·8	-10.5	—29·3	— 1·1	-26.1	30.2	9.4	48.1	29.6	59.8	37.5

J	ul y.	Au	gust.	Septe	mber.	Oc	tober.	Nov	ember.	Dec	ember.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.]
•	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	
62	41	78	62	59	43	42	28	28	24	-12	-29	1
72	52	80	61	55	41	38	32	28	1	13	-16	2
65	40	80	61	58	39	32	23	6	— 6	18	3	3
64	40	67	49	65	40	25	20	10	_10	23	9	4
72	42	56	42	46	39	30	19	9	-7	24	6	5
65	54	67	53	52	38	26	17	18	0	6	—10	6
66	49	78	52	46	41	23	16	32	17	-7	-25	7
55	40	84	65	50	39	26	17	35	17	—20	-31	8
5 0	40	67	44	62	38	31	22	16	4	—27	-35	9
62	51	46	42	63	46	28	18	36	8	- 2	-33	10
65	50	48	39	74	45	27	15	9	-11	7	-12	11
69	50	50	39	72	40	20	10	5	-12	-4	-29	12
6 1	52	76	40	51	35	20	16	- 5	-17	—2 0	-36	13
6 0	48	70	40	42	32	19	14	- 9	-22	-13	-28	14
6 0	48	71	44	41	33	36	15	- 8	-24	-13	-35	15
75	45	61	46	53	38	30	14	6	-14	20	-32	16
72	44	76	45	53	28	37	25	- 6	-21	-24	-35	17
63	49	57	41	52	41	35	27	0	-14	—19	—28	18
56	43	54	37	52	38	35	27	16	— 3	—23	—38	19
5 0	40	70	39	60	49	34	32	21	12	—26	—36	20
51	42	80	39	68	46	37	33	23	18	—13	36	21
73	42	86	59	69	50	37	33	17	5	3	—13	22
60	40	71	50	62	41	35	32	11	2	_ 2	-14	23
91	50	55	42	55	38 ₁	34	31	21	1	3	-14	24
82	57	55	41	48	41	31	21	8	—15	8	0	25
87	56	57	38	48	34	22	8	20	17	10	1	26
65	55	60	29	43	36	26	10	14	25	5	6	27
65	47	68	42	42	31	33	22	— 9	25	— 1	16	28
63	43	67	51	36	31	37	32	14	26	-14	22	29
85	45	63	48	33	28	33	32	13	—25	_ 2	16	30
99	65	54	47	.		32	28	•	•	_ 5	19	31
67.2	47.1	66.2	46.1	53.7	38.6	30.7	22.2	9.9	— 6·2	- 4.7	—20·2	
						1	21				!	

TABLE XXVI.-LITTLE CURRENT, ONTARIO.

Day.	Jani	ıary.	Febr	uary.	 Ma	rch.	A	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	38	29	° 5	- 9	24	° 7	34	° 18	47	33	80	53
2	50	! ! 30	<u>—11</u>	-22	22	6	35	16	.50	32	67	54
3	32	14	.14	-11	29	4	36	30	52	33	62	49
4	10	— 3	<u> </u>	-11	37	9	39	31	45	33	57	47
5	30	7	.31	—15	41	24	39	28	42	33	.58	44
6	21	5	37	28	48	36	40	29	5 0	39	68	44
7	33	10	42	17	50	13	41	29	50	38	62	45
8	39	23	23	12	20	6	32	20	52	38	73	50
9	43	33	23	10	25	10	35	17	54	35	73	56
10	41	0	33	9	38	25	38	21	57	36	77	48
11	11	-4	41	20	38	33	42	28	59	36	75	66
12	12	— 3	.38	18	34	13	41	32	50	40	75	58
:13	17	- 4	.24	6	15	1	43	32	54	35	72	59
:14	24	7	39	19	17	1	52	.34	53	31	75	62
15	36	3	.32	19	21	0	41	33	50	37	73	65
16	32	3 0	.20	13	18	14	40	29	54	42	73	61
17	39	31	. 2 0	7	18	3	36	25	55	41	69	61
18	34	32	.36	10	13	-11	.38	29	64	42	6 9	52
. 19	31	30	35	7	19	— 2	44	2 9	67	41	66	47
20	13	0	17	6	21	5	36	.25	58	4 5	64	50
21	9	— 3	31	6	26	15	46	33	70	49	65	.53
22	21	— 2	14	— 8	29	10	49	35	53	3 9	73	56
23	28	16	1	15	32	15	53	31	60	32	76	57
24	22	6	7	8	32	11	52	32	72	4 5	-80	58
. 25	24	0	.15	1	33	27	54	29	6 0	44	86	61
26	37	0	10	6	34	25	51	.29	74	36	79	5 8
27	36	8	13	.8	32	18	48	37	76	49	72	6 0
.98	37	29	16	.6	27	11	5 0	31	77	50	75	53
29	39	0	18	10	31	19	4 3	2:8	77	47	70	51
∌ 0	31	— 3		ĺ	36	26	42	34	54	42	68	54
3 1	34	28		, , , , , , 	36	23			64	45		
}	29.3	10.7	21.7	5.9	29-0	13.1	42.3	38.3	57.8	39.3	70.8	56.2

Max Min. Ma			1										
° °	J	ul y .	Au	gust.	Septe	ember.	Oct	tober.	Nove	ember.	Dece	ember.	Day.
72 48 77 57 70 51 52 41 56 45 13 — 1 66 60 77 43 65 51 58 36 53 41 21 9 76 61 82 48 67 46 59 43 50 39 24 15 72 58 84 61 64 49 55 39 46 35 26 11 66 55 85 67 67 46 45 33 48 35 35 21 77 56 85 67 65 40 45 31 44 35 32 9 86 66 77 57 66 56 37 31 55 31 12 2 89 66 84 55 68 54 51 28 34 31 13	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	1
66 60 77 43 65 51 58 36 53 41 21 9 76 61 82 48 67 46 59 43 50 39 24 15 72 58 84 61 64 49 55 39 46 35 26 11 68 55 85 67 67 46 45 33 48 35 35 21 77 56 85 67 65 41 51 38 62 35 37 29 79 62 75 67 65 40 45 31 44 35 32 9 86 66 77 57 66 56 37 31 12 2 89 66 84 55 68 54 51 28 34 31 13 -14 80 62 83 60 67 46 56 33 36 28 13 -17 80 67 79 70 68 47 41 32 48 26 23 12 12 81 58 79 68 63 46 55 31 44 31 28 22 18 82 65 83 63 61 37 44 24 47 31 25 26 11 84 66 74 61 65 40 43 30 39 34 -5 -21 84 66 74 61 65 40 43 30 39 34 -5 -21 84 66 74 61 65 40 43 30 39 34 -5 -21 84 66 74 61 65 40 43 30 39 34 -5 -21 84 66 74 61 65 40 43 30 39 34 -5 -21 85 67 71 43 66 52 51 45 42 37 23 39 23 3 22 86 69 72 52 65 54 55 26 48 44 34 39 5 -14 87 69 57 71 43 66 52 51 45 42 37 23 3 3 25 88 55 78 59 70 51 49 37 36 27 4 -13 88 64 76 68 51 59 42 44 30 37 26 17 6 22 88 65 73 56 46 31 26 48 37 36 27 4 -13 88 65 77 71 43 66 52 41 45 42 37 23 3 3 22 89 70 56 76 61 64 64 55 42 43 37 36 27 4 -13 80 67 46 68 51 67 51 56 33 44 33 29 7 -7 7 80 67 71 43 66 52 61 45 42 37 23 3 3 22 80 70 56 76 61 64 64 55 42 44 37 35 29 9 -6 2 80 70 56 76 61 54 55 55 44 58 37 35 29 9 -6 2 80 70 59 74 59 58 44 43 31 32 26 23 -5 24 80 55 75 60 54 41 42 27 32 12 11 -5 2					,		T .		1			1	1
76 61 82 48 67 46 59 43 50 39 24 15 72 58 84 61 64 49 55 39 46 35 26 11 66 55 85 67 67 46 45 33 48 35 35 21 77 56 85 67 65 41 51 38 62 35 37 29 79 62 75 67 65 40 45 31 44 35 32 9 86 66 77 57 66 56 37 31 55 31 112 2 89 66 84 55 68 54 51 28 34 31 13 -14 90 62 83 60 67 46 56 33 36 28 13		1	l l	1	1	ł	1	ł	1	1	ı	i	2
72 58 84 61 64 49 55 39 46 35 26 11 66 55 85 67 67 46 45 33 48 35 35 21 77 56 85 67 65 41 51 38 62 35 37 29 79 62 75 67 65 40 45 31 44 35 32 9 86 66 77 57 66 56 37 31 55 31 12 2 89 66 84 55 68 54 51 28 34 31 13 -14 80 62 83 60 67 46 56 33 36 28 13 -17 1 80 62 83 63 46 52 31 44 31 32		61	1	ì	1	1	1	1	1	ì	1	}	3
66 55 85 67 67 46 45 33 48 35 35 21 77 56 85 67 65 41 51 38 62 35 37 29 79 62 75 67 65 40 45 31 44 35 32 9 86 66 77 57 66 56 37 31 55 31 12 2 89 66 84 55 68 54 51 28 34 31 13 -14 80 62 83 60 67 46 56 33 36 28 13 -17 1 60 57 79 70 68 47 41 32 48 26 23 12 1 61 58 79 68 63 46 52 31 44	72	58	84	61	64	•	1	İ	1	1	1	1	4
79 62 75 67 65 40 45 31 44 35 32 9 86 66 77 57 66 56 37 31 55 31 12 2 89 66 84 55 68 54 51 28 34 31 13 -14 80 62 83 60 67 46 56 33 36 28 13 -17 1 80 57 79 70 68 47 41 32 48 26 23 12 1 81 58 79 68 63 46 52 31 44 31 28 22 1 82 65 83 63 61 37 44 24 47 31 35 26 1 79 64 86 64 64 45 44	66	55	85	67	67	ŀ	!	33	48	35	•	•	5
86 66 77 57 66 56 37 31 55 31 12 2 89 66 84 55 68 54 51 28 34 31 13 -14 80 62 83 60 67 46 56 33 36 28 13 -17 1 60 57 79 70 68 47 41 32 48 26 23 12 1 81 58 79 68 63 46 52 31 44 31 28 22 1 82 65 83 63 61 37 44 24 47 31 35 26 1 79 64 86 64 64 45 44 25 44 24 35 4 1 78 56 73 56 63 49 35 23 29 20 29 -8 1 81 61 <	77	56	85	67	65	41	51	38	62	35	37	29	6
89 66 84 55 68 54 51 28 34 31 13 -14 80 62 83 60 67 46 56 33 36 28 13 -17 1 60 57 79 70 68 47 41 32 48 26 23 12 1 61 58 79 68 63 46 52 31 44 31 28 22 1 82 65 83 63 61 37 44 24 47 31 35 26 1 79 64 86 64 64 45 44 25 44 24 35 4 1 78 56 73 56 63 41 48 32 39 23 14 -21 1 81 61 70 52 63 41 48 32 39 23 14 -21 1 82	79	62	75	67	65	40	45	31	44	35	32	9	7
80 62 83 60 67 46 56 33 36 28 13 -17 1 60 57 79 70 68 47 41 32 48 26 23 12 1 81 58 79 68 63 46 52 31 44 31 28 22 1 82 65 83 63 61 37 44 24 47 31 35 26 1 79 64 86 64 64 45 44 25 44 24 35 4 1 78 56 73 56 63 49 35 23 29 20 29 -8 1 81 61 70 52 63 41 48 32 39 23 14 -21 1 82 69 72 52 65 54 55 26 40 34 9 -9 1 <td< td=""><td>86</td><td>66</td><td>77</td><td>57</td><td>66</td><td>56</td><td>37</td><td>31</td><td>55</td><td>31</td><td>12</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></td<>	86	66	77	57	66	56	37	31	55	31	12	2	8
60 57 79 70 68 47 41 32 48 26 23 12 1 61 58 79 68 63 46 52 31 44 31 28 22 1 82 65 83 63 61 37 44 24 47 31 35 26 1 79 64 86 64 64 45 44 25 44 24 35 4 1 78 56 73 56 63 49 35 23 29 20 29 —8 1 81 61 70 52 63 41 48 32 39 23 14 —21 1 82 69 72 52 65 54 55 26 40 34 9 —9 1 84 61 76 61 <t< td=""><td>89</td><td>66</td><td>84</td><td>55</td><td>68</td><td>54</td><td>51</td><td>28</td><td>34</td><td>31</td><td>13</td><td>-14</td><td>9</td></t<>	8 9	66	84	55	68	54	51	28	34	31	13	-14	9
81 58 79 68 63 46 52 31 44 31 28 22 1 82 65 83 63 61 37 44 24 47 31 25 26 1 79 64 86 64 64 45 44 25 44 24 35 4 1 78 56 73 56 63 49 35 23 29 20 29 —8 1 81 61 70 52 63 41 48 32 39 23 14 —21 1 84 66 74 61 65 40 43 30 39 34 —5 —21 1 82 69 72 52 65 54 55 26 40 34 9 —9 1 84 61 76 61 68 52 43 37 19 —9 1 74 62 66 51 67 51 56 33 44 39 5 —14 2 69 57 71 43 <td< td=""><td>80</td><td>62</td><td>83</td><td>60</td><td>67</td><td>46</td><td>56</td><td>33</td><td>36</td><td>28</td><td>13</td><td>-17</td><td>10</td></td<>	80	62	83	6 0	67	46	56	33	36	28	13	-17	10
82 65 83 63 61 37 44 24 47 31 35 26 1 79 64 86 64 64 45 44 25 44 24 35 4 1 78 56 73 56 63 49 35 23 29 20 29 8 1 81 61 70 52 63 41 48 32 39 23 14 -21 1 84 66 74 61 65 40 43 30 39 34 -5 -21 1 82 69 72 52 65 54 55 26 40 34 9 -9 1 84 61 76 61 68 52 43 37 19 -9 1 84 61 76 61 68 52 43 37 19 -9 1 74 62 66 51 67 51 56 33 44 39 5 -14 2 69 57 71 43 66 52	60	57	79	70	68	47	41	32	48	26	23	12	11
79 64 86 64 64 45 44 25 44 24 35 4 1 78 56 73 56 63 49 35 23 29 20 29 —8 1 81 61 70 52 63 41 48 32 39 23 14 —21 1 84 66 74 61 65 40 43 30 39 34 —5 —21 1 82 69 72 52 65 54 55 26 40 34 9 —9 1 84 61 76 61 68 52 43 37 19 —9 1 74 62 66 51 67 51 56 33 44 39 5 —14 2 69 57 71 43 66 52 61 45 42 37 23 3 2 62 52	81	58	79	68	63	46	52	31	44	31	28	22	12
78 56 73 56 63 49 35 23 29 20 29 -8 1 81 61 70 52 63 41 48 32 39 23 14 -21 1 84 66 74 61 65 40 43 30 39 34 -5 -21 1 82 69 72 52 65 54 55 26 40 34 9 -9 1 84 61 76 61 68 52 43 37 19 -9 1 74 62 66 51 67 51 56 33 44 39 5 -14 2 69 57 71 43 66 52 61 45 42 37 23 3 2 62 52 76 51 65 52 59 48 44 34 19 -3 2 70 56 76 61 64 55 55 44 43 29 7 -7 2 68 55 78 59	82	65	83	63	61	37	44	24	47	31	35	26	13
81 61 70 52 63 41 48 32 39 23 14 -21 1 84 66 74 61 65 40 43 30 39 34 -5 -21 1 82 69 72 52 65 54 55 26 40 34 9 -9 1 84 61 76 61 68 52 43 37 19 -9 1 74 62 66 51 67 51 56 33 44 39 5 -14 2 69 57 71 43 66 52 61 45 42 37 23 3 2 62 52 76 51 65 52 59 48 44 34 19 -3 2 70 56 76 61 64 55 55 44 43 29 7 -7 2 68 55	79	64	86	64	64	45	44	25	44	24	35	4	14
84 66 74 61 65 40 43 30 39 34 -5 -21 1 82 69 72 52 65 54 55 26 40 34 9 -9 1 84 61 76 61 68 52 43 37 19 -9 1 74 62 66 51 67 51 56 33 44 39 5 -14 2 69 57 71 43 66 52 61 45 42 37 23 3 2 62 52 76 51 65 52 59 48 44 34 19 -3 2 70 56 76 61 64 55 55 44 43 29 7 -7 2 68 55 78 59 70 51 49 37 36 27 4 -13 2 67 44 63 54 68 54 48 37 35 29 9 -6 2 84 46 64 51 59	78	56	73	56	63	49	35	23	29	20	29	_ 8	15
82 69 72 52 65 54 55 26 40 34 9 — 9 1 84 61 76 61 68 52 43 37 19 — 9 1 74 62 66 51 67 51 56 33 44 39 5 — 14 2 69 57 71 43 66 52 61 45 42 37 23 3 2 62 52 76 51 65 52 59 48 44 34 19 — 3 2 70 56 76 61 64 55 55 44 43 29 7 — 7 2 68 55 78 59 70 51 49 37 36 27 4 —13 2 67 44 63 54 68 54 48 37 35 29 9 — 6 2 84 46 64 51 59 42 44 30 37 26 17 6 2 84 46 64 51 <t< td=""><td>81</td><td>61</td><td>70</td><td>52</td><td>63</td><td>41</td><td>48</td><td>32</td><td>39</td><td>23</td><td>14</td><td>21</td><td>16</td></t<>	81	61	70	52	63	41	48	32	39	23	14	21	16
84 61 76 61 68 52 43 37 19 9 1 74 62 66 51 67 51 56 33 44 39 5 -14 2 69 57 71 43 66 52 61 45 42 37 23 3 2 62 52 76 51 65 52 59 48 44 34 19 -3 2 70 56 76 61 84 55 55 44 43 29 7 -7 2 88 55 78 59 70 51 49 37 36 27 4 -13 2 87 44 63 54 68 54 48 37 35 29 9 -6 2 84 46 64 51 59 42 44 30 37 26 17 6 2 86 47 68 51 56 46 31 26 40 29 27 17 2 70 59 74 59 58 </td <td>84</td> <td>66</td> <td>74</td> <td>61</td> <td>65</td> <td>40</td> <td>43</td> <td>30</td> <td>39</td> <td>34</td> <td>_ 5</td> <td>—21</td> <td>17</td>	84	66	74	61	65	40	43	30	39	34	_ 5	—21	17
74 62 66 51 67 51 56 33 44 39 5 —14 2 69 57 71 43 66 52 61 45 42 37 23 3 2 62 52 76 51 65 52 59 48 44 34 19 —3 2 70 56 76 61 64 55 55 44 43 29 7 —7 2 68 55 78 59 70 51 49 37 36 27 4 —13 2 67 44 63 54 68 54 48 37 35 29 9 —6 2 84 46 64 51 59 42 44 30 37 26 17 6 2 84 46 64 51 5	82	69	72	52	65	54	55	26	40	34	9	- 9	18
69 57 71 43 66 52 61 45 42 37 23 3 2 62 52 76 51 65 52 59 48 44 34 19 —3 2 70 56 76 61 84 55 55 44 43 29 7 —7 2 88 55 78 59 70 51 49 37 36 27 4 —13 2 87 44 63 54 68 54 48 37 35 29 9 —6 2 84 46 64 51 59 42 44 30 37 26 17 6 2 86 47 68 51 56 46 31 26 40 29 27 17 2 70 59 74 59 58 44 43 31 32 26 23 —5 28 88 55 75 60 54 41 42 27 32 12 11 —5 26	84	61	76	61	68	52			43	37	19	- 9	19
62 52 76 51 65 52 59 48 44 34 19 — 3 2 70 56 76 61 84 55 55 44 43 29 7 — 7 2 88 55 78 59 70 51 49 37 36 27 4 —13 2 87 44 63 54 68 54 48 37 35 29 9 — 6 2 84 46 64 51 59 42 44 30 37 26 17 6 2 86 47 68 51 56 46 31 26 40 29 27 17 2 70 59 74 59 58 44 43 31 32 26 23 — 5 24 88 55 75 60	74	62	66	51	67	51	56	33	44	39	5	14	20
70 56 76 61 84 55 55 44 43 29 7 -7 2 68 55 78 59 70 51 49 37 36 27 4 -13 2 67 44 63 54 68 54 48 37 35 29 9 -6 2 84 46 64 51 59 42 44 30 37 26 17 6 2 66 47 68 51 56 46 31 26 40 29 27 17 2 70 59 74 59 58 44 43 31 32 26 23 -5 24 88 55 75 60 54 41 42 27 32 12 11 -5 24	69	57	71	43	66	52	61	45	42	37	23	3	21
68 55 78 59 70 51 49 37 36 27 4 -13 2 67 44 63 54 68 54 48 37 35 29 9 -6 2 84 46 64 51 59 42 44 30 37 26 17 6 2 66 47 68 51 56 46 31 26 40 29 27 17 2 70 59 74 59 58 44 43 31 32 26 23 -5 26 88 55 75 60 54 41 42 27 32 12 11 -5 26	62	52	76	51	6 5	52	59	48	44	34	19	— 3	22
67	70	56	76	61	64	85	55	44	43	29	7	- 7	23
84 46 64 51 59 42 44 30 37 26 17 6 2 66 47 68 51 56 46 31 26 40 29 27 17 2 70 59 74 59 58 44 43 31 32 26 23 5 26 88 55 75 60 54 41 42 27 32 12 11 5 24	6 8	55	78	59	70	51	49	37	36	27	4	—13	24
66 47 68 51 56 46 31 26 40 29 27 17 2' 70 59 74 59 58 44 43 31 32 26 23 5 2' 88 55 75 60 54 41 42 27 32 12 11 5 2'	1	44	63	54	68	54	48	37	35	29	9	— 6	25
70 59 74 59 58 44 43 31 32 26 23 — 5 26 88 55 75 60 54 41 42 27 32 12 11 — 5 26	j	46	64	51	59	42	44	3 0	37	26	17	6	26
88 55 75 60 54 41 42 27 32 12 11 -5 24	1	47	68	51	56	46	31	26	40	29	27	17	27
	1	59	74	59	58	44	43	31	32	26	23	— Б	28
	- 1	5 5	75	60	54	41	42	27	32	12	11	— 5	29
	8 0	57	70	50	52	41	60	34	14	<u> </u>	11	— 3	30
		i	;	 i			55						31
76.0 57.9 75.9 57.2 61.6 45.5 49.0 33.3 41.8 29.8 18.7 0.8	76.0	57.9	75.9	57.2	61.6	45.2	49.0	33.3	41.8	29.8	18.7	0.8	

TABLE XXVII.—PARRY SOUND, ONTARIO.

1 43 35 42 -8 24 5 41 15 47 25 82 61 2 50 30 8 -22 24 -2 48 6 53 26 72 50 3 37 2 20 -23 32 -11 41 31 55 30 64 46 4 12 -4 21 -17 35 0 40 32 46 32 58 43 5 30 7 21 -20 47 47 36 41 31 53 36 68 41 6 29 3 41 17 47 36 41 31 53 36 68 41 7 35 8 39 21 52 25 41 26 54 37 70 43 8 38 27 2						IADL		11.—	TAR	er be	JUND,	ONT	AKIU,
1 43 35 42 -8 24 5 41 15 47 25 82 61 2 50 30 8 -22 24 -2 48 6 53 26 72 50 3 37 2 20 -23 32 -11 41 31 55 30 64 48 48 32 58 43 5 30 7 21 -20 42 13 41 28 47 31 57 40 6 29 3 41 17 47 36 41 31 53 36 68 41 7 35 8 39 21 52 25 41 26 54 37 70 43 8 38 27 28 15 29 12 34 17 54 38 79 49	Day.	Jan	uary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
1 43 35 42 -8 24 5 41 15 47 25 82 61 2 50 30 8 -22 24 -2 48 6 53 26 72 50 3 37 2 20 -23 32 -11 41 31 55 30 64 46 4 12 -4 21 -17 35 0 40 32 46 32 58 43 5 30 7 21 -20 42 13 41 28 47 31 57 40 6 29 3 41 17 47 36 41 31 53 36 68 41 7 35 8 39 21 52 25 41 26 54 37 70 43 8 38 27 28 15 29 12 34 17 54 33 53 35 36 88<		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
2 50 30 8 -22 24 -2 48 6 53 26 72 50 3 37 2 20 -23 32 -11 41 31 55 30 64 46 4 12 -4 21 -17 35 0 40 32 46 32 58 43 5 30 7 21 -20 42 13 41 28 47 31 57 40 6 29 3 41 17 47 36 41 31 53 36 68 41 7 35 8 39 21 52 25 41 26 54 37 70 43 8 38 27 28 15 29 12 34 17 54 38 79 49 9 47 34 27 17 31 8 41 10 53 37 73 67 10	1												61
4 12 -4 21 -17 35 0 40 32 46 32 58 43 5 30 7 21 -20 42 13 41 28 47 31 57 40 6 29 3 41 17 47 36 41 31 53 36 68 41 7 35 8 39 21 52 25 41 26 54 37 70 43 8 38 27 28 15 29 12 34 17 54 38 79 49 9 47 34 27 17 31 8 41 10 53 37 73 57 10 45 -2 30 4 44 23 43 13 53 35 80 53 11 14 -5 45 24 42 32 53 39 53 31 90 60 1	2	50	1	1	—22	24	1	48	•	53	26	72	50-
5 30 7 21 -20 42 13 41 28 47 31 57 40 6 29 3 41 17 47 36 41 31 53 36 68 41 7 35 8 39 21 52 25 41 26 54 37 70 43 8 38 27 28 15 29 12 34 17 54 38 79 49 9 47 34 27 17 31 8 41 10 53 37 73 67 10 45 -2 30 4 44 23 43 13 53 35 80 53 11 14 -5 45 24 42 32 57 24 55 30 91 55 12 11 -5 42 <th< td=""><td>3</td><td>37</td><td>2</td><td>20</td><td>—23</td><td>32</td><td>-11</td><td>41</td><td>31</td><td>55</td><td>30</td><td>64</td><td>46</td></th<>	3	37	2	20	—2 3	32	-11	41	31	55	30	64	46
6	4	12	-4	21	17	35	0	40	32	46	32	58	43
7 35 8 39 21 52 25 41 26 54 37 70 43 8 38 27 28 15 29 12 34 17 54 38 79 49 9 47 34 27 17 31 8 41 10 53 37 73 57 10 45 -2 30 4 44 23 43 13 53 35 80 53 11 14 -5 45 24 42 32 57 24 55 30 91 55 12 11 -5 42 13 42 18 50 32 53 36 87 63 13 13 -7 40 18 21 -8 53 39 53 31 90 60 14 28 8 37 24 18 -13 53 35 50 27 77 60 <	5	30	7	21	—2 0	42	13	41	28	47	31	57	40
8 38 27 28 15 29 12 34 17 54 38 79 49 9 47 34 27 17 31 8 41 10 53 37 73 57 10 45 -2 30 4 44 23 43 13 53 35 80 53 11 14 -5 45 24 42 32 57 24 55 30 91 55 12 11 -5 42 13 42 18 50 32 53 36 87 63 13 13 -7 40 18 21 -8 53 39 53 31 90 60 14 28 8 37 24 18 -13 53 35 50 27 77 60 15 37 -2 35 22 29 -13 42 32 53 35 82 60	6	29	3	41	17	47	36	41	31	53	36	68	41
9 47 34 27 17 31 8 41 10 53 37 73 67 10 45 -2 30 4 44 23 43 13 53 35 80 53 11 14 -5 45 24 42 32 57 24 55 30 91 55 12 11 -5 42 13 42 18 50 32 53 36 87 63 13 13 -7 40 18 21 -8 53 39 53 31 90 60 14 28 8 37 24 18 -13 53 35 50 27 77 60 15 37 -2 35 22 29 -13 42 32 53 35 82 60 16 37 29 23 13 20 13 42 27 65 37 85 66	7	35	8	39	21	52	25	41	26	54	37	70	43
10 45 -2 30 4 44 23 43 13 53 35 80 53 11 14 -5 45 24 42 32 57 24 55 30 91 55 12 11 -5 42 13 42 18 50 32 53 36 87 63 13 13 -7 40 18 21 -8 53 39 53 31 90 60 14 28 8 37 24 18 -13 53 35 50 27 77 60 15 37 -2 35 22 29 -13 42 32 53 35 82 60 16 37 29 23 13 20 13 42 27 65 37 85 66 17 39 31 19 1 20 0 42 26 64 46 79 67	8	38	27	28	15	29	12	34	17	54	38	79	49
11 14 -5 45 24 42 32 57 24 55 30 91 55 12 11 -5 42 13 42 18 50 32 53 36 87 63 13 13 -7 40 18 21 -8 53 39 53 31 90 60 14 28 8 37 24 18 -13 53 35 50 27 77 60 15 37 -2 35 22 29 -13 42 32 53 35 82 60 16 37 29 23 13 20 13 42 27 65 37 85 66 17 39 31 19 1 20 0 42 26 64 46 79 67 18 40 36 31 11 9 -15 42 26 60 41 78 55	9	47	34	27	17	31	8	41	10	53	37	73	57
12 11 -5 42 13 42 18 50 32 53 36 87 63 13 13 -7 40 13 21 -8 53 39 53 31 90 60 14 28 8 37 24 18 -13 53 35 50 27 77 60 15 37 -2 35 22 29 -13 42 32 53 35 82 60 16 37 29 23 13 20 13 42 27 65 37 85 66 17 39 31 19 1 20 0 42 26 64 46 79 67 18 40 36 31 11 9 -15 42 26 60 41 78 55 19 39 26 35 9 20 -19 44 26 72 35 71 49	10	45	— 2	30	4	44	23	43	13	53	35	80	53
13 13 -7 40 18 21 -8 53 39 53 31 90 60 14 28 8 37 24 18 -13 53 35 50 27 77 60 15 37 -2 35 22 29 -13 42 32 53 35 82 60 16 37 29 23 13 20 13 42 27 65 37 85 66 17 39 31 19 1 20 0 42 26 64 46 79 67 18 40 36 31 11 9 -15 42 26 60 41 78 55 19 39 26 35 9 20 -19 44 26 72 35 71 49 20 28 8 17 -3 23 -6 45 21 76 43 61 53	11	14	— 5	45	24	42	32	57	24	55	30	91	55
14 28 8 37 24 18 -13 53 35 50 27 77 60 15 37 -2 35 22 29 -13 42 32 53 35 82 60 16 37 29 23 13 20 13 42 27 65 37 85 66 17 39 31 19 1 20 0 42 26 64 46 79 67 18 40 36 31 11 9 -15 42 26 60 41 78 55 19 39 26 35 9 20 -19 44 26 72 35 71 49 20 28 8 17 -3 23 -6 45 21 76 43 61 53 21 17 -6 34 -5 29 14 45 29 74 54 63 52 22 19 -4 20 -3 29 13 53 28 66 36 70 48 23 27	12	11	— 5	42	13	42	18	50	32	53	36	87	63
15 37 - 2 35 22 29 -13 42 32 53 35 82 60 16 37 29 23 13 20 13 42 27 65 37 85 66 17 39 31 19 1 20 0 42 26 64 46 79 67 18 40 36 31 11 9 -15 42 26 60 41 78 55 19 39 26 35 9 20 -19 44 26 72 35 71 49 20 28 8 17 -3 23 -6 45 21 76 43 61 53 21 17 -6 34 -5 29 14 45 29 74 54 63 52 22 19 -4 20 -3 29 13 53 28 66 36 70 48 23 27 18 2 -15 35 7 53 29 54 29 78 50 24 27	13	13	- 7	40	13	21	— 8	53	39	53	31	90	60
16 37 29 23 13 20 13 42 27 65 37 85 66 17 39 31 19 1 20 0 42 26 64 46 79 67 18 40 36 31 11 9 -15 42 26 60 41 78 55 19 39 26 35 9 20 -19 44 26 72 35 71 49 20 28 8 17 -3 23 -6 45 21 76 43 61 53 21 17 -6 34 -5 29 14 45 29 74 54 63 52 22 19 -4 20 -3 29 13 53 28 66 36 70 48 23 27 18 2 -15 35 7 53 29 54 29 78 50	14	28	8	37	24	18	-13	53	35	50	27	77	60
17 39 31 19 1 20 0 42 26 64 46 79 67 18 40 36 31 11 9 -15 42 26 60 41 78 55 19 39 26 35 9 20 -19 44 26 72 35 71 49 20 28 8 17 -3 23 -6 45 21 76 43 61 53 21 17 -6 34 -5 29 14 45 29 74 54 63 52 22 19 -4 20 -3 29 13 53 28 66 36 70 48 23 27 18 2 -15 35 7 53 29 54 29 78 50 24 27 7 8 -11 47 4 55 25 64 32 75 55 <	15	37	— 2	35	22	29	—13	42	32	53	35	82	60
18 40 36 31 11 9 -15 42 26 60 41 78 55 19 39 26 35 9 20 -19 44 26 72 35 71 49 20 28 8 17 -3 23 -6 45 21 76 43 61 53 21 17 -6 34 -5 29 14 45 29 74 54 63 52 22 19 -4 20 -3 29 13 53 28 66 36 70 48 23 27 18 2 -15 35 7 53 29 54 29 78 50 24 27 7 8 -11 47 4 55 25 64 32 75 55 25 27 2 24 -8 34 26 55 29 62 39 82 58	16	37	29	23	13	20	13	42	27	65	37	85	66
19 39 26 35 9 20 —19 44 26 72 35 71 49 20 28 8 17 —3 23 —6 45 21 76 43 61 53 21 17 —6 34 —5 29 14 45 29 74 54 63 52 22 19 —4 20 —3 29 13 53 28 66 36 70 48 23 27 18 2 —15 35 7 53 29 54 29 78 50 24 27 7 8 —11 47 4 55 25 64 32 75 55 25 27 2 24 —8 34 26 55 29 62 39 82 58 26 25 —12 20 8 37 27 58 24 71 34 83 54	17	39	31	19	1	20	0	42	26	64	46	79	67
20 28 8 17 -3 23 -6 45 21 76 43 61 53 21 17 -6 34 -5 29 14 45 29 74 54 63 52 22 19 -4 20 -3 29 13 53 28 66 36 70 48 23 27 18 2 -15 35 7 53 29 54 29 78 50 24 27 7 8 -11 47 4 55 25 64 32 75 55 25 27 2 24 -8 34 26 55 29 62 39 82 58 26 25 -12 20 8 37 27 58 24 71 34 83 54 27 36 21 18 3 34 21 60 39 76 43 70 57 28 38 28 19 10 32 15 53 30 74 48 73 53 29 44	18	40	36	31	11	9	15	42	2 6	6 0	41	78	55-
21 17 -6 34 -5 29 14 45 29 74 54 63 52 22 19 -4 20 -3 29 13 53 28 66 36 70 48 23 27 18 2 -15 35 7 53 29 54 29 78 50 24 27 7 8 -11 47 4 55 25 64 32 75 55 25 27 2 24 -8 34 26 55 29 62 39 82 58 26 25 -12 20 8 37 27 58 24 71 34 83 54 27 36 21 18 3 34 21 60 39 76 43 70 57 28 38 28 19 10 32 15 53 30 74 48 73 53 29 44 -1 26 13 40 19 45 25 58 40 79 48 30 22	19	39	26	35	9	20	—19	44	26	72	35	71	49
22 19 -4 20 -3 29 13 53 28 66 36 70 48 23 27 18 2 -15 35 7 53 29 54 29 78 50 24 27 7 8 -11 47 4 55 25 64 32 75 55 25 27 2 24 -8 34 26 55 29 62 39 82 58 26 25 -12 20 8 37 27 58 24 71 34 83 54 27 36 21 18 3 34 21 60 39 76 43 70 57 28 38 28 19 10 32 15 53 30 74 48 73 53 29 44 -1 26 13 40 19 45 25 58 40 79 48 30 22 -7 . . 36 19 43 23 65 31 66 51 31 34 <	20	28	8	17	— 3	23	— 6	45	21	76	43	61	53
23 27 18 2 -15 35 7 53 29 54 29 78 50 24 27 7 8 -11 47 4 55 25 64 32 75 55 25 27 2 24 -8 34 26 55 29 62 39 82 58 26 25 -12 20 8 37 27 58 24 71 34 83 54 27 36 21 18 3 34 21 60 39 76 43 70 57 28 38 28 19 10 32 15 53 30 74 48 73 53 29 44 -1 26 13 40 19 45 25 58 40 79 48 30 22 -7 . 36 19 43 23 65 31 66 51 31 34 13 . . 36 26 . . 86 43 . .	21	17	 6	34	— 5	29	14	45	29	74	54	63	52
24 27 7 8 11 47 4 55 25 64 32 75 55 25 27 2 24 8 34 26 55 29 62 39 82 58 26 25 12 20 8 37 27 58 24 71 34 83 54 27 36 21 18 3 34 21 60 39 76 43 70 57 28 38 28 19 10 32 15 53 30 74 48 73 53 29 44 -1 26 13 40 19 45 25 58 40 79 48 30 22 -7 . 36 19 43 23 65 31 66 51 31 34 13 . . 36 26 . . 86 43 . .	22	19	4	20	— 3	29	13	53	2 8	66	36	70	48
25 27 2 24 —8 34 26 55 29 62 39 82 58 26 25 —12 20 8 37 27 58 24 71 34 83 54 27 36 21 18 3 34 21 60 39 76 43 70 57 28 38 28 19 10 32 15 53 30 74 48 73 53 29 44 —1 26 13 40 19 45 25 58 40 79 48 30 22 —7 — 36 19 43 23 65 31 66 51 31 34 13 — 36 26 — 86 43 — -	23	27	18	2	15	35	7	53	29	54	29	78	50
26 25 -12 20 8 37 27 58 24 71 34 83 54 27 36 21 18 3 34 21 60 39 76 43 70 57 28 38 28 19 10 32 15 53 30 74 48 73 53 29 44 -1 26 13 40 19 45 25 58 40 79 48 30 22 -7 . 36 19 43 23 65 31 66 51 31 34 13 . . 36 26 . . 86 43 . .	24	27	7	8	11	47	4	55	25	64	32	75	55
27 36 21 18 3 34 21 60 39 76 43 70 57 28 38 28 19 10 32 15 53 30 74 48 73 53 29 44 -1 26 13 40 19 45 25 58 40 79 48 30 22 -7 . . 36 19 43 23 65 31 66 51 31 34 13 . . 36 26 . . 86 43 . .		27	2	24	8	34	26	55	29	62	39	82	58
28 38 28 19 10 32 15 53 30 74 48 73 53 29 44 -1 26 13 40 19 45 25 58 40 79 48 30 22 -7 . 36 19 43 23 65 31 66 51 31 34 13 . . 36 26 . . 86 43 . .	26	25	-12	20	8	37	27	58	24	71	34	83	54
29 44 -1 26 13 40 19 45 25 58 40 79 48 30 22 -7 . . 36 19 43 23 65 31 66 51 31 34 13 . . 36 26 . . 86 43 . .						34	21	60	39	76	43	70	57
30 22 -7 · 36 19 43 23 65 31 66 51 31 34 13 · 36 26 · · 86 43 · ·	1	3 8	28		10	32	15	53	30	74	48	73	53
31 34 13 · · 36 26 · · 86 43 · ·			-1	26	13	40	19	45	25	58	40	79	48
		22	1	•	•	36	19	43	23	65	31	66	51
31.1 10.2 26.5 3.4 31.6 8.5 46.5 25.8 60.1 36.0 74.7 53.3	31			<u> </u>				<u> </u>			43	· .	•
		31-1	10.2	26-5	3.4	31.6	8.5	46.5	25.8	60.1	36.0	74.7	53.3

Ju	ıl y .	Au	gust.	Septe	mber.	Oct	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.	Day
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
2 77	46	81	50	° 72	57	52	36	53	o 47	12	_ °	1
68	55	86	52	64	50	57	32	58	46	20	8	:
74	62	84	58	67	47	54	44	53	36	25	12) :
7 3	52	85	65	64	49	48	37	45	35	26	8	۱ ،
76	51	87	65	64	38	45	3 0	46	36	35	8	1
76	54	86	68	68	40	53	39	43	34	41	29	'
76	54	76	65	69	55	43	32	43	33	41	13	<u> </u>
81	64	79	54	67	52	41	28	41	31	22	8	(
89	63	85	51	69	51	53	26	38	29	22	19	,
82	67	89	53	69	46	54	31	41	26	1	—3 0	10
84	59	89	63	71	41	43	27	42	30	17	_ 5	1
84	59	85	68	6 0	42	48	36	47	30	31	14	1:
83	63	88	67	65	41	ব্য	36	48	31	39	27	1:
90	59	89	67	65	46	44	22	44	27	39	16	14
31	57	75	54	6 6	42	42	19	36	19	23	— 9	10
80	54	74	47	67	37	46	29	39	27	20	—21	16
87	56	75	58	65	41	44	24	41	34	1	30	17
84	67	77	56	65	50	48	21	42	35	3	10	18
37	64	76	61	65	5 0	61	29	46	39	7	-17	18
78	66	68	48	74	45	64	43	45	37	5	-27	20
71	51	68	43	71	52	69	51	43	35	16	1	21
80	49	73	48	71	51	6 0	42	43	36	21	5	22
70	46	80	60	65	56	6 0	44	42	29	13	~ ı	23
6	48	81	59	71	55	49	40	42	23	10	17	24
S5	42	72	58	68	51	44	34	42	28	18	15	25
39	42	64	54	59	43	40	29	41	26	26	16	26
6	47	65	52	50	40	37	24	34	24	27	20	27
8	58	71	45	56	45	44	26	29	16	25	- 1	28
76	54	77	49	53	42	44	25	27	8	16	<u> </u>	29
n	52	80	51	53	41	48	26	14	<u> </u>	12	0	30
34	51	81	59	. 1	.	54	43	.	.	15	-1	31
76-8	55.4	78.8	56.4	65.3	46.6	49.4	32.4	41.5	29.3	20.2	1.0	

TABLE XXVIII.—WINDSOR, ONTARIO

	i				1				i			
Day.	Jan	uary.	Feb	ruary.	М	arch.	A	pril.	1	lay.	J	une.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	67	39	39	° 14	。 26	° 17	36	° 22	53	° 26	。 82	65
2			14	6	30	13	.		54	34	81	64
3	62	27	19	9	35	8	43	20	61	36	75	57
4	33	14	1 18	8	43	16	47	34	59	45		.
. 5	47	22	29	5			43	31	56	42	64	50
6	42	28			65	31	52	32	56	43	77	47
7	45	26	44	24	57	32	48	35			77	50
8	53	34	38	22	32	24	50	29	75	48	86	61
9			45	29	42	29	.		59	44	79	63
10	52	3	54	31	53	26	48	26	57	44	90	65
11	21	14	55	33	59	38	64	34	59	39		
12	22	12	50	27			73	44	5 8	43	90	62
13	21	8			45	14	68	48	61	40	86	65
14	31	15	56	33	30	14	6 0	40	•		85	68
15	42	20	34	23	28	20	49	36	66	34	84	67
16			24	20	48	23	•		58	45	81	68
17	48	31	31	22	35	14	46	30	84	52	74	66
18	52	38	41	19	15	7	48	3 0	68	57	•	
19	50	26	40	30		٠	56	29	68	57	67	5 0
20	30	23		•	25	7	71	37	87	55	64	51
21	27	18	43	22	27	17	64	40	•		73	5 3
22	38	23	33	17	34	10	66	42	85	44	76	6 l
23	•	.	17	2	42	26	٠		62	3 9	79	58
24	43	25	26	10	39	25	56	33	73	31	9 0 ·	6 3
25	36	22	36	14	4 0	32	6 8	35	80	45	•	•
26	33	13	36	23		•	6 6	34	83	46	90	65
27	50	32	.	.	35	28	6 8	51	83	54	80	67
28	51	33	34	22	31	21	6 0	42	. }	.	75	64
29	51	14	27	21	27	18	50	35	85	53	79	55
80	.	.	.		32	21	.	.	68	49	76	54
81	42	10	.	•	34	27	•	_ ·	88	52	•	<u>.</u>
}	41.8	21 8	35·3	19.3	37:3	20.6	55.6	34.8	68.3	44.4	79 1	60∙0

:													
	Ju	ıly.	Au	gust.	Septe	mber.	Oct	ober.	Nove	ember.	Dece	ember.	Day.
1	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	-i
_	° 78	62	80	60	73	61	8	٠	77	9 55	19	13	1
			84	60	· 71	50	62	38	64	42	31	18	2
	81	64	77	63			54	40	48	41			3
	79	66	89	61 1	74	44	53	37	49	38	33	18	4
	81	61	79	65	64	46	61	36			34	10	5
	90	58			63	53	50	37	53	35	35	19	6
	91	68	89	65	77	60	48	37	44	35	30	19	7
	93	73	87	57	71	63			40	34	24	7	8
			85	55	68	6 0	54	23	45	30	8	- 8	9
	93	71	89	62		•	58	36	46	24			10
	88	64	85	70	64	56	48	29	51	26	27	- 9	11
	94	70	79	70	6 8	50	54	23			36	26	12
	93	73	•	•	66	45	59	26	62	31	42	32	13
	80	67	89	67	69	55	45	29	43	33	40	17	14
	83	61	78	64	75	50	•		44	32	28	10	15
	·		77	57	68	48	49	25	37	30	27	-15	16
	80	5 8	83	64		•	54	25	41	35	•		17
	92	73	85	61	71	53	62	26	46	34	19	-1	18
	91	71	83	67	78	42	70	34	•	•	16	-4	19
ì	88	69	•	•	80	53	69	46	49	41	20	- 8	20
	75	6 0	77	47	71	6 0	74	50	46	40	26	8	21
	79	52	77	48	67	61	•	•	44	29	25	17	22
	.	.	88	64	67	59	65	42	34	27	26	8	23
	80	5 0	93	66	.		48	38	33	27	•		24
	81	53	82	66	76	52	43	37	36	30	21	2	25
	72	50	77	48	62	40	43	32	.		25	14	26
	82	61	.		6 0	41	46	25	37	29	22	5	27
	85	65	82	45	56	39	51	33	34	26	20	— 3	28
	70	63	80	57	58	38	•	•	31	20	30	11	29
	.	.	84	64	59	39	64	41	24	16	23	7	3 0
-	83	60	91	67	<u> </u>		77	54					31
-	83.8	63.3	83.2	60.8	68.2	50.7	56.1	34.7	44.7	32·3	26.3	8.2	

TABLE XXIX.—SAUGEEN, ONTARIO

										GEEN	,	
Day.	Jar	nuary.	Feb	ruary.	M	arch.	A	pril.	1	Иау.	J	une.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Max	Min.	Max	Min
1	o 51	35	0 44	- 8	24	6	32	15	39	27	82	64
2	65] 1 35	15	_ 5	18	1	46	10	44	25	72	49
3	45	11	20	-1	33	_ 2	44	32	47	28	66	44
4	20	7	20	6	38	15	41	30	47	35	58	44
5	43	17	29	0	59	26	40	30	49	32	53	42
6	32	19	44	27	56	40	45	30	54	36	66	36
7	35	24	40	25	59	20	42	27	61	40	65	37
8	42	28	31	23	21	12	32	17	56	38	83	54
9	63	32	32	22	34	13	35	14	43	37	75	57
10	37	7	42	22	64	28	52	20	45	36	78	54
11	17	8	56	32	59	36	60	28	62	31	85	62
12	19	10	45	30	40	20	58	30	47	36	76	57
13	22	5	44	24	21	7	55	35	42	33	85	60
14	30	19	44	30	18	- 2	63	33	52	32	75	55
15	40	23	37	27	27	5	46	31	46	39	77	62
16	37	31	29	19	25	16	40	29	59	40	81	61
17	45	32	27	15	28	7	33	29	70	50	78	64
18	49	36	3 6	19	15	- 6	38	26	60	37	70	50
19	47	28	39	22	23	- 8	41	23	69	40	70	50
20	29	18	24	15	22	9	50	29	83	54	60	53
21	20	10	37	14	24	15	43	31	79	55	62	48
22	31	10	24	6	29	18	53	30	6 9	37	66	47
23	35	26	11	- 5	33	15	43	29	55	32	71	51
24	27	18	14	1	45	17	49	28	70	34	81	52
25	23	19	2 9	9	37	26	46	27	62	39	76	55
26	27	14	2 3	17	34	28	61	27	69	34	83	50
27	39	26	20	12	29	24	70	45	78	56	75	56
28	49	30	23	14	27	18	58	29	70	55	81	50
29	64	14	26	14	27	20	46	27	63	43	75	53
30	26	15	.	.	30	22	38	24	65	33	65	47
31	37	24			34	24	•	·	85	44	•	
[37.0	20.3	31.2	14.9	33.3	15.1	46.7	27.5	59.3	38.3	73-0	52-3

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

MAXI	mun	- direc				portura						
Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	 Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
° 78	。 46	。 80	。 52	。 67	o 58	。 49	。 43	o 56	48	∘ 21	° 7	1
74	58	78	54	64	47	60	44	61	42	25	19	2
77	63	80	61	68	43	62	44	52	40	27	21	3
75	6 0	83	60	64	55	51	39	47	38	27	20	4
71	51	83	55	63	39	49	36	50	37	33	22	5
75	51	83	66	67	38	55	40	46	37	38	26	6
86	62	77	63	7 0	53	46	34	46	33	38	22	7
· 8 6	61	76	50	65	56	50	32	39	32	25	12	8
89	63	80	51	67	45	52	27	39	32	15	3	9
76	57	85	57	66	52	53	37	41	28	8	- 4	10
74	53	83	65	70	46	l . 40	32	46	28	21	— 2	11
81	6 0	80	67	62	38	47	29	53	30	34	20	12
79	58	84	65	6 6	33	50	40	58	36	39	30	13
70	60	85	66	62	48	53	27	39	29	42	19	14
77	53	76	63	62	42	37	25	36	22	30	5	15
78	50	74	52	70	36	50	36	39	28	24	_ 1	16
-86	58	74	59	65	45	49	26	46	29	7	3	17
84	61	78	60	5 8	52	51	25	45	36	20	3	18
86	56	74	60	64	51	68	35	51	43	20	5	19
80	.55	69	53	79	52	66	45	45	40	12	0	20
-66	49	66	39	71	55	69	46	44	39	19	6	21
-65	46	74	45	75	54	63	45	45	33	25	17	22
64	49	77	60	63	57	62	44	37	31	20	9	23
62	52	84	6 0	69	52	49	37	34	28	17	3	24
64	46	73	49	71	50	45	36	31	28	19	- 2	25
68	38	6 9	45	62	44	43	34	38	23	24	15	26
79	52	66	46	63	44	39	31	33	26	23	18	27
69	51	70	42	58	44	44	32	36	27	24	20	28
71	49	76	52	54	39	50	27	34	21	22	13	29
73	51	80	50	52	43	57	35	2 3	8	20	12	30
74	50	85	59	.		58	48		·	22	16	31
75.4	53.9	77.5	56.1	65.2	47.0	52.2	35.9	43.1	31.7	23-9	11.3	
_								<u>.</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	

TABLE XXX.—GODERICH, ONTARIO

January. February. March. April. May. June.													
Day.	Jan	uary.	Febi	ruary.	 Ma 	rch.	AI	oril.	M	ay.	Jτ	ıne.	
_	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
1	o 5 4	o 40	° 43	° 15	26	13	32	22	39	° 31	82	69	
2	59	38	11	6	24	10	42	17	44	30	76	60	
3	39	18	19	9	29	9	44	34	53	30	68	54	
4	24	14	19	7	38	22	43	33	54	36	64	50	
5	42	21	30	3	48	33	42	34	53	36	53	48	
6	34	27	41	28	57	37	44	31	57	40	70	43	
7	36	29	39	3 0	57	30	41	32	63	50	68	45	
8	48	33	34	24	29	14	34	25	63	43	80	63	
9	53	42	39	30	34	7	35	21	49	39	73	62	
10	42	14	45	25	51	31	48	29	47	39	83	60	
11	19	14	53	33	56	38	60	34	5 0	35	86	68	
12	21	16	44	31	43	25	61	34	50	44	8 6	70	
13	22	16	48	33	25	14	59	36	45	37	80	64	
14	30	21	42	32	21	13	57	35	56	34	80	63	
15	39	27	32	26	27	15	48	34	54	45	80	64	
16	38	32	29	21	37	23	42	32	54	44	77	69	
17	44	35	27	23	3 8	9	35	30	72	5 3	77	66	
18	50	38	35	23	9	— 6	37	30	61	40	70	58	
19	50	27	36	29	21	4	40	26	70	53	70	54	
20	26	22	27	18	23	14	55	34	79	55	62	54	
21	24	17	40	2 0	24	18	45	35	77	57	66	55	
22	. 34	17	26	6	29	15	55	33	68	39	68	54	
23	38	29	10	3	35	18	41	31	56	34	78	59	
24	28	23	17	6	43	26	54	33	67	45	82	6 0	
25	26	21	29	14	41	30	50	43	59	46	79	65	
26	35	19	28	22	36	29	60	33	73	45	81	61.	
27	38	33	22	17	29	25	65	45	76	57	76	67	
28	51	35	27	20	27	23	50	35	72	6 0	74	63	
29	51	15	24	20	26	21	55	33	69	48	77	60	
30	29	14			29	20	36	28	66	44	71	54	
31	38	24			34	26	1	\	85	52			
-	37.5	24.8	31.7	19.8	33.8	19.6	47.1	31.1	60.7	43.2	74.7	59.3	

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

===		ī		1		1		1		1	~	
Ju	ıly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
- 69	60	80	60	74	63	52	。 42	59	° 51	23	° 7	1
77	62	85	64	6 3	53	58	46	62	46	26	22	2
75	63	78	67	69	48	55	48	45	42	30	19	3
72	63	83	66	65	54	51	44	46	 38	29	13	4
77	58	83	69	63	44	50	42	50	31	32	21	5
77	56	84	6 0	67	47	54	44	10	39	36	30	6
84	68	78	65	69	56	49	38	4 3	37	33	25	7
88	69	79	55	68	58	49	34	41	35	27	13	8
89	73	81	60	71	57	54	33	39	34	17	5	9
79	66	87	63	61	57	54	36	41	31	13	4	10
76	64	85	70	62	51	42	3 3	45	34	2 3	5	11
84	70	80	70	64	50	49	33	52	34	34	2 3	12
82	65	84	67	62	44	54	41	55	41	39	3 3	13
77	64	86	69	63	53	50	29	40	32	36	22	14
73	58	78	59	62	49	37	27	39	31	29	13	15
78	55	74	58	68	44	49	36	43	34	2 9	— 2	16
86	62	77	63	63	52	46	33	43	36	12	0	17
83	68	81	65	58	53	50	30	52	3 8	19	16	18
88	65	74	64	66	5 5	63	39	52	45	28	12	19
77	63	67	53	75	56	67	49	45	42	15	8	20
69	57	67	45	74	59	67	55	46	39	21	11	21
68	54	75	49	73	58	67	55	46	34	25	15	22
68	52	74	59	66	6 0	64	46	37	33	25	15	23
63	49	85	65	70	59	49	42	33	30	16	6	24
66	48	73	57	69	57	45	37	33	3 0	. 24	9	25
71	47	67	53	58	43	40	36	27	12	24	18	26
80	63	66	55	53	48	41	34	35	20	24	19	27
72	58	71	49	63	52	39	33	35	30	2 3	13	28
73	54	77	61	54	47	43	35	37	33	23	15	29
78	59	77	64	52	45	56	39	33	26	21	15	30
76 76·6	58	84	63			59	53			23	17	31
.06	60.3	78-2	61.1	64.9	52·2	51.8	39.5	43.5	34.6	25.0	14.3	

TABLE XXXI —KINCARDINE, ONTARIO.

						DIE Y			CARI		ONI.	
Day.	Janu	ıary.	Febru	ıary.	Мал	eh.	Αp	ril.	Ma	ıy.	Jui	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Min	Max.
1	o 53	37	•	•	25	13	31	20	o 41	28	9 87	69
2	59	37			26	8	44	16	41	32	75	55
3	39	16	21	12	32	7	45	33	50	29	69	50
4	22	13	21	4	41	20	45	33	49	35	62	48
5	42	21	29	2	48	30	42	34	54	38	58	44
6	39	24	40	28	57	40	49	31	55	37	70	43
7	35	28	38	29	57	21	43	29	60	41	64	44
8	47	32	34	24	22	13	33	23	52	39	86	61
9	50	35	33	24	35	18	35	21	45	38	78	59
10	37	14	49	24	54	31	50	27	44	36	87	59
:11	19	15	64	32	55	33	54	33	52	3 3	94	6 6
12			44	29	36	23	60	41	52	39	79	59
13	22	12	48	29	24	11	56	36	• 45	35	90	55
14	•		40	31	19	9	56	34	54	34	75	54
15	37	26	32	25	29	11			52	43	79	63
16	38	32	27	20	34	20	41	30	54	42	80	69
17	42	34	28	20	34	18	34	28	77	47	79	66
18	50	36	37	23	•		39	26	62	38	70	55
19	38	25	36	23			43	26	68	49	69	5 3
20	27	20	24	18			52	32	84	58	68	54
21	21	15	41	18			53	35	86	56	64	54
22	34	15	24	7	•		52	35	68	37	74	50
23	37	27	8	5	•		41	32	61	35		
24	•	•	18	5			47	31	77	44	89	64
25	30	21	29	12			44	31	77	44	81	62
26	31	20	25	19	36	27	63	33	79	41	91	56
27	37	29	21	16	29	24	69	46	85	55	77	61
28	48	32	23	17	29	21	57	33	78	58	78	57
29	44	13	25	17	27	21	50	28	66	45	•	
30	27	13	•	•	30	22	37	29	70	40	82	54
31	39	24	•	•	34	27			92	48		<u> </u>
	37·1	23.6	31.7	18:8	34.9	20.1	46.9	30.4	62 1	41.0	76.8	56.4

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Jı	ıly.	Au	gust.	Septe	mber.	Oct	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	ember.	Da
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
• 73	51	76	56	70	60	51	44	59	48	23	8	
79	56	79	59	66	49	59	47	62	43	26	21	
82	64	77	64	67	47	55	44	45	41	28	22	
82	64	82	63	66	54	51	42	45	6 3	30	 19	
75	54	82	70	63	42	52	40	52	40	33	19	
81	54	89	68	68	44	53	 42	48	38	36	28	
93	67	79	58	69	57	47	36			33	23	
95	68	78	53	65	57	45	33	39	34	24	13	
96	70	83	59	68	53	52	35	40	34	19	7	
77	62	90	61	60	55	53	36	42	31	9	0	1.
79	57	83	69	69	50	41	33	46	32	22	2	1
83	67	81	69	59	5 0	48	33	54	33	33	21	1
77	63	82	70	63	42	52	45	55	37	38	30	1.
74	59	87	75	60	50	48	26	39	33	36	20	1.
74	54	77	61	59	47	38	26	37	28	21	11	1.
84	51	73	56	66	40	50	38	39	32	13	0	14
90	72	76	62	65	48	49	3 0	43	32	8	3	1
81	66	82	6 3	57	51	55	29	45	38	19	4	1
92	60	72	63	65	53	66	39	51	45	19	9	19
78	57	64	46	72	52	66	46	47	41	16	7	20
65	53	69	41	77	57	68	48	46	40	22	11	21
64	50	76	48	74	56	63	49	46	34	. !	.	22
63	50	77	61	66	59	62	42	38	31	.	.	23
61	48	81	61	69	55	49	41	34	29	.	.	24
65	46	74	51	70	53	49	37	34	27			25
75	41	68	51	56	42	40	34	39	20	.		26
79	57	71	49	53	46	41	33	36	31	.		27
70	56	74	47	55	48	40	34	36	30	28	17	28
71	56	77	58	53	45	47	32	34	22	24	15	28
72	54	78	63	49	42	57	38	24	11	22	16	30
		90	66	.	. 1	59	49	.	.	26	18	31
77.3	57.4	78.2	59.2	63.9	50.0	51.8	38.0	43.2	33.6	24.2	13.8	

TABLE XXXII.—STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

Day.	Janı	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	irch.	Aı	oril.	M	lay.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min
1	6 58	42	35	13	25	14	35	16	45	22	83	62
2			13	3	21	8	{ .		49	29	80	64
3	44	17	17	4	30	3	43	18	54	29	65	52
4	20	9	17	- 6	35	15	40	32	49	42		
5	39	16	22	9			39	30	47	40	65	44
6	37	23		·	50	27	42	31	56	44	69	38
7	35	24	37	21	49	36	45	31	•	•	75	46
8	41	29	37	19	37	16	35	26	66	48	81	59
9	.		33	28	32	16	ļ .		49	41	79	64
10	46	10	33	26	43	25	44	21	48	40	84	58
11	15	10	46	33	45	32	57	31	54	31	•	•
12	16	6	39	27			55	38	52	40	89	60
13	19	9	•		40	10	52	41	51	37	85	63
14	24	10	40	31	23	6	56	38	•		83	63
15	35	21	34	25	26	7	48	34	60	31	82	66
16		.	26	19	32	20		٠	49	40	78	66
17	39	30	24	18	35	9	4 0	28	69	45	74	65
18	47	36	31	17	15	9	37	28	6 6	43		•
19	47	28	35	25	•	•	43	25	72	48	69	49
20	30	20	.	•	27	— 9	48	28	81	47	63	51
21	24	15	37	14	23	16	5 0	37	•	•	66	52
22	25	15	32	8	29	15	52	31	80	42	74	54
23	.	. 1	9	_ 2	37	15			58	34	81	54
24	37	21	16	3	38	16	50	33	69	42	83	61
25	27	18	28 j	11	35	29	49	34	72	49	.	•
26	24	15	25	18	. •	•	57	30	76	44	88	57
27	39	23	. [.	34	23	6 0	45	81	54	79	66
28	39	31	23	16	27	22	54	36	.	.	74	59
29	45	12	22	17	25	20	49	30	78	55	80	51
30	.	.	.		28	19	.	·i	61	41	74	51
31	34	11	·	•	34	25	<u> </u>	•	83	41	•	·
Ï	34.0	19.3	28.3	15.1	32.3	15.7	47.0	30-9	61.8	40.7	76-8	56.7

Day.	ember.	Dece	mber.	Nove	ober.	Oct	mber.	Septe	gust.	Au	ly.	Ju
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	0	13	49	65	0		57	81	52	85	51	63
2	10	21	50	61	38	59	44	66	48	86		
3			35	51	43	52			60	74	61	84
4	6	26	33	42	36	49	36	72	55	89	62	73
5	12	27		•	35	51	33	68	55	91	57	78
6	20	32	32	51	41	51	37	68			53	81
7	19	26	34	39	34	4 3	56	69	57	84	61	89
8	9	2 5	33	38	•	•	53	72	47	83	70	89
9	2	9	33	39	27	48	45	68	48	86		
10			29	41	32	50		•	53	90	71	92
11	— 6	18	31	42	23	41	47	64	60	89	66	87
12	18	30	•	•	26	45	41	69	68	85	65	90
13	29	38	28	54	29	56	38	69		٠	69	89
-14	19	34	31	42	24	46	50	66	63	90	64	84
15	7	2 1	26	39	•	•	47	67	62	80	53	81
16-	- 7	26	30	35	19	46	32	70	51	81		•
17			35	38	29	46	•		57	86	50	88
18	- 8	12	36	42	20	56	48	60	56	83	70	84
19-	- 9	14			25	61	52	70	57	81	59	87
20	-16	10	38	45	39	67	48	77			62	82
21	4	18	37	42	46	68	53	73	34	82	52	73
22	15	25	29	43	•	•	54	69	38	81	49	71
23	11	2 0	27	37	42	64	56	62	57	74		.
24	٠		24	33	36	46	•	•	61	88	44	68
25	0	20	26	32	3 3	40	56	73	55	74	44	69
26-	10	19	•	•	32	37	40	61	45	69	40	74
27	12	17	24	34	28	39	40	52	.	.	52	78
28	10	20	26	32	32	34	38	55	38	78	61	73
29	14	21	20	30	•	•	43	54	53	80	47	79
30	9	19	7	20	30	5 0	34	51	60	79	.	
31	· ·			·	44	59			60	89	55	83
	7.3	21.5	30-9	41.0	32.5	49.9	45.3	66.2	53.8	82.6	57.2	80.1

TABLE XXXIII.—SIMCOE, ONTARIO. Maximum

Day.	Janu	ary.	Febru	nary.	Mar	ch.	Αpı	il.	Ма	y.	Jui	ae.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	° 61	° 44	38	° 18	25	o 15	35	o. 24	۵ 54	23	e 88	61 6
2			20	0	22	8			5 3	27	84	61
3	58	25	20	0	33	3	49	13	60	32	71	59
4	27	12	20	_ 4	39	11	43	32	62	32	.	
5	48	17	25	-10	.		43	30	53	44	71	47
6	41	21	. }	. !	67	26	44	32	60	50	70	41
7	41	26	43	20	56	42	48	30			77	45
8	48	30	41	22	45	22	45	29	71	47	85	58
9		.	33	29	33	21			57	41	88	66
10	52	13	35	26	44	27	47	21	58	37	90	64
11	24	12	5 3	35	51	32	63	31	64	36	-	
12	20	13	43	27			55	34	56	42	94	62
13	20	13	.]		42	10	56	38	57	32	86	62
14	26	10	44	30	27	0	68	39			89	63
15	39	26	34	26	27	16	39	25	64	30	87	66
16			27	21	38	20		•	51	41	84	70
17	41	32	27	22	38	12	47	30	72	47	74	66
18	52	39	36	19	12	2	37	28	76	54		
19	51	30	41	24	•		50	26	71	48	74	50
20	33	24		•	23	0	53	25	79	56	73	58
21	24	17	40	20	27	19	57	38		•	73	55
22	31	18	40	12	31	17	55	36	84	44	76	56
23			40	3	38	20	•		59	34	84	52
24	44	25	19	4	40	13	54	34	74	38	90	52
25	32	22	27	12	39	32	54	34	77	50		
26	30	15	24	19			61	30	75	44	88	62
27	49	30		.	37	25	63	42	87	53	87	70
28	44	32	27	12	30	22	63	43			76	62
29	42	15	27	17	30	22	58	30	86	54	81	51
3 0					32	. 21		· ·	61	42	82	52
31	39	11	<u> </u>		39	28	<u> </u> .		81	40		·
	39.1	22.0	32.9	16.2	35.8	18.0	51.5	30.7	66.8	41.4	81.4	58.1

and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Jul	l y.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	,Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
65	53	85	9 45	80	6 0	9		66	50	16	9 4	1
		84	47	68	50	58	36	65	53	26	15	2
85	.63	80	57		•	56	49	57	41		•	3
74	64	87	54	71	43	51	39	48	38	30	11	4
81	57	91	57	69	41	54	40		•	33	14	5
82	56			67	4 0	57	44	50	33	35	27	6
90	61	87	57	70	58	46	37	44	39	34	23	7
95	73	83	47	76	56			47	36	25	14	8
	.	87	45	68	4 6	49	27	44	34	13	4	9
99	73	87	48			54	37	41	30			10
84	71	85	52	60	53	44	3 0	43	32	30	4	11
91	73	87	60	67	40	51	24			37	26	12
87	77			 66	45	5 8	33	57	28	43	34	13
89	71	86	55	70	51	51	29	49	34	42	30	14
85	60	84	64	67	53			39	29	32	9	15
		77	55	68	· 44	48	22	42	33	30	- 4	16
90	5 5	82	60	•	•	50	32	41	37	•	•	17
87	72	82	59	62	48	54	23	5 0	39	15	- 4	18
89	66	86	62	73	54	59	27			17	4	19
90	65		•	70	53	67	36	50	39	17	- 7	20
77	54	72	40	70	54	72	5 8	45	39	25	10	21
75	51	78	44	68	55			45	33	28	19	22
		75	60	64	56	64	47	37	31	23	16	23
		85	60	.]		53	39	36	28		•	24
73	39	80	59	71	57	44	36	36	28	22	- 6	25
74	37	72	47	63	43	41	34	٠	•	25	19	28
80	40		•	50	45	44	30	39	25	25	15	27
80	54	76	42	60	41	41	34	34	27	25	6	28
77	42	78	58	58	46		•	34	23	22	16	29
•	.	78	62	54	40	56	3 3	29	13	23	10	30
82	50	84	61			6 9	45		•		•	31
80.0	56.8					53.5	35.5	44.7	33.6	26.6	11.7	

TABLE XXXIV.—AYLMER, ONTARIO.

						LADIM	AAA	711.		1181.15.16,	O 2 1 2	ARIO.
Day.	Jan	uary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	A	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
-	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	9	6	9 38	16	9 25	8	38	20	9 41	ę 26	82	64
2			17	- 4	22	2	40	20	43	29		
3			19	-4	34	-1	48	33	53	29		
4			19	8	38	8	42	32	56	29	65	55
5			23	-11	47	19	42	32	6 0	43	59	45
6			39	21	53	38	44	33	56	43	68	41
7			39	26	52	38	43	28	6 0	45	77	46
. 8			39	20	37	21	43	26	71	50	81	58
9			3 3	29	35	21	46	27	59	49	78	63
10			35	30	54	28	47	26	52	41	83	61
11		•	52	34	32	34	65	34	52	40	86	59
12			39	27	42	30	61	39	59	34	90	67
13		•	46	30	30	6	57	41	55	41	85	69
14			42	31	28	0	59	39	54	40	84	66
15			34	26	25	19	50	36	59	30	85	67
16			26	19	40	22	43	31	51	42	80	69
17	42	35	27	19	38	12	36	30	52	42	75	65
18	50	39	32	15	13	1	41	27	70	48	69	56
19	46	29	39	24	23	6	42	27	70	56	71	48
20	30	22	31	20	23	14	56	28	67	48	68	51
21	25	15	40	22	24	15	56	34	79	56	67	53
22	30	18	32	9	36	14	58	31	77	58	76	51
23	41	30	12	— 1	38	18	47	35	64	42	81	50
24	32	24	19	4	40	16	53	34	69	35	85	63
25	32	22	32	10	38	32	51	34	75	42	84	65
26	31	16	28	20	35	29	57	28	75	45	84	62
27	46	29	23	19	30	16	63	44	81	48	83	68
28	47	30	30	21	28	16	60	40	78	48	74	56
29	48	15	27	18	28	19	53	29	75	56	77	50
30	25	11	•		32	20	40	26	65	43	75	52
31	36	23	•		37	26			84	43	•	
	•	•	31.1	17-2	34-2	18.0	49.4	31.5	63.2	42.6	77:6	57.9

J	uly.	A	ıgust.	Sep	tember	. 00	tøber.	Nov	ember.	Dece	ember.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Max	Min	. Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	-
8 66	9 53	81	8	79	9 56	9 53	р 30	66 8	9 50	8 17	5	1
84	64	81	.	69	44	60	41	64	49	26	14	2
78	64	79		73	40	58	46	51	39	34	14	3
75	62	83	•	70	49	51	35	42	34	36	14	4
79	56	85		70	37	55	39	52	31	34	11	5
80	54	81	.	68	39	56	43	49	36	36	24	6
85	69	82		71	55	46	38	41	36	34	22	7
92	69	79	•	74	53	49	34	40	30	25	10	8
92	69	82	1 .	70	44	51	23	45	30	11	1	9
92	69	85		59	52	53	35	39	28	12	- 7	10
86	61	84		60	53	42	26	41	32	28	5	11
87	67	80	•	70	45	51	20	51	28	35	25	12
82	70	82	70	70	42	58	24	52	32	40	34	13
82	70	82	70	71	51	47	25	45	32	37	17	14
82	63	82	63	68	45	39	21	39	28	<u> </u>	_ 2	15
77	52	77	52	70	37	49	28	39	32		_ 5	16
86	57	86	57	6 0	50	51	27	41	37		- 7	17
87	58	87	58	59	51	56	21	47	42	•	7	18
85	60	85	60	74	53	64	25	48	43	•	8	19
72	52	72	52	76	50	63	35	44	39		4	20
76	37	76	37	73	54	70	53	44	38		10	21
78	41	78	41	68	5 5	6 6	48	44	32			22
78	59	78	59	64	57	6 3	46	38	29		.	23
88	60	88	60	65	57	49	37	34	27	.	•	24
80	56	80	56	72	55	4 3	3 6	34	28	•	•	25
73	42	73	42	63	43	· 4 1	34		•		•	26
73	38	73	38	54	40	45	33				•	27
80	39	80	39	60	37	3 8	32	54	25	•	.	28
78	55	78	55	58	39	4 5	35	35	23	.	. ¦	29
80	58	80	58	54	34	62	36	22	12	.	.	30
87	5 8	87	57	.	·	68	49		•	•	12	31
81.2	57-5	80.7	54.0	67:0	47.3	52.9	34.0	44.1	32.6		9.8	

TABLE XXXV.—STANLEY, ONTARIO.

Day.	Janu	ary.	Febru	iary.	Marc	eh.	Ap	ril.	Ма	y.	Jun	e.
į	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	o 51	40	39	o	33	Q 15	40	2 0	Q 50	29	Q 81	60
2	51	34	15	_ 7	26	8	44	20	54	30	74	60
3	38	21	20	_ 7	36	_ 2	43	35	65	32	71	58
4	27	17	22	- 6	38	-11	46	33	64	43	66	52
5	43	24	3 0	_ 9	39	20	44	31	5 3	44	63	48
6	42	26	40	20	49	37	45	32	6 0	44	66	4 3
7	38	28	42	23	48	34	50	31	64	47	73	47
8	44	30	39	14	36	22	44	27	63	47	81	59
9	48	38	27	24	34	22	46	21	54	43	74	60
10	42	12	43	30	47	29	43	25	54	43	79	59
11	19	12	49	35	51	38	5 0	33	58	37	82	58
12	22	13	40	25	44	25	58	39	57	42	90	62
13	25	12	48	30	31	9	56	40	56	40	81	62
14	28	18	44	31	29	3	52	40	56	32	83	62
15	38	28	35	24	28	15	52	37	64	43	80	67
16	37	31	31	20	30	22	46	32	56	43	80	69
17	38	32	30	19	3 5	12	40	30	63	49	79	65
18	47	34	34	15	13	3	43	26	73	51	73	60
19	47	27	41	28	25	3	45	27	63	47	80	58
20	30	24	33	22	26	15	5 8 _.	29	65	54	67	57
21	25	15	38	23	27	17	67	38	70	53	72	55
22	35	2 0	31	9	3 6	14	54	33	65	40	73	57
23	43	3 0	10	— 1	38	22	50	34	55	33	77	55
24	32	24	20	5	42	17	60	33	61	36	75	62
25	32	20	33	12	42	3 3	53	33	67	42	77	61
26	33	15	34	21	3 6	31	51	30	66	44	80	61
27	43	30	3 0	20	35	21	56	44	71	49	80	64
28	43	29	33	23	29	21	65	38	70	48	75	57
29	43	14	3 9	19	34	21	62	32	72	55	77	52
3 0	28	8			35	21	50	28	64	44	76	54
31	37	26	•	•	41	25			77	45	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	37.0	23.6	33.7	16.5	32.4	18.8	50.5	31.8	62.2	43.6	76.2	58.3

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876

Ju	ly.	Au	gust.	Septe	ember.	Oct	tober.	Nov	emb e r.	Dece	ember.	Day
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
9 73	o 54	84	57	78	57	o 54	37	9 59	52	17	0 4	1
80	63	84	58	69	47	60	44	58	46	28	15	2
75	64	80	66	71	44	57	47	50	40	33	13	3
78	63	86	62	73	48	52	41	48	34	33	16	4
81	59	89	66	70	42	54	41	51	30	31	15	5
80	54	83	69	77	43	57	44	50	39	36	28	6
79	64	84	61	71	58	50	37	43	38	34	22	7
82	65	82	55	73	55	51	32	40	35	24	9) E
85	67	84	57	68	47	5 3	26	45	30	10	1	8
90	69	86	58	60	54	54	36	40	29	16	- 4	10
80	65	86	66	64	54	43	27	45	33	32	0	1
86	67	84	72	68	47	50	23	49	31	36	26	1:
88	71	84	70	69	44	56	27	56	33	42	34	13
89	65	85	66	71	52	51	27	44	33	36	18	14
94	57	82	60	68	50	41	23	40	29	30	9	18
82	55	78	55	71	41	50	30	41	33	31	-4	16
84	55	82	6 0	61	51	52	32	42	37	11	- 4	17
89 ¦	69	82	6 0	61	52	55	25	48	38	19	7	18
84	65	84	64	71	55	57	28	50	44	17	10	19
85	62	73	51	71	52	66	40	45	40	17	8	20
79	55	75	43	72	55	63	51	45	39	28	9	21
76	52	83	47	69	57	60	52	46	33	2 9	19	22
73	53	74	60	66	57	59	45	38	28	22	15	23
74	48	81	63	6 6	58	50	38	34	28	16	- 4	24
76	50	83	55	70	58	44	37	35	3 0	24	7	25
71	48	75	50	60	42	41	34	37	29	24	17	26
79	54	75	44	57	42	46	35	35	30	24	12	27
33	62	78	44	59	40	47	35	36	28	23	— 2	28
76	55	76	58	60	44	48	36	35	23	25	16	29
84	53	79	62	55	40	55	38	25	14	22	12	30
37	57	83	62	. 1	.	63	50	•		21	. 9	31
81.2	59.4	81.3	58.8	69.6	49.6	52.8	36·1	43.7	33.6	25.5	10.6	

TABLE XXXV.—GRANTON, ONTARIO.

						TABLE			OILA	N TOIN,	ONI	AIMO
Day.	Jan	uary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	A	oril.	М	ay.	J:	ıne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	° 48	34	33	24	26	° 12	° 37	29	39	34	67	41
2	39	34	43	5) 25	12	48	27	48	33	61	46
3	41	30	9	-4	30	10	47	29	44	30	65	50
4	32	7	31	3	31	12	39	20	47	31	55	43
5	10	1	15	14	35	19	36	28	48	31	53	42
6	32	10	34	13	37	31	35	28	48	37	59	47
7	20	7	44	31	41	29	44	28	50	41	64	53
B	20	3	35	16	42	26	37	30	55	40	58	46
9	25	18	19	4	43	24	40	30	51	41	58	48
10	37	18	22	10	27	17	40	32	48	40	57	48
11	28	_1	34	4	29	20	45	32	48	39	64	50
12	13	1	41	29	38	20	53	34	49	37	63	52
13	13	— 3	39	16	38	31	44	27	48	39	57	50
14	13	— 6	25	8	38	12	47	36	49	37	67	51
15	25	9	38	20	20	0	43	36	49	33	62	51
16	34	15	40	31	31	10	45	33	50	32	62	50
17	21	5	33	17	25	19	44	34	52	32	58	50
18	39	20	34	18	24	6	45	32	47	39	58	50
19	41	35	31	24	17	. 2	47	35	59	40	73	54
20	38	21	33	16	29	27	52	31	64	46	59	54
21	22	5	29	12	35	19	44	37	54	41	58	53
22	9	2	31	16	39	31	45	35	53	45	63	49
23	29	0	27	-4	37	23	44	34	60	4 0	68	52
24	29	3	—3	19	35	20	42	32	56	36	57	49
25	10	— 5	24	15	35	21	45	25	56	40	65	53
26	15	3	20	8	38	29	42	29	55	36	77	52
27	32	0	25	0	40	32	39	28	49	41	68	55
28	32	30	3 0	5	4 0	31	42	32	50	44	62	54
29	36	27	2 6	13	38	32	41	34	59	40	76	52
3 0	35	11	•		38	31	39	33	61	41	79	59
1	25	3_			40	29	•	•	55	38	·	<u> </u>
	27.2	10.7	29-0	9-0	33.6	20.6	43.0	30.9	51.7	37.9	63-1	50.1

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1919.												
Jul y .		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
64	o 55	。 75	。 57	66	o 57	o 55	。 46	。 50	。 40	° 21	。 12	1
63	54	75	44	67	54	5 5	44	47	43	36	19	2
69	55	69	57	70	52	55	39	52	45	35	27	3
73	53	67	56	63	52	58	50	48	34	35	25	4
75	55	65	55	64	50	55	46	40	2 8	33	22	5
66	56	66	55	61	45	56	37	39	25	38	22	6
6 9	52	69	58	66	49	57	43	49	34	38	29	7
69	52	74	56	59	45	48	36	58	48	33	19	8
75	6 0	76	61	58	46	47	35	52	43	28	18	9
66	53	73	60	66	44	52	33	44	40	24	-2	10
70	53	73	58	67	45	53	33	48	39	4	7	ļl
66	56	63	54	64	51	46	32	48	44	24	— 1	12
76	55	63	55	6 8	45	55	40	43	35	39	13	13
74	62	63	54	63	46	46	26	43	35	38	34	14
79	60	73	56	6 0	52	52	29	40	30	44	14	15
83	58	6 9	56	61	46	39	29	34	27	37	-4	16
71	58	63	53	55	39	44	37	33	23	—2	—15	17
63	56	64	53	57	44	47	35	35	26	35	12	18
78	57	60	51	57	49	48	32	33	23	42	6	19
68	55	62	52	54	49	52	39	36	28	14	-3	20
80	54	64	46	52	48	53	36	40	3 3	7	5	21
71	57	62	49	58	43	54	46	39	32	13	3	22
63	57	64	49	63	47	6 0	49	40	34	19	12	23
62	53	75	49	64	46	6 0	49	41	34	19	8	24
64	53	67	50	65	51	55	46	36	31	20	6	25
62	54	62	55	59	49	48	36	36	30	24	8	26
62	54	62	52	57	50	45	38	36	26	24	8	27
62	54	65	48	58	47	40	31	35	23	25	9	28
62	57	65	53	58	47	42	28	31	23	21	9	29
71	56	66	52	62	52	44	31	25	15	36	20	30
65	56	73	50			47	29	•		22	9	31
69-1	55.5	67.3	52.4	61.4	48.0	50 6	27.4	41.0	32.4	26.7	9.8	

TABLE XXXVI.—INGERSOLL, ONTARIO.

•						DIE A	AA 1		1	50111,	, ,	
Day.	Janu	ıary.	Febr	uary.	Мал	eh.	Ap	ril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	62	° 47	37	o 17	° 26	° 16	o 40	20	49	° 28	。 83	63
2	48	37	18	7	24	12	43	17	52	31	82	65
3	41	19	20	0	34	3	48	32	58	32	72	56
4	22	13	19	— 3	37	11	46	34	56	42	67	54
5	44	17	24	-6	48	24	43	32	53	43	59	45
6	40	25	40	20	58	40	48	32	60	48	72	42
7	40	25	39	27	53	37	46	31	76	49	79	47
8	46	28	42	21	37	19	40	28	60	50	83	58
9	52	46	3 3	30	36	20	45	21	52	41	80	56
10	49	10	34	27	45	26	49	26	52	41	92	63
11	17	10	5 3	34	46	32	66	34	58	37	90	62
12	18	12	41	26	40	29	57	32	56	41	90	62
13	19	10	44	31	30	10	56	40	54	39	89	65
14	26	12	45	3 3	26	3	60	40	6 0	33	86	65
15	38	24	34	25	26	13	51	36	53	40	90	68
16	39	32	25	19	40	21	44	34	50	41	81	69
17	41	34	26	19	40	10	39	25	72	47	76	66
18	52	40	34	11	14	5	42	29	69	55	71	57
19	49	28	38	29	26	3	49	26	72	49	72	52
20	28	22	29	18	23	12	57	28	82	57	64	57
21	25	14	40	18	24	17	55	38	79	63	68	53
22	28	17	33	10	32	15	56	38	65	44	81	55
2 3	41	27	11	2	39	18	53	34	61	36	85	54
24	3 0	22	17	4	41	20	53	35	72	40	91	62
25	28	19	31	12	36	30	52	33	72	37	86	67
26	28	14	2 5	19	36	28	60	31	79	46	89	63
27	45	25	22	18	29	23	64	45	81	57	82	62
28	46	3 3	28	18	27	23	58	-39	82	53	77	60
28	51	13	24	17	27	20	53	31	76	59	78	53
3 0	24	9	•		3 0	20	40	26	66	43	76	56
31	37	17		•	35	26		·	- 88	43		
	36.8	22.6	31.0	17:1	33.9	18.7	50.0	31.2	64.6	43.7	76.7	56.4

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Jul	y.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nover	nber.	Decei	nber.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
65	° i	o 88	。 5 5	° 78	° 58	o 52	37	o 66	o 46	° 15	5	1
84	63	87	55	67	48	59	40	64	51	25	14	2
81	66	82	65	72	43	55	46	46	39	29	17	3
78	66	91	63	69	50	52	39	46	34	29	13	4
80	60	90	66	69	38	54	39	50	33	28	13	5
86	56	83	68	66	42	57	42	49	38	34	24	6
89	69	85	63	70	57	42	37	41	37	33	21	7
.94	71	88	52	74	56	47	32	40	35	23	12	8
93	72	88	55	70	48	50	29	43	33	15	5	9
89	70	89	58	60	55	53	34	41	31	11	— 5	10
92	68	87	62	58	51	42	29	43	33	21	3	11
93	68	86	70	70	42	48	24	51	28	34	21	12
:93	71	90	67	70	43	57	29	55	33	41	21	13
87	61	88	65	70	51	47	26	44	31	35	20	14
84	57	83	62	69	49	38	25	39	26	17	8	15
90	55	81	55	70	51	47	28	39	32	0	-5	16
87	57	85	57	60	41	52	32	41	36	8	5	17
85	69	83	61	61	52	59	24	45	37	15	4	18
:90	65	83	60	73	55	57	27	49	42	14	0	19
86	65	74	53	75	53	69	38	44	40	15	2	20
75	55	77	41	71	55	70	53	44	38	21	10	21
71	56	78	43	78	55	67	52	43	31	28	17	22
73	45	75	58	65	55	64	46	33	29	28	15	23
72	46	87	62	66	54	48	39	32	27	16	3	24
76	44	78	55	73	57	43	36	35	28	21	4	25
72	52	71	47	63	42	46	43	35	29	21	11	26
80	54	72	43	53	42	43	32	36	28	20	12	27
78	64	79	43	59	39	36	35	3 3	28	21	10	28
85	54	76	56	53	43	43	34	32	23	24	15	29
81	58	79	46	53	35	56	34	19	11	21	12	30
86	59	87	61	<u> </u>	•	65	45			21	10	31
82.7	60.0	82.5	56 6	66.4	48.4	51.5	35.2	42.2	32.8	21.9	9.7	İ
. —			<u>. </u>	<u>' ' </u>	•	<u> </u>	105	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

TABLE XXXVII.---PORT DOVER, ONTARIO.

					LADLE	ΑΛΛ	V 11.	1 On	1	V EII,	UNT	ANIO,
Day.	Janı	ıary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	AI	oril.	Ma	ıy.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	54	43	36	17	28	16	42	24	50	39	78	59
2	54	38	17	1	26	11	45	16	47	32	75	63
3	39	23	19	, 4	32	8	46	34	48	34	71	58
4	23	12	19	<u> </u>] 34	13	42	35	54	42	68	56
5	43	19	28	- 1	42	27	43	33	52	44	59	48
6	42	27	38	26	49	37	45	34	56	46	67	45
7	38	27	46	30	46	39	43	32	72	47	72	47
8	46	33	39	23	39	22	43	29	60	48	75	58
9	49	41	32	30	35	21	40	23	51	43	70	61
10	46	13	35	27	43	27	48	26	51	43	78	59
11	19	13	52	34	49	33	58	33	56		86	61
12	20	14	41	29	39	32	54	38	57		• 88	63
13	20	14	45	32	32	9	54	38	57	43	87	68
14	27	16	43	33	26	5	48	40	54	35	84	65-
15	36	27	34	26	25	14	49	37	52	41	89	65
16	36	34	26	22	38	22	44	33	52	42	୪2	70
17	41	34	27	22	37	12	37	31	62	47	72	67
18	49	27	32	20	12	3	38	29	72	51	73	61
19	44	3 0	40	3 0	23	3	45	28	70	56	72	54
20	30	24	3 2	21	25	15	54	29	70	57	70	60
2	25	17	38	2 2	26	20	56	38	70	57	68	55
22	33	19	33	11	35	18	48	34	63	55	70	56
23	44	32	12	3	39	22	50	36	51	36	70	58
24	32	25	18	6	40	14	56	34	61	41	82	61
25	31	21	31	14	39	33	52	39	66	51	80	61
26	32	16	26	19	34	30	54	35	69	45	75	63
27	46	32	22	18	34	25	59	42	68	55	73	62
28	41	41	28	21	31	24	60	42	69	54	72	62
29	41	15	26	20	31	23	49	26	69	54	73	54
30	28	12			32	23	38	30 i	68	42	70	58
81	37	27		•	37	28	·	<u> </u>	85	40		
	37.6	25.0	31.2	19·4	34 1	20.2	47 9	33.0	60.5	45.1	74.7	59·1

Ju	l y .	Aug	gust.	Septe	ember.	Octo	ober.	Nove	ember.	Dece	ember.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	
66	54	90	60	∘ 78	60	53	37	55	50	17	5	1
84	62	89	61	68	51	56	44	56	50	25	17	2
77	64	82	66	70	46	53	49	51	41	28	20	3
71	62	88	68	70	52	49	42	47	38	30	16	4
79	58	92	69	66	45	52	42	49	34	31	18	5
76	57	82	70	66	44	56	46	47	42	35	31	6
88	63	84	68	69	59	46	38	42	39	32	24	7
91	69	80	55	73	57	44	31	42	37	24	13	8
83	72	90	61	69	49	50	25	44	35	13	3	9
82	72	89	60	59	56	50	36	40	30	13	- 3	10
82	69	87	64	59	55	43	30	41	33	30	9	11
84	6 9	81	71	66	49	47	25	48	29	3 3	27	12
81	73	90	6 8	70	45	51	35	48	33	40	33	13
81	6 9	89	69	70	51	48	28	47	34	36	21	14
81	60	85	64	69	54	38	22	38	30	30	10	15
84	58	76	57	71	46	48	32	40	33	30	-4	16
88	57	84	62	53	50	51	33	41	37	10	- 4	17
83	72	82	61	6 0	51	50	24	48	39	14	7	18
93	66	82	64	65	55	58	27	48	44	15	3	19
84	6 0	73	56	71	53	69	39	44	39	12	-4	20
81	55	72	46	70	54	61	54	43	38	20	11	21
72	73	75	47	66	55	60	54	39	35	27	20	22
72	57	74	61	64	57	59	49	36	31	20	16	23
72	49	80	61	63	58	49	40	36	2 8	16	1	24
71	50	79	59	67	58	42	36	33	3 0	21	8	25
74	48	72	51	61	44	40	35	32	28	21	15	2 6
78	53	74	47	53	42	43	32	33	28	20	15	27
80	63	73	45	58	44*	39	32	33	29	21	9	28
80	55	74	58	58	48	43	34	31	24	22	11	29
82	6 0	76	63	54	41	60	34	26	11	17	11	30
84	61	79	62		•	62	45		·	20	16	31
80.0	61.4	81.2	60-4	65 1	50-8	50.6	36.4	41.9	34.3	23.4	12.0	

TABLE XXXVIII.—WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.

					TABLE					ock,		
Day.	Janu	ıar y .	Febr	uary.	Mai	rch.	Aı	oril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
İ	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Mi	Max.	Min.
1	60	o 49	38	7	27	° 11	o 37	0 16	50	o 26	83	62
2	59	35	10	_ 3	22	6	42	17	53	28	82	63
3	39	15	18	— 1	33	0	48	23	57	30	64	52
4	29	10	19	-11	37	14	41	32	55	40	66	51
5	45	15	24	-14	47	2 6	44	30	55	40	59	43
6	52	20	41	21	56	39	45	30	61	46	69	39
7	38	23	42	23	52	33	45	28	71	47	77	44
8	49	28	42	21	35	17	39	24	60	48	80	43
9	51	39	36	27	34	17	41	19	50	37	79	6 3
10	41	9	34	25	42	25	45	23	51	36	85	61
11	16	8	52	32	44	31	63	29	59	33	87	60
12	18	6	42	26	39	26	58	35	55	39	90	59
13	19	8	42	29	29	3	52	39	56	35	86	61
14	26	11	42	21	27	1	58	37	62	30	83	61
15	37	23	3 3	2 3	26	10	5 0	34	51	39	85	61
16	38	31	2 6	18	37	19	44	29	47	40	79	66
17	41	32	26	14	35	8	36	27	70	43	74	64
18	51	38	33	14	10	- 4	38	21	70	51	70	54
19	48	25	39	24	26	— 1	48	25	70	46	70	47
.20	27	19	28	15	23	9	52	26	82	55	67	54
21	23	11	40	17	24	16	54	32	79	62	69	5 3
.22	29	14	28	4	31	13	57	29	64	39	77	52
2 3	39	27	8	- 1	38	15	52	32	60	33	81	5 3
24	30	21	19	1	40	14	54	33	72	39	84	61
25	29	12	29	10	35	28	59	31	[]] 75	46	86	65
26	29	11	28	18	37	26	60	30	75	42	87	60
-27	45	28	21	16	31	22	63	44	81	52	82	66
28	49	31	26	16	27	21	58	33	78	55	75	57
29	31	12	24	11	28	18	49	28	72	56	79	53
30	25	6		. !	31	18	39	25	58	40	75	53
81	36	21		·	37	25			83	38		
	37.0	20-9	30.6	13.9	33.6	16:3	49-1	28.6	64.0	41.7	77-8	56.0

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Day	nber.	Decen	aber.	Noven	ber.	Octo	mber.	Septe	ust.	Aug	y.	Jul
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
]	3	。 17	48	66	م 40	54	9 56	79	е 53	84	52	° 76
2	15	25	45	64	39	58	44	68	5 0	84	63	84
	16	29	38	46	42	55	39	74	62	78	64	79
4	11	28	32	37	40	51	44	39	60	87	61	73
	10	29	30	49	38	52	40	68	64	89	56	79
6	22	34	36	48	41	53	36	68	67	83	54	81
7	19	30	36	41	34	41	57	71	55	83	6 0	87
8	6	24	33	39	30	45	51	73	50	82	71	90
	2	10	31	43	28	50	46	69	56	86	71	92
10	11	9	28	40	32	51	53	58	54	89	70	89
1	– 6	20	31	41	24	43	47	60	59	89	67	86
1:	18	33	26	50	22	49	41	69	67	80	65	88
13	31	40	29	55	29	58	37	71	66	84	69	86
14	15	36	30	42	22	48	50	68	61	87	60	85
18	5	27	24	38	19	39	46	67	56	81	55	81
16	— 9	33	30	38	28	48	37	69	51	77	52	83
17	— 9	10	35	40	28	49	44	59	58	83	53	86
18	1	13	36	44	19	56	51	61	58	84	68	86
19	9	15	40	46	24	60	53	71	58	84	60	82
20	- 10	15	38	42	32	68	51	74	46	69	58	85
2	-11	19	38	43	46	69	53	69	36	74	53	74
2	14	28	30	43	47	66	47	66	40	79	48	72
23	9	21	27	34	44	61	44	61	57	74	48	69
24	_ 1	12	26	32	36	49	56	64	59	88	44	69
25	3	20	29	34	34	42	55	73	51	79	45	70
26	10	22	25	34	32	41	40	58	45	78	43	73
27	7	20	24	36	26	41	39	51	41	73	50	79
28	9	23	26	35	32	36	36	60	39	79	56	71
29	13	23	18	33	31	39	40	56	50	80	50	79
30	9	24	7	21	31	50	40	5±	60	79	55	80
3	9				41	44			60	87	56	81
 	6.2	22 9	30.9	41.7	32.6	51.4	45.8	64.8	54.8	82.3	57.4	80 6

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TABLE XXXIX.—BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

					TAL	7775 787	AIA		CANLE		OM L	
Day.	Jamu	iary.	Febr	ary.	Mai	eb.	 A p	ril.	Мај	7 -	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	9 59	40	o 39	22	30	14	я 43	24	52	29	е 85	62
2	60	33	22	2	26	12	44	22	59	32	85	62
3	40	20	18	2	3 3	7	54	31	59	35	69	58
4	27	12	18	3	36	17	47	35	56	40	67	56
5	46	18	25	— 5	49	25	45	26	48	47	4.8	47
6	46	24	41	20	58	40	46	31	63	47	73	43
7	40	24	40	31	57	37	45	32	76	45	82	43
8	46	31	46	23	38	12	41	29	62	50	83	62
9	52	44	37	29	36	20	48	24	55	42	80	61
10	51	4	25	25	40	22	51	25	52	40	6 8	6 3
11	17	10	51	34	43	32	61	36	60	36	93	65
12	20	12	42	28	41	32,	49	37	56	42	98	6 3
13	22	11	43	32	36	10	48	; ; 38	56	40	89	64
14	26	14	44	31	28	9	64	36	60	35	89	C 5
15	39	20	38	25	27	13	50	33	53	39	89	62
16	38	33	28	12	35	22	43	32	46	40	84	65
17	40	33	26	19	37	11	35	29	72	43	79	66
18	52	39	34	19	15	- 1	40	29	71	56	73	60
19	51	28	38	28	30	4	49	27	79	5 0	73	5 0
20	30	21	30	18	22	15	51	48	87	:56	67	52
21	25	11	40	20	26	19	54	39	82	-66	68	54
22	30	18	31	9	31	16	56	85	-67	40	80	5 5
23	39	28	13	0	39	18	57	35	65	36	81	55
24	34	22	24	3	42	23	58	36	74	43	88	55
25	28	18	33	13	36	29	6 3	59	77	50	86	67
26	30	12	32	20	39	29	62	36	80	44	90	64
27	44	25	25	12	30	24	65	 4 3	83	54		
28	50	34	26	18	32	23	57	40	81	58	90	61
29	51	12	26	16	31	20	54	37	74	54	79	55
30	25	11	30	14	29	18	39	24	6 1	41	76	61
21	39	22			36	21			88	40		<u></u>
	38.7	22·1	33.7	17:3	35.1	192	50.6	33.6	66.4	44.2	80.5	58-5
					114	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Day.	nber.	Decen	nber.	Nover	ber.	Octo	mber.	Septe	gust.	Aug	ly.	Ju
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	9 5	19	49	65	36	53	° 58	。 82	0	Q	55	65
2	16	27	44	65	47	59	45	69			60	85
3	19	31	39	50	47	56	44	73			68	81
4	15	38	36	45	37	52	47	70			61	78
5	16	36	35	50	39	53	42	70			65	87
6	16	35	38	47	43	55	40	70				.
	20	32	34	43	36	46	56	71				
7	20 1 1	25	36	44	32	46	56	75			57	92
8	0	16	35	43			46	71	57	07	74	93
9	i		ì	43	28	49	' '			87		91
10	-1	14	34	' i	33	53	5 3	60	60	90	72	96
11	9	30	33	44	28	44	50	60	64	88	67	ŧ
12	24	34	27	53	27	49	46	72	69	87	76	93
13	33	40	34	54	33	58	45	71	65	90	71	96
14	18	36	32	45	13	49	57	71	64	88	63	85
15	11	29	25	. 45	•	•	52	68	61	84	58	85
16	— 7	2	31	42	•	•	44	70	56	85	57	82
17	4	12	35	54	34	53	49	59	62	89	59	87
18	4	14	35	48	25	60	•		62	84	59	84
19	5	16	41	48	30	64	,		63	85	65	86
20	— 6	17	39	44	39	67			56	73	62	84
21	12	25	49	51	44	73	54	70	42	77	53	78
22	18	33	32	39	53	67	56	67	44	78	52	72
23	12	21	30	35	46	61	56	65	61	85	5 3	73
24	, 5	20	28	33	40	49	57	62	62	90	٠	•
25	10	24	29	37	36	43	57	73	60	85	•	•
26	17	22	28	38	34	41	42	62	49	75		
27	13	20	26	42	39	42	41	55			٠	•
28	13	24	25	38	33	45	40	61				
29	15	25	24	36	32	44	43	56			٤	•
30	9	17	13	34	34	52	40	53	43	.81		•
31	10	21			43	65			61	87	•	
	11.2	24.4	33.2	45.2	35.9	53.5	48.5	67.0	58.0	84.5	62.2	84.5

TABLE XL.—GRAVENHURST, ONTARIO.

Day.	Jan	uary.	Febr	ruary.	Ma	rch.	A	pril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	48	36	34	17	23	0 4	38	0 16	45	27	83	61
2	41	29	16	-20	22	3	40	1 1	53	26	77	56
3	35	9	14	—24	27	-12	38	14	53	33	68	43
4	9		15	-11	36		37	32	42	35	63	51
5	33	6	15	-14	42	13	39	24	46	32	56	42
6	33	0	37	12	47	36	40	30	50	38	69	42
7	32	0	37	25	47	34	38	27	58	35	73	40
8	36	28	29	19	30	13	32	18	55	39	80	53
9	44	34	24	18	30	14	36	7	44	39	78	61
10	46	0	28	4	40	22	47	11	47	40	78	58
11	11	10	42	35	37	30	5 0	22	55	32	89	52
12	7	4	42	14	36	29	52	30	53	36	89	57
13	8	12	38	17	30	1	50	38	49	35	90	59
14	25	7	35	23	14	5	52	39	53	26	79	64
15	35	4	34	27	24	13	41	29	50	35	79	6 3
16	35	25	28	17	17	6	40	22	64	33	83	64
Ì7	37	30	19	4	25	9	34	26	66	45	77	68
18	38	34	27	10	10	13	37	25	70	46	75	61
19	42	28	33	15	19	18	41	23	74	37	71	47
20	28	13	17	0	20	-5	45	19	70	44	68	5 0
21	21	- 3	28	- 6	25	14	45	16	77	40	67	50
22	15	- 3	29	0	25	10	51	27	68	38	72	46
23	28	15	2	13	33	3	51	26	56	32	83	5 9
24	25.	11	7	11	37	— 2	53	24	70	31	79	58
25	24	12	19	-10	32	25	55	25	63	40	84	57
26	21	11	18	11	36	27	6 0	25	72	34	86	53
27	37	19	19	б	30	23	59	26	79	45	77	61
28	35	14	15	10	28	17	50	32	78	51	77	5 1
29	41	6	24	12	31	19	45	24	57	39	82	46
3 0	18	- 6		•	33	17	40	25	62	28	71	50
31	34	17		.	35	10	<u> </u>		83	38	.	
ĺ	29.8	11.2	24.9	5.9	29.8	9.9	44.5	23.4	60.1	36 4	76.8	54.1
					1							

Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	ember.	Oct	ober.	Nove	ember.	Dece	ember.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
77	o 43	83	49	74	57	53	° 35	58	47	11	- 2	1
68	58	86	50	74	44	57	33	58	47	18	11	2
77	60	85	55	70	41	51	41	1 47	33	26	15	3
76	55	88	65	64	54	49	36	44	35	24	9	4
75	54	90	66	67	34	45	31	54	33	30	10	5
76	54	85	66	71	39	54	38	42	34	32	1 18	6
80	51	80 _	61	71	51	46	32	42	34	30	18	7
86	64	83	54	70	54	39	31	41	29	22	1 12	8
90	65	89	50	68	49	45	38	37	28	19	_12	9
85	68	90	53	67	45	52	31	41	27	6	-23	10
87	63	92	57	71	38	39	27	41	27	12	- 7	11
88	59	89	57	62	41	47	26	44	27	28	12	12
88	61	90	65	63	38	48	32	46	28	36	28	13
83	58	92	71	63	41	43	34	43	29	35	23	14
81	55	73	63	61	49	36	21	35	19	23	_ 5	15
85	53	74	45	67	35	45	29	37	27	18	—14	16
90	54	71	56	62	41	47	27	41	33	0	-27	17
84	68	79	54	63	50	5 0	20	40	35	2	_ 9	18
90	58	77	61	65	51	59	27	44	37	14	—13	19
81	64	68	- 51	74	ا 46 إ	64	36	42	36	5	-24	20
71	52	69	38	65	52	68	39	42	36	14	1	21
62	45	77	44	68	52	63	42	41	31	19	9	22
69	49	84	57	68	54	58	45	35	29	17	2	23
68	46	83	53	66	55	41	39	33	27	9	16	24
64	42	74	57	74	53	43	33	31	26	18	15	25
71	39	66	46	64	43	39	32	32	26	23	16	26
76	46	61	46	47	40	37	26	32	22	22	1	27
68	57	76	43	55	45	41	25	34	20	25	14	28
79	51	79	42	52	37	44	21	30	17	25	5	29
83	52	85	55	50	34	46	24	18	1	10	3	30
83	51	88	54	·ĺ	-	52	40	•		16	2	31
78.7	54.7	8.03	54.3	65.3	45.4	45.1	32.0	40.1	29.4	19.2	1.2	

TABLE XLI.—SEELY, ONTARIO.—

			, -			TAB	11E A	ال	-DEEL	11, O	NTAR	
Day.	Jan	uary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	A	pril.	M	ay.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	o 47	33	34	0 4	25	0 11	38	13	48	25	83	56
2	48	32	4	—25	24	— 6	48	5	57	23	74	58
3	36	2	13	-28	32	_ 7	38	27	54	31	72	46
4	9	- 8	13	—16	38	4	36	30	39	33	58	46
5	27	1	17	—18	43	15	38	25	30	32	53	38
6	13	_ 1	37	14	53	34	40	27	42	37	68	38
7	29	_ 3	28	22	48	34	39	25	56	36	72	53
8	35	27	21	12	34	11	39	18	58	40	80	5 0
9	42	32	28	6	31	4	40	5	52	37	79	57
10	43	_1	24	15	41	16	53	10	52	36	84	57
11	10	— 5	43	12	34	18	58	20	59	30	93	50
12	8	8	41	14	35	27	51	26	53	35	88	57
13	7	11	35	12	27	— 6	53	39	48	32	95	59
14	22	6	34	11	16	-16	51	34	53	24	79	64
15	35	3	31	22	29	-17	38	57	52	35	80	57
16	34	2 6	23	10	15	8	38	23	71	29	84	62
17	37	28	17	— 5	21	4	34	24	61	43	76	65
18	35	33	26	3	8	-18	38	25	66	45	75	61
19	36	28	32	10	22	16	39	22	75	37	72	49
20	28	11	20	- 4	19	0	44	17	74	43	67	51
21	16	6	29	— 3	21	13	49	18	80	58	63	47
22	15	- 7	26	— 2	28	12	49	2 6	74	35	72	39
23	25	14	1	-22	31	7	50	28	62	26	82	50
24	22	4	8	-22	39	8	50	20	74	31	81	53
25	23	9	19	-11	29	24	57	25	63	39	84	53
26	2 1	11	16	6	36	25	57	25	73	32	88	55
27	34	17	14	0	Omitted	Omitted	58	37	79	45	70	61
28	34	24	14	7	30	12	52	30	79	52	76	48
29	42	-1	25	11	34	17	44	22	52	36	78	44
30	16	11	•••	! 	32	14	39	22	74	26	68	48
31	35	15	•••		34	24			90	55		
	27.9	8.8	23.2	22.0	30.4	8.5	45.4	22.0	62.0	36.1	76.4	52:4

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

J	ul y .	Aug	gust.	Sept	ember.	Oct	tober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.	De
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
78	43	83	44	95	52	54	34	54	30	0 10	° — 8]]
71	59	84	61	64	38	55	30	58	39	18	7	2
73	61	83	55	68	36	48	28	46	34	23	10	:
78	53	84	65	63	46	46	30	45	30	22	7	;
77	49	101	69	64	30	48	31	41	31	29	2	ί :
78	55	83	61	66	32	51	37	41	30	30	16	
77	49	78	60	69	49	47	27	38	32	30	8	
91	57	83	50	67	50	35	25	39	33	20	9	
90	62	84	47	66	50	44	21	34	28	16	-18	,
86	67	91	51	67	41	41	22	36	25	- 3	—3 1	10
88	58	89	56	70	31	48	26	39	25	11	-10	1
85	58	81	60	57	31	24	21	44	24	 25	8	1:
87	63	88	62	60	34	43	23	46	27	34	23	1:
82	55	91	63	63	40	46	25	32	25	35	21	1
80	49	70	50	64	68	34	17	33	13	22	16	1.
82	51	Ť 1	39	66	30	41	18	35	20	-14	—2 3	10
88	61	† 6	53	62	36	37	19	37	29	- 1	-32	1
84	65	80	51	 61	37	49	17	37	31	- 1	-14	18
86	58	81	52	64	38	63	16	41	35	 12	15	19
78	80	63	45	75	40	66	34	42	34	7	-23	! ! 2 0
69	45	6 9	34	63	43	76	41	44	35	14	 5	2
56	43	75	40	71	45	62	41	38	31	17	7	22
66	41	82	5 0	69	43	61	40	33	25	11	— 1	23
61	47	80	5 4	65	41	47	38	32	20	6	18	24
62	34	76	50	64	40	41	32	36	24	19	-16	26
66	33	65	41	73	36	34	30	31	18	22	12	2€
78	43	ö 6	40	60	38	35	24	32	20	21	13	27
66	56	76	37	62	35	41	20	32	14	22	3	28
76	45	80	45	71	40	43	19	26	15	14	4	29
81	53	81	47	54	3 0	45	24	19	— 4	10	— 5	30
81	46	84	57			53	30]		14	3	31
77-4	52.2	79-9	51 3	65-9	39.1	47.0	27.1	38·1	25.7	16.0	3.4	

TABLE XLII.—STAYNER, ONTARIO.

						TYRI	Æ AI	711.—	STAY	NER,	UNT.	ARIO.
Day.	Jan	ıary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ms	ıy.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Mın.	Max.	Min.
1	47	35	38	0	9 21	6	40	o 14	50	o 24	o 86	o 61
2			3	— 6	15	1			48	31	81	54
3	53	10	19	4	30	- 6	40	23	55	32	67	46
4	17	9	19	1	39	6	42	25	48	32		
5	43	14	28	11			42	24	48	30	65	41
6	31	18			60	20	44	33	51	39	70	38
7	35	20	43	22	59	23	43	31	٠	•	70	40
8	47	27	31	20	25	12	35	12	59	40	84	55
9			29	20	35	14			52	39	78	64
10	22	6	33,	9	45	24	5 0	11	48	39	81	57
11	19	6	49	29	41	31	56	25	58	37		
12	12	7	47	26			45	36	53	42	93	59
13	19	1			38	6	53	37	50	36	85,	59
14	27	16	43	23	14	_ 1	57	37			83	58
15	39	20	33	25	27	0	48	33	55	30	82	64
16		•	27	19	21	14	٠	٠	60	36	82	63
.17	43	29	21	13	35	2	42	27	75	45	76	65
18	51	35	35	13	6	— 9	36	27	6 0	45		•
19	50	26	37	17		•	44	26	74	39	75	50
20	28	18		•	22	0	44	24	77	49	67	54
21	21	10	34	3	23	14	50	36		٠	65	49
22	18	10	23	0	29	14	54	29	88	37	71	45
23		•	6	4	36	11	•	•	59	34	84	56
24	20	15	10	- 6	40	9	51	28	76	41	83	58
25	27	15	25	— 6	36	24	53	30	62	38	•	
26	26	12	19	10		•	65	28	82	33	85	53
27	40	25			35	22	65	43	84	60	79	63
28	35	27	20	12	29	20	50	31		•	75	5 6
29	48	9	23	9	31	20	50	29	77	39	79	50
30			• ,		31	20		•	65	34	68	50
31	41	6	•	•	23	27	·	•	86	40	•	
	32.8	16.5	33.2	9.7	31.5	12.0	47.6	28.1	62.6	37.9	77.1	54 ·5
					11/	•	<u>'</u>					

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Ju	ıly.	Au	gust.	Septe	mber.	Oct	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.	Day.
Nov	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Day.
	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	
75	45	83	51	68	54			58	49	19	1	1
•		86	49	63	47	GO	36	63	42	27	17	2
80	60	83	60			52	39	47	40			3
79	59	87	68	72	44	50	38	47	35	27	15	4
74	59	91	68	63	40	52	33			30	20	5
79	60			70	36	57	39	50	32	32	24	6
88	59	90	60	70	54	45	34	46	33	30	21	7
88	67	79	54	69	49			41	33	22	10	8
•		85	49	68	48	53	30	39	32	13	— 6	9
94.	68	91	54		•	53	33	40	30			10
84	64	90	59	68	45	43	31	42	29	15	- 7	11
88	63	87	68	60	40	45	27		•	31	16	12
85	63		•	65	36	52	41	53	26	40	25	13
79	63	92	63	64	43	44	23	41	30	38	17	14
78	56	73	59	61	41			36	23	20	10	15
•	! !	75	51	69	36	47	32	39	28	23	— 7	16
90	53	73	58		•	41	30	42	34			17
86	64	81	60	62	52	52	22	44	36	15	- 8	18
90	58	81	53	62	49	63	27			15	4	19
83	59		•	•	•	62	36	46	39	6	_ 7	20
69	48	68	43	70	46	71	42	42	38	15	— 2	21
62	49	77	43	66	50			42	33	24	14	22
•		85	60	67	51	67	44	34	3 0	18	10	23
65	49	88	60		•	51	38	35	29	•		24
66	44	77	51	75	49	45	36	34	29	15	— 9	25
70	45	78	49	55	43	40	32	•	•	25	4	26
76	51		•	50	42	40	31	34	21	23	17	27
68	54	72	41	55	39	39	26	35	19	28	18	28
78	52	77	52	53	36	.	.	32	21	17	1	29
.		82	57	52	33	51	24	22	1	19	11	30
82	52	87	60	.		60	43	.		.	.	31
78.8	56.6	81.9	55.8	63.6	44 4	51.0	33.1	41.4	30.2	22.4	7.5	

TABLE XLIII.—BARRIE, ONTARIO.

Day.	Janu	ary.	Febr	uary.	Mar	ch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	y .	Jui	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	9 45	30	Q	13	Q 24	8	9 34	20	Q 47	9 26	77	9 59
2	47	35	19	—10	20	4	34	10	51	29	77	57
3	41	22	18	-10	33	0	41	25	50	33	64	50
4	28	4	20	4	42	10	44	30	54	36		
5	39	12	20	_ 9	40	16	46	23	49	31	57	45
6	38	18	38	15	52	37	41	3 0	53	41	68	44
7	35	19	41	30	56	40	42	32	65	42	65	44
8	39	28	34	24	44	17	37	23	57	42	80	5 1
9	47	35	31	19	29	13	36	17	51	40	73	60
10	46	14	32	15	37	22	42	19	47	39	78	57
11	23	7	45	27	39	30	48	28	56	33	81	57
12	22	6	45	24	38	30	42	35	55	40	80	60
13	16	_ 3	39	25	34	6	44	35	52	36	81	63
14	30	10	39	23	19	<u> 1</u>	49	34	54	32	78	66
15	38	19	37	28	22	1	40	31	49	39	78	62
16	42	31	33	21	22	12	38	29	51	87	78	65
17	41	31	27	14	31	11	34	28	68	42	75	65
18	42	34	32	13	16	— 5	39	27	67	48	73	62
19	44	28	39	23	23	— 2	42	24	69	40	73	55
20	33	18	31	8	20	4	38	22	66	50	67	56
21	26	8	33	4	30	14	46	32	79	57	65	6 3
22	19	6	32	7	36	17	52	30	70	40	71	51
23	33	14	13	– 6	39	14	46	33	58	83	81	56
24	33	16	14	- 4	35	9	4 8	27	72	88	81	62
25	29	15	19	_ 2	34	22	52	35	62	46	82	8 6
2 6	24	12	20	16	35	29	54	30	69	87	81	56
27	45	19	20	6	33	24	54	87	77	53	82	69
28	42	19	19	8	3 0	21	50	33	74	56	76	58
2 9	43	14	24	9	34	20	51	29	65	43	77	52
3 0	21	4	•		37	19	39	25	56	3 8	74	55
31	36	17		•	36	26			75	39	,	
	35.0	17.4	34.0	13:3	32.8	15.0	43.4	27.7	60.1	39.7	74.8	57.2

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Ju	nly	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nover	nber.	Dece	mber.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
Q	0	0	0	Q	0	Q	•	0	0	Q	0	
69	48	81	56	76	58	51	39	59	49	16	- 3	1
70	61	81	55	68	53	58	39	59	47	22	12	2
76	64	81	63	69	46	52	43	51	40	25.	16	3
73	• 62	85	67	64	51	50	38	45	37	25	17	4
72	59	87	69	63	42	48	37	45	37	3 0	19	5
77	55	85	69	65	44	53	37	44	38	32	21	6
81	5 9	81	66	68	56	47	35	45	35	3 0	22	7
88	68	81	65	70	56	41	30	42	34	23	17	8
89	70	84	57	65	51	48	26	41	34	21	2	9
85	72	86	59	63	52	49	34	39	32	9	— 7	10
83	64	87	64	69	53	40	29	41	33	18	4	11
87	66	83	69	65	44	42	_. 29	48	31	30	14	12
85	66	86	67	64	45	50	35	48	34	36	25	13
81	66	88	67	64	51	47	24	46	31	36	19	14
80	59	78	62	66	50	38	23	39	24	33	13	15
82	57	73	55	-66	43	44	30	39	3 0	23	6	16
89	58	74	6 0	61	50	47	33	41	31	3	- 7	17
83	70	77	6 3	62	52	51	28	44	36	11	— 3	18
90	61	81	65	61	53	56	33	45	40	17	7	19
83	59	75	5 0	71	51	56	42	44	38	. 12	— 8	20
73	54	72	45	66	55	68	50	42	37	14	1	21
64	49	75	49	66	57	63	47	43	32	20	10	22
68	51	80	61	64	56	56	46	37	30	20	7	2 3
63	49	82	64	65	55	50	40	34	26	12	— 6	24
65	45	77	56	72	52	44	36	35	26	14	- 4	25
69	45	69	50	64	43	40	34	35	28	21	10	26
75	54	70	46	49	41	40	33	35	26	22	15	27
68	58	74	49	54	39	40	32	37	21	23	16	28
75	52	80	51	53	42	41		1	21	23	11	29 29
77	56	78	59	51		47	31 32	35 26	3	ì		30
81	56	84	- 1	91	3 8			26		18	4	
77.5	58.4	79.6	61			56	40		!	20	4	31
	20.2	19.0	59 3	63.9	49.2	48.6	34.8	42.0	32·1	21.1	8.1	

TABLE XLIV .-- NEWMARKET, ONTARIO

					IA	BLE A		-14 Tr	WIAI	JAET,	ONI	ARIU
Day.	anu	ıary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	43	37	35	12	22	15	3 0	。 16	° 45	° 25	82	60
2	50	39	0	-17	20	1	40	-1	52	31	83	62
3	41	. 15	17	-17	34	- 5	40	28	60	30	70	50
4	17	6	14	_ 2	35	4	41	31	54	33	70	52
5	41	13	21	—16	44	18	41	24	55	30	60	44
6	32	19	39	17	55	37	43	29	59	44	64	42
7	33	19	40	30	52	38	35	29	70	44	62	42
8	38	24	31	23	23	12	33	20	60	46	65	45
9	49	36	26	22	32	14	37	13	51	41	78	56
10	20	10	30	14	39	12	46	15	47	39	86	64
11	19	5	47	28	42	30	-51	34	5 6	33	86	58
12	15	8	42	25	36	29	45	33	56	39	87	57
13	11	_ 2	43	23	19	10	48	34	52	35	85	56
14	27	14	39	28	18	0	54	39	59	30	86	63
15	37	15	31	27	27	1	45	32	43	39	82	64
16	40	3 0	26	22	27	14	43	30	57	37	83	64
17	40	31	24	12	33	10	33	25	70	45	75	63
18	49	35	34	14	4	— 8	34	24	69	50	76	6 0
19	43	28	38	23	21	— 2	44	24	74	40	71	48
20	24	17	24	11	l 22	3	42	23	67	49	71	52
21	17	8	35	10	23	15	44	32	81	56	67	50
22 _.	25	6	25	16	29	15	54	28	57	40	77	43
23	34	23	41	— 8	40	12	50	28	59	32	84	49
24	22	16	11	— 2	38	3	54	25	77	36	88	60
25	28	10	20	1	34	24	54	33	66	47	87	62
26	36	12	17	12	35	29	60	28	74	36	86	50
27	40	24	17	8	30	22	57	3 6	84	52	87	63
28	46	29	16	11	27	21	50	3 0	83	52	79	56
29	33	10	23	9	30	- 20	52	27	83	57	80	45
30	23	,6 ¦			32	15	38	25	56	32	75	54
31	37	18			34	25	. !		77	36		·
	32.5	18·1	26.5	11.5	30.9	14.0	44.6	26.5	63.0	39.9	77.8	51.2

Ju	ıly.	Aug	rust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
68	a 43	86	48	76	58	53	33	65	50	12	- 4	1
69	54	88	45	66	48	59	34	60	49	20	10	2
80	64	82	60	71	38	 54	43	46	36	21	12	3
75	6 0	89	65	65	40	49	33	44	33	24	8	4
76	57	92	64	65	34	52	37	46	29	29	9	5
82	£0	87	65	70	33	55	42	45	32	30	14	6
82	58	84	68	71	52	42	34	42	35	29	16	7
94	70	88	48	71	50	42	30	44	30	23	15	8
94	72	89	49	67	42	50	26	40	32	6	10	9
96	70	91	51	64	44	43	35	40	24	7	—2 0	10
94	67	90	60	70	50	39	27	42	26	19	1	11
93	67	88	6 8	65	37	48	25	46	23	31	12	12
91	67	90	63	66	34	54	31	47	3	38	26	13
85	64	91	59	65	40	37	30	38	31	35	14	14
82	54	77	60	66	43	36	15	38	23	19	5	15
89	49	76	48	6 8	32	48	29	39	27	— 2	- 7	16
92	50	77	56	61	34	44	34	42	31	5	-13	17
85	67	79	57	63	49	52	19	42	33	10	_ 5	18
93	56	82	61	63	53	57	28	44	39	16	3	19
86	56	70	54	72	44	62	36	43	36	7	-13	20
72	53	75	34	79	53	68	43	42	33	15	3	21
65	42	79	38	6 8	49	62	41	37	33	25	12	22
70	54	83	57	68	54	59	53	36	29	19	0	23
64	43	85	58	64	55	49	36	34	24	7	-16	24
67	38	83	64	77	54	44	35	34	25	15	-11	25
72	37	71	40	58	4 0	40	31	33	24	2 3	10	26
76	37	72	45	48	39	37	29	34	7	2 0	10	27
71	6 0	78	34	56	37	40	27	34	14	24	5	28
82	46	82	35	56	43	40	21	33	15	16	10	29
82	51	83	55	54	34	48	24	12	2	18	6	30
86	55	89	56	٠	•	59	40			19	5	31
81.2	55.2	83.1	53.7	65.8	43.8	48 9	32.3	37.4	28.5	18.8	3.4	

TABLE XLV.—HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Day.	Jan	uary.	Febr	uary.	Mai	rch.	Αp	ril.	Ms	ıy.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	51	36	39	34	34	15	44	27	53	30	66	50
2			32	1	30	2			50	32	87	56
3	42	20	26	4	34	9	44	24	60	34	69	52
4	29	10	23	1	38	18	45	32	61	42	**	
5	49	17	25	1			47	33	47	40	59	43
6	42	24	٠		68	20	47	36	64	40	71	43
7	34	28	49	10	61	42	44	32			69	43
8	36	! 3 0	38	29	41	21	45	27	62	41	82	68
9		٠	35	27	36	20			53	41	84	68
10	38	11	35	23	37	28	45	32	50	34	62	60
11	20	11	56	34	40	23	49	26	64	40	•	
12	25	13	45	32		•	41	36	58	42	65	61
13	26	2		•]	30	5	42	36	59	42	65	59
14	3 0	15	47	29	26	4	44	50	•	•	90	60
15	41	23	39	26	29	. 15	44	38	51	35	67	61
16	٠	•	33	19	42	19	. ;		47	40	78	61
17	49	33	31	20	38	11	43	32	71	43	75	58
18	60	35	40	22	28	11	42	31	73	55	·	
19	57	31	37	29	•	•	49	34	-73	56	77	54
20	35	21		•	27	5	42	34	64	45	73	51
21	29	16	39	21	32	20	53	37		•	71	56
22	31	16	34	2	35	20	5 6	36	51	40	6 8	55
23	•	•	19	2	40	20	٠		51	37	84	51
24	40	21	22	1	40	17	41	30	76	45	90	61
25	34	20	29	11	37	30	57	30	67	48	•	
26	34	10	30	16	•	•	48	39	63	40	89	59
27	49	19		٠	35	24	65	35	88	56	76	66
28	44	29	31	16	25	20	63	38	•	•	74	63
29	41	15	30	15	25	19	58	37	70	45	84	54
30		·i	.		37	19		•	52	33	90	5 5
31	43	16		·	39	29	· .	·	60	40	· 	
	38.7	20.0	34.5	16· 9	36.3	18.3	48.0	32-6	60.7	41.4	75.6	56.3
					7.41							

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Jar	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	ember.	Oct	ober.	Nove	mber.	Decei	mber.	Da y.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
63	56	86	60	83	56	°	6 41	73	° 40	o 14	° 7	- 1
		81	54	76	50	58	49	70	54	28	14	2
84	66	83	65			63	40	48	33			3
75	49	80	62	79	44	61	42	50	36	32	20	4
84	61	94	60	79	44	63	43			33	22	5
83	57			69	49	49	39	53	34	39	3 0	6
81	61	92	65	71	60	•		50	35	34	20	7
96	72 .	90	60	80	55		-	46	33	29	17	8
		90	57	71	48	48	37	47	35	18	7	9
96	74	81	63		•	53	35	40	30		•	10
83	66	90	68	67	50	46	29	45	30	25	12	11
94	59	89	68	70	45	55	25			34	22	12
70	68	•		68	41	61	29	55	33	43	34	13
90	65	95	68	67	49	47	25	51	34	40	29	14
84	60	90	61	70	51	•		45	30	4	3	15
		80	57	67	47	53	35	43	30	25	14	16
88	64	82	62		•	49	30	42	34		•	17
80	6 0	83	60	67	48	5 9	23	45	36	13	— 2	18
9 3	57	90	62	68	51	55	3 0	•		19	7	19
9 0	62		•	70	55	57	32	47	35	13	2	20
80	51	78	45	67	52	76	40	46	39	23	10	21
76	49	83	46	67	54			47	33	30	16	22
•	•	81	63	64	55	53	46	39	31	24	17	23
71	51	86	61	٠	•	51	35	36	25		٠	24
73	45	86	6 0	75	58	45	32	37	29	24	12	25
73	49	79	51	6 0	41	46	31			27	19	26
80	54	•		54	41	47	28	38	20	24	19	27
80	61	8 6	· 4 5	62	44	48	33	39	26	27	15	28
80	50	80	54	61	49	٠	•	38	24	25	15	29
	•	87	62	57	41	49	30	29	9	28	12	30
84	57	95	65	٠		73	40	<u> </u>	·		•	31
81.9	58.6	85.8	59.1	68.8	49.2	55.0	34.6	46.1	31.9	26.0	14.8	

TABLE XLV.—TORONTO, ONTARIO.

	ı		!					=====				
Day.	Jan	nary.	Febr	uary.	Мал	ch.	Ap	ril.	Ма	у.	Jui	10]
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Miń.
1	58	38	0 41	° 15	26	0 13	34	° 22	° 49	°	70	50
2	48	36	15	-1	21	10	38	17	51	34	77	57
3	43	16	20	1	33	7	41	33	57	35	68	56
4	22	12	20	-3	37	13	42	32	55	39	6 8	51
5	41	22	29	-4	44	21	44	28	46	38	6 0	46
6	37	24	41	16	51	37	45	34	60	42	64	44
7	36	25	40	27	48	36	40	30	63	43	64	46
8	41	28	40	26	36	20	35	24	60	46	74	53
9	49	39	32	24	30	19	40	21	52	42	76	61
10	49	12	33	22	33	26	45	23	50	4 0	77	58
11	20	9	41	32	41	31	47	29	58	39	77	58
12	18	11	42	28	41	33	42	38	54	43	77	59
13	20	5	39	30	32	11	45	38	56	40	78	59
14	28	17	40	29	2 3	7	5 5	38	5 5	34	79	59
15	40	25	36	29	25	8	50	36	49	41	75	65
16	42	29	29	22	29	21	45	31	51	42	77	6 1
17	43	33	25	18	39	12	41	31	6 0	43	71	61
18	48	36	37	19	12	3	41	29	71	51	73	6 0
19	48	32	41	26	24	1	46	30	69	49	71	52
20	32	24	28	18	26	15	43	27	66	50	70	58
21	25	13	37	16	28	16	48	36	75	49	6 8	58
22	32	13	29	6	32	16	50	31	65	41	73	52
23	41	30	9	-2	41	19	49	35	5 5	34	78	54
24	30	22	17	3	37	18	52	36	73	39	86	€2
25	3 0	19	22	6	34	29	51	40	63	47	86	66
26	31	15	22	17	41	3 0	57	37	62	41	78	57
27	42	3 0	20	14	32	2 6	52	39	82	46	87	62
28	38	35	21	15	31	26	56	34	8 0	53	76	59
29	42	13	26	15	32	20	54	29	67	46	77	53
3 0	27	13	•		35	21	4 0	29	51	41	77	55
31	41	23		•	41	26		٠	70	40		<u>.</u> ——
	36 9	22.5	30.5	16.1	33.4	18.9	45.6	31.7	60.4	41.9	74.4	56.3

J	uly.	Au	gust.	Sept	ember.	Oc	tober.	Nov	ember.	Dece	mber.	Day
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
。 65	53	, 78	63	· 78	59	o 55	35	59	50	17	-l	,
70	60	79	59	70	48	59	44	57	45	22	16	:
82	65	75	64	73	49	54	46	51	43	25	18	1
72	57	83	63	70	49	51	40	47	34	26	12	
75	58	87	67	67	45	54	41	47	31	31	18	
78	56	85	68	67	43	58	45	45	38	34	24	
78	56	87	60	69	55	47	40	44	36	30	21	
93	62	81	56	75	54	50	30	45	34	26	14	1 1
92	73	83	58	66	53	47	27	43	35	15	_3	,
89	70	85	63	60	55	52	33	40	33	13	-10	1
80	66	87	63	62	51	43	28	43	3 0	28	7	1
87	62	83	71	63	48	49	25	42	28	35	24	1:
85	69	85	69	63	48	54	34	49	31	40	32	1:
87	62	89	68	65	51	46	25	46	30	36	20	1.
80	58	82	61	69	52	42	23	38	29	30	12	1:
80	57	75	57	63	49	48	32	41	27	3 0	_3	10
83	57	78	63	60	51	47	27	42	33	15	_7	1
84	68	77	65	64	53	48	24	45	.39	16	3	18
84	62	85	63	65	55	51	31	45	41	17	3	19
86	62	70	53	67	53	58	39	43	39	17	— 3	20
74	53	71	49	65	57	62	45	43	40	18	10	21
68	51	75	48	65	58	59	45	45	34	26	16	22
71	55	80	64	6 3	56	58	46	36	31	26	4	23
72	52	78	64	.63	58	50	37	35	29	12	1	24
6 6	48	85	53	68	58	46	36	36	28	25	2	22
67	46	76	48	61	43	43	33	35	21	25	18	26
69	50	76	46	51	43	44	32	34	18	21	11	27
77	60	76	45	59	42	40	32	35	26	27	12	28
74	56	79	52	58	40	38	28	33	22	23	13	29
87	60	80	64	56	39	46	31	24	5	19	11	30
81	61	84	63		.	59	43	•		21	14	31
78.3	58.8	80.4	59 7	64.8	50.4	50.2	34.7	42.3	32.0	24.2	10.0	

 $5-c \ 10$

TABLE XLVII.—WELLAND, ONTARIO.

-						ABLE .		.1	I BILL	AND,	ONI	ANIO
Day.	Jan	uary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	rch.	 A]	pril.	М	ay.	Ja	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	50	o 40	37	25	25	0	34	25	47	27	84	41
2	45	34	8	_ 2	23	13	45	12	49	32	78	60
3	35	25	23	_ 2	30	4	69	30	60	35	67	57
4	20	12	13	0	38	14	43	: j 33	57	38	67	53
5	46	15	25	- 7	54	19	43	25	58	42	62	46
6	30	21	. 40	16	57	40	39	3 0	62	51	68	43
- 7	36	25	40	25	52	40	38	30	69	45	75	45
8	42	30	43	20	26	21	38	26	62	43	82	52
9	48	40	32	26	34	19	34	20	62	42	82	64
10	20	13	35	25	45	21	46	25	54	39	82	63
11	18	11	50	30	50	25	52	34	63	40	89	65
1 2	18	13	37	26	3 8	32	55	35	57	41	90	60
13	17	10	48	28			55	38	54	40	85	61
14	24	18	45	32	27	1	55	38	58	32	85	62
15	35	25	35	27	29	11	46	30	53	40	80	67
16	38	30	25	20	33	13	44	30	57	42	89	68
17	40	31	30	20	32	2 0	35	3 0	70	45	79	65
18	50	31	35	19	10	1	35	28	74	47	80	61
19	40	36	38	18	28	-1	45	25	77	49	75	53
20	27	22	2 8	18	24	6	43	25	78	55	70	57
21	23	12	46	16	30	16	47	35	75	51	65	56
22	30	17	27	12	30	17	50	28	63	43	74	55
23	40	30	10	0	39	19	51	35	53	33	78	54
24	26	22	20	2	42	10	50	30	64	38	80	62
25	32	19	32	10	40	27	53	37	86	43	82	64
26	27	19	22	10	35	30	57	32	73	42	87	61
27	45	25	20	15	33	23	63	39	76	56	83	60
28	38	30	28	18	25	25	6 0	39	78	50	77	65
29	35	14	29	17	2 8	22	50	30	75	51	81	53
30	23	9		•	32	20	36	30	62	39	81	59
31	37	17		•	39	23	•	•	84	41		·
	33.4	22.5	31.0	16.0	34.3	18.6	46.8	30.5	65.0	42.5	78.5	57.8

Day.												
Day.	mber.	Decer	mber.	Nove	ber.	Octo	mber.	Septe	gust.	Aug	y.	Jul
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min,	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	5	。 17	。 28	∘ 61	°	o 54	。 60	80	o 56	80	° 53	° 64
2	10	20	45	68	33	57	49	70	55	80	62	84
3	12	25	40	47	42	53	42	70	67	84	62	77
4	11	27	34	46	35	46	53	72	66	89	62	70
5	.11	28	29	53	33	52	40	66	76	92	58	84
6	19	34	30	43	42	57	38	73	70	86	55	84
7	10	32	29	40	39	52	38	75	70	87	60	78
8	15	25	30	42	29	40	59	75	53	81	70	88
9	3	9	30	43	25	46	45	69	56	85	70	93
10	0	12	30	45	35	51	53	60	58	91	71	90
11	5	23	27	38	25	42	38	55	65	85	66	82
12	20	33	27	40	. 21	49	48	65	64	86	65	84
13	31	41	3 0	54	21	55	40	69	64	89	73	80
14	30	35	32	40	28	48	57	73	66	90	70	83
15	10	25	27	34	19	36	40	65	66	84	58	80
16	_ 3	22	26	39	29	46	48	69	58	79	55	85
17	_ 5	10	22	42	32	44	50	55	58	80	58	88
18	5	13	30	50	19	49	50	64	59	86	70	78
19	4	15	41	45	25	58	50	67	61	85	65	90
20	2	16	38	40	•		49	72	55	6 5	65	77
21	. 3	27	35	45	51	. 71	51	74	43	73	54	73
22	18	30	33	40	50	66	5 0	67	48	79	50	76
23	15	22	28	33	. 50	65	55	68	60	80	55	65
24	. 3	13	26	40	38	5 0	57	64	62	80	47	71
25	. 7	19	26	36	35	43	57	71	60	78	45	65
26	13	23	29	35	. 32	39	43	57	47	73	46	68
27	11	. 21	17	38	25	43	42	53	44	73	50	83
28	3	24	20	34	24	39	36	59	41	71	68	80
29	11	20	20	34	24	42	46	58	50	80	54	77
30	4	21	10	20	28	52	46	49	54	80	58	80
31	" 11	22			49	79		•	49	86	59	79
	9:4	23.0	29:3	42.2	32.4	51.1	47.7	59.5	58·1	81.8	598	79.2

TABLE XLVIII.—PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

TABLE ALVIII.—PETERBOROUGH, ONTA							LIER	ogn,	ONIA			
Day.	Janu	ary.	Febru	ary.	Mar	ch.	Λpr	il.	Ма	y.	Jun	e.
	Д ах.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	° 44	。 3 8	。 35	22	° 25	。 14	。 41	。 22	。 51	。 22	88	。 57
2			32	-14	27	8			6 0	27	84	63
3	47	12	18	-14	29	3	43	20	55	37	76	56
4	16	2	18	— 3	37	5	46	34	30	0	. !	•
5	39	11	14	-13	•	•	40	23	48	26	72	44
6	41	10	.	.	50	10	45	3 0	50	42	74	45
7	33	11	39	4	48	37	41	30			76	44
8	37	25	35	25	33	13	39	20	69	38	82	54
9			. 23	18	30	10		•	54	40	83	63
10	48	6	30	15	39	19	50	18	55	37	84	60
11	14	0	44	22	35	24	56	23	58	32		•
12	14	4	39	22		•	56	23	57	39	93	57
13	15	-9	.	•	38	3	53	36	54	30	86	64
14	25	10	39	21	19	— 1	55	38	٠		87	67
15	39	15	34	22	26	1	45	30	6 0	26	85	66
16	•		28	18	17	10	٠	•	63	36	87	66
17	39	20	22	8	36	3	47	28	67	42	80	66
18	40	30	29	10	8	— 5	41	26	75	55	•	•
19	46	30	38	13			47	25	78	45	76	53
20	33	18	•	•	24	4	50	3 3	72	49	73	55
21	23	5	40	2	30	10	47	30	į ·		71	55
22	15	6	34	3	30	10	56	3 0	89	41	78	49
23			6	-11	38	7			69	51	86	55
24	40	10	13	—10	37	6	58	37	83	41	86	63
25	28	13	18	4	33	23	59	36	64	35		
26	22	12	20	10			63	40	78	40	87	58
27	42	15			37	23	63	30	88	52	90	63
28	41	29	- 16	5	30	20	53	30			80	57
29	43	10	30	10	33	20	54	33	85	45	83	50
30					35	10] .		62	35	79	57
31	36	21			42	26			60	40		·
	33.0	13.6	27.6	7:3	32.0	11.5	49.9	28.9	64.1	38.3	81.8	57:3

				İ		l		1		1		Ī
Jτ	ıly.	Au	gust.	Sept	ember.	Oct	ober.	Nove	ember.	Dece	mber.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	1
73	48	90	54	85	76			o 57	。 50	9	。 —2	1
,		89	61	73	53	58	33	60	51	26	10	2
81	63	84	64		.			57	32			3
87	63	89	60	75	44	52	39	40	37	24	11	4
77	55	95	65	63	42	53	39			30	9	5
83	57			75	42	57	42	45	30	24	20	6
80	56	88	69	79	54	47	36	44	37	31	21	7
92	68	89	56	78	60			45	35	24	10	8
•		94	57	69	58	46	27	40	32	21	_9	9
93	69	96	59		ì ·	48	26	40	30			10
87	66	96	63	71	45	41	26	41	30	15	10	11
82	65	97	62	71	45		•			34	10	12
93	66			70	35			46	26	40	23	13
88	67	95	72	64	43	٠		46	30	35	25	14
85	61	85	63	70	51	•		39	25	29	5	15
•		78	50	71	42	•		36	25	28	11	16
90	55	80	59	٠				42	30	•		17
83	71	84	57	65	45	•	23	41	34	-1	-16	18
92	65	87	64	70	54	. !	23	٠		1 12	5	19
89	66	٠		71	56		25	42	36	4	—19	20
76	58	77	44	65	54	•	36	44	32	12	— 5	21
73	48	83	47	69	56		•	41	31	20	9	22
•	•	88	57	67	56	.	41	37	30	20	2	23
74	52	86	55	•	•	•	47	35	28	٠	•	24
75	45	90	57	72	65	41	36	3 3	26	15	<u>-7</u>	2 5
74	43	73	53	63	46	39	32			23	11	26
76	45	. }	. [50	40	40	28	32	20	31	14	27
75	62	78	56	58	40	38	21	35	17	27	9	28
90	53	81	55	60	42	•		33	14	18	11	2 9
	· !	85	74	57	35	50	22	22	3	14	1	30
86	55	83	62		<u> </u>	57	34				·	31
82.9	58-8	86.7	59·1	63.2	49.3		•	41.4	29.7	22.0	5.1	

TABLE XLIX.—BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

						BLE A				,		
Day.	Jan	uary.	Febr	uary.	Mai	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ms	ıy.	Ju	ne.
]·	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	56	. 38	o 34	28	27	14	• 40	c 25	o 48	29	82	o 57
2			32	- 8	28	11			52	35	80	51
3	52	17	23	-11	30	5	40	26	52	39	72	60
4	17	4	24	o	34	22	44	34	53	37		
5	38	9	18	-13			45	31	55	39	70	49
6	38	15			47	34	42	23	60	40	68	44
7	29	13	39	18	49	37	38	31			73	50
- 8	38	28	37	28	41	2 0	41	30	69	34	78	56
9	•	. •	28	18	31	18			54	47	81	61
10	48	9	28	18	- 35	22	43	24	57	37	78	59
11	17	3	43	26	39	2 5	50	28	62	42		
12	18	9	39	28		•	47	37	54	41	85	58
13	- 13	- 4		•	40	8	49	37	53	43	84	65
14	26	11	38	23	19	2	49	37	:•.		81	66
15	37	20	33	25	26	7	51	35	54	35	83	69
16			30	23	20	9			6 0	39	85	68
17	39	32	28	12	32	5	45	31	63	48	80	67
18	44	34	25	15	16	-1	43	31	72	50		
19	48	32	34	11	.	•	40	32	70	51	76	61
20	32	24			21	3	44	34	70	50	72	58
21	25	11	38	5	29	21	43	31	.•		70	54
22	19	10	34	7	30	19	41	29	76	37	71	52
23			7	-4	34	8			52	35	76	61
24	34	17	8	— 6	37	11	54	35	67	41	81	65
25	26	15	15	_2	39	15	55	38	65	48		•
26	23	3	19	11		,•	58	40	68	39	84	62
27	43	22	•		36	20	59	35	73	52	84	66
28	37	3 3	16	6	36	22	54	34			78	65
29	43	18	28	12	37	25	52	3 3	70	37	78	65
30			•	.]	38	28			61	32	76	6 3
31	33	3	•		40	30	.		79	40		
ľ	33.2	16.3	27.9	10-9	32.9	16.3	46.6	32:1	61.6	40.6	77-7	59.7

 Day	ember.	Dece	mber.	Nove	ber.	Oct	ember.	Septe	gust.	Auş	ly.	Ju
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	° 1	و ا	° 46	54	0		55	72	61	82	61	0 74
2::	10	28	47	60	43	58	56	72	67	86		
3:			40	52	51	63			68	84	57	79
44	16	30	37	51	47	59	54	79	69	85	61	76
5	14	34			44	58	45	78	72	86	61	79
6	20	36	3 5	50	42	54	47	74			60	77
7	24	36	35	45	39	56	51	71	77	84	61	79
8	20	30	34	45	•		54	74	62	80	72	89
9	2	22	35	44	31	52	52	76	58	85		
10,			34	44)	32	52			61	88	72	92
1 h	—16	12	34	44	25	49	58	79	64	88	67	81
12:	12	33	.		34	50	60	78	68	90	65	84
13.	28	44	31	47	33	54	57	77		.	72	88
14	30	42	29	47	37	5 3	52	72	61	81	68	86
15	10	33	29	43			52	73	65	80	70	86
16	10	26	24	40	29	48	51 ;	72	64	80		.
17			33	45	35	47		.	68	80	55	86
18	-17	2	35	43	30	52	47	68	64	76	6 0	84
19	0	19			29	52	51	70	59	70	62	85
20	_ 8	2	37	46	28	53	50	66	.	· 1	64	84
21	—11	11	35	44	31	56	52	70	44	62	64	75
22	1	12	35	45		.	56	67	48	63	54	70
23	-1	10	33	42	41	65	55	67	51	65	.	.
24			29	36	25	58	.		55	6 6	54	669
25	_ 7	17	20	37	33	50	51	62	60	71	50	68
26	10	23	.		29	51	51	62	64	75	48	71
27	12	25	18	37	28	54	45	61	.	-	49	74
28	9	25	24	36	25	41	41	58	60	74	54	78
29	11	19	20	33		.	45	60	59	71	50	76
30	8	16	7	26	24	48	45	61	56	70	.	.
31	. !	.	.		39	54	.	.]	58	71	59	85
	6.4	22.9	31.4	43.5	33.8	53.4	51.1	69.9	61.6	77.5	60.4	79-7

TABLE L.---KINGSTON, ONTARIO

						1.4	BPR .	17	LING	STON,	UNI	rakio,
Day.	Jani	ıary.	Feb	ruary.	Me	irch.	Aı	pril.	М	ay.	Ji	ine.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	51	37	40	20	P 29	9 15	38	Q 24	9 56	27	77	8 55
2	52	34	33	-12	25	12	41	20	52	35	69	54
3	44	17	26	-18	32	6	45	28	53	40	68	54
4	21	6	21	- 3	36	7	42	32	53	37	66	52
5.	43	10	20	-18	42	20	47	33	53	37	63	49
6	36	8	40	13	48	36	47	31	61	46	64	49
7	25	6	49	30	52	39	45	28	65	43	69	48
8	39	21	44	21	49	22	47	22	61	41	71	54
9	46	34	41	15	34	19	43	13	64	39	72	59
10	45	8	29	. 16	36	21	47	22	56	41	72	56
11	28	2	48	24	42	22	47	29	63	43	85	57
12	21	6	43	26	46	35	51	29	46	42	83	65
13	9	4	37	24	48	5	53	34	58	40	84	65
14	40	7	37	19	32	2	57	37	49	35	79	65
15	36	15	40	23	22	4	47	35	51	42	87	67
16	38	32	30	19	28	11	48	33	62	39	82	69
17	39	33	30	11	39	16	50	31	58	4 6	78	69
18	48	37	27	10	28	0	41	30	65	44	73	63
19	47	34	40	17	20	— 3	42	32	66	49	74	59
20	36	24	40	11	24	2	45	30	66	49	70	59
21	28	10	41	1	31	19	47	35	75	51	65	58
22	20	7	47	9	39	16	47	33	58	37	71	50
2 3	31	17	12	6	3 5	8	53	36	49	35	73 _′	58
24	28	10	10	11	37	8	60	36	63	42	80	5 8
25	29	10	15	-4	41	14	1 49	37	63	47	80	58
26	21	2	15	2	37	-29	56	34	6 3	43	83	63
27	42	17	19	0	43	28	59	36	68	43	77	65
28	38	32	22	7	35	25	65	38	70	50	72	62
29	52	15	29	13	43	23	48	33	64	42	73	56
30	21	2	.		35	22	45	32	61	38	76	57
31	33	14			40	22	.	·	76	45		·
1	35.1	16.1	31.8	8.9	36.4	16 3	48.4	30.6	60.5	41.4	74.3	58 4

J	uly.	Au	gust.	Septe	mber.	Oct	ober.	Nove	ember.	Dece	mber.	Day.
Max.	- Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	.]
71	55	Q 84	63	79	61	56	39	53	47	1 10	0	1
71	63	84	61	72	54	55	42	64	47	32	9	2
76	63	81	67	70	47	59	49	51	38	30	21	3
68	62	82	70	74	50	59	45	52	36	26	19	4
78	60	85	69	75	44	53	43	49	34	31	15	5
74	61	85	70	79	46	57	46	54	37	42	29	6
72	59	83	66	75	49	50	38	53	40	37	25	7
78	64	82	62	75	59	49	32	48	36	30	1 18	8
84	73	82	63	64	51	57	29	49	35	31	- 8	9
84	68	88	64	68	49	61	32	46	33	11	-14	10
81	68	90	69	67	50	54	29	47	34	12	-4	11
81	66	88	73	67	47	51	28	48	32	33	10	12
82	68	88	72	63	47	53	42	50	33	42	31	13
82	69	88	72	66	49	48	28	44	32	39	29	14
83	66	85	63	67	52	40	25	35	27	38	8	15
80	61	75	54	65	41	50	29	39	27	28	-10	16
82	61	78	61	62	47	54	33	50	32	1	-17	17
8 6	72	79	62	66	47	56	27	41	34	2	- 8	18
82	67	80	70	62	57	59	35	48	38	22	_ 8	19
86	67	72	53	63	55	64	40	43	37	4	- 8	20
77	62	69	46	65	54	61	5 3	45	34	11	1	21
71	56	77	51	66	55	59	52	49	35	14	4	23
70	56	82	58	66	58	64	50	44	31	18	3	23
72	54	82	53	71	57	55	45	41	28	12	5	24
66	46	83	59	69	59	55	38	41	28	10	— 5	25
69	46	73	54	62	48	49	35	43	25	22	- 3	26
74	52	76	52	56	42	52	30	44	21	28	15	27
74	64	71	48	58	42	43	28	41	25	34	12	28
74	60	78 j	54	58	46	42	23	49	22	20	11	2 9
77	59	79	45	56	40	52	26	33	6	17	7	30
83 76 9	59	80	63		·	53	31	·		20	8	31
109	61.4	80-9	60.9	66.8	50.0	53∙9	36.1	46.5	31.9	22.7	5.7	

TABLE LI.—BROCKVILLE, ONTAR 10

-						IABL				THE	, ONI	Alt It
Day.	Jan	uary.	Feb	ruary.	Ma	irch.	A	pril.	М	ay.	Jı	ıne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	58	37	9 39	23	32	12	37	24	48	28	81	Ω 54
,2	57	34	33	_ 9	22	5	42	15	54	33	79	57
3	39	31	16	-21	26	2	39	23	49	39	70	57
4	36	3	24	_ 1	33	_ 5	42	32	52	39	74	54
5	24	5	7	-22	45	9	43	32	54	39	67	47
6	22	6	41	4	50	36	42	33	62	45	67	50
7	21	— 1	43	30	58	40	39	31	57	41	66	46
8	35	19	34	21	46	26	33	21	73	44	76	47
9	43	33	24	12	28	18	35	16	59	44	82	58
10	50	7	23	14	33	19	46	24	57	42	77	58
11	18	1	43	18	36	20	49	27	62	43	84	55
12	16	3	39	26	47	32	59	26	53	43	88	59
13	8	- 4	37	23	42	5	59	36	55	41	84	65
14	24	4	31	14	17	- 1	62	40	55	33	82	64
15	36	13	32	23	20	2	45	34	52	39	87	61
16	38	29	27	20	20	7	48	32	61	34	88	67
17	40	28	23	7	32	18	41	30	64	38	81	63-
18	49	35	24	1	22	— 3	40	30	69	50	76	61
19	51	35	38	11	21	- 7	44	30	73	47	80	61
20	37	22	29	3	23	-4	50	29	75	44	78	58
21	27	5	26	- 9	32	17	43	34	74	51	70	55-
22	14	1	36	18	31	21	50	33	66	38	75	52
23	26	11	22	-11	34	9	54	33	59	31	73	55
24	25	3	8	-14	37	4	55	31	63	41	80	61
25	22	0	15	-11	33	21	56	32	59	44	80	61
26	15	- 7	15	5	38	29	58	31	65	34	82	62
27	43	9	14	— 5	40	31	63	30	74	51	83	61
28	39	31	16	4	38	21	59	40	75	53	78	61
29	46	18	29	13	37	25	54	32	64	43	78	55
30	21	_ 2			33	22	45	30	63	34	79	53
31	38	13			44	22		•••	79	37		<u> </u>
	32.8	13:6	27.0	21 8	33.7	14.5	47.6	29 6	61.2	41:0	77-9	57-6

Ju	ly.	Au	gust.	Septe	ember.	Oct	ober.	Nove	ember.	Dece	mber.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min	
78	52	82	56	85	66	56	37	51	9 46	9	• - 1	1
72	62	86	54	69	55	56	41	57	45	28	6	2
78	66	86	65	70	49	62	47	58	33	27	20	3
75	64	85	66	72	55	56	44	49	30	26	19	4
82	57	90	65	64	45	1 49	40	47	28	31	12	5
81	61	88	65	70	54	59	39	49	33	36	25	6
78	59	84	71	74	50	52	34	49	41	37	21	7
86 .	63	85	62	71	59	49	32	44	34	30	12	8
91	69	87	57	62	49	45	28	40	31	29	7	9
87	70	91	58	67	40	54	39	40	28	29		10
84	68	93	61	70	39	45	39	41	32	11	— 3	11
83	66	90	68	64	45	50	26	45	31	25	8	12
9)	68	91	66	66	40	51	37	45	33	43	23	13
81	65	93	66	65	40	45	29	43	32	39	29	14
83	60	90	64	66	49	36	25	32	26	37	11	15
86	59	76	51	62	40	45	29	39	22	30	-18	1 16
85	60	77	55	60	44	44	33	46	29	- 5		17
93	69	82	61	64	52	48	28	39	30	- J	—10	18
89	56	79	64	59	53	59) 20 j 32	45	37	18	—10 —10	19
88	65	73	55	63	52	66	36	43	32	2	—13	20
73	56	71	41	67			49	44	34	7	— 5	21
70	47	80		67	54 56	67		49	31		— 3 — 2	22
69	47	79	51	72	i	64	53	1	35	15	— 2 — 3	23
75	49	80	53		58	7.	55	42 38		16	— s — 8	24
68	43		52	70	56	59	46	ı	26	11		25
71	49	79 7 <u>4</u>	58 51	72 64	56 49	58 45	38 36	38 33	24 25	9 18	—12 8	26
76	52	70	48				27		25 19	18 24	11	27
76	64	76		57	41	44		34 37	23	24 26	2	28
79	59	77	45	61	42	40	23				1	29
80	58		54	58	49	40	21	31	23	16	7	3 0
83	65	83	49	54	36	52	21	26	6	18 19	4	31
80.2	59.8	83 83	56	···	40.0	53	34	49.2	20:0	20.3	1.9	21
		04.5	57:8	65.8	49-2	51.9	35.1	42.3	30.0	40.5	1.3	

TABLE LII.—CORNWALL, ONTARIO.

Day.	Janu	iary.	Febr	uary.	Mar	ch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	y.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	59	9 39	9 32	o 15	29	20	e. 38	25	44	9 29	9 84	9. 55
2	57	32	32	10	26	12	39	16	60	38	90	61
3	39	27	8	-17	22	1	41	24	50	40	73	63
4	29	4	18	1	33	8	39	33	52	40	67	50
.5	17	4	1	18	43	22	39	30	53	40	71	51
6	19	10	39	7	48	29	44	29	62	48	71	51
7	19	3	42	36	6 0	42	40	32	52	44	70	51
8	25	16	33	22	46	26	35	22	64	45	75	46
9	29	21	23	8	30	19	34	17	60	44	85	59
10	43	5	22	14	28	22	44	25	60	49	78	63
11	12	- 3	43	15	37	25	51	29	59	45	77	62
12	9	- 1	39	26	40	33	52	30	56	44	84	63
13	4	9	37	20	38	5	54	32	52	44	85	63
14	24	2	29	11	12	0	52	40	53	34	82	67
15	24	12	32	25	19	4	46	36	52	44	83	6 9
16	35	2 3	32	18	19	9	47	33	53	33	89	69
17	30	18	23	8	24	17	43	29	67	43	85	6 6
13	39	26	22	15	22	0	42	32	66	50	75	67
19	49	35	36	12	16	— 3	46	32	70	46	79	68
20	37	20	27	10	19	3	53	30	75	47	83	63
21	28	0	20	6	28	16	43	3 3	78	58	78	61
22	11	-1	33	18	29	21	55	34	69	39	73	5 3
23	21	9	2 3	8	34	14	52	35	56	35	77	57
24	20	7	2	—11	33	14	53	29	69	43	83	63
25	14	0	9	4	31	13	53	33	58	45	83	63
26	13	 2	15	1	38	28	53	3 3	67	35	84	59
27	40	— 2	11	11	38	32	56	33	80	57	88	69
28	37	30	16	2	38	27	50	37	80	60	82	65
29	47	21	26	15	37	27	52	32	67	39	84	5 8
10	21	_ 2	. '		38	25	49	34	55	31	83	5 5
31	35	7		•	41	25	•	•	7 7	37	•	·
	29.0	11.3	25.0	7.3	32.2	17.1	46 5	30.3	61.8	42.8	80.0	60.3

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Ju	ly.	A u	gust.	Septe	ember.	Oct	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
9	56	79	59	83	65	52	40	49	9 46	9	ρ,	
84 70	65	85	50	69	55	53	40	51	47	26	— 1 7	$egin{pmatrix} 1 \ 2 \end{bmatrix}$
80	70	88	67	71	47	62	43	56	39			
81	66	89	67	68	50	54	45	46	İ	30 25	23	3
82	60	94	66	60	44	48	35	44	41	25 29	17 15	4 5
82	63	96	73	67	43	56	40	46	29			
87	61	8 8	74	75	50	51	34	47	31	34	24	6
90	67	85	63	64	55	45	34	42	33	36	27 9	7
88	74	91	59	60			29	41		23		8
92	73	95	60	64	48	44 54	40	37	34 28	22	— 6	9
81	70	97	63	70	44	54 54	30	39	33	— 5	—15	10
89	68	96	65	62	44 44	48	27	39 44	39	7	-9	11
90	73	93	69	64	39	51	27	40	36	20	1	12
84	65	96	72	63	37	41	30	41	32	43	20	13
82	59	92	60	62	52	35	26	35	27	46	29	14 15
86	62	75	50	56		45		36		35	8	
90	63	83	53	61	38 42	43	34 32		27	21	—18	16
90	68	82	51					41 28	30	— 8	-2 0	17
91	69	80	66	6 5 56	42 45	44 55	33 27		29	— 3	-11	18
91	70	68	53					48	34	14	-11	19
73	56	67		59	5 1	54	37	41	35	0	11	20
75	49	75	42	63	53	51	43	42	31	4	16	21
68	57		47	64	52	60	43	40	29	13	- 3	22
78	55	75 76	47	69	56	72	57	41	35	15	4	23
70	44	83	58 58	68	56	60	48	36	25	5	-4	24
72	48	75	57	70 69	57 52	49 49	30 36	29	28	8	- 9	25 26
72	59			ı			i		19	14	5	
76	63	63 63	56	52	40	43	29	32	15	23	12	27
75	61	74	45	57	42	39	23	32	24	23	3	28:
80	60	76	54	56	49	32	19	28	20	15	- 5	29-
81	62	83	47	54	42	47	24	24	7	17	10	30
81.7	62.4		55		10:0	50	39			11	6	31
	J 4	82.7	56.3	64.0	48.0	49.8	34.6	40.6	29.5	17.8	2.5	

TABLE LIII.—PEMBROKE, ONTARIO.

						IABLI	5 1711	1. 1	IIIIII	·OKB,	UNT	AMIO.
Day.	Janu	ıary.	Febr	uary.	Mai	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ıy.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	o 51	35	32	13	29	13	40	0 16	47	27	86	59
2	51	32	17	14	26	5	52	8	5 3	28	89	65
3	41	8	17	27	35	_ 7	40	25	52	{ 41	72	52
4	10	— 4	9	_ 9	46	_ 2	42	33	46	39	74	5 5
5	15	_ 2	4	-33	45	19	40	33	50	38	61	45
6	16	 4	43	_ 2	56	38	43	33	59	43	6 8	50
7	15	_ 3	43	29	52	41	42	27	53	43	73	48
8	29	14	31	4	48	19	32	14	59	44	87	54
9	36	26	19	— 7	33	16	40	11	54	41	82	53
10	42	— 1	25	7	36	13	. 52	18	50	41	80	6 0
11	13	- 6	49	19	34	22	58	27	59	39	88	56
12	6	— 9	47	14	37	32	61	26	57	40	99	65
13	6	8	38	—1 0	35	0	54	3	50	40	90	67
14	24	— 2	29	16	15	- 7	55	39	59	33	78	62
15	24	4	27	21	25	-10	45	37	59	37	85	6 0
16	34	22	24	11	21	- 3	41	35	68	33	90	66
`17	37	25	19	4	24	6	38	31	66	43	78	69
18	40	34	21	12	13	—13	41	29	63	50	74	65
19	42	33	40	12	22	—11	43	28	74	44	82	61
2 0	36	14	22	2	2 2	-11	54	27	67	46	75	56
21	21	0	23	—13	32	12	50	34	81	55	6ช	5 1
22	12	—12	23	7	29	14	45	35	70	38	74	52
23	2 3	-7	10	15	35	— 5	57	33	69	35	78	55
24	17	8	7	—11	44	8	62	31	76	40	89	58
25	16	5	18	— 4	37	22	63	30	58	36	81	53
26	21	13	2 3	11	41	29	69	32	81	56	87	59
27	32	8	23	-10	36	28	66	35	87	52	85	65
2 8	37	28	22	3	35	19	55	36	77	62	82	61
29	43	4	3 0	17	39	20	55	30	65	46	87	56
30	24	- 15	•		39	19	40	28	68	36	79	56
31	38	10			37	28	:		87	42		·
	27.5	7.9	25.0	2.0	33.8	11.3	49.1	28.6	63.3	40.9	80.6	57.8

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Day	nher.	Decen	nber.	Noven	ber.	Octo	mber.	Septe	ust.	Aug	ly.	Ju
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	- 1	17	39	49	37	57	60	86	56	e 89	o 55	85
2	16	26	41	49	36	57	52	6 8	52	90	54	78
3	20	28	36	55	45	56	42	71	59	89	65	80
4	15	22	34	44	41	55	52	64	60	91	64	82
5	8	33	29	43	41	52	45	64	68	95	57	79
ϵ	22	33	37	42	36	56	46	72	72	93	56	83
7	19	33	36	45	33	49	52	70	71	88	56	81
8	7	23	36	48	33	50	55	72	56	89	66	96
9	-10	16	35	41	24	45	56	74	6 0	94	73	99
10	-21	. 0	34	40	35	50	40	75	6 0	95	73	86
11	-17	7	33	42	30	42	41	73	64	96	66	93
12	1	16	43	45	23	52	46	66	67	83	65	95
13	10	29	32	44	32	44	44	68	68	96	68	91
14	25	40	30	44	2 3	36	41	62	66	96	62	85
15	- 5	34	24	39	22	38	51	67	64	, 83	61	84
16	—23	2 2	23	38	29	46	37	69	49	71	57	92
17	33	5	31	38	33	40	38	65	55	83	58	93
18	— 13	_1	32	37	31	56	53	66	52	82	73	85
19	-19	4	35	42	27	66	5 8	61	64	79	63	94
20	-16	5	37	55	20	64	59	66	5 3	71	60	84
21	-14	10	37	50	47	72	55	63	42	73	56	71
22	0	12	32	43	44	63	57	70	49	83	51	66
23	4	12	32	43	53	61	57	66	55	84	55	72
2-	- 4	11	26	34	44	61	58	71	57	81	47	65
2:	<u> </u>	12	27	35	37	48	61	76	60	85	45	69
2.6	5	16	25	40	33	41	48	65	50	68	46	73
27	12	28	21	36	30	40	38	51	51	61	46	71
28	1	23	25	32	25	43	38	59	45	76	59	75
29	- 7	27	17	28	24	50	45	61	52	84	57	84
3(. 6	18	2	21	21	48	35	61	48	86	57	88
31	6	13			28	48			56	89	58	89
ĺ	05	18.8	30.6	41.2	33.3	51.2	48.5	67.4	57.4	84.7	59-1	82.9

TABLE LIV.—OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

											,	
Day.	Ja	nuary.	Fel	oru ary.	M	arch.		April.	Ма	ay.	J	une.
	Nax.	Min.;	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	c. Min	Max	Min.	Max	. Min
1	52	35	32	14	33	15	1 42	19	49	28	88	55
2	53	34	- 3	-14	28	10	; 43	16	56	38	90	1 66
3	43	19	4	-21	25	2	43	20	50	39	75	56
4	17	0	12	_ 5	35	_ 2	37	25	52	39	74	58
5	12	1	4	-26	43	15	38	25	51	41	75	46
6	15	8	38	-10	46	36	42	29	67	41	63	47
7	13	_ 6	42	28	55	37	43	28	49	39	71	49
8	23	111	28	13	55	22	32	20	56	46	77	48
9	33	21	15	2	27	16	35	15	59	42	87	58
10	43	2	31	10	32	14	41	25	60	46	80	62
11	10	_ 6	42	15	34	15	52	27	60	43	84	63
12	4	-11	39	20	40	33	57	27	58	38	89	63
13	3	<u>—11</u>	33	17	34	0	50	35	62	42	87	65
14	17	-11	27	10	17	_ 5	45	37	58	34	87	65
15	19	4	28	20	18	- 5	45	32	57	38	86	62
16	37	15	22	10	2 0	3	47	29	65	35	88	67
17	30	14	17	6	29	15	40	29	64	39	83	69
18	38	25	23	8	10	6	42	28	67	53	74	62
19	45	35	36	3	18	6	46	31	73	44	82	63
20	36	15	16	6	21	- 3	52	30	73	48	81	59
21	17	0	26	- 8	33	16	43	29	81	56	72	55
22	13	-8	23	10	33	17	54	34	68	36	72	52
23	22	6	— 2	—13	33	5	56	33	61	36	79	56
24	20	0	3	-13	36	5	58	31	77	38	89	61
25	13	2	11	- 9	36	14	60	31	70	39	88	60
26	13	5	15	0	41	28	61	32	72	36	84	59
27	3 3	-4	15	- 8	46	28	66	30	85	42	90	61
28	37	29	20	3	35	18	46	36	81	58 ¹	80	64
29	46	5	32	18	37	23	51	30	63	43	84	57
30	10	-8	.	.	38	18	50	31	63	35	81	6 0
31	32	1		· .	41	26	· .		81	37	•	·
}	25.5	7.0	21.5	2.9	33.0	13.0	47.0	28-1	64.0	40.8	81.3	58.9

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Jul	y.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Oct	ober.	Nove	mber.	Decer	nber.	Day
laz.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min,	Max.	Min.	
o 82	o 55	84	59	86	64	• 56	• 38	o 48	o 40	12	0	1
73	62	91	56	78	54	52	38	45	40	30	10	2
84	65	90	61	75	48	58	44	48	34	26	20	3
84	65	90	71	72	50	56	44	46	32	25	19	4
80	59	96	66	62	42	52	38	44	26	29	10	5
81	61	98	71	71	45	56	36	45	33	35	19	6
79	59	92	70	70	49	45	33	48	37	34	18	7
93	66	87	62	70	49	47	31	48	35	18	5	8
96	75	93	57	66	50	44	27	40	33	18	8	9
93	73	95	58	70	46	52	38	40	3 2	_ 7	-20	10
87	70	97	63	78	44	44	32	42	34	4	-16	11
92	66	96	66	73	46	51	24	46	31	18	_ 1	12
93	70	99	68	68	41	43	34	42	36	39	16	13
90	66	98	66	68	43	35	27	40	30	39	25	14
83	63	83	62	64	50	36	24	37	24	35	2	15
91	63	83	54	66	42	46	25	40	24	22	25	16
92	61	83	56	61	4	42	33	42	3 0	—13	30	17
90	65	83	55	68	52	47	32	39	27	-1	16	18
94	66	82	61	68	55	57	25	43	35	10	18	19
92	65	79	54	64	54	62	35	41	35	- 4	16	20
74	57	73	43	65	51	50	45	44	35	6	16	21
74	51	82	50	65	54	62	45	40	31	15	3	22
71	57	80	56	70	55	67	53	41	31	16	11	23
78	50	83	56	73	56	57	47	35	26	6	6	24
73	44	88	54	73	56	4 8	39	35	23	9	7	25
74	50	76	51	60	48	41	35	30	23	16	5	26
77	50	75	54	51	41	40	27	33	18	26	9	27
81	61	76	47	60	41	37	25	30	20	22	5	28
83	50	79	53	5 5	42	41	22	30	17	17	— 3	29
78	52	83	51	56	34	48	22	12	4	18	5	30
78	64	87	51	.	•	47	32		•	13	6	31

5-c 11

TABLE LV.—HUNTINGDON, QUEBEC.

						I A BL	E 114	11	UNTIL	TODO.	11, 42	OEBEC
Day.	Ja	nuary.	Feb	oruary.	M	arch.	A	pril.	Δ	lay.	J	une.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.
. 1	46	37	34	0 13	26	20	36	25	41	29	85	50
2	-58	33	_ 2	-10	25	10	38	14	54	35	82	60
3	38	25	10	-16	22	- 3	45	20	50	39	76	55
4	9	4	15	2	33	5	36	32	48	40	63	50
5	19	4	-1	-18	38	11	39	30	54	37	70	50
6	19	9	39	-10	50	39	40	35	66	47	71	49
7	17	5	40	30	57	37	40	34	53	45	70	50
8	24	15	26	22	59	28	31	24	74	45	70	45
9	27	24	13	4	41	28	33	17	59	49	86	57
10	46	5	22	16	26	20	43	24	58	47	78	63
11	10	- 3	43	32	26	18	51	28	58	44	76	60
12	7	- 3	38	27	37	22	56	31	54	39	85	6 0
13	3	- 8	38	18	38	6	57	30	49	42	83	60
14	22	- 2	32	10	- 11	2	52	39	52	35	83	65
15	24	10	30	24	21	4	48	35	55	40	83	62
16	35	28	25	19	20	8	45	34	63	30	91	67
17	27	18	15	8	25	18	41	33	71	37	83	65
18	36	30	24	14	10	1	42	31	68	50	77	62
19	48	39	35	10	17	- 5	46	34	71	43	78	64
20	28	20	15	9	24	- 4	51	28	73	40	80	60
21	10	3	23	4	27	15	39	32	78	57	68	55
22	12	- 3	35	18	27	21	52	35	66	42	71	53
23	20	15	— 3	- 8	34	10	52	36	66	34	78	53
24	15	8	— 2	-10	34	10	54	28	68	47	85	62
25	15	5	9	— 5	30	15	55	30	58	45	83	59
26	12	3	13	2	39	3 0	58	30	71	32	83	56
27	- 38	18	13	-7	38	32	60	27	81	55	86	52
28	38	.32	12	0	36	27	47	31	80	63	79	62
29	47	22	24	13	39	27	49	32	62	44	80	53
30	8	- 3	.	•	36	26	48	32	59	32	80	54
31	31	7			40	24	·	·	81	35	•	
	25.5	12.6	21.2	7.3	31.8	16.2	46.1	29.6	62.6	41.9	78.8	57.1

A. 1877

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Day.	nber.	Decem	mber.	Nove	ober.	Octo	mber.	Septe	gust.	Aug	y.	Tul
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	• 2	° 7	°	°	39	o 54	65	83	o 56	79	• 54	o 81
2	10	22	42	45	44	53	55	6 5	50	85	63	68
3	30	29	38	55	44	65	44	70	56	85	65	79
4	18	26	30	43	45	5 5	50	68	65	88	65	78
5.	19	26	27	43	36	48	43	58	65	94	6 0	81
6	24	35	29	48	33	57	42	68	68	96	62	79
7	25	36	35	47	38	45	47	68	74	91	57	82
8	15	17	29	40	32	44	53	61	 62	82	65	89
9-	— 5	17	36	40	29	44	47	59	55	90	69	85
10-	-12	- 4	29	38	36	54	42	65	59	90	72	89
11	_ e	6	3 3	40	32	42	38	70	62	91	67	84
12	2	17	36	43	24	49	41	63	64	94	64	90
13	17	42	36	39	37	50	37	65	68	94	68	91
14	29	38	33	40	31	42	40	62	65	95	66	88
15	10	20	2 6	34	27	33	50	60	68	85	61	81
16	-10	7	21	35	28	41	43	59	50	73	57	88
17	-24	– 9	29	39	32	38	43	60	51	80	62	91
18-	9	_ 2	27	38	34	42	50	67	51	81	75	84
19-	-4	15	37	48	27	57	41	54	64	74	65	92
20	-12	- 4	35	42	32	59	51	57	58	65	66	92
21	15	1	30	40	36	50	53	63	43	68	62	70
22	_ 2	12	28	38	44	60	54	62	46	74	47	72
28	2	15	35	39	50	71	50	69	54	73	57	67
24	_ 2	3	29	33	47	56	52	68	54	76	50	75
25	— 5	7	23	33	40	48	55	71	57	85	4 5	68
26	5	12	18	25	37	42	47	58	53	71	46	73
27	13	22	14	32	36	39	45	55	54	60	50	75
28-	0	22	20	36	23	35	42	60	44	66	62	76
29	— 5	13	18	29	18	38	42	55	43	74	62	75
30	10	17	4	10	21	47	39	5 5	46	78	56	80
31	9	11		•	32	49	•		,50	82	60	84
	3.9	15-7	29-0	38-5	34 1	48-6	46.7	63.3	56.3	81.3	60.7	80.9

TABLE LVI.-MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

						TABI	. B. 11	V 1.—.		IVEAL	4, 020	EBEC
Day.	Jan	uary.	Feb	ruary.	Ma	rch.	A	pril.	М	lay.	J	ine.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	o 54	34	32	21	26	21	42	25	Q 42	31	80	56
2	53	32	30	-10	27	15	42	25	55	39	85	62
8	38	25	6	-14	25	9	41	24	50	38	70	57
4	26	5	15	_ 3	32	14	34	30	51	39	60	50
5	11	1	- 2	-15	38	18	41	29	52	38	69	49
6	17	9	34	12	42	35	39	35	60	43	67	54
7	13	6	41	30	52	33	38	33	47	41	65	48
8	20	10	32	13	38	28	34	21	60	41	65	50
9	26	19	12	1	30	20	39	17	60	47	81	54
10	42	4	22	11	26	18	44	28	55	48	76	62
11	8	_ 5	40	12	37	22	50	35	57	43	74	57
12	6	— 3	38	25	39	33	53	34	56	44	80	58
13	3	-7	31	12	37	4	54	29	53	43	79	64
14	21	- 4	27	8	15	2	48	36	52	38	76	65
15	27	9	32	23	23	2	43	36	54	40	78	65
16	31	17	25	15	20	6	45	34	58	39	84	70
17	33	13	18	8	21	17	40	33	65	40	79	67
18	40	32	23	11	18	3	41	31	64	49	80	67
19	47	37	35	11	21	- 4	47	32	67	49	74	65
20	47	16	25	9	22	3	51	32	69	47	78	61
21	19	1	20	9	25	19	43	33	73	58	68	57
22	8	— 3	30	17	29	22	58	36	68	35	70	55
23	20	– 2	18	- 7	34	17	52	35	57	34	78	58
24	18	6	-1	-12	35	19	50	34	69	42	82	64
25	12	6	11	- 7	30	15	54	31	57	43	80	66
26	15	3	18	3	38	28	53	32	67	38	77	62
27	33	5	11	4	99	31	57	32	81	58	80	65
28	35	28	17	3	35	27	46	31	80	63	76	67
29	46	13	28	8	42	28	49	33	67	40	79	62
30	14	- 5			37	26	44	33	56	35	78	61
31	31	5		<u> </u>	43	25			73	43		·
	31.2	11.9	23.0	5.4	31.4	18.0	44.1	29-9	60.4	42.8	75.5	598

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Ju	ly.	Aug	zust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.	Day
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
9 75	61	77	61	82	67	Q 54	° 41	o 48	o 44	9	° 2	1
69	64	83	62	68	54	5 0	43	44	43	3 0	8	2
79	66	82	64	72	50	63	44	54	37	31	26	
77	66	84	68	68	54	54	46	45	33	28	29	
78	64	89	71	59	48	48	39	42	33	27	16	ı
77	63	92	74	65	49	55	38	45	33	33	25	,
77	65	87	72	65	49	50	38	45	34	35	26	
84	67	84	67	59	51	45	31	41	34	26	8	1
79	65	86	64	61	51	43	31	40	37	23	- 5	:
88	72	89	65	66	49	54	41	41	35	- 4	n	M
80	69	88	68	70	49	44	33	42	37	1	-u	1
86	66	88	69	65	49	49	28	44	37	17	1	1
87	71	91	72	68	49	50	35	43	36	38	1.7	1.
84	66	91	71	63	47	42	30	43	31	• 35	26	1
78	65	85	61	63	52	35	27	33	27	37	8	1
85	6 6	70	56	55	43	41	27	37	25	23	19	P
86	6 8	77	56	61	44	40	31	37	29	— 8	2 2	1
87	75	78	59	60	50	45	31	37	28	2	- , 1 0 }	1
86	68	69	65	54	51	56	31	45	33	. !	⊸ 11	1:
87	68	67	52	57	52	59	37	39	33	0	-11	3
72	61	66	48	60	50	48	42	39	30	2	_ 7	2
70	56	75	55	61	54	63	48	39	28	14	-1	2:
67	56	70	57	67	54	68	56	40	36	19	8 į	2
73	54	76	53	67	54	63	47	36	26	10	3	2
70	50	82	6 0	69	55	49	42	30	24	15	— 3	2
69	52	70	56	61	51	43	35	25	20	12	1	20
73	55	61	52	51	41	42	31	31	19	2%	12	2
74	62	66	49	60	41	38	27	30	23	25	13	28
73	63	73	55	54	47	41	25	30	18	16	5	29
73	62	79	54	56	55	44	29	19	8	21	11	3
89	64	79	54			47	37			12	8	3
78.3	63.2	79.2	60.9	62.9	49.9	36.2	1/2:9	30.2	8.5	17:9	4.3	į

TABLE LVII.—QUEBEC, CITADEL.

							LE L					
Day.	Janu	ary.	Febr	ıary:	Mar	ch.	Ap:	ril.	Ma	ay.	Jui	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	° 43	29	° 25	9	。 22	o 14	33	° 23	。 38	。 30	。 83	o 55
2	42	28	28	<u>_7</u>	24	12	37	18	45	34	88	60
3	42	28	—3	— 18	20	13	36	19	44	32	79	49
4		! •	12	· —4	25	3	31	25	41	31	54	45
5	, 8	8	0	22	35	2 0	35	27	43	31		•
6	13	7	20	15	40	30	41	29	44	35		•
7	12	2	35	13		23	39	29	46	3 3		
8	21	7	29	1	29	21	36	25	43	34	63	43
9	22	16	14	—12	27	21	38	22	56	35	56	53
10	31	12	16	1	24	17	44	30	51	40	55	50
11	13	<u></u> 7	34	9	28	21	47	34	45	36	57	49
12	1	<u>_7</u>	34	23	31	26	46	31	55	3 3	76	52
13	3	5	29	12	33	14	45	31	58	39	82	62
14	10	<u>_\$</u>	20	7	15	-2	37	27	50	34	82	63
15	13	5			22	—3	42	33	50	32	78	59
16	20	11	•		18	0	41	32	53	32	83	59
17	19	n	•	•	19	14	42	31	60	35	86	65
18	35	19	21	15	16	1	41	31	55	46	84	65
19	37	24	25	15	20	0	45	31	59	45	77	65
20	35	8	27	12	19	9	45	32	64	41	77	62
21	8	-4	18	7	24	19	41	31	66	50	73	56
22	5	8	27	12	29	20	47	37	68	45	68	54
23	16	-2	15	—14	30	14	42	3 0	56	33	70	50
24	15	4	11	—2 1	30	20	39	27	64	40	74	54
25	4	-12	11	—13	30	9	43	29	5 5	40	75	59
26	8	_1	20	5	33	26	44	34	59	33	76	55
27	19	-1	19	-2	35	29	38	28	76	49	77	56
28	20	12	21	— 8	37	28	39	30	75	51	80	60
29	40	21	20	16	33	26	44	33	67	44	80	58
30	24	8			34	25	40	30	59	36	73	59
31	22	8		; ·	39	25		<u> </u> .	74	37		<u> :</u>
	19.9	6.0	19.4	0.4	27.6	15.9	40.6	28.9	55.4	37.6	74.2	56.1

Day	ember.	Dec	ember.	Nove	ober.	Oct	ember.	Sept	gust.	Aug	ıly.	Ju
	Min	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1 1	8	0 13	35	。 48	° 42	o 52	58	68	56	76	55	 74
2	11	24	38	44	41	46	52	60	62	86	-57	72
3	22	30	38	49	42	62	48	67	58	83	56	78
4	20	30	32	39	43	55	48	63	61	82	60	£ 6
5	21	25	 2 8	39	39	48	44	55	67	90	60	86
6	18	32	29	41	36	44	48	65	68	86	57	79
7	25	37	33	41	35	46	46	62	61	81	55	75
8	10	27	34	38	32	42	47	58	58	76	60	72
9	11	19	36	38	29	39	48	61	64	88	57	81
10	—9	18	35	41	34	45	43	66	65	87	62	86
11			37	39	33	42	43	65	64	88	64	86
12	2	15	34	38	29	43	44	63	67	85	65	86
13	13	24	33	44	31	44	44	64	68	96	62	88
14	20	28	30	43	28	34	41	65	69	90	57	-80
15	0	32	26	3 0	28	34	48	63	65	84	55	79
16	-17	20		•	28	37	38	54	53	75	57	88
17	-23	-16	26	32	-32	38	40	60	53	77	63	86
18	—19	4	27	33	34	39	48	54	51	76	70	89
19	-12	4	29	33	30	'45	49	53	59	70	62	83
20	-10	— 5	29	34	33	50	48	53	51	64	67	87
21	-14	0	30	34	39	45	48	55	42	63	59	74
22	-2	13	29	33	39	56	47	62	41	75	47	65
23	10	15	31	38	42	55	53	63	45	65	54	57
24	4	14	29	34	43	58	51	63	48	73	54	66
25	1	12	24	29	39	49	54	65	52	72	54	78
26	-7	10	18	29	36	43	55	67	54	67	47	76
27	8	17	19	30	30	40	45	56	40	63	48	75
28	10	18	23	30	25	35	38	54	46	60	57	68
29	9	18	18	27	25	41	48	60	53	69	63	71
30	13	23	9	18	27	42	47	55	50	74	54	78
31	5	13		.	28	38	·_		45	77	58	72
	4 3	17:0	28.7	36.0	33.7	44 6	46.9	60.5	56.0	77.2	57.9	78.1

TABLE LVIII .-- QUEBEC OBSERVATORY.

	1		<u> </u>		1	RTE T	!	4,01				
Day.	Jan	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ar	oril.	M	ay.	Jı	ıne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	44	27	я 30	9	9 37	0 12	43	23	0	26	•	55
2	45	29	28	18	36	14	44	16		32		6 3
3	42	29	8	-11	37	7	48	21		28	!	, 51
4	37	-3	5	— 8	41	2	32	20		29		42
5	8	-4	5	—20	42	4	46	25		29		42
6	11	7	25	-11	43	18	43	25		32		51
7	24	3	38	5	43	20	43	26		31		45
8	21	5	26	4	43	21	35	22		22		41
9	23	4	21	—9	28	19	43	16	·	30	·	49
10	32	2	16	9	43	13	58	26		38		47
11	23	-9	34	10	43	19	53	30		34		48
12	6	9	34	22	36	21	53	32	·	36		50
13	4	8	29	8	37	14	48	24		37		63
14	11	8	3 0	6	36	-2	39	20		31		63
15	14	4	28	15	37	-4	47	27		28		63
16	22	9	3 0	11	26	-2	44	23	i .	29		58
`17	22	7	19	6	24	10	45	30		32		67
18	34	16	37	11	2 8	1	44	28		46		66
19	37	25	32	13	36	-5	44	27		44		62
20	34	7	39	11	37	-4	47	28		39	! 	58
21	12	6	37	5	3 8	14		28	٠	4 6		54
22	14	9	43	6	43	17		29		34		50
23	17	4	14	15	39	12		29		30		49
24	17	5	3	—2 0	39	14	•	27		39		51
25	7	— 15	11	—14	43	7		24	•	38		55
26	10	-2	32	—10	47	24	•	24		31		54
27	18	2	17	-4	35	27		25		45		62
28	26	13	18	6	38	29		28		46		59
29	4 0	10	37	13	35	30		27	•	44		57
30	20	-10	•	•	43	26	•	25		33		57
31	36	4			40	20		•	٠	40		<u></u>
ļ	22.9	3.2	24.7	1.9	37.8	12.8	44.7	25.2	•	34.8	·	54.4

Day.	mber.	Dece	mber.	Nove	ober.	Oct	ember.	Sept	gust	Au	ıly.	JE
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	9	o 14	37	49	40	55	° 45	76	54	•	52	
2	10	23	37	45	40	47	50	58	57	١.	59	
3	14	30	37	51	36	65	49	68	57	.	61	
4	22	41	31	41	43	56	50	65	61	١.	62	
5	22	41	26	40	39	50	48	55	61		59	
6	19	3 2	28	40	34	53	45	67	61	82	55	
7	24	33	28	40	33	62	44	65	66	83	55	•
8	9	20	33	41	29	38	48	55	62	80	62	•
9	11	20	33	40	26	42	42	62	58	85	59	
10	8	3	34	42	31	52	43	i 74	60	89	58	.
, 11	15	10	35	39	33	48	40	67	60	92	63	.
12	9	. 14	34	39	31	46	47	70	67	96	60	.
13	14	24	32	44	27	50	42	70	65	94	60	
14	12	29	28	40	26	32	40	7 0	69	92	59	
15	15	29	25	34	25	34	49	64	61	84	52	.
16	—19	22	23	39	2 8	35	34	61	50	69	52	
17	-23	2	26	30	28	40	38	63	57	76	54	. [
18	—18	4	25	34	32	41	42	54	51	82	70	-
19	16	3	24	34	31	55	40	53	58	64	6 0	.
20	-10	_ 5	28	36	37	57	45	54	50	64	68	.
21	15	2	29	33	39	45	44	59	40	61	56	. [
22	-12	15	29	34	35	56	44	64	43	69	44	·
23	9	15	30	36	41	56	49	67	42	69	52	.
24	6	17	26	38	39	56	48	64	43	76	51	.
25	2	18	22	32	42	50	50	67	59	74	52	
26	—5	10	19	35	30	44	53	69	56	80	47	
27	_2	17	19	31	32	39	45	51	49	80	48	.
28	8	21	19	29	28	37	36	57	46	65	56	. !
29	7	17	16	28	25	44	48	58	49	71	61	.
30	12	22	11	17	28	49	43	58	48	74	54	.
31	6	9			31	38	.	·	45	80	56	<u> </u>
	3·1	17.8	27.5	37.0	32.9	47.5	44.7	62.8	55.1	78·1	56.7	_

TABLE LIX.—CRANBOURNE, QUEBEC.

						LADILE				CIONE	, ,	20150.
Day.	Jan	nary.	Febr	uary.	Mai	ch.	Ap	oril.	Ма	ıy.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	•	33	۰	6	٥.	8	•	。 19	。 37	。 29	。 85	。 52
2		33	•	—11	•	7		9	44	30	88	58
3		25	•	-20		— 3	. '	14	45	30	76	57
4		-4		_ 5	•	_ 2		25	47	32	52	45
5		-13		24		10		24	47	34	63	44
6		5		-10		33		22	40	35	62	41
7		0		26		35		25	50	37	62	43
8		3		6		31	!	21	55	39	63	38
9		19		-10		19		14	54	45	72	50
10		9		11		12		25	54	40	70	56
11		-10	•	9		17		31	48	37	76	57
12		-10	•	18		23		26	54	31	82	55
13		-12	•	4		14		21	56	36	81	56
14		-12	•	1	•	_ 5	.	38	45	30	74	63
15	•	7		15	•	_ 7		33	48	27	79	61
16		9	٠	14		-4		28	53	27	85	54
1,7		0	•	5	•	11	36	30	66	27	85	65
18		19		12	•	- 1	37	28	54	47	84	63
19		33		10		- 8	43	27	55	41	76	60
20		6	•	8	•	0	43	28	69	32	77	61
21		— 5	•	3		15	45	27	75	45	70	54
22		12		10	•	18	44	31	70	40	62	52
23		-7	•	19	•	13	57	26	53	30	68	46
24		-4		-24	•	11	47	24	68	34	77	46
25		—13		—15	•	3	52	26	51	36	76	52
26		— 4		— 8	•	24	50	26	61	27	73	52
27		— 6		— 9	•	28	45	28	79	51	80	54
28			•	14	•	28	53	22	72	56	77	62
29		26	•	6	•	27	42	30	60	40	80	53
30		—13			•	17	37	30	56	31	74	55
31		— 9	•		•	•	•	•	77	34	٠	
	•	3.3	·	- 0.3	·	12.4	•	25.3	56.2	35.8	74.2	53.4
		! . 		<u> </u>	1 K		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

				1	***************************************					1		<u> </u>
Ju	ly.	Au	gust.	Septe	ember.	Oct	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	ember.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	j
。 75	52	° 79	。 49	° 71	58	°	37	43	35	° 7	° 2	1
71	54	83	51	63	50	46	37	40	37	21	5	2
77	57	81	54	60	44	60	38	47	37	24	14	3
77	60	82	54	59	47	49	l 38	37	30	30	13	4
78	68	89	64	50	36	43	36	39	24	23	16	5
71	54	88	64	61	44	47	31	43	21	30	14	6
77	52	84	66	63	39	47	35	35	30	30	23	7
73	62	75	61	53	45	36	28	40	33	23	5	8
82	54	85	51	59	42	36	26	39	33	17	9	9
85	62	88	55	64	35	47	29	37	32	13	-12	10
81	59	89	60	64	36	40	29	42	34	4	23	11
85	54	90	61	61	38	43	23	37	32	13	— 6	12
81	64	90	61	62	37	39	24	36	32	32	11	13
82	54	89	62	66	36	34	21	36	27	32	17	14
71	50	81	63	61	49	35	24	32	21	29	_ 3	15
79	55	69	45	55	33	33	24	35	18	16	-2 2	16
82	61	71	43	62	34	34	29	33	23	16	-27	17
82	66	75	47	53	43	38	29	36	22	— 2	-12	18
83	57	64	49	52	46	47	25	33	25	3	-14	19
84	60	59	47	54	48	57	29	32	23	— 7	-15	20
70	54	59	37	64	45	58	29	33	25	1	20	21
66	40	63	40	58	44	60	46	34	24	14	— 3	22
56	50	68	40	67	50	63	52	36	30	13	5	23
67	50	73	39	73	44	6 0	41	32	24	9	- 4	24
63	49	74	45	67	49	45	33	27	19	8	_ 3	25
62	40	68	53	65	49	40	34	25	18	19	10	26
67	39	56	44	52	42	45	27	23	17	17	11	27
65	53	58	44	52	37	30	21	25	15	19	10	28
66	57	64	44	60	42	35	20	21	13	16	6	29
77	49	68	43	55	43	41	19	14	4	18	10	30
77	55	76	40	.	-	39	23	.		11	3	31
74.5	54.5	75 4	50.8	60.2	42.8	44.3	30.5	33.9	25.3	14.8	— 0·1	

TABLE LX.-HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Day.	Janu	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	ril.	Ma	ıy.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
. 1	49	29	33	22	32	20	37	。 26	44	o 33	64	36
2	40	29	45	16	31	12	47	27	48	32	75	38
3	45	29	17	2	27	12	47	23	51	30	65	49
4	32	9	40	12	32	5	36	20	39	33	72	50
5	14	3	23	6	38	14	34	28	48	32	65	46
6	34	11	32	8	41	30	35	27	40	35	60	52
7	32	7	46	31	50	31	52	26	66	38	 61	52
8	27	-4	33	19	50	30	38	31	54	37	71	46
9	35	19	24	9	45	25	42	31	45	25	69	46
10	37	25	23	4	29	22	44	31	59	38	74	47
11	31	6	35	-3	33	23	43	32	53	39	62	51
12	22	6	48	31	40	23	45	30	61	39	64	49
13	15	-1	43	21	40	29	51	27	54	39	72	52
14	. 18	5	28	16	44	17	42	36	51	39	67	52
15	33	6	42	17	20	7	46	32	57	33	77	54
16	34	11	42	30	33	15	57	33	54	3 3	77	57
· 17	21	11	40	21	29	14	52	35	62	30	78	55
18	35	16	35	18	32	16	48	31	57	31	81	60
19	43	34	38	24	23	7	50	28	57	42	75	61
20	45	26	36	20	27	9	53	33	65	42	79	60
21	28	9	31	11	32	14	54	33	63	35	68	59
22	17	2	31	12	39	29	52	3 3	47	36	73	55
23	30	—1	33	10	39	25	53	27	48	35	73	50
24	30	4	11	—13	42	24	41	25	67	32	72	48
25	22	— 5	28	17	42	23	46	23	65	38	79	54
26	27	1	. 27	11	36	30	36	22	63	39	83	52
27	3 0	9	34	5	37	28	39	31	63	42	81	55
28	35	20	34	5	51	27	41	31	70	44	69	54
29	39	24	27	15	38	27	45	32	60	46	85	54
30	38	2	•	•	45	31	45	29	55	37	69	52
31	26	-4			46	26	<u> </u>		63	33	<u> · </u>	<u> </u>
	31.1	10.3	33.2	11.5	36.9	20.9	45.1	29.1	55.9	36.1	71.9	61.6

Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Oct	ober.	Nove	mber.	Decer	nber.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Max.	Min.	
75	52	° 74	。 57	72	o 46	° 58	46	o 47	35	25	o 14	1
63	56	78	53	69	57	58	42	52	85	39	22	2
69	56	80	51	70	51	57	37	56	44	34	25	3
87	55	84	54	72	50	70	39	47	34	34	l 1 22	4
83	58	81	52	70	48	65	50	47	27	38	18	5
76	55	90	59	5 8	43	58	45	41	25	36	2 0	6
79	51	90	67	68	43	66	50	47	30	41	29	7
70	52	82	66	67	42	55	39	60	39	38	24	8
76	5 6	89	6 3	6 0	45	57	34	63	52	37	23	9
-67	53	88	59	60	43	57	33	56	44	25	14	10
79	56	63	6 0	72	42	56	40	50	44	13	5	11
64	57	85	57	70	45	52	32	50	44	35	5	12
87	53	85	6 3	70	41	59	37	47	42	39	25	13
-86	58	80	60	71	41	51	31	49	40	39	32	 14
82	6 1	83	61	65	47	54	41	43	35	39	15	15
· 8 3	5 5	74	56	63	40	42	32	47	32	39	6	16
76	56	74	57	63	37	50	38	34	28	7	-1	17
74	58	74	52	61	44	43	33	36	26	34	1	18
83	60	73	52	55	49	52	29	35	26	43	18	19
74	58	75	5 3	53	48	52	31	39	27	21	11	20
71	57	66	47	63	44	52	34	39	36	20	8	21
73	54	62	47	69	40	51	43	45	32	19	9	22
71	53	72	46	71	41	60	47	40	35	24	15	23
61	54	73	48	65	45	60	49	41	36	22	15	24
71	57	74	47	5 6	51	64	44	40	35	19	5	25
71	59	65	59	56	47	55	41	40	31	31	5	26
73	5 3	76	51	57	48	53	36	40	, 3 0	28	9	27
72	49	70	50	63	46	40	32	35	26	28	13	28
74	54	73	47	62	42	47	81	35	26	25	9	29
82	59	72	48	65	54	42	28	29	18	37	17	30
68	60	74	48		•	49	27	· ·		31	4	31
74.8	55.7	77.5	54.5	64.5	45.3	54.4	37.8	44.3	33.8	30.3	14·1	

TABLE LXI.—SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.

					ì	TABLE	I	.—01	DNE	, 110	VAL DO	OTTA
Day.	Jan	uary.	Febr	ruary.	Ма	rch.	A	pril.	М	ay.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	39	19	30	7	27	° 16	33	28	38	30	70	38
2	38	16	45	21	24	14	35	23	41	32	78	52
3	43	31	32	6	24	12	33	22	41	30	79	55
4	36	9	40	7	28	4	34	17	41	30	61	43
5	12	6	23	-12	35	- 7	33	21	49	30	64	43
6	25	8	28	-12	41	22	34	29	60	29	72	54
7	26	14	44	28	40	23	40	28	46	36	56	45
8	17	7	28	4	43	30	39	27	38	34	64	39
9	30	14	15	0	48	24	38	32	50	35	57	35
10	35	29	11	3	31	24	41	31	66	39	49	43
11	35	1	22	- 7	33	25	36	28	54	40	51	42
12	16	-1	41	22	35	24	40	26	49	34	73	46
13	15	-12	33	20	40	28	46	28	43	35	79	5 8:
14	16	-14	23	9	38	30	40	34	42	33	77	6 0
15	25	-10	28	10	31	13	40	33	48	32	78	59
16	31	3	42	27	27	18	51	34	51	30	66	54
.17	30	9	36	19	30	13	53	35	45	28	81	55
18	34	10	32	8	37	16	45	35	64	27	81	61
19	43	34	34	10	22	9	52	29	52	39	83	63
20	46	25	35	10	16	3	45	29	41	38	82	64
21	28	6	30	19	27	— 5	47	29	55	37	75	63
22	7	1	36	5	34	25	45	26	57	34	74	54
23	25	- 4	32	5	37	28	45	29	54	40	74	53
24	25	3	8	-13	36	16	37	28	61	35	73	54
25	12	-7	18	12	40	10	4 0	27	67	35	64	56
26	16	-15	23	14	37	24	39	26	48	41	73	54
27	18	0	32	3	34	27	34	29	67	43	74	5 5
28	31	4	29	8	40	2 6	39	31	78	44	75	54
29	38	8	27	8	47	24	49	31	74	44	76	50
30	39	2	.	.	47	31	53	30	44	32	66	49
31	18	2		•	41	29		_	59	32	. [•
	27:3	6.4	29.6	7.5	34.2	18-€	41.2	28-5	52.4	34.8	70.8	51.8

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.	Day
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	。 52	。 73	o 54	。 66	。 50	° 63	。 42	。 43	° 35	° 38	° 21	1
69	48	72	48	69	5 5	58	43	43	31	39	33	2
73	54	78	47	6 6	55	57	37	51	39	39	31	
79	58	84	59	64	54	58	31	55	37	37	25	!
75	54	82	62	68	52	67	50	40	32	36	25	
72	53	85	61	61	45	6 0	44	36	26	34	28	(
75	53	86	61	55	48	61	50	40	22	41	28	١,
64	51	85	66	59	45	52	38	55	38	38	25	1
61	48	82	63	55	45	50	34	6 0	54	33	23	,
69	50	88	64	52	48	52	33	60	40	32	19	1
74	52	90	64	.55	43	58	39	45	39	19	3	1
78	53	90	65	60	40	45	35	45	38	34	— 2	1
82	57	85	58	61	28	53	36	49	40	35	24	1
76	1.4	87	62	69	38	48	32	45	40	39	25	1
74	42	84	64	66	46	51	39	41	39	38	27	1
73	47	71	54	61	40	55	35	40	34	38	14	1
72	48	65	50	58	38	48	37	36	30	14	- 1	1
74	60	71	53	63	38	45	36	35	30	21	6	1
80	60	67	47	62	40	44	20	34	31	42	21	1
78	54	71	45	50	41	51	29	40	28	23	13	20
80	57	62	47	57	53	46	28	38	26	22	11	2
69	45	66	44	65	31	46	26	38	32	23	12	25
65	41	62	48	66	43	59	43	39	32	24	11	23
62	54	62	48	60	46	52	42	42	36	26	16	24
73	57	65	45	65	43	65	46	41	39	24	20	2
73	52	69	54	55	44	53	42	41	36	28	21	26
69	54	73	5 3	52	46	53	38	41	32	27	21	2
76	51	70	50	63	43	45	36	36	28	26	17	28
69	54	65	44	64	42	40	32	34	28	24	20	29
75	55	60	51	53	47	43	32	30	21	37	22	36
75	54	-60	51	. •	.	44	36	. 1		31	19	31
73-7	52.6	74 5	54 3	60.7	44.6	52 3	37.2	42.4	33.8	31.0	18.7	

TABLE LXII.—TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.

Day.	Jan	uar y .	Feb	ruary.	Ma	rch.	Ap	ril.	М	ay.	Ju	ıne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	0,1	•	0	0	27	21	P	0	45	9	72	0
1	41	30	31	14	24	14	١.		42	35 33	80	38
2	39	29	50	25	23	10				32	80	53
3	41	30	39	2	25	_ 9		1	39	32	64	55 45
4 5	30	12	23	11 - 7	32	1	İ .		52	32	71	46
	12	5	28	- 9	40	26		١.	44	31	67	40
6 7	29	8	40	28	40	27	١.	١.	51	42	58	51
8	21	-13	33	14	53	35			56	44	63	43
9	32	111	16	4	45	25	١.		54	39	65	47
10	38	23	17	8	29	21			68	44	71	53
11	35	23	28	-12	31	24			60	45	62	56
12	17	2	40	28	40	21			56	38	72	55
13	16	2	37	25	49	30			53	40	78	59
14	18	-13	27	1 18	38	21			49	33	77	61
15	25	6	32	18	22	7			49	34	76	60
16	33	4	89	32	29	14			49	29	75	56
17	21	11	33	22	27	17			54	26	77	57
18	36	10	31	19	32	20			62	27	74	59
19	44	36	34	25	20	4		.	57	46	81	59
20	46	28	34	22	25	6		.	55	41	83	63
21	28	6	26	12	32	6		•	67	32	74	62
22	11	_1	29	4	41	30			55	40	70	57
23	25	_ 3	29	14	32	27		ļ	48	36	65	50
24	27	7	14	-14	35	24	.	.]	59	27	71	46
25	15	_4	21	15	40	23	.	. }	66	33	71	56
26	18	-7	21	10	39	29	.	.	54	39	70	54
27	26	-11	25	1	39	33		.	72	42	79	51
28	28	11	29	_1	44	34	. !	.	78	46	74	58
29	38	20	25	14	45	30	.	.	70	47	80	60
30	39	1	.		42	29	. !	.	48	36	67	56
31	21	6		.	39	27	.	.	63	28		
1	28.2	7.7	21.5	10.8	34.9	20.2	•	-	55.3	36.4	72.5	540
			<u>'</u>		156							

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Ju	ıly.	Au	gust.	Septe	mber.	Ос	tober.	Nov	rember.	Dece	ember.	Day
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	-
0 74	55	79	9 58	e 74	Q 40	58	8 50	43	32	26	11	1
69	48	76	57	65	58	56	38	41	31	37	23	2
71	58	78	48	65	54	56	31	57	41	33	28	3
76	60	79	50	65	46	62	31	55	39	34	25	4
74	62	78	48	67	42	66	53	41	25	32	7	5
74	53	80	57	55	44	61	38	39	25	35	20	6
68	47	88	63	6 0	44	61	49	46	22	37	21	7
70	54	82	66	64	34	50	38	61	46	35	18	8
71	53	83	57	56	45	46	35	63	58	30	13	9
70	52	85	52	55	40	53	26	59	42	26	12	10
74	56	79	54	65	36	53	40	53	42	12	- 9	11
84	57	78	52	64	43	44	30	54	43	32	-11	12
80	60	83	58	64	32	53	35	47	41	32	21	3
79	58	80	60	66	37	46	25	44	40	37	26	14
77	62	86	59	68	38	61	40	40	35	39	26	15
74	51	73	51	60	36	56	31	36	32	36	9	16
80	49	69	-	57	30	46	38	33	28	1	— 6	17
79	59	70	50	65	35	42	31	32	27	23	- 6	18
85	6 0	76	45	64	46	44	29	34	29	41	16	19
81	58	76	55	58	47	53	27	38	28	19	7	20
74	58	61	45	62	44	54	31	40	30	18	6	21
78	47	60	43	64	35	52	39	41	33	16	- 1	22
77	52	61	41	64	35	66	48	40	34	23	13	23
63 	.	66	49	70	41	61	53	40	35	18	12	24
74	57	72	40	66	44	6 0	43	41	36	17	5	25
77	53	70	61	62	47	51	39	38	34	25	3	26
88	50	69	54	60	48	48	41	38	28	22	2	27
79	46	62	52	60	45	42	33	35	27	24	2	28
73	54	65	47	63	32	41	29	34	26	20	- 4	29
4	60	63	50	6 3	52	39	30	26	14	38	12	30
55	54	63	46	·	<u> </u>	46	22			29	17	31
4.9	51.8	74.2	52.2	63.0	41.6	52.5	36.3	43.1	33.4	27.4	10.0	

5-c12

TABLE LXIII.—CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Day.	Jan	uary.	Febr	uary.	М	arch.	A	pril.	N	lay.	J	June.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	. Min.
1	41	27	28	15	25	15	33	26	° 41	32	71	47
2	38	27	43	10	18	12	37	25	43	32	73	53
3	40	28	12	-1	22	10	34	20	40	30	80	41
4	29	9	28	5	22	8	35	19	42	30	43	39
5	10	4	14	-15	33	10	34	27	47	32	61	42
6	26	7	30	-17	40	23	34	26	47	34	61	52
7	24	9	41	26	37	17	40	25	50	40	55	43
8	14	0	29	6	43	21	37	31	49	34	57	41
9	26	13	10	2	42	20	40	30	47	38	63	46
10	35	25	14	3	27	21	37	30	56	40	59	51
11	30	2	31	_2	29	19	36	29	43	34	57	50
12	10	-2	38	24	36	20	37	29	49	35	64	50
13	9	4	34	19	42	1 24	47	28	51	37	76	56
14	9	-3	20	11	37	14	40	35	42	34	73	55
15	24	4	31	16	20	6	40	35	45	38	71	57
16	32	10	36	3 0	24	14	49	35	46	32	72	57
17	14	8	32	17	24	14	48	35	49	35	75	57
18	37	9 1	31	17	28	11	43	33	59	736	79	60
19	41	3 3	32	21	14	3	47	32	55	39	79	59
20	41	21	33	19	20	5	47	30	49	35	81 •	63
21	23	2	25	16	30	6	46	33	6 0	33	72	62
22	6	-4	28	8	38	26	42	30	56	42	74	57
23	23	-1	27	1	33	26	45	28	49	32	68	53
24	24	2	3	-16	84	24	34	24	59	33	69	55
25	9	-2	17	-16	34	24	40	24	61	37	69	57
26	11	-2	21	9	35	26	39	26	56	37	72	56
27	25	-6	25	8	36	31	36	28	68	44	74	55
28	26	11	24	1	43	32	37	30	72	47	75	59
29	37	14	25	14	42	33	40	30	56	40	76	58
30	36	0 1	.	.	42	30	50	30	46	36	67	54 I
31	17	-1	.		40	29		. ;	63	35	•	<u> </u>
į	24.7	7.6	26 2	7.8	31.9	. 18.4	40.1	28.7	51.5	35 8	68.9	52.8

						!						
Jı	ıly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	ember.	Octo	ober.	Nove	mber.	Dece	ember.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
。 67	o 55	73	57	65	47	54	o 47	42	35	36	19	1
64	54	74	57	67	58	56	47	45	38	36	32	2
69	56	82	59	64	53	54	39	53	39	34	30	3
81	62	80	63	67	52	6 0	47	51	37	34	24	4
78	63	80	62	63	48	60	48	38	33	30	21	5
66	54	85	64	55	46	57	40	36	29	32	24	6
75	52	82	66	56	45	58	46	44	30	35	28	7
63	54	84	68	58	41	48	40	55	43	31	16	8
63	52	80	64	53	41	45	37	57	43	28	16	9
66	50	86	65	51	45	53	34	44	39	22	9	10
-68	58	88	68	63	45	52	38	49	40	11	0	11
78	57	83	65	57	49	43	36	49	41	31	7	12
81	64	81	63	60	45	54	35	47	42	32	23	13
71	60	81	63	65	47	42	29	43	37	32	26	14
72	61	84	66	68	53	55	39	38	33	37	16	15
73	56	73	52	59	42	42	33	35	30	35	-4	16
74	53	66	52	58	44	44	36	32	27	-3	13	17
77	64	70	57	62	43	40	34	32	28	26	-8	18
77	62	71	51	64	48	43	34	32	28	37	13	19
78	61	70	54	57	49	50	35	36	29	12	0	20
70	57	61	49	61	44	46	36	37	29	14	0	21
72	55	60	48	63	40	49	42	40	32	15	0	22
70	57	59	52	67	50	55	47	40	34	23	12	23
64	57	60	48	64	48	58	50	40	36	18	13	24
73	58	70	46	64	47	56	46	39	36	17	9	25
75	58	71	61	59	47	51	41	37	33	22	10	26
71	55	70	59	57	49	48	39	35	27	19	9	27
72	57	62	54	57	49	40	32	31	26	22	11	28
71	60	61	49	63	48	41	31	32	24	18	13	29
76	60	63	47	61	53	39	33	24	18	35	16	30
66	58	61	49	.	.	43	32	٠. ا		28	10	31
71.6	57.4	73.3	57.3	60.8	47.0	49.6		40 4	33.2	25 7	12.3	

TABLE LXIV.—GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Day.	Janu	ıary.	Febr	uary.	Ma	r c h.	Ap	ril.	Mε	ıy.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	° 42	27	° 29	°	30	° 18	34	27	39	° 31	0 74	45
2	38	27	45	31	20	9	35	26	48	31	78	48
3	42	31	33	0	29	12	32	20	45	30	81	54
4	32	12	36	0	24	5	33	16	43	29	55	41
5	14	5	18	-12	35	8	35	25	51	30	70	40
6	2 5	5	30	—15	44	24	34	28	55	33	62	46
7	25	9	43	29	39	17	43	28	49	38	56	44
8	14	0	30	8	46	18	36	30	53	35	61	39
9	27	13	12	4	45	23	43	31	48	35	57	42
10	35	25	15	5	30	21	} 41	30	60	40	58	47
11	35	-2	? 4	-4	31	22	39	29	53	36	54	45
12	14	— 3	39	23	37	20	39	28	53	35	64	50
13	9	5	35	18	39	26	48	27	53	34	80	56
14	12	-3	22	12	40	25	41	35	44	33	78	58
15	27	2	28	16	24	6	46	34	5 0	33	75	59
16	3 3	16	39	25	24	14	54	35	52	33	71	53
` 17	26	7	34	23	24	10	54	34	5 3	30	80	54
18	34	7	34	16	29	16	49	33	64	33	80	61
19	47	33	34	15	20	5	50	31	57	42	82	59
20	45	35	35	21	19	5	49	2 8	5 5	35	83	64
21	30	5	29	16	25	2	51	33	58	31	75	63
22	8	-4	33	10	37	23	49	28	60	40	77	60
23	23	— 1	30	14	39	25	42	28	49	33	72	55
24	12	8	15	—14	37	25	38	25	67	29	74	51
25	12	5	16	—14	38	25	42	23	69	38	72	57
26	15	—6	22	0	35	24	40	l 28	58	36	74	55
27	19	-2	2 6	5	35	30	40	28	72	45	70	53
28	29	10	30	4	45	35	39	30	78	45	76	57
29	4 0	14	30	14	40	32	43	30	60	41	79	58
30	38	1			44	32	48	29	49	34	6 6	54
31	20	-2			42	30	<u></u>	· .	65	31	· .	
İ	26.5	8.4	29.2	9·1	33.7	18-9	42.2	28-6	55.2	34.8	71.1	52.3

<u> </u>	ıly.			Conto		0.00	tober.	None	mbon	Door	ember.	
JI	ny.	Au	gust.	Septe	mber.) Oei	tooer.	Nove	ember.	Dece	emper.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	-1
° 71	53	74	₽ 56	69	Q 46	ò	9	9 44	34	Q .	٩	1
70	49	76	55	67	57			46	33			2
72	55	83	55	64	54			55	39			3
82	60	86	62	68	52			55	38		i 1	4
78	64	86	58	67	51			40	33	·		5
67	53	89	64	58	48			38	27			6
76	51	88	66	58	44			41	26			7
70	55	85	69	61	39			59	40			8
66	51	84	63	56	40			63	52			9
67	47	88	63	52	46			55	40			10
71	57	90	67	60	45			48	39			11
82	54	85	6 5	60	45			47	41			12
85	61	83	62	61	42			48	43		•	13
77	59	84	6 0	67	44			45	38			14
74	60	85	66	67	49			41	34		•	15
73	55	76	52	59	40			37	30			16
76	50	66	49	59	47			25	28		•	17
80	62	73	54	62	44			34	28			18
78	62	70	50	61	52			34	27	·	•	19
83	60	73	59	56	48			38	28		•	20
73	57	64	49	59	44			39	32	.	•	21
72	53	61	49	65	37		.	42	32			22
70	57	61	47	68	46			40	34		•	23
62	56	63	49	64	44			42	35			24
73	59	71	43	64	45			41	37	. }	•	25
76	56	73	60	59	47			39	34	.	•	26
72	55	72	60	56	50	. !		36	30	.		27
76	56	65	51	60	48		.	- 37	28		.	28
71	57	64	52	65	44			35	24	.]		29
75	60	65	47	59	52	.)	.	35	21	.]		30
69	59	63	49]		31
73.8	56.2	75.7	56.5	61.7	46.3		·	43.2	33.7	·	·	

TABLE LXV.—BATHURST, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Day.	_	i										
Day.	Janu	ary.	Febru	iary.	Mar	ch.	Apı	ril.	Ma	.y .	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	0	.	° 24	- 6	。 17	°	38	。 25	° 38	。 28	。 82	° 50
2			42	0	18	6			40	24	75	52
3	39	27	8	_ 8	29	 6	43	19	47	30	67	40
4	2 0	5	16	- 3	28	10	34	4	37	23		
5	8	-4	3	-22	•	•	32	17	46	27	46	38
6	13	3			45	3	38	24	42	23	57	42
7	12	— 5	39	—2 0	35	10	40	27	• 1	•	65	41
8	6	17	26	3	24	14	32	26	42	32	57	36
9	•		12	8	29	18			43	32	54	40
10	28	8	14	-14	26	16	40	29	48	31	55	44
11	28	_ 5	19	14	24	18	43	30	45	33	. (
12	4	— 6	35	16	•		43	30	48	36	72	41
13	11	<u> </u>	.	•	38	21	44	19	48	29	78	51
14	9	—16	26	2	36	1	41	31	. '	•	78	61
15	15	-10	25	15	18	3	46	30	46	31	74	59
16			38	15	25	6			48	33	69	56
17	11	-13	30	15	•	•	50	34	50	30	86	62
18	26	10	3 3	23	20	5	41	31	57	41		
19	35	26	30	16	•		42	29	57	41	87	62
20	35	. 20	•		30	0	49	24	56	32	83	66
21	21	— 3	32	13	24	— 4	46	29	٠		78	63
22	6	— 8	27	1	40	22	43	29	63	32	72	57
23	•		25	—10	34	25		•	.58	34	72	5 3
24	10	13	— 8	—17	36	10	43	23			72	51
25	11	9	18	—13	32	0	37	15	74	31		•
26	12	—12	23	6	•		36	10	58	33	72	50
27	8	18	•		36	20	35	27	72	42	67	54
28	22	— 9	35	_ 2	. 42	25	39	30	•	. 	84	58
29	35	5	2 8	5	38	20	39	30	60	3 8	77	56
30	•	.	•	•	39	31			56	37	69	48
31	20	—16	•	•	38	22		·	73	32		
	18·2	-2 6	23.8	—2·8	30.8	10.6	40.5	25.1	52.0	32.1	71.3	51.3

Jul	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octo	ber.	Nover	nber.	Decer	nber.	Day
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
c	0	° 76	。 52	62	44	• .	۰.	。 48	° 33	。 37	o 14	1
	•	83	52	64	52	60	33	.	.	38	27	2
69	52	88	57			58	31	47	35	.		3
86	52	85	6 0	69	46	64	42	45	34	37	20	4
80	62	88	66	62	45	64	39	.	•	30	17	5
64	52			53	43	47	32	44	22	37	22	6
82	51	90	64	63	45	50	39	39	27	38	21	7
78	62	82	63	59	36		.	43	34	22	8	8
		94	69	58	40	45	32	43	37	21	- 3	9
72	55	98	62		.	52	28	41	33			10
78	58	92	66			47	34	41	36	20	4	11
.90	53	87	67		. 1	47	34	.	• .	27	- 9	12
83	64				· į	44	29	41	34	27	13	13
72	54	94	64	•	. ;	39	25	43	34	25	19	14
74	54	87	61		. !		. !	37	24	32	11	15
	.	68	49		İ	41	30	37	22	17		16
83	48	72	51			43	32	31	20			17
85	67	76	51	55	39	44	32	36	24	5	-14	18
72	67	72	52	58	49	50	30		.	29	1 .	19
87	58	. !		56	46	52	29	32	17	10	- 3	20
76	57	64	44	55	35	47	33	37	28	9	_7	21
70	47	59	46	63	46			37	31	13	—15	22
		66	52	63	42	52	34	37	30	15	—13	23
69	55	70	44			58	43	37	31			24
65	51	67	42	6 0	44	57	41	35	30	• -		25
70	53	67	54	64	46	48	36	. 1	•	28	1	26
74	52			57	48	45	34	38	23	18	_ 3	27
69	50	64	45	55	44	36	29	32	23	23	_ 7	28
.69	57	62	48				. !	32	24	23	_ 3	29
•		62	47	65	39	44	28	32	16	30	— 3	30
45	51	71	45	1	•	38	24	• ;		•		31
75.7	55.1	77.2	54.7	60.0	43 6	48.9	32.8	38 6	28·1	24.4	3.2	

TABLE LXVI.—CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Day.	Janu	nary.	Febr	u ary .	Ma	rch.	A _I	oril.	M 8	ıy.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	Ω 41	29	30	° 14	22	° 7	° 37	27	。 37	33	。 83.	。 47
2	38	25	51	1	23	1	44	20	42	32	88	49
3	40	20	9	- 6	31	6	43	15	47	29	75	41
4	23	4	17	<u> </u>	30	4	33	7	44	27	42	38
5	7	- 4	4	—17	40	4	3 33	21	59	31	54	38
6	18	5	30	16	47	29	39	25	51	30	69	49
7	13	— 9	42	20	39	12	46	23	51	37	63	43
8	16	—19	28	3	24	10	34	30	50	35	68	36
9	19	11	15	— 10	32	18	40	30	65	35	61	47
10	31	14	18	— 4	24	16	41	30	54	40	54	48
11	22	— 3	20	— 9	27	17	43	31	44	38	54	43
12	5	- 7	36	6	35	18	44	28	60	36	76	44
13	12	—12	31	11	37	22	52	22	58	34	78	52
14	13	—22	24	-4	37	9	38	33	49	35	80	57
15	20	— 5	32	15	20	3	44	32	47	35	80	57
16	19	— 2	40	29	29	10	51	32	47	31	79	50
17	11	— 6	32	20	20	13	51	35	64	27	87	54
18	33	11	35	21	18	6	52	32	61	36	86	54
19	48	33	34	20	15	— 4	49	30	59	45	83	54
20	39	14	32	14	32	1	51	28	63	38	84	57
21	14	— 4	35	11	27	5	53	28	76	33	79	51
22	7	— 7	27	3	44	27	46	31	61	47	75	47
23	12	—11	27	—10	37	22	46	28	60	35	72	40
24	12	— 6	— 8	—18	40	10	44	23	74	32	71	32
25	16	6	17	— 16	40	5	48	19	52	37	73	42
26	17	—10	25	7	33	26	40	21	59	32	74	43
27	15	-11	36	4	35	30	36	30	73	44	80	44
28	22	-11	30	2	42	31	45	30	83	45	82	46
29	36	16	27	9	38	31	50	31	63	44	81	54
30	36	8			42	30	40	26	58	35	68	54
31	24	—15		•	40	21	•		73	31		
1	22:1	0.1	26.9	3.1	32.5	14.8	44.0	26.5	58.1	38.5	73.5	47.0

				<u> </u>								
Ju	ly.	Aug	gust.	Septe	mber.	Octol	oer.	Nove	mber.	Dece	mber.	Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
69	54	° 82	56	63	o 47	55	43	。 52	32	34	° 16	1
66	52	84	51	66	54	58	40	45	36	36	30	2
72	54	91	56	63	50	61	35	47	37	35	28	3
84	64	88	59	69	46	67	43	42	32	35	20	4
82	62	94	62	65	45	57	39	41	27	33	18	5
-68	52	92	65	54	40	47	33	43	23	34	22	6
81	49	92	68	63	46	53	41	37	23	36	22	7
81	62	86	60	64	35	44	35	44	35	24	7	8
·67	55	92	60	60	38	47	29	43	34	21	1	9
76	55	98	61	64	39	52	29	42	33	19	4	10
-82	58	98	65	69	40	48	36	42	37	14	— 10	11
:90	55	93	63	65	43	46	31	43	39	25	10	12
86	64	94	63	67	38	43	29	43	34	26	81	13
80	57	93	65	73	39	40	26	42	35	31	15	14
74	56	89	65	64	50	46	33	36	26	31	9	15
74	53	69	52	59	32	34	31	39	22	16	—12	16
83	51	74	50	65	32	41	31	33	20	2	16	17
88	65	76	50	63	38	45	30	38	23	17	—16	18
77	58	76	48	58	48	50	29	34	18	29	3	19
87	5 7	61	50	61	49	57	31	32	23	8	— 5	20
79	58	61	46	61	41	55	30	38	28	8	13	21
74	49	60	47	73	37	51	38	37	33	9	_17	22
65	56	66	46	76	45	54	48	37	31	15	8	23
62	55	73	46	71	40	62	49	37	33	23	8	24
78	55	79	43	73	42	60	44	36	31	20	0	25
72	53	80	54	68	49	50	34	39	29	29	- 6	26
74	51	73	51	56	44	47	33	36	22	17	-10	27
76	52	63	45	56	42	37	31	30	23	25	0	28
63	59	66	48	67	40	42	28	31	21	25	3	29
83	58	64	47	66	52	45	30	22	16	30	13	30
69	56	75	46			41	25	.		23	10	31
76.4	55.9	80.1	54.4	64.8	42.6	49.7	31.2	38.8	28.5	23.8	3.5	
		001	VI 1	. 070	-200	** •	7. 3	50 0				

TABLE LXVII.—FREDERICTON, NEW BRUGSWICK.

	Jani	ıary.	Febi	ruary.	LXV1	reh.		oril.		ay.		ne.
Day.											i	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	'
1	46	30	34	21	24	2	38	26	40	32	60	37
2	40	30	42	1	24	8	41	21	47	29	86	37
3	40	18	7	_ 7	30	3	45	24	47	27	82	42
4	29	4	24	3	30	9	39	18	44	31	45	39
5	10	_ 2	ช	-21	40	1	36	28	54	27	52	39
6	17	7	34	-21	47	27	39	26	45	36	68	48
7	17	- 1	43	28	39	17	45	24	59	40	70	5 0
8	16	— 5	31	0	32	12	36	29	56	38	71	39
9	21	14	15	9	35	24	38	29	62	42	58	46
10	27	13	20	1	25	16	42	30	55	44	61	51
11	18	— 3	33	 7	28	20	45	32	46	40	61	49
12	8	— 5	40	19	39	18	49	27	59	36	72	51
13	8	—16	35	8	40	25	54	20	58	38	77	54
14	12	—24	24	- 8	35	6	4 3	34	52	33	82	54
15	22	— 2	39	15	19	0	47	32	52	30	76	56
16	25	_ 2	40	25	27	7	53	32	52	27	78	51
17	15	— 7	26	17	22	13	52	32	64	25	84	55
18	37	—13	33	16	19	4	48	29	57	35	84	61
19	48	35	30	15	16	0	50	32	58	41	80	61
20	37	16	29	12	27	4	50	29	71	43	82	60
21	16	1	28	10	38	8	50	31	76	36	78	58
22	6	— 5	33	6	38	28	50	32	55	46	74	54
23	19	— 9	21	-12	33	19	53	26	61	35	73	48
24	18	— 2	10	2 0	36	7	48	27	74	32	73	42
25	7	— 7	23	14	38	4	49	23	62	38	81	54
26	15	— 9	18	4	38	27	43	24	63	33	78	55
27	30	15	23	- 1	40	32	47	29	81	40	85	51
28	3 0	6	29	4	44	31	45	32	84	50	86	59
29	38	22	26	8	40	30	49	33	64	47	86	59
30	32	11			40	3 0	40	31	60	37	77	56
31	25	_17			39	26			73	39		
ĺ	23.6	1.2	26.8	3.5	32.8	14.6	45.3	28.1	59·1	36.1	74.1	50.6

Day	mber.	Dece	mber.	Nove	er.	Octol	mber.	Septe	gust.	Aug	ly.	Ju
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	0 14	22	o 38	53	41	53	o 45	64	o 52	e 83	53	74
2	20	37	38	46	35	57	53	65	52	83	51	63
3	! 27	35	39	55	32	60	49	68	50	86	53	71
4	22	37	30	46	41	65	44	67	57	87	60	85
5	20	32	25	43	36	.4	47	61	58	90	62	85
હ	18	34	20	40	34	56	44	63	62	92	51	68
7	16	36	29	42	41	55	44	65	67	93	47	80
8	14	27	40	47	34	48	38	58	62	83	59	82
9	11	27	39	43	27	44	44	62	58	85	57	78
10	- 7	18	38	44	27	54	40	64	59	92	55	80
11	—17	4	39	43	33	46	41	70	60	93	57	85
12	— 16	23	42	44	31	45	44	64	59	89	50	89
13	10	24	3 8	44	30	52	40	65	58	86	59	88
14	21	32	35	43	23	37	39	71	63	86	55	82
15	2	37	26	37	29	40	50	60	62	87	55	77
16	12	19	25	39	29	36	35	58	55	70	51	80
17	19	5	24	33	35	43	32	62	48	73	53	88
18	—15	10	26	39	34	46	40	59	49	73	64	88
19	2	14	22	35	29	48	49	56	46	73	61	87
20-	— 5	7	25	33	26	59	48	55	50	65	56	87
21	_16	4	32	40	30	55	43	62	45	61	69	88
22	6	10	34	38	44	54	38	68	47	62	47	74
23	9	18	. 34	39	48	61	42	69	44	65	54	63
24	8	2 0	34	39	48	6 0	44	70	46	74	50	60
25	4	16	28	35	39	59	45	69	41	80	46	77
26	_ 3	19	27	35	35	5 0	43	65	56	77	48	69
27	11	20	26	32	33	44	45	67	47	66	44	73
28	3	24	24	31	29	37	42	57	43	64	50	73
29	_ 7	19	22	30 ,	28	43	34	67	51	68	55	70
30	16	29	14	23	27	44	51	65	49	69	57	81
31	7	19		Ì	21	48		1	47	73	54	73
	4.3	21.5	30.4	39.8	33.2	50.2	43.1	63.9	53.0	78.4	54.0	77.9

TABLE LXVIII.—St. John, New Brunswick.

Day.	Janu	ary.	Febr	uary.	Ма	rch.	Ap	oril.	Ma	ay.	Ju	ne.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	33	°	。 29	° 8	° 28	。 20	43	30	。 43	30	$\overset{\circ}{62}$	42
2	22	8	32	15	. 29	10	35	25	52	31	78	45
3	38	14	37	6	30	20	38	24	42	31	77	60
4	31	21	30	12	30	15	32	21	37	30	64	38
.5	28	4	38	—11	20	<u> </u>	30	19	31	29	47	37
-6	13	— 2	11	-12	34	10	38	20	51	28	77	41
7	37	1	37	9	33	7	37	29	48	25	78	60
8	38	17	36	10	27	5	41	25	42	32	64	40
9	25	15	13	— 5	44	27	33	26	38	34	51	39
10	32	23	10	— 5	37	28	38	31	56	34	57	36
.11	35	23	11	0	37	28	45	30	62	49	50	39
12	27	15	3 9	4	38	27	40	32	55	32	73	42
.13	27	13	3 0	19	38	29	42	28	48	30	77	56
14	24	3	29	18	39	32	47	29	39	35	80	55
.15	23	6	32	16	36	29	37	27	47	30	79	.58
16	26	14	27	18	33	22	43	30	48	33	74	46
17	30	13	35	27	37	20	44	31	40	29	73	47
18	26	12	3 5	22	41	22	52	32	51	23	67	44
.19	38	15	34	23	37	25	44	32	59	34	53	43
20	48	3 3	32	22	32	15	4 0	30	59	39	82	46
:21	35	15	31	8	32	12	43	33	56	37	83	61
22	18	2	37	25	39	17	42	31	56	40	76	60
23	18	0	9	2 0	43	33	42	29	66	43	77	56
24	25	10	3 0	14	40	32	37	27	52	39	76	53
25	24	— 2	30	0	3 8	23	40	27	57	35	70	48
.26	16	— 3	27	6	38	20	48	25	59	36	75	54
27	10	— 5	32	19	35	20	34	3 0	62	37	77	58
28	24	— 3	32	20	36	32	48	31	73	43	71	51
:29	26	4	35	29	39	32	47	33	72	53	81	65
.30	40	0	•		36	32	53	37	57	35	69	42
.31	16	2	•	.	41	31			54	32		
	27.0	10.2	27.6	12.3	31.4	22.4	38.7	32.0	50.0	34.2	69.2	48.2

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

Da	mber.	Decen	nber.	Noven	ber.	Octo	mber.	Septe	ust.	Aug	ly.	Jul
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
	o 33	38	° 31	° 39	o 44	o 54	o 48	o 59	o 54	69	38	9 52
	32	35	35	38	45	60	5 0	67	50	73	47	57
	34	37	27	37	43	58	52	67	49	81	50	79
	30	37	26	50	34	58	49	59	56	84	51	75
	24	35	37	48	38	65	46	66	57	84	57	69
	24	29	26	38	39	62	50	63	58	85	52	70
	29	38	26	34	40	68	43	60	56	79	42	62
	28	37	26	43	45	56	46	55	55	71	43	70
	22	30	40	61	35	49	41	53	62	83	46	59
1	26	30	37	59	34	50	48	51	64	88	43	60
1	20	32	32	38	37	57	45	52	56	79	40	70
1	12	26	31	40	38	49	43	57	52	71	47	73
1	22	42	36	39	37	48	39	57	58	77	51	76
1	22	32	38	40	33	46	44	66	62	93	56	80
1	22	43	39	43	34	46	44	71	67	86	51	78
1	26	44	38	42	37	52	46	60	49	80	54	76
1	11	40	36	38	37	49	40	54	39	64	49	73
1	18	25	36	38	35	48	39	55	45	64	47	74
1	19	37	33	37	31	46	42	54	51	6 0	53	78
2	20	31	30	36	34	45	42	49	43	63	51	65
2	19	27	25	31	30	43	37	64	44	56	6 0	79
2	24	30	23	3 3	28	44	. 37	56	52	56	48	71
2	14	29	32	38	38	47	37	56	46	63	45	56
2	15	25	32	39	38	46	43	52	48	69	51	59
2	17	22	36	41	44	58	42	53	48	67	53	80
2	13	23	39	42	45	63	41	60	51	74	58	79
2	21	31	35	45	42	52	38	57	57	69	51	70
2	24	32	33	43	39	49	41	50	62	69	52	74
2	20	27	30	33	33	44	45	62	58	65	55	80
3	25	37	28	37	28	46	44	55	52	64	55	69
3	27	34		•	25	42	•		50	60	6 0	81
	23.0	31.2	33.1	38.3	37.2	49.6	43.5	56.0	53.3	72.6	52.0	71.0

TABLE LXIX.—Percentage of Cloud in each month, and for the year 1876, at certain Stations in the Dominion of Canada.

at certain Stat	ions	3 111	the	100	m11.	11011	01	\ 	aga	•	1		
	January.	February.	March.	A pril.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Vear
Ontario.													
W. and S.W. District.	•	1							İ		ĺ	İ	
-Windsor	67	67	75	55	52	60	49	49	56	54	89	64	6
-Granton	77	64	65	44	44	46	30	26	63	67	82	80	57
2Simcoe	77	66	68	59	53	53	48	50	65	65	89	73	64
Woodstock	73	60	67	56	55	55	47	47	67	67	84	73	63
Aylmer	71	61	67	58	44	48	38	42	6 6	61	82	63	58
Brantford	79	72	71	59	56	56	51	53	65	67	82	78	66
Hamilton	70	67	68	57	48	47	42	37	63	6 0	80	69	59
Mean of District	73	65	69	55	50	52	43	43	64	63	84	71	61
N. and N.W. District.							10 Aug.						
Little Current	74	76	61	6 0	58	57	45	43	54	63	87	60	62
Point Clark	86	85	77	53	60	65	42	48	59	81	88	92	70
Stratford	79	66	67	59	51	53	44	46	70	67	93	83	65
Goderich	86	78	75	51	50	50	38	47	61	74	95	89	66
Gravenhurst	72	64	62	54	50	51	44	39	62	73	80	71	60
Seely	74	66	67	6 3	56	58	56	42	75	75	92	69	66
Beatrice	٠,		61	5 6	35	58	43	39	67	71	86	67	
Barrie	87	70	64	60	54	58	47	44	64	68	87	84	66
N. Gwillimbury	89	73	71	55	48	43	43	39	62	70	81	84	63
Mean of District	81	72	67	57	51	55	45	43	62	71	88	78	64
Central District.							,				! !		
Newmarket	81	70	63	56	50	35	39	31	65	69	89	80	61
Brampton	66	62	60	47	53	38	41	34	62	47	64	64	52
Toronto	78	73	70	61	53	58	50	46	68	70	89	74	66
Welland		.	63	58	50	51	39	26	51	52	71	47	
Mean of District	72	68	64	55.	52	46	42	34	61	5 9	78	66	58

TABLE LXIX.—Percentage of Cloud in each Month, &c.—Continued.

														
E. and N.E. District. Cornwall		January.	February.	March,	April.	Mny.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Cornwall	-				j 			İ				į l		
Peterborough		-	0.5	-										
Belleville				1	1	1				1	1	1	1	
Fitzroy Harbor	- 8							İ	1	1		İ		
Pembroke	-		1		1		1		1			1		
Norwood	•	1			54	54	42	37	i	1	64	74	62	55
Mean of District.		74	60	68	59	58	60	36	37	65	65	87	71	62
Mean of Ontario. 74 67 66 55 52 51 44 39 61 64 82 71 60 QUEBEC. 68 54 71 61 66 56 58 43 69 72 73 72 64 Huntingdon 62 51 59 49 57 49 43 28 55 61 66 58 53 Quebec. 67 56 77 66 64 64 54 35 69 76 82 60 64 Cranbourne 68 56 69 60 58 49 49 34 59 70 82 63 60 Chicoutimi . <td></td> <td>71</td> <td>65</td> <td>62</td> <td>55</td> <td>54</td> <td>48</td> <td>51</td> <td>31</td> <td>62</td> <td>64</td> <td><u> </u></td> <td><u> </u></td> <td><u> </u></td>		71	65	62	55	54	48	51	31	62	64	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Montreal	Mean of District	69	63	66	56	55	52	46	35	59	62	78	69	59
Montreal 68 54 71 61 66 56 58 43 69 72 73 72 64 Huntingdon 62 51 59 49 57 49 43 28 55 61 66 58 53 Quebec 67 56 77 66 64 64 54 35 69 76 82 60 64 Cranbourne 68 56 69 60 58 49 49 34 59 70 82 63 60 Chicoutimi .		74	67	66	55	52	51	44	39	61	64	82	71	60
Huntingdon 62 51 59 49 57 49 43 28 55 61 66 58 53 Quebec 67 56 77 66 64 64 54 33 69 76 82 60 64 Cranbourne 68 56 69 60 58 49 49 34 59 70 82 63 60 Chicoutimi 5 5 57 68 69 60 54 51 35 64 72 77 64 58 Nova Scotia 59 57 68 69 65 74 63 40 51 55 78 53 61 Sydney 64 58 78 73 71 69 57 40 56 64 86 71 66 Wolfville 73 62 5 5 61 64 67 89 74 Truro 73 75 77 7 72 78 74 47 64 67 89 74 Baddeck 53 66 72 64 62 45 52 30 37 36 72 93 57 Mean for Nova Scotia 66 62 71 67 64 62 55 36 50 54 80 73 62 New Brunswick 8t. John 51 47 63 67 61 77 59 45 47 51 69 51 61 Bass River 53 68 61 67 52 68 73 63 67 50 41 55 66 79 53 60 Bathurst 44 39 61 57 62 51 38 21 56 46 72 51 50 Dalhousie 53 46 74 63 69 61 56 37 50 61 80 57 59	· ·	68	54	71	61	66	56	58	43	69	72	73	72	. 64
Quebec 67 56 77 66 64 64 54 35 69 76 82 60 64 Cranbourne 68 56 69 60 58 49 49 34 59 70 82 63 60 Chicoutimi .				!	1		1					1		
Cranbourne			i			-	1			1	}			
Chicoutimi									i	į.	1	1		1
Mean for Quebec. 66 54 69 59 60 54 51 35 64 72 77 64 58 Nova Scotia. 59 57 68 69 65 74 63 40 51 55 78 53 61 Sydney. 64 58 78 73 71 69 57 40 56 64 86 71 66 Wolfville. 73 62 .			• •		1	1 .	10	1					ĺ	
Nova Scotia. Halifax			54	69	50	60	54	51	'	64				50
Halifax 59 57 68 69 65 74 63 40 51 55 78 53 61 Sydney 64 58 78 73 71 69 57 40 56 64 86 71 66 Wolfville 73 62 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·		- T		-					-				
Sydney 64 58 78 73 71 69 57 40 56 64 86 71 66 Wolfville 73 62 		50	57	60	! co	OK.	74	62	40	51		70	-	
Wolfville 73 62														
Digby 71 52 61 64 50 46 36 25 44 49 76 73 54 Truro 73 75 77 72 78 74 47 64 67 89 74 . Baddeck 53 66 72 64 62 45 52 30 37 36 72 93 57 Mean for Nova Scotia 66 62 71 67 64 62 56 36 50 54 80 73 62 Naw Brunswick 51 47 63 67 61 77 59 45 47 51 69 51 61 Bass River 53 68 61 67 29 44 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4				18	13	71		57	40	56	!	85	71	66
Truro	i						l							
Baddeck 53 66 72 64 62 45 52 30 37 36 72 93 57 Mean for Nova Scotia 66 62 71 67 64 62 56 36 50 54 80 73 62 New Brunswick. 51 47 63 67 61 77 59 45 47 51 69 51 61 Bass River 53 68 61 67 29 44 2 4 2 4 4 55 60 79 53 60 Bathurst 44 39 61 57 62 51 38 21 56 46 72 51 50 Dalhousie 53 46 74 63 69 61 56 37 50 61 80 57 59	,						1		i					54
Mean for Nova Scotia 66 62 71 67 64 62 56 36 50 54 80 73 62 New Brunswick. 51 47 63 67 61 77 59 45 47 51 69 51 61 Bass River 53 68 61 67 29 44 2 2 44 2 2 44 2 2 4 3 60							i							•
New Brunswick. St. John				<u></u>							''			
St. John 51 47 63 67 61 77 59 45 47 51 69 51 61 Bass River 53 68 61 67 . 29 44 Fredericton 50 52 68 73 63 67 50 41 55 66 79 53 60 Bathurst 44 39 61 57 62 51 38 21 56 46 72 51 50 Dalhousie 53 46 74 63 69 61 56 37 50 61 80 57 59		66	62	71	67	64	62		36	50	54	80	73	62
Bass River 53 68 61 67 29 44 60 60 Fredericton 50 52 68 73 63 67 50 41 55 66 79 53 60 Bathurst 44 39 61 57 62 51 38 21 56 46 72 51 50 Dalhousie 53 46 74 63 69 61 56 37 50 61 80 57 59	i											ļ		
Fredericton 50 52 68 73 63 67 50 41 55 66 79 53 60 Bathurst 44 39 61 57 62 51 38 21 56 46 72 51 50 Dalhousie 53 46 74 63 69 61 56 37 50 61 80 57 59	'	51	47	63	67	61	77	59	45	47	51	69	51	61
Bathurst	.1	53	•	68	61	67		•	29	44	٠.			•
Dalhousie 53 46 74 63 69 61 56 37 50 61 80 57 59		50	52	68	73	63	67	50	41	55	66	79	53	60
-			39	61	57	62	51	38	21	56	46	72	51	50
Mean for New Brunswick 50 46 67 64 64 65 51 35 50 56 78 53 57	i	53	4 6	74	63	69	61	56	37	50	61	80	57	59
	Mean for New Brunswick	50	46	67	64	64	65	51	35	50	56	78	53	57

TABLE LXIX.—Percentage of Cloud in each Month, &c.—Continued.

		1	l	ĺ	Į.	1	i	i				
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
						!						
59	60	63	69	50	57	1 47	1 30	1 13		 95	١.	
						1			70		61	63
								}			¦	61
					-			-	- <u>"</u>		1	
40	40	48	43	49	43	37	46	47	55	65	45	46
45	35	47	36	49	46	40	49	41	55	60	43	45
42	37	47	40	49	44	38	48	44	55	63	44	46
		[]										
50	59	56	48	43	46	44	49	39	45	55		۱,9
61	70	70	55	56	55	34	37	45	63	66	79	58
56	64	63	51	49	50	39	43	42	54	60	69	53
	1											
66	80	70	85	67	61	65	54	61	67	87	85	69
					74		44	58	64			
89	74	77	65	80	86	75			82	77	88	
62	64	61	67	57	57	60	38	54	72	79	80	63
64	82	71	65	63	63	52	60	77	67	85	91	70
68	75	70	70	67	68	63	49	62	74	82	86	69
46	45	33	61	49	45	52	46	69	74	52	52	52
.	. ;			19	30	38-	37	49	55	68	51	
35	32	46	47	56	46			.		.	- ;	
		.	.		30	44	45	49	52	55	60	
	59 64 62 40 45 42 50 61 56 66 87 62 64 68	59 60 64 66 62 63 40 40 45 35 42 37 50 59 61 70 56 64 80	59 60 63 64 66 69 62 63 66 40 40 48 45 35 47 42 37 47 50 59 56 61 70 70 56 64 63 66 80 70 89 74 77 62 64 61 64 82 71 68 75 70 46 45 33 	59 60 63 69 64 66 69 72 62 63 66 70 40 40 48 43 45 35 47 36 42 37 47 40 50 59 56 48 61 70 70 55 56 64 63 51 66 80 70 85 89 74 77 65 62 64 61 67 64 82 71 65 68 75 70 70 46 45 33 61	59 60 63 69 59 64 66 69 72 60 62 63 66 70 59 40 40 48 43 49 42 37 47 40 49 50 59 56 48 43 61 70 70 55 56 56 64 63 51 49 66 80 70 85 67 89 74 77 65 80 62 64 61 67 57 64 82 71 65 63 68 75 70 70 67 46 45 33 61 49 46 45 33 61 49 	59 60 63 69 59 57 64 66 69 72 60 62 62 63 66 70 59 59 40 40 48 43 49 43 45 35 47 36 49 46 42 37 47 40 49 44 50 59 56 48 43 46 61 70 70 55 56 55 56 64 63 51 49 50 66 80 70 85 67 61 89 74 77 65 80 86 62 64 61 67 57 57 64 82 71 65 63 63 68 75 70 70 67 68 46 45 33 61 49 45	59 60 63 69 59 57 47 64 66 69 72 60 62 57 62 63 66 70 59 59 52 40 40 48 43 49 43 37 45 35 47 36 49 46 40 42 37 47 40 49 44 38 50 59 56 48 43 46 44 61 70 70 55 56 55 34 56 64 63 51 49 50 39 66 80 70 85 67 61 65 89 74 77 65 80 86 75 62 64 61 67 57 57 60 64 82 71 65 63 63 52	59 60 63 69 59 57 47 30 64 66 69 72 60 62 57 40 62 63 66 70 59 59 52 35 40 40 48 43 49 43 37 46 45 35 47 36 49 46 40 49 42 37 47 40 49 44 38 48 50 59 56 48 43 46 44 49 61 70 70 55 56 55 34 37 56 64 63 51 49 50 39 43 66 80 70 85 67 61 65 54 62 64 61 67 57 57 60 38 64 82 71	59 60 63 69 59 57 47 30 43 64 66 69 72 60 62 57 40 52 62 63 66 70 59 59 52 35 47 40 40 48 43 49 43 37 46 47 45 35 47 36 49 46 40 49 41 42 37 47 40 49 44 38 48 44 50 59 56 48 43 46 44 49 39 61 70 70 55 56 55 34 37 45 56 64 63 51 49 50 39 43 42 66 80 70 85 67 61 65 54 61 	59 60 63 69 59 57 47 30 43 . 64 68 69 72 60 62 57 40 52 70 62 63 66 70 59 59 52 35 47 70 40 40 48 43 49 43 37 46 47 55 45 35 47 36 49 46 40 49 41 55 42 37 47 40 49 44 38 48 44 55 50 59 56 48 43 46 44 49 39 45 61 70 70 55 56 55 34 37 45 63 56 64 63 51 49 50 39 43 42 54 66 80 70 85 67 61 65 54 61 67 . .	59 60 63 69 59 57 47 30 43 . 85 64 66 69 72 60 62 57 40 52 70 86 62 63 66 70 59 59 52 35 47 70 86 40 40 48 43 49 43 37 46 47 55 65 45 35 47 36 49 46 40 49 41 55 60 42 37 47 40 49 44 38 48 44 55 63 61 70 70 55 56 55 34 37 45 63 66 56 64 63 51 49 50 39 43 42 54 60 66 80 70 85 67 61 65 54 61 67 87 	59 60 63 69 59 57 47 30 43 . 85 . 64 68 69 72 60 62 57 40 52 70 86 61 62 63 66 70 59 59 52 35 47 70 86 61 40 40 48 43 49 43 37 46 47 55 65 45 45 35 47 36 49 46 40 49 41 55 60 43 42 37 47 40 49 44 38 48 44 55 63 44 50 59 56 48 43 46 44 49 39 45 55 61 70 70 55 56 55 34 37 45 63 66 79 56 64 63 51 49 50 39 43 42

Table LXX.—Rainfall, in inches, in each month, and in the year 1876, at the several Stations in the Dominion of Canada, the Stations in Ontario being divided into Districts.

being divided into													
	January.	February.	Marck.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Ontario.							,	_					
West and South-West District.													
Windsor	1.07	2 75	2.06	1.44	3.10	1.59	3.45	1.72	2.29	1 93	1.33	0.00	22.73
Port Stanley	2 ·13	3.45	2.20	2.77	2 83	1 89	2.82	2.31	4.13	3.60	1.76	0.00	29 88
Granton	2.24	2 62	2 22	3.83	5.10	2.53	2.18	1 83	2.39	5.43	1.41	0.00	31.77
Woodstock	2.85	2.63	0.99	4·15	3 56	3.21	4 70	0.74	2 ·13	4.00	2 34	0.00	31.30
Ingersoll	2.05	2.14	2.00	3 09	3.16	2.55	4.83	1.09	2.49	4.13	2.14	0 00	29 67
Simcoe	2.54	2.54	0.97	3.60	2.75	1.93	4.33	3 96	2.31	2.77	2.68	0 00	30.38
<u> </u>		3.45	2.45	3.€8	3.74	2.14	3.48	1.17	3.16	4.81	2 49	0.00	•
Port Dover	2.61	2.27	1.92	3.72	1.87	1.28	5.14	3.43	2·2 0	3.32	1.96	0.00	29· 75
Brantford	1.98	1.66	1.14	3.82	2.77	2.64	3.27	0.13	1.85	2.42	1 91	0.00	23.59
Hamilton	4.50	0.57	0.64	1.61	1.72	1.21	4.99	1.43	3.53	3.65	3·23	0.00	27.11
Mean of District	2.44	2:41	1.66	3.17	3.06	2.11	4.12	1.79	2.65	3.61	2.13	0.00	29.15
North and North-West District.										<u> </u>			ı
Little Current	2 30	0.73	0.94	2.00	2.64	2.78	4.86	1.67	1.94	2·18	6.72	0.00	28.76
Parry Sound	1.80	1.08	1.73	1.24	4.50	1.54	3· 6 6	5.46	1.90			0.00	30.82
Presqu' Ile	2 ·90	0.67	0.74	1.30	3.69	1.30	3.12	1.16	3.49	4.29	1.50	0.00	24.16
Saugeen	2.55	1.18	1.20	0 91	2.92	1 85	2.16	1.62	3.22	3 98	2.11	0.00	23.70
Point Clark	1.23	1.06	0.59	1.39	3.73	1.14	3.55	0.92	2.18	2.68	1.92	0.00	20∙39
Kincardine	1.84	0.52	0.75	2.22	3.55	1.76	3.37	1.19	2.42	6.18	3.19	0.00	¦26∙99 I
Goderich	1.60	1.26	1.27	1.72	5.27	1.91	1.62	0.78	2.43	2.68	1.60	0.00	22.14
Goderich (Lighthouse)	2 ·30	2.05	1.40	2.10	5.75	2.45	1.60	1.10	3.68	2.97	2.18	0 00	27.58
Stratford	2.39	2.30	1.40	2.97	4.77	3.01	3.71	0.81	2·21	5.52	1.48	0 00	30.57
Orillia	R	R	R	0.59	3.35	3 97	2 77	0 80	2.11	3.43	1.55	0.00	18.57
Stayner	1.28	0.61	1.14	1 13	2.93	3 45	2.30	1.68	2.98	3.39	1.70	0.00	22.59
Gravenhurst	1.95	0.33	1.66	1.52	4.52	1.87	3.04	1.45	1.93	5.82	2 ·08	0.00	26-17
Seely	1.76	0.07	1.79	0 84	4.11	4.01	5.50	2.46	2.92	5.18	1.75	R	30.39
Beatrice			1.89	1.24	4.11	4.16	4.49	2.92	2.64	5.05	2.29	0.00	
Barrie	1.57	R	0.42	1.02	3.11	4.87	3.17	0.48	3 05	3.69	1.25	0.00	22.63
North Gwillimbury	0.24	0.00	0.74	0.85	2.70	2 80	2.40	0.50	2.20	3.04	0.46	0.00	15.93
Georgina	1.17	0.40	0.48	0.85	3.35	2.84	3 60	0.15	2.10	2.67	1.03	0.00	18.64
Mean of District	1.68	0.77	1.07	1.41	3.82	2 69	3 23	1.48	2.55	3.99	2.10	R	24.79
5—c 13				173				1		, - ;			,

TABLE LXX.—Rainfall in each month, and in the year 1876.—Continued.

	January.	February.	March.	A pril.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Untario.—Con.	 	-				-		-	-02	-		<u> </u>	1
Central District.												ļ	!
Brampton	2.10	1.40	l	1	}	1.20	l		1	2.50	1.40	0.00	21.2
Newmarket	1.15	0.75	0.33	0.71	1.83	1.37	3.19	0.16	1.89	2.10	1.13	0.00	14.6
Toronto	1.96	2.30	1.25	1.81	3 23	1.59	3.29		:	1.43	1		21.0
Welland	1.36	1.06	0.41	1.82	1.25	1	ļ	1	1	1.96		1	t
Fort Dalhousie	1.91	2.72	1.03	2.40	1.21	0.72	3.02	0.00	2.05	1.59	2.01	0.00	18 9
Mean of District	1.70	1.65	1.00	1.59	2.18	1.16	3.16	0.12	2.28	1.92	1.72	0 00	18.4
North-East and East District. Cornwall	2.12	0:46	1.17	1.30	2.31	2 73	1.62	2.01	4.17	9.50	1.87	0.00	22.3
Peterborough	1.64		0.39		2.64	Ι.		!		2.43		1	
Lakefield						. 40			1.00	2.04		1	-
Norwood	0.27	2.45	0.97	1.33	1.12	1.67	2.10	0.57	2.75	1.27		0.00	
Bellcville	2.53			1.42		1					2.00		اً
							1		l			0.00	1
Kingston	2.29		1.99		١					i	2.05		
Brockville	1.64		2.54	1.97			3.12			2.15		0.00	
Fitzroy Harbor	1.10		0.74			R		0.67					13.30
Pembroke	1.04		0.57						2.62			!	
Ottawa	1.30	0.84		0.37						1.62			
Mean of District	1.55	1.06		1.40	2.14	·	2.91	0.79	2.80		2.03	0.00	
Mean for Ontario QUEBEC.	1.84	1.47	1.21	1.89	2.80	2.03	3.36	1.05	2.57	2.89	1.99	0 00	23.10
Huntingdon	2:30	1.20	1.10	1.84	2.73	3 ·78	3 57	3.26	3.54	2.02	1.73	0.00	27.07
Montreal	1.87	1.12	0.74	1.03	3·45	3.21	4.33	1.98	5.21	2.64	1.76	0 00	27:64
Brome										2.69	2.02		1
Danville	R	2.10	0.64	R	4.44	3.56	8.32	2.72	6.58	2.05	1.04	0.00	g
Quebec (Observatory)	0.79	-	1.47		!	4.89	3.59	1.76	1	- 1		0.00	
Quebec (Citadel)	R	R	R	0.51	3.32	5.02	5.12	2.14	1	2.76	1.74	0.00	
Quebec (Mr. Bell)	1.61								.				
Father Point	0.10	0.00	.	.	. !	. !	4.90	1.82	2.99	3.55	1.68	0.00	
Cranbourne.	1.58	0.14	- 1	0.29	3.03	4.76	Į.	1.64	1	2.07	0.84		24.20
Carleton.	. 00	. 14	1 41	0 23	2 03	± 10	2 74			- 1	V 04		. ·
Chicoutimi.				. !	. 1	4.05	4.60	1	2.87	1	0.50	0.00	
ļ.	7.00	0.0	0-90	0.05	2.10		4.60	2.38		1.83			95 77
Mean for Quebec	1.03	0.6+	0.89	0.67	3.10	4.30	4.92	2.16	4.10	2 54	1.37	0.00	20 11

TABLE	LXX.—Rai	nfall in	each	Month,	and in	the	Year	1876	Continued.
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TABLE DAA.—Raiman	111	засц	MIO	11011,	anu	111		1. Ca.	10	10.	===		
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	i	_						i					
NEW BRUNSWICK.			İ			i	ļ						
St. John	2 02	3.65	5.39	0.93	3.42	4.04	2.71	1.33	3 30	4.56	7.08	1.04	39.47
Bass River	2.01	0.96	1.66	1.56	2 ·60	2.45		1.99	1.14			•	•
Chatham	1.88	0.69	3 60	1.18	3.57	3.20	3.97	2.60	0.92	5.15	5.77	0.00	32.53
Fredericton	1.47	2.53	4.44	1.63	3.25	3.18	3.24	2.34	4.49	3.99	6.62	0 ·00	37·18
Bathurst	0.00	0.68	0 20	0.78	2.35	2.49	4.79	1.59	1.12	5 02	4.98	0.00	24.00
Dorchester	1.56	2.05	3.31	1.81	4.72	3 83	2.87	3.95	2.21	3.88	5.79	0.75	36.73
Dalhousie	0.00	0.04	0.80	0.36	2.23	3.72	8.26	1.87	3.37	3.56	3.03	0.00	27.24
St. Andrews	1.17	3.14	3 73	1.01	3.28	2.24	1.64	1.74	3 56	3.81	5.22	0.90	31.44
Grand Manan						2 82	0.69	1.22	3.20	3.00	5.67	•	· .
Mean for New Brunswick	1.26	1.72	2.89	1.16	3.18	3.11	3.52	2.07	2.62	4.12	5.2	0.31	31.51
W O													
NOVA SCOTIA.	1.04	0.10	F. 77	0.10		 F.00	2.01	1.93	6.09	4.08	7.40	0.62	45.36
Halifax	1.34				l		3 91 2·03		2.77			ı	!
Truro	0.76	1.74	2.22	·	3.70		2.03	2 55	1	1	_	ĺ	١.
Beaver Bank				!	6 08	3.47	·	2 55	4-33	3 34	0 02		١.
Wolfville	R	2.08	İ				, 5 00		0.07	4.22	5.49	0.01	41·84
Sydney	1 78	1.63	2.18	1.28	2.82	í	7.22		l				1
Glace Bay			Ì			5.24	3.31	6.83				1	31.23
Cow Bay	1	0.85		1	i	1	·		!			l	32.72
Port Hastings	1	<u> </u>	l	0.00		1	!	i	1	l		ì	1
Baddeck	0.00	ì —	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1.08	l —	2.49	·				!	.
Mean for Nova Scotia	1.14	1.81	2.38	1.35	3.28	3.96	3.60	4.01	3.22	4.28	4 80	0.96	35.09
NEWFOUNDLAND.	Ì			ļ			i i :			!			
St. Johns	1.06	 1·20	2.67	1.26	2.80	1.27	4.26	9.76	9.21	4·16	3.18	1.91	42.79
Harbor Grace						1.11		2.56	5.55	3.01			.
Channel	(·51	i i 0·47	١.	I ₁ 0·96	6.14	l t	5.52			7.04	5.25	0.91	
Bay St. George	1	0.40	1.21	1 25	2.95	3.35	1.55	2.08	0.61	2·37	3.68	2.18	22.13
Fogo	1	l	1	2.40	İ	l	l	l	1	2.70	3.08	0.65	30.70
Heart's Content									-	4.34	5.12	*5.47	
Mean for Newfoundland	0.61	0.55	1.79	1.47	3.50	2.39	3 05	5.63	4.72	3 86	3.80	1.41	32.78
				1					<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		

TABLE LXX.—Rainfall in each Month, and in the Year, 1876.—Continued.

·	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June,	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
											1		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			Ì				i	İ					
Georgetown	0.78	0.41	2.02	1.89	2.42	2.90	4.35	2.15	1.76		3.53		•
Charlottetown	1.24	0.82	1.01	0.58	2.28	2.28	4.18	3 42	1.15	3.89	3.73	0.78	25.36
Mean for P. E. Island	1.01	0.62	1.52	1.24	2.35	2.59	4.26	2.78	1.46	3.89	3.63	0.78	26-13
					<u> </u>								
Manitoba.							i						
Fort Garry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	2.85	5.40	3.32	9.44	1.36	0.13	0.00	0.00	22.96
Winnipeg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.17	3.42	2.68	7.11	0.73	0.03	0.01	0.00	16.25
Little Britain	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	2.02	4.64	4.26	8.23	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.47
Mean for Manitoba	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	2.35	4.49	3.42	8.26	1.09	0.05	0.00	0.00	19.89
:	_	_				!					i		
BRITISH COLUMBIA.]			[ĺ	1	ĺ		
Spence's Bridge	0.00	0.33	0.58	0.10	0.46	0.13	0.22	1.26	0.62	0.78	0.34	0.06	4.88
Esquimalt	2.39	5.06	3.04	0.80	0 76	0.83	0.40	0.41	1.15	2.54	4.27	1.86	23.51
Mean for British Columbia	1.19	2.70	1.81	0.45	0.61	0.48	0.31	0.84	0.89	1.66	2.30	0.96	14.20
					—		—;			-			
NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.	ĺ	İ		i						1		i	
York Factory	0.00	0.00	0 00	0.04	0.25	0.77	1.71	2.27	0.94	1.97	0.00	0.00	7-95
Swan River Barracks	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.07	5.00	2.18	.	•	\cdot	.	.	- [•
								<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>					

Table LXXI.—Quarterly Rainfall at the several Stations, with the fall of Snow in each month, and the total precipitation of Rain and Melted Snow, expressed in inches during the year 1876.

-	Enow, or	.pre.					8		<i>, j</i> ca							
									D	epth	of Sn	ow it	inch	es.		i <u>a</u>
		Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November.	December.	Year.	Total Precipi-
	ONTARIO.									İ			İ			
	Windsor	. 5 88	3 ['] 6·13	7.46	3.26	22.73	1.0	12.2	17.0		.	.	0.5	32.5	63.2	29·0 5
-:	Port Stanley	. 7.78	7.48	9.26	5.36	29.28	3.7	21.5	24.8	\mathbf{s}		0.8	3.8	27.5	82.1	38.09
stric	Granton	. 7.08	3 11.45	6.40	6 84	31.77	11.0	22.0	29.0	s		7.7	4.0	34.0	107· 7	42.54
t Di	Woodstock	6.47	7 10.92	7.57	l , 6:34	31.30	13.5	11.6	17.5	0.1	•	2.9	58	25.9	77:3	39.03
-wes	Ingersoll	6.18	8.80	8.41	6.27	29.67	10.0	18.0	29.0			1.0	4.0	15.0	ł .	38.37
outh	Simcoe	6.05	8 28	10.60	5.45	30.38	0.8	11 3	34.0				5.0	14.0		36·8 8
ndS	Aylmer		9.56	7.81	7:30			26.7	24.5	s	•	1.6	3.8	16.5		
Vest and South-west District.	Port Dover	6 83	6·87	10 77	5.28	9·75	1.0	169	29.7	s		1.1	3.8	29.5	82.0	37·95
We	 Brantford	4 78	9.23	5.25	4 ·33	23·59	7.0	12.0	26.5	s		2.0	7.5	25.0		31.59
	 Hamilton	5.71	4.57	9 95	6.88	27·11	6.0	4.0	48 5	١.			4.0	34.0	96·5	36 76
1	lean of District.	6.51	8:34	8.56		29·15	6.4	15.6	28.1	$\frac{1}{s}$	-	1.7	4.2	25.4		37-29
	Little Current	3.97	7.42	8.47	8.90	28.76	11.0	17.0	15.0		S	1.0	1.0	10.0		34.26
	Parry Sound	4.61	7.28	11.02	7.91	30·82	13.2	16.7	31.6	3.8		2.1	4.5	24.3	- 1	40.44
	 Presqu' Ile	4.31	6.29	7.77	5.79	24·16	9.9	13 5	30·6	0.7		0.7	1.0	30.0	- 1	32 80
	Saugeen	4.93	 5·68	7 00	6.09	23.70	26.5	16.9	30.1	3· 2	 •	30	10.5	29.5	119 7	
	Point Clark	2.88	6.26	6 65	4.60	20.39	12.0	15.2	24.4	0.7		2.0	12.0	! !	89.4	
rict.	Kincardine	3.11	7.53	6.98	9.37	26.99	19.0	29.5	52 0	2.0		2.7	10.2		143.2	
Dist	Goderich	4.13	8.90	4.83	4.28	22.14	12.5	11.0	13.0	1.0		120	14.0		81.0	
west	Goderich L. H	5.75	10.30	6.38	5.15	27·58	11.0	12.0	27.5	S		7.0	11·8	ı	105.3	
rth-	Stratford	1	10.75	6.73	7.00	30.57	16.0	26.5	22.8	1.0		10.7	9.3		115.8	
North and North-west District.	Orillia	R	7 91	5.68	4.98	18-47	12.5	28.0	27.3	0.8		5.5	8.2	1	103.8	
y an	Stayner	3.03	7.51	6.96	5.09	22.59	10.3	34.5	27.6	2.0		6.8	8.7	- 1	119.9	
Vort	Gravenhurst	3.94	7.91	6.42	- 1	26-17	21.7	30.0	32.5	1.8		0.2	1.2		104.9	
7	Seely	3.62		10.88	6.93	- 1	13.21	26.0	54.0	2.5		8	4.0	,	116.5	
	Beatrice		9.51	- 1	7:34				32.0	2.0	. !	2.0	5.3	19.0		
	Barrie	1.99	9.00	6.70	4.94	22 63	15.8	15.5	25.5	1.3		2.3	45	32.5	97.4	33-37
	N. Gwillia'bu'y	0.98	6 35	5.10	3.50	- 1	13.0	16.0	27.0	s	.	1.0	1.0	9.5	67.5 2	
Į	Georgina	2.05	7.04	5.85	3.70	1	15.2	28.0	31.0	3.0	.	1.5	3.0		97.3 2	-
	_	3.52	7.92	· · ·	6.09		14.6	21.0	29.6	1.2		3.6	6.5	22.9	99.7	
~			1			<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>						1	'	

TABLE LXXI.—Quarterly Rainfall at the several Stations, &c.—Continued.

-=									Denti	of S	Snow	in inc	heg			Ī
		Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November	December.	Year.	Total
	ONTARIO,—Con.									- <u>-</u> -						<u></u>
	Brampton	5.50	5.50	6:30	3 90	21.20	4.5	17.0	31.0	s		1.5	7.0	21.5	81.5	29.3
Central District.	Newmarket	- 1	- 1			14.61	5.1	7.0	35.7	S	. [0.7		17.5		i
ig \	Toronto			5.74	3.18	21.06	3.2	20.1	44.1	0.3	.	0.1	9.1	36 5	113·4	32.4
ntra	Welland	2.83	4.01	5.45	4.29	16·58	.			.	.]	.				
8	Port Dalhousie.	5.66	4.63	5·07	3.60	18:96	2.5	11.0	28 0	. }		s	2.0	31.5	75 0	i 26:4
N	lean of District	4.35	4.93	5 56	3.61	18.48	3.8	13.5	34.7	0.1		0.6	4.7	26.7	84.1	26.8
ſ	Cornwall	3.75	6.34	7.80	4.46	22.35	11.5	31.5	21.3	5 6		\overline{s}	$\overline{\mathbf{s}}$	11.2	81.4	30.4
	Peterborough	4.14	6.11	6.48	3.14	20.47	4.6	14.2	16.6	1.0	•	s	28			
East District.	Lakefield		.		4.60		•	.	-		•	
T D	Norwood	3.69	4.12	6.42	•		7.9	23.9	27.0	0.7	.	s	.		•	
Ea	Belleville	5.68	6.59	5.65	6.50	24.42	8.1	26.4	46.7	1.7	0.1	0.4	1.8	18.2	103 4	34.76
and	Kingston	5.12	4.57	5.88	3.66	19.23	99	47.9	34.1	3.0	0.3	s!	1.2	34.3	130.7	32·30
North-East	Brockville	4.68	6.07	6.74	3.95	21.44	22.2	52 6	43.5	3.2	.	.	1.7	41.5	1 65 0	37.9
rth-	Fitzroy Harbor	1.99	3.38	5.47	2 '46	13.30	12.5	25.0	28.0	2.5	.]	s	3 0	11.5	82.5	21.5
No	Pembroke	1.61	8.90	7.52	4.88	22.91	13.0	30.5	46.0	5.2		2.5	3.0	11.5	112.0	34.17
	Ottawa	2.71	5.16	6.24	3.22	17.63	22.0	34.8	35-8	1.7	.	5.3	s	43.7	143.3	31.9
M	lean of District	3.71	5.69	6.20	4.08	19 98	12.4	31 9	32.1	2 8	0.1	0.9	1.2	19.1	100.8	30.0
Ŋ	Iean for Ontario.	4.52	6 72	6.93	4.88	23.10	9.3	20.5	31.1	1.1	- s	1.7	4.3	2 3·5	91.4	32.2
	QUEBEC.														1	
Hu	ntingdon	4.60	8 35	10.37	3.75	27.07	7.5	13.5	16 0	1.8	1.5	s	s	22.0	62.3	33.3
Mo	ntreal	3.73	7.69	11.82	4.40	27.64	27.4	27.5	45 [.] 6	12.0	0.3	1.0	0.7	23.6	138-1	41.5
Bro	ome				4 71		•		•	•	•	s	1.5	23.0		
Da	nville	2.74	8.00	17.62	3.09	31.45	7.5	12.0	31.0	7.0	•	1.5	8.5	12.4	79.9	39.4
Qu	ebec Observat'ry	2.56	7.85	8 26	2 99	21.66	27.6	46·1	41.2	10.2	3.0	02	0.6	52.4	181.3	39.7
	do Çitadel	R	8.85	11.41	4.50	24.76				٠	٠	1.3	•			.
Fa	ther Point	•	۱ .	9.71	5.23		5.1	10.9		•	•	18.2	1.0	28.0	•	.
Cr	anbourne	3.13	7.08	11.16	2.91	24 28	27.6	26.8	43.9	17.5	4.5	3.2	14.1	37.1	175.0	41.78
Ca	rleton	·	•			•			٠	•	•	20.6	•	٠		
Ch	iooutimi			10.74	2.53							7.8	6.8	19.5	'ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u> </u>
1	Mean for Quebec.	2.61	8.07	11.18	3.91	25.77	17:1	22.8	35.2	9.7	2.3	5.4	4.2	27:3	124.3	38.20

TABLE LXXI.—Quarterly Rainfall at the several Stations, &c.—Continued

								Deptl	h of S	Snow	in In	ches.			0n.
	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November	December.	Year.	Total Precipitation
New Brunswick.]
St. John	11.06	8 39	7.34	12.68	39.47	18-9	23.7	4.6	5.1		•	s	35 5	87.8	49.45
Bass River	4.63	6.61				29 3	10.5	13 0	9.5		٠		•	•	j ·
Chatham	6.17	7.95	7.49	10.92	32.53	22.4	19.4	20.5	12.6	10.0	3.9	4.9	37.7	131.4	45.67
Fredericton	8.44	8.06	10.07	10 61	37.18	21.7	23 2	10.9	5.2		2 ·0	1.8	39 0	103-8	49.57
Bathurst	0.88	5 62	7.50	10 00	24 ·00	16 0	18.5	35.0	16.0	6.0	4.0	5.5	30.5	131.5	37.15
Dorchester	6.92	10.36	9.03	10.42	36.73	22.1	17.0	2.0	8.0	0.8		s	24.0	73.9	44.12
Dalhousie	0.84	6.31	13.50	6.59	27 24	34.5	32.2	34.0	11.0	5.5	15.3	4.0	35.5	172.0	44.44
St. Andrews.	8.04	6.53	6 94	9.93	31.44	16.2	20.9	6.5	8 6		0.4	\mathbf{s}	33.2	85.8	40.02
Grand Manan	•		5.41											•	
Mean for N.B	5.87	7 45	8.21	9 98	31.51	22.6	20.7	15.8	9.5	2.8	3.2	2.0	29 4	106.0	42.11
Nova Scotia.		_		·											
Halifax	10.24	11.09	11.93	12.10	45.36	21.1	33.2	5.6	9.9	0.9	s	s	25.6	96.3	55 13
Truro	4.72		7.22	9.43		25.5	31.8	6.6		1.1	s	0.4	33.8	•	
Beaver Bank					.	6 ·0	4.0				s			•	
Digby						19.0	26.5	2.0	7.0	8	ន	s	24.0	78.5	
Sydney	5.59	9.60	14.84	11.81	41.84	35.3	35.0	12.6	18.7	1.5	0.3	0 7	16 6	120.7	54.78
Glace Bay	•		11.73	11.15			٠	•	•		•	20	7.4	•	
Cow Bay	3.52	8.61	10 05	9.05	31 23	18.0	33.0	3.0	14.0	4.1	•	0.3	10 0	82.4	39·47
Port Hastings	4.60	6.88	13.09	8.15	32 72	23.0	34.0	4.0	10.5	2.0	•	1.0	12 0	86.5	41:37
Baddeck			7:31	8.24	.						•	•	٠	•	
Mean for N. Scotia.	5.33	8.89	10 83	10.04	35 ·09	21.1	28.2	5.6	12.0	1.6	s	0.6	18.5	87 6	43.85
Newfoundland													-		
St. John	4.93	5.33	23· 2 3	9.25	42.74	35.0	22.9	17.1	14.3	14.8	0.5	6 1	30.8	141.5	56.89
Channel		7.98		1 3 2 0		.		.	•				•		
Bay St. George	2.11	7.55	4.24	8· 2 3	22 ·13		31.0	6.0	9.0		s		•	•	
Fogo	2.00	9.76	12·51	6.43	30.70	50.0	133 0	7.0	24.0	2.0		1.0	18.0	235.0	54.20
Heart's Content				14·93			٠		•	•	١.	Inclu	d'd in	Rain	
Mean for Newf'dl'd	2.95	7:36	13.40	9.07	32.78	42.5	62.3	10.0	15.8	8.4	0.3	3.5	21.4	167-2	49.50

TABLE LXXI. -Quarterly Rainfall at the several Stations, &c.-Continued.

								Dept	th of S	Snow	in In	ches.			on.
	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November	December.	Year.	Total Precipitation
P. E. ISLAND.		1			i										
Georgetown	3.21	7 21	8.26			31 5	31.7	10.0	15.0	0.9		0.4			
Charlottetown	3.07	5 14	8.75	8.40	25.36	24.3	23.3	6.6	16.2	0 8	0.8	0.4	24.4	96.8	34·95
Mean for P.E.I	3.15	6 18	8 50	8.30	26.13	27 9	27 5	8.3	15 6	0.8	0.8	0.4	24.4	105.7	36.70
Manitoba.															,
Fort Garry	0.00	8.71	14.12	0.13	22.96	10.4	13 2	12.3	1.3	2.9	5.3	24.7	7.2	77:3	29·19
Winnipeg	0.00	5 69	10.52	0.04	16.25	7.9	8.8	9.9	s	2.0	6.0	19.7	4.0	58.3	22.08
Little Britain	0.00	6.80	13.67	0.00	20.47	٠	٠,		1.5	2.0	5.9	13.5	11.0	٠,	
Mean for Manitoba	0.00	7.07	12 77	0.05	19 89	9 1	11.0	11.1	0.9	2.3	5.7	19 3	7.4	66 8	26.57
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										-					
Spences Bridge	0.91	0.69	2 10	1.18	4.88	4 0	4.0	6.5	.	.		2.5	2.3	19.0	6.78
Esquimalt	10.49	2 ·39	1.96	8.67	23.51		s	\mathbf{s}	. !		•			s	23.51
Meanfor B.C	5.70	1 54	2.04	4.92	14.20	2.0	2.0	3.2	•			1.5	1.1	9.5	15.12
N.W. TERRITORY.	i								 				į		
York Factory	0.00	1.06	4 92	1.97	7·95	11.3	6.5	6.7	6.1	1.0	5.8	20.1	8.4	65.9	14.54
Swan River Barrack	0.17	7.25	. !			6.1	28.5	16.0	3.1		•	.			•

TABLE LXXII.—Number of days of Rain in each month, and in the year 1876, at the Stations in Table.

	1010	, at		Diai	10115	111 -	Labi	· ·					
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Ontario.		١							İ		į		
West and South-West District.	'												
Windsor,sobmes	6	6	7	9	13	12	12	6	12	8 ,	6	0	97
Port Stanley	13	6	7	12	19	14	15	9	20	13	14	0	142
Granton	10	5	6	9	14	7	11	6	12	15	7	0	102
Woodstock	16	6	9	12	19	12	13	7	14	15	12	0	135
Ingersoll	8	5	6	8	11	6	11	4	11	8	7	0	85
Simcoe	8	4	7	7	13	7	12	11	12	16	11	0	108
Aylmer	.]	8	9	12	19	11	10	6	18	14	13	0	
Port Dover	13	4	8	9	13	9	14	8	13	9	12	0	112
Brantford	10	6	7	12	17	11	10	5	14	15	9	0	116
Hamilton	5	7	4	6	10	6	9	4	4	8	6	0	69
Mean of District	9.9	5.7	7.0	9.6	14.8	9.5	11.7	6.6	13.0	12.1	9.7	0.0	109.6
North and North-West District.													
Little Current	4	1	3	5	7	9	7	7	6	7	7	0	63
Parry Sound	8	4	5	8	15	14	10	10	15	18	13	0	120
Presqu'Ile	4	3	6	10	10	10	7	8	9	13	6	0	86
Saugeen	12	5	7	7	10	15	9	10	14	18	12	0	119
Point Clark	10	4	6	11	16	14	10	6	13	17	13	0	120
Kincardine	9	5	4	8	11	11	8	6	8	14	11	0	95
Goderich	9	7	9	13	17	17	9	10	14	14	10	0	129
Goderich (Lighthouse)	9	5	6	12	16	17	10	7	12	14	8	0	116
Stratford	9	6	5	12	14	8	11.	6	10	13	9	0	103
Orillia	7	1	7	5	17	16	13	8	14	16	8	0	112
Stayner	8	5	5	8	11	16	12	5	14	12	9	0	105
Gravenhurst.	8	2	6	6	13	15	10	7	12	13	7	0	99
Seely	6	3	6	7	14	20	13	10	14	14	6	3	116
Beatrice			6	5	12	13	9	9	10	14	8	0	
Barrie	7	2	4	6	12	16	12	8	13	14	12	0	106
North Gwillimbury	1	0	4	4	8	6	3	1	6	9	4	0	47
Georgina		4	6	13	15	16	10	5	12	18	8	0	115
Mean of District						13.7	9.6	7.2	11.5	14.0	8.9	0.5	103.8

TABLE LXXII—Number of days of Rain in each month, and in the year 1876, at the Stations in Table.

_		10,0	, ac	the	Diai.	TOTTS	111 .	Labi	е.			_		
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	ONTARIO.—Con.		1				 		i					
٠.	Brampton	9	4	6	10	14	11	11	 4	12	5	4	0	90
Central District.	Newmarket	4	1	3	7	10	5	7	2	6	4	3	0	52
Di.	 Toronto	12	7	6	13	13	8	15	2	! ! 16	12	13	0	117
tral	Welland	5	6	3	11	7	6	10	3	12	9	10	0	82
Cer	Port Dalhousie	10	7	5	12	13	7	9	0	15	9	14	0	101
	Mean of District	8.0	5 ·0	4.6	10.6	11.4	${7\cdot 4}$	10 4	2.2	12.2	7.8	8 8	0.0	!
	Cornwall	9	3	4	 -	13	10	12	4	12	13	8	0	95
	Peterborough	6	5	4	9	11	7	12	4	7	8	7	0	79
stric	Lakefield										12	8	0	
North-East and East District.	Norwood	6	3	5	5	5	5	9	3	8	12			
Eas	Belleville	12	5	5	10	15	14	15	3	12	13	11	0	
and	Kingston	11	2	10	9	11	14	12	3	18	13	13	0	116
Sast	Brockville	9	1	11	10	15	8	14	4	15	14	11	0	112
rth-1	Fitzroy Harbor	5	1	5	9	10	4	6	3	15	10	6	0	74
No	Pembroke	6	2	3	7	12	12	8	4	11	8	6	0	79
	Ottawa	5	3	8	8	14	14	10	4	17	15	14	0	112
	Mean of District	7.7	2.8	6.1	8.2	11.8	'	109	3.6	12.8	!	9.3	0.0	94.8
	Mean for Ontario	8.3	4.3	5.8	91	12.9	10.1	10.7	4.9	12.4		9.2		99.2
	QUEBEC.	<u></u>									<u>'</u>			
Hu	ntingdon	5	4	6	9	16	13	12	3	10	14	12	0	 10 4
	ntreal	7	4	5	10	21	15	17	9	16	17	12	0	133
	ome										11	10	0	
	nville	6	3	4	3	16	15	12	6	12	9	10	0	96
	ebec (Observatory)	4	1	7	5	12	13	13	8	15	16	11	0	105
	ebec (Citadel)		1	4	4	13	14	14	7	14	13	8	0	97
	ebec (Mr. Bell)	2										,		
	ther Point	1	0	,				16	11	10	12	9	0	
	anbourne	7	3	8	4	18	16	20	9	18	14	8	0	125
	rleton								4	5	5			
	icoutimi				.		22	12	10	15	11	10	0	
	Mean for Quebec	4.6	2.3	5.7	5.8	16.0	15.4				12.9			107.4
					100									_

Table LXXII.—Number of days Rain in each month, and in the year 1876, at the Stations in Table.

	101	o, ac	ше	Dia	01011	5 111	Iau	10.					
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
New Brunswick.										İ			1
St. John	6	7	11	11	17	18	12	6	9	12	12	4	125
Bass River	6	2	10	9	15			11	9				
Chatham	6	2	9	11	14	14	15	11	10	13	12	0.	117
Fredericton	{ 14	7	12	13	18	17	16	12	13	13	12	0	137
Bathurst	0	1 1	1	3	9	9	11	3	3	9	9	0	58
Dorchester	5	6	16	7	17	11	14	7	9	. 7	 13	2	164
Dalhousie	0	1	2	5	14	15	14	7	9	8	5	0	80
St. Andrews	5	5	9	9	16	8	11	4	8	9	12	3	99
Mean for N. Brunswick	4.0	3.9	8.8	8.5	15.0	13.1	 13·3	7.6	8 8	10.1	10.7	1.3	105.1
	-	_	 		_				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-		-
Nova Scotia.													
Halifax	7	7	10	16	21	23	20	10	14	17	14	7	166
Truro	5	8	7	•	19	16	16	10	15	13	13	6	•
Digby	4	7	7	10	15	16	14	7	9	11	12	5	117
Beaver Bank	6	4		•	16	12		8	11	10	12	4	•
Wolfville	4	5	•	٠	•			•		•	٠	•	
Sydney	7	5	8	8	16	16	19	15	13	16	18	7	148
Glace Bay					•	13	12	11	5	11	11	3	
Cow Bay	4	2	3	6	9	9	14	9	6	13	10	7	92
Port Hastings	4	5	2	0	6	6	7	5	5	3	4	0	47
Baddeck	0				3		8	3	4	8	7	3	
Mean for N. Scotia	4.4	5.4	6.1	8.0	13.1	13.9	13.8	8 7	9.1	11.3	11.2	4.7	109.7
Name	_			_	_						_		
Newfoundland. St. John							,,			00	15	P7	101
	4	3	13	4	11	8	13	7	11	22	15	7	121
Harbor Grace		. 1	. !	· ;		12		9	14	20			•
Channel	2	1	3	5	11	6	8			8	7	3	
Bay St. George	1	1	4	3	7	7	9	8	3	10		3	•
Fogo	1	1	1	3	6	9	9	11	8	11	5	1	66
Hearts Countent	<u>.</u> . !	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>						<u>.</u>	19	15	8	
Mean for Newfoundland.	2.0	1.5	5.2	3.7	8.8	8.4	9.7	8.7	9.8	15.0	10.5	4.4	87.7

Table LXXII.—Number of days of Rain in each month, and in the year 1876, at the Stations in Table.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Novemer.	December.	Year.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	 				j I								
Georgetown	7	4	8	9	14	14	14	10	9		15		
Charlottetown	7	4	6	7	19	12	18	11	8	11	12	5	120
Mean for P.E. Island	7.0	4.0	7.0	8,0	16.5	13 0	16.0	10.5	8.5	11.0	13.5	5.0	120.0
MANITOBA.							<u> </u>					-	
Fort Garry	0	0	0	4	10	13	14	19	10	3	0	0	73
Winnipeg	0	0	0	3	9	13	11	14	7	4	.1	0	62
Little Britain	0	0	0	2	6	10	8	13	3	0	0	0	42
Mean for Manitoba	0 0	0.0	0.0	3.0	8.3	12.0	11.0	15.3	6.7	2.3	0.3	0.0	58.9
British Columbia.						_							
Spence's Bridge	0	2	5	4	7	3	6	11	6	9	3	2	58
Esquimalt	12	16	16	11	11	10	5	3	8	13	13	11	129
Mean for British Columbia	6.0	9.0	10.5	7 5	9.0	6.5	5.5	7.0	7.0	11.0	8.0	6 5	93.5
NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.						 							
York Factory	0	0	0	1	1	7	19	16	17	5	0 1	0	66
Fort MacLeod	0	0	0	3	8	6	6	5	7	4	0	0	39
Swan River Barracks	1	0	0	1	10	8		.		.			•
Fort Calgary	•	0	0	1	4	5	17	6	9	4	0	-	

TABLE LXXIII—Quarterly number of Days of Rain, with the number of Days of Snow, during the Year 1876.

=															
				İ					Nun	iber o	f Day	rs of	Snow		
		Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November	December.	Year.
	ONTARIO.]							{				
	Windsor	19	34	30	14	97	1	5	12	1 .	[•		6	8	32
ot.	Port Stanley	26	45	44	27	142	5	13	14	1		6	9	22	70
District.	Granton	21	30	29	22	102	10	14	15	3		7	9	19	67
T ts	Woodstock	31	43	34	27	135	15	12	12	3		6	10	19	77
South-West	Ingersoll	19	25	26	15	85	5	8	8			4	3	10	38
outh	Simcoe	19	27	35	27	108	5	8	7		٠	2	6	9	37
and S	Aylmer		42	34	27			13	17	3	•	7	6	12	
t an	Port Dover	25	31	35	21	112	4	7	11			1	3	20	46
West	Brantford	23	40	29	24	116	14	12	9	2	•	3	9	17	76
	Hamilton	16	22	17	14	69	7	9	7		•	3	4	16	46
	Mean of District	22.6	33 9	31.3	21.8	109 6	7.3	10.1	11.2	1.2		3.9	6.5	15.2	55.4
	Little Curfent	8	21	20	14	63	3	4	7	1	1	3	3	7	29
	Parry Sound	17	37	35	31	120	15	15	13	5		6	8	17	79
	Presqu'Ile	13	3 0	24	19	86	9	12	11	3	•	2	10	18	65
	Saugeen	24	32	33	30	119	17	16	15	5	•	8	11	21	93
	Point Clark	20	41	29	30	120	15	15	17	4	•	5	7	19	82
stric	Kincardine	18	30	22	25	95	11	12	11	2	٠	4	4	13	57
Di	Goderich	25	47	33	24	129	14	7	12	4		10	8	19	74
and North-West District.	Goderich (Lighth's)	2 0	45	29	22	116	9	10	14	4	.	6	12	18	73
orth-	Stratford	20	34	27	22	103	9	12	11	3	•	7	8	15	65
T. N.	Orillia	15	38	35	24	112	13	15	14	8		6	5	15	76
	Stayner	18	35	31	21	105	14	13	13	4	•	7	8	15	74
North	Gravenhurst	16	34	29	20	99	12	13	14	5	1	7	7	16	75
٧	Seely	15	41	37	23	116	11	9	9	2		6	8	8	53
	Beatrice	.	30	28	22				11	7		3	6	7	
	Barrie	13	34	33	26	106	14	13	12	5		8	6	14	72
	N. Gwillimbury	6	18	10	13	47	9	6	7	4		2	3	9	40
	Georgina	18	44	27	26	115	15	10	15	6		3	9	11	69
	Mean of District	16.7	35.7	28.3	23.1	103.8	11.9	11.4	12.1	4 2	0.1	5.5	7.2	14.2	66.6
_			1			195	1								

TABLE LXXIII.—Quarterly Number of Days of Rain, &c .--- Continued.

ONTARIO.— Stampton Newmarket. Toronto Welland		CI.		Ţ											
(Prempton		Winter	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November	December.	Year.
Newmarket Toronto Welland														-	
Toronto Welland		l	35	27	9	90	1I 3	11	14	4		4	4	18	66
Welland		25	34	15	25	52 117	9	15	14	3		4 5	3 7	23	26 76
* Welland		14	1 24	1 22	19	82	8	! 6	8	1		1	5	8	37
Port Dalhou		1	32	24	23	101	6	9	8			2	4	18	47
Mean of Distric			29.4	24.8		88.4	7.4	9.0	96	2.0		3.2	4.6		50.4
Cornwall		16	30	28	21	95	14	11	11	5		1	2	13	57
Potenhanana	1	15	26	23	15	79	8	8	8	2		2	3	7	338
Lakefield Norwood Belleville Kingston Brockville Fitzroy Harb	,			. 23	20										333
Norwood		14	15	20			11	12	6	2	١. ا	1			 .
Belleville		22	39	30	24	115	10	1 10	12	3	1	3	4	11	54
Kingston		23	34	33	26	116	11	15	12	3	1	2	5	19	68
Brockville		21	33	33	25	112	13	13	10	4			2	16	58
Fitzroy Harb			23	24	16	74	9	8	10	7		2	2	9	47
Pembroke		11	31	23	14	79	11	10	10	6		4	5	10	56
Ottawa		16	36	31	29	112	14	10	10	8		6			72
Mean of Distri			·	27 3				l	10.1	4.4	0.2	'	2	18	55.2
]						11.2				!	2.3	3.1	12.9	
Mean for Ontar	10	18 4	32.1	28.0	20.7	99.2	9.4	10.4	10.8	2.9	0.1	3.7	5.4	14.2	56.9
Quebec.		15	38	25	26	104	70		14				_	10	co
Huntingdon Montreal	1						13	11	14	6	1	2	1	12	60
		16	46	42	29	133	16	15	17	7	1	2	5	19	82
Brome Danville					21							4	5	15	200
		13	34	30	19	96	11	11	13	11		3	3	10	62
Quebec Observat		12	30	36	27	105	11	9	13	7	1	2	3	15	61
Quebec Citadel	i	10	31	35	21	97	11	8	18	10	1	6	3	13	70
Father Point	(37	21	•	9	9		•		6	2	11	
Cranbourne	:	18	38	47	22	125	18	19	20	14	3	12	15	19	120
Carleton	i	•	•			•	•			•	.	2	•		
Chicoutimi	1-	.		37	28		· 	•				6	4		
Mean for Queb	ec	12.6	37.2	34.7	22.9	107.4	12.7	11.7	15.8	9.2	1.4	4.5	46	14.2	74.1

TABLE LXXIII .--- Quarterly Number of days of Rain, &c.--- Continued.

								Num	ber of	Days	of Sn	o ₩.		
	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November	December.	Year.
								.	-					
New Brunswick.														
St. John	24	46	27	28	125	13	10	8	8			1	15	55
Bass River	18					4	6	10	10					
Chatham	17	39	36	25	117	14	9	12	7	2	4	4	11	63
Fredericton	23	48	41	25	137	14	10	7	6		5	3	16	61
Bathurst	2	21	17	18	58	5	3	6	5	1	1	2	8	31
Dorchester	27	35	30	22	114	7	6	4	10	3		1	7	38
Dathousie	3	34	3 0	13	80	14	10	12	4	3	6	8	10	66
St. Andrews	19	33	23	24	109	12	9	7	4	٠	1	3	12	46
Mean for N. B	16.7	36 6	29.7	22.1	105 ·1	10.4	7.9	8.3	6.8	1.6	2.8	2.9	11.3	52.0
Nova Scotia.														
Halifax	24	60	44	38	166	,,	10	7.0				0		00
Truro	20	•	41	32	100	14	16	12	13	3	3	2	20	83
Beaver Bank	20			. 32		16 7	20 9	10		5	3	´4	21	
Digby	18	41	30	28	117	8	8	2	,	,	1		5	
Sydney		40	47	41	148	12		_	7 13	4	3	3	9	44
Glace Bay.		***	38	25	140	. 12	16	10			1	5	15 7	76
Cow Bay	9	24	29	30	92	7	10	2	4	1	•	l	5	30
Port Hastings	11	12	17	7	47	4	10	2	5	1		1	6	29
Baddeck	!		15	18										
Mean for N. Scotia		35.0	31.6	<u> </u>	109 · 7	9.7	12.7	6.3	8:4	3.0	2.2	2.4	11.0	55.7
				<u> </u>			 -							
Newfoundland.														
St. Johns	20	23	34	44	121	17	15	5	14	4	1	5	22	83
Harbor Grace	•			•			•	:		•	4	•	•	
Channel	6	22	• 	18		12	15	9	4	•	٠	2	9	51
Bay St. George]	6	17	20		· 		6	1	3	•	1	•	•	
Fogo	3	18	28		•	13	17	6	8	3		2	8	57
Heart's Content	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	42	<u> </u>	·		<u>.</u>	· 	<u> </u>	· 	2	9	<u> </u>
Mean for Newf'ld	8.7	20 9	28.2	29.9	87-7	14.0	13.3	5.2	7.3	3.2	2.0	2.7	12.0	60.0

TABLE LXII.—Quarterly number of days of Rain, &c.—Continued.

]			Nu	ımber	of day	rs' Sno	w.		
	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	Novemb'r.	December.	Year.
				i										
Prince E. Island.			ı	i i		l İ	l							
Georgetown	19	37	33			8	10	7	9	1		2	•	•
Charlottetown	17	38	37	28	120	15	13	9	12	1	1	2	10	73
Mean for P. E. I	18.0	37.5	35.0	29.5	120 0	11.2	11.5	8.0	10.5	1.0	1.0	2.0	10.0	55.5
$\it Manitoba.$														
Fort Garry	0	31	43	3	87	9	7	7	1	2	6	11	9	52
Winnipeg	0	25	32	5	62	11	11	7	2	2	5	13	6	57
Little Britain	0	18	24	0	42				3	1	.3	15	4	
Mean for Manitoba	0.0	23.3	33.0	2.6	58 9	10.0	9.0	7.0	2.0	1.7	4.7	12.3	6.3	53.0
British Columbia.														
Spence's Bridge	7	11	23	14	58	5	4	5	. 1	•		4	4	22
Esquimalt	44	32	16	37	129		1	7		•	•	. !	•	8
Mean for British C.	25.5	23.0	19.5	25.5	93.5	2.5	2.5	6.0	·	•	·	2.0	2.0	15.0
N.W. Territory.														
York Factory	0	9	52	5	66	20	14	11	15	4	18	17	17	116
Fort Macleod	0	17	18	4	39	4	7	10	5	٠	1	6	10	43
Swan Riv. Barracks	1	19		•		5	7	4	3	•	•			
Fort Calgary	•	10	32				10	7	5	1	1	8	8	

18.48 26.13 29.15 24.79 19.98 23.10 25-77 31.51 35.09 19-89 14.20 TABLE LXXIV.—Average depth of Rain, in inches, in the several Provinces in the Dominion of Canada in each Year. Ë. 000 9.0 0.0 0.34 96.0 0.00 96 0 1.41 æ December. ï. 1.72 2.03 1.99 5.524.80 3 63 0.00 2.30 3.80 1.37 ij. November. 4.12 4.28 3.89 0.05 3 99 1.922.052.89 386 2.54October. ij. 2.55 2.282.80 2.57 4.10 2.623.22 1.46 1.09 0.89 4.72 September. ij. 1.48 0.12 1.05 2.16 2.78 5.63 1.79 0.79 2.07 4.01 260.84 August. ii. MONTHS, 1876. 3.16 3.52 3.42 3.05 4.12 3.23 2.91 3.36 4.92 3.60 4.26 0.31 ij. July. month, and in the year 1876. 1.16 2.153.96 0.48 2 03 3.11 2.59 4.49 2.392.11 2.69 4 30 June. Ė 2.18 2.142.80 3.10 3 58 2.35 2.35 3.50 3.82 0 61 Ë. May. 1.59 1.40 1.16 0.23 0.45 1.47 1.41 1.89 19.0 1:35 1.24 .lingA ë 1.10 68 0 2.38 1.52 0.00 1.79 1.66 1.00 2.83 1.81 1.07 1.21 i. March. 1.65 1.06 1.47 69.0 1.72 1.81 0.620.0 2.70 55 74.0 ij. February. 1.70 1.55 1.84 1.03 1.26 1:14 1.01 0.0 1.19 0.61 1.68 January. ä : W. and S.W. District..... N.E. and E. District..... Central District..... Nova Scotia..... Prince Edward Island..... Quebec N. and N.W. District Manitoba New Brunswick Newfoundland British Columbia ... ONTARIO:

Jominion o	inion of Canada,	da, and	the a	tne average Kainiali	Kainia	ui aeri	rage Kainiali derived irom six	m six (or more	more years	\cdot		
						W	Моитня, 1876.	.6.					
	January.	February.	Матср.	.Ii1qA	Мау	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	Иочетрег.	Песешрег.	Year.
ONTARIO:	ij	in.	ij	in	in.	in.	i.	in.	ij	in.	ü	ii.	in.
W. and S.W. District	0.33	1.66	-0.01	1.26	0.73	41.0—	0.78	-0.83	0.02	1.15	98.0	-1:51	3.80
N. and N.W. District	0.92	0.43	0.19	-0.57	1 47	0.17	0.44	-0 58	-1:05	99.0	1.06	19.0-	2.83
Central District	0.50	1.10	-0.40	-0 51	0.32	-1.52	0.73	-1.11	1 9.0—	-0.29	69.0	-114	-3.50
16 N.E. and E. District	0.62	0.52	0 18	-0.32	01.0	80.0	00.0	-1.25	0.03	-1.05	1.00	12.0-	19 0-
Ontario	0 53	0.92	0.00	70.0	0.65	-0.51	0.49	1-1-08	07.0—	0.11	06.0	96.0—	69.0
Quebec	0 36	0.47	0.12	-0.73	09.0	1.71	0.39	-1.31	79.0	-1.60	00.0	19.0-	0.18
New Brunswick	-0.39	09.0	1.44	-1.03	0.17	64.0—	0.23	-1'33	87.0	-1.16	1.99	82.0—	-1.33
Nova Scotia	-1.55	-0.34	0.75	-1.11	0.63	0.39	0.13	-0.15	29.0—	01.0	10.0-	-1.32	96.E—
Prince Edward Island	-0.03	-0.51	0.45	0.15	1.01	-0.35	0.87	09.0-	-3.44	18.0-	1.05	11.0-	90.4
Manitoba	60-0	0.00	-0.56	60.0	0.21	1.28	1.23	2.20	09.0—	-9.17	-0.15	00.0	6.93
Newfoundland	-1.01	-0.25	-0.21	0.25	-0.12	-1.43	-0.17	19.0	0.45	0.51	1.49	11.0-	-0.11
British Columbia	-0 57	1.81	0.24	-0.13	0.23	-0.28	-0.35	00.0	0.32	0.56	-1:04	-2:30	-2.53

Norg.--The unmarked quantities, are in excess of the average.

TABLE LXXVI.—Quarterly average depth of Rain in the several Provinces of the the Dominion of Canada, and the average depth of Snow in each month, and in the year 1876.

Osymbol: We will S.W. District. We will S.W. Distric	-,	,					==									
Name of the control of the c	c 14]			Depth of	Rain, in i	nches.					Depth of	Snow, in	inches.		:	
W. and S.W. District	- !		Winter.	Springs	Биттет.	Autuma.	Year.	January.	February.	.dэтаМ	·findA	May.	October.	Лоче шрег.	Dесетрет.	Year.
W. and S.W. District 6.51 8.36 6.74 20·15 6.4 156 28·1 S 1 4.2 25-4 N. and N.W. District	Ő	TABIO:							<u></u> 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	i 		 	İ	
N. and N.W. District 352 7.92 7.26 6.09 24.79 146 21.0 29.6 1.5 S. 493 5.56 3.64 18.48 3.8 13.5 34.7 0.1 . 0.6 4.7 26.7 Central District 3.35 4.93 5.56 6.50 4.08 19.98 12.4 3.9 32.1 2.8 0.1 . 0.6 4.7 2.67 N.E. and B. District 3.71 5.69 6.50 4.08 19.98 12.4 3.9 3.2 1.7 2.8 0.1 4.7 2.67 Auchico 3.71 2.67 3.7 2.67 3.7 1.7 2.8 3.7 4.2 2.7 3.8 3.8 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.7 3.7 3.8 3.8 3.6 3.6 3.7 3.8 3.8 3.6 3.6 3.7 3.6 3.6 3.8 3.6		W. and S.W. District	6.51	8.34	8.56	5.14	29.15	7.9	15.6	28.1	σΩ	•	1.1	4.2	25.4	81.4
Central District 3.35 4.93 5.66 4.08 13.48 13.4 13.5 14.7 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.9 4.7 28.7 N.E. and E. District 3.71 5.69 6.50 4.08 19.98 12.4 31.9 32.1 2.8 3.1 1.1 S 1.7 4.2 23.7 1.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 3.1 1.1 S 1.7 4.2 3.7 3.1 1.1 S 1.7 4.5 3.1 1.1 S 1.7 4.5 3.1 1.1 S 1.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2 3.7 4.2	19	N. and N.W. District	3.22	1.93	7.26	60.9	24.19	14.6	21.0	29.6	1.5	ω2	3.6	9.2	22.9	1.66
3°71 5°69 6°50 4°08 19°98 12°4 31°9 32°1 28 0°1 6°9 1°5 19°1 1°1 8 1°7 4°2 19°1 1°1 8 1°7 4°2 23°5 1°1 1°1 8 1°7 4°2 23°5 1°3 1°3 1°3 2°3 2°4 4°2 2°3 1°4 4°2 2°3 2°4 4°2 2°3 1	1	Central District	3.35	4.93	5.56	3.64	18-48	3.8	13.5	34.7	0.1	•	90	4.7	26.7	84.1
4.52 6.72 6.98 4.88 23·10 9.3 20·5 31·1 1·1 S 1·7 4·2 23·5 2.61 8.07 11·18 3.91 25·77 17·1 22·8 35·5 9·7 2·3 5·4 4·2 27·3 1 5.87 11·18 3.91 25·77 17·1 22·6 20·7 15·8 9·7 2·8 3·2 2·0 29·4 1 2 29·4 1 20·4 4·2 27·3 1 20·7 15·8 9·5 2·8 3·2 2·0 20·4 4·2 27·3 1 20·4 4·2 20·4 4·2 20·4 <		N.E. and E. District	3.71	2.69	6.50	4.08	19.98	13.4	8.18	32.1	8	0.1	6.0	1.6	19.1	100.8
2.61 8.07 11.18 3.91 25.77 17.1 22.8 35.5 9.7 2.3 5.4 4.2 27.3 17.1 5.87 7.45 8.21 9.98 31.51 22.6 20.7 15.8 9.6 2.8 3.2 2.0 29.4 1 5.33 8.89 10.68 10.04 35.09 21.1 28.2 5.6 12.0 1.6 0.8 0.6 18.5 0.6 18.5 0.6 18.5 0.6 18.5 0.6 18.5 0.6 18.5 0.6 18.5 0.6 18.5 0.6 18.5 0.6 18.5 0.6 18.5 0.6 18.4 0.6 18.5 0.6 19.4 0.1 11.1 0.9 2.3 6.7 19.3 7.4 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4 17.4	ō	ıtario	4.52	6.72	86 9	4.88	23.10	8.8	20.2	31.1	1:1	ø	1.1	4.2	23.5	91.4
5 87 7.45 8.21 9.98 31.51 22.6 20.7 15.8 9.5 2.8 3.2 2.0 29.4 1 5 33 8.89 10.83 10.04 35.09 21.1 28.2 5.6 12.0 1.6 8 0.6 18.5 3.15 6.18 8.50 8.30 26.13 27.9 27.6 8.3 15.6 0.8 0.8 0.4 24.4 1 0.00 7.07 12.77 0.05 19.89 9.1 11.0 11.1 0.9 2.3 5.7 19.3 7.4 1 5.70 1.54 2.04 4.92 14.20 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.1 2.95 7.36 13.40 9.07 32.78 42.5 62.3 10.0 16.8 8.4 0.3 3.5 24.4 1.1	ŏ	opper	2.61	40.8	11.18	3.91	25.77	17.1	22.8	35.5	1.6	2.3	5.4	4.3	27.3	124 3
5.33 8.89 10.63 10.04 35.09 21.1 28.2 5.6 12.0 1.6 S 0.6 18.5 3.15 6.18 8.50 8.30 26.13 27.9 27.5 8.3 15.6 0.8 0.8 0.4 24.4 1 0.00 7.07 12.77 0.05 19.89 9.1 •11.0 11.1 0.9 2.3 5.7 19.3 7.4 1 5.70 1.54 2.04 4.92 14.20 2.0 2.0 3.2 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.1 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	ž	w Brunswick	5 87	7-45	8.21	86 6	31.51	22.6	20.7	15.8	10.60	7.8	3.3	2.0	29.4	106.0
3.15 6.18 8.50 8.50 26.13 27.9 27.5 8.3 15.6 0.8 0.8 0.4 24.4 1 0.00 7.07 12.77 0.05 19.89 9.1 •11.0 11.1 0.9 2.3 5.7 19.3 7.4 5.70 1.54 2.04 4.92 14.20 2.0 2.0 3.2 . . . 1.2 1.1 2.95 7.36 13.40 9.07 32.78 42.5 62.3 10.0 15.8 8.4 0.3 3.5 24.4 .	ž	эта Scotia	5.33	68.8	10.83	10.04	35.09	21.1	28.2	9.9	12.0	1.6	20	90	18.5	87.6
0·00 7·07 12·77 0·05 19·89 9·1 •11·0 11·1 0·9 2·3 5·7 19·3 7·4 5·70 1·54 2·04 4·92 14·20 2·0 2·0 3·2 · · · 1·2 1·1 2·95 7·36 13·40 9·07 32·78 42·5 62·3 10·0 15·8 8·4 0·3 3·5 24·4 1	딥	rince Edward Island	3.15	6.18	8.50	8.30	26.13	27.9	27.5	8.3	15.6	8.0	8-0	7.0	24.4	105.7
5.70 1.54 2.04 4.93 14.20 2.0 2.0 3.2 . . 1.2 1.1 2.95 7.36 13.40 9.07 32.78 42.5 62.3 10.0 15.8 8.4 0.3 3.5 24.4 1	Ž	anitoba	00.0	10.1	12.77	0.02	19.89	9.1	• 11 0	11:11	6.0	2.3	2.9	19.3	7.4	8 99
2.95 7.36 13 40 9.07 32.78 42.5 62.3 10.0 15.8 8.4 0.3 3.5 24.4	Br	itish Columbia	5.70	1.54	2.04	4.93	14.20	3.0	2.0	3.5	•	•	•	1.2	7.1	50
	Ž	:	2.95	7.36	13 40	20.6	32.78	42.2	62.3	10.0	15.8	8.4	0.3	39.	24.4	. 167.2

Table LXXVII.—Average number of Days of Rain in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in each 109.6 103.8 94.8 120 0 6.83 93.2 88.4 109.7 87.7 99.2 107.4 105-1 Уеаг. 00 00 0.0 1.3 4.4 9 0.0 9.9 4.4 December. 6.8 88 9.3 1.6 10.0 10.7 11.2 13.5 9.3 8.0 9.01 November. 14.0 11.4 15.9 11:3 12.0 10.1 11.0 12.1 October. 8.5 13.0 12.2 12.8 12.4 12.8 8.8 9.1 6.7 September. 7.2 2.5 3.6 4.9 7.4 9.28.7 9.01 15.3 2.0 8.7 ysn**I**n**y** MONTHS, 1876. 10.9 14.5 133 11.0 11.7 10.4 10.7 138 16.0 2.2 9.7 month and in the year 1876. July. 13.9 130 120 13.7 7.7 10:1 15.4 13.1 8.4 June. 13.8 12.9 160 14.8 11.4 15.0 16.5 8.8 13.1 May. 9 01 8.5 80 9:1 3.7 April. 4.6 0.4 2.9 8.8 March. 0.9 3.8 4.3 2.3 3.9 5.4 4.0 0.0 9.0 .5 5.7 February. 4.6 4.4 4.0 January. W. and S. W. District N. E. and E. District...... Central District..... New Brunswick..... N. and N. W. District..... British Columbia...... Prince Edward Island..... Manitoba..... Nova Scotia..... Newfoundland ONTARIO:

Table LXXVIII.—Qua	rterly nd the	averag numb	e num er of D	ber of I ays of	Days of Snow	average number of Days of Rain in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada number of Days of Snow in each month and in the year 1876.	n the growth	everal and ii	Provin n the	nces of year 18	of the Do 1876.	minior	ı of Ca	nada
	n _Q	Quarterly number of Days Rain.	umber of	Days Rai	n.				Number (Number of Days of Snow	f Snow.			
	Winter.	Springs.	Summer.	Autuma.	Year.	January.	February.	Матср.	.ling&	May.	October.	November.	Лесешрег.	Year.
ONTARIO:		7												
W. and S.W. District	22.6	33.0	31.3	8-12	109.6	4.3	10.1	11.2	1.5	•	3.9	6.5	15.2	55.4
N. and N.W. District	16.1	35.7	28.3	23.1	103.8	0.11	11.4	12.1	4.5	0.1	5.5	7.2	14.2	9 99
Central District	17.6	29.4	24.8	16.6	88.4	4.4	0.6	9.6	2.0	•	3.5	46	14.6	20.4
N.E. and E. District	16.6	8-62	27.3	21.1	94.8	11.2	11.0	10.1	4.4	0.5	2.3	3.1	12.9	55.2
Ontario	18.4	32.1	28.0	20.1	99.2	9.4	10.4	10.8	5.9	0.1	3.1	5.4	14.2	56.9
Quebec	12.6	37.2	34.7	22.9	107.4	12.7	11.7	15.8	9.5	1.4	4.5	4 6	14.2	74.1
New Brunswick	1.91	9.98	2.62	22.1	105.1	10.4	6.4	8.3	8.9	1.6	8.2	5.6	11.3	62.0
Nova Scotis	15.9	35.0	31.6	27.2	109.7	1.6	12.7	6.3	8.4	3.0	2.2	2.4	11.0	1.29
Prince Edward Island	18.0	37.5	35.0	29.5	129.0	11.5	11.5	0.8	10.5	1.0	1:0	2.0	10.0	55.5
Manitoba	0.0	23.3	33.0	5.6	58.9	10.0	0.6	1.0	20	17	7.4	12.3	6.3	53.0
British Columbia	25.5	23.0	19.2	25.5	93.2	2.5	2.2	0.9	•	•	•	3.0	3.0	15.0
Newfoundland	1.8	20.9	28.3	29.0	1.18	14.0	13.3	5.2	1.3	3.0	2.0	2.1	12.0	0.09
	-										_	-		

Table LXXIX.—Daily Mean Temperature from January, 1875 to June. 1876, at Fort Rae, Great Slave Lake, N. W. T., from observations made at 7 A.M. 2 and 9 P.M., daily, by Mr. Andrew Flett, H. B. Company.

=	i								_									
		··			1	875.							<u> </u>		1876	·		·
Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
1		40·3		°	29.2	49:0	66.2	62.0	0	0	12:2	°	° 547·(-35·0		0	8.2	∘ 43·5
2		—38·0		ļ			1		1		1:	1		1	25.2		15.7	1
3		44·3			l		1	66.0	1		_ 7.0		1	į	1	—11 ·0	l	ļ
4	—13·7	i . :	—27 ·0		1	1	1	67.0		١.	1	1-22.2	1	!	į (— 6· 2	l	ł
5			—23·3	 2 ·0		1	l	İ	1		4.7	23·0	_30.5	—29 0	<u>-37·5</u>	— 7·3	28·5	44.0
6	—32 ·0	—23 ∙3	—15·0		ì	ļ	l	68.7	l		2.0	<u>-30·5</u>	-29.3	-22.5	 —17·7	— 5·5	29.5	49·5
7	— 35·7	—24 ·0	_ 5.5	10.3	36.2	56.3	61.0	70.5			_ 0.5	-31.2	_37.0	28.7	—2 0·7	14.7	37.5	59.0
8	<u>36·8</u>	— 9·5	_21.0	6.7	32.5	42.2	62.5	71.2			_10.2	 30·5	-32.3	—32 ·0	-28.0	24.0	33.7	57.5
9	26.0	- 24.5	—26 ·3	9.0	30.8	38.3	60·3	75.3			_ 9.7	-31.3	13.0	28·7	—31·5	17.5	34.5	55 ·0
10	<u>_27·2</u>	<u>_37·5</u>	—16·2	11.2	30 6	42.5	66·5	71.2			1.8	_24.2	—24·5	24·5	<u>_33·7</u>	5.2	31.3	4 0·0
11	<u>26·2</u>	<u>35·7</u>	—13·5	1.5	31.7	43.2	69.5	71.7			— 5·5	_15·7	-12.0	17.5	<u>29·0</u>]	3.2	2 9·5	41.5
12	—20·7	— 38· 3	2 8·7	- 8·2	36·5	42.3	59.5	65.3			4·2	_34.0	—12·0	14·5	—31· 0	11.7	38.0	42.7
13	12.5	39·2	<u>38·7</u>	6.0	38.2	49.0	58.2	69:2	٠		— 5 0	35·2	- 2.3	21.7	-39·2	22.0	40.5	5 0·5
14	<u>26·5</u>	<u>26·2</u>	27 ·0	8.0	38.3	57.7	61.7	70.0		•	— 4 ·0	-3 0 0	2.5	-24.7	-36 7	21.5	41.7	57.3
15	—18·0	30·5¦	—23·3	_ 4·2	43.2	62.7	64:8	69·2	•	30.7	— 4·7	-39.3	4.7	—26·7	<u>_37·0</u>	26 5	42.5	51.7
16	— _. 9·5	23· 0	—29·7	1.7	31.5	59.7	61.3	68.5	٠	27:3	1.8	—37 ∙0	1.3	33 ·0	23·3	24.7	40.7	58.5
17	—11·7	5.0	—18·3	2.5	32.3	56.0	63.2	6 8·2	٠	34.5	28 ·0	—31·3	— 2 ·0	—38·5	-17:0	21.0	45.5	57· 3
18	- 9·2	9.2	— 8 ·5	1.0	36.0	56.0	69 5	67.7		30.7	—32·2	<u>20·7</u>	23 ·8	46 ·0	-15 8	27.0	47.0	6 0·0
19	—16·5¦	- 4·7	- 87	2.0	38·5	55.2	63 ·3	64·5	٠	28.5	33.0	22·3	29.0	-49·3	-10.7	27.5	49.5	6 2·9
20	20.7	24 ·3	—17·3	6.0	40.7	52.5	62.2		٠	25 ·0	37·5	—35·7	10.0	—44 ·0	-14.0	20.5	- 1	
21	17.5	—30·8	-16.2	6.5	42 ·3	64.3	63 · 7			28.5	23.2	36.3	—10·0	-41 7	-27.0	20.8	- 1	
22	-21.8	-31.5	-25·5	8-5	44-7	67.5	66.7			28.7	34·7	-34 5	—25 ·0	-39.3	—25 ·8	13.2	46.0	52 ·5
23	17.5	-37.3	—22·7	14.0	43.0	62 ·0	66.2		·	22.7	—29·5	—34·5	—10·3	26·5	-31.3	l	55.7	
24	- 7·0	—38·5 -	—22·8	15.0	45.0	63.0	68.3	.		10.5	—16·3	-26·3	1.0	-24·2	—28·3	12.5	- 1	
25	19·3	- 6·2	—13·3	29.2	46.7	6 0∙3`	67·5	.	٠١	15.5	17:3	—45·7	— 9·5	21·8	—28·7	17.3	- 1	
26	—25·6	-32·2	-10.2	7.5	44.7	56 ·0	67.9	. !		25.5	—38∙ 0	—53·5	—36·5	—27·5	14.5	1	46.3	
1	—17·3		- 1.7	,	1	1	1	•	- 1	- 1		—35 ∙0	i	i	- 1	12.5	- 1	
28	—12·5	—26·5	2.3	į		61.5	1	.	,	17-0		1	—48.5		- 1		43.0	
29	—13·0		1.5	Į.	1	63·0	i	1	. 1	14.2	26·3		—50·0	—21·0	— 6·7	:	42.2	
30	-11.5	. -	- 2.7	10.2	. 1	- 1	- 1	.	- 1	15.5	—18·2	—31·2	1	·j	— 0·7	6.3	.	59·5
31	-35.3		- 7·8		<u> </u> -		!	_:_	!	16-0		-43·5	-29·5		— 7·5	!		
1	20 6	-25.4	-18-0	3.8	37.2	53.4	64.7	68.6		23.1	-14·7	-30.8	—21·6	<u>28·3</u>	—23 ·6	11.2	39.0	22.0

Ġ, 15 12 Number of Auroras. Table LXXX.—Abstract of Meteorological Observation made during the year 1875 at Fort Rae, North-West Snow. 10 9 10 · 10 က Snow. To eye O Snow. 20 0.2 1.6 do tanomA ö ġ က် က် ė 0 0 0 0 Days of Rain 63 1.00 Rain. 0.00 8 0.0 0.00 1.50 2 2 to tanomA 5.2 Estima*ed Force of Wind. .m.q 6 2 m.q 2 5.9 10 .m.B 7 8 Ġ ò Territory, by Mr. Andrew Flett, Hudson Bay Company. Ó N Calm. ಣ 0 53 7 91 26 North-West. 6 Number of Winds from က West. 0 C South-West. က 2 2 South. 14 27 16 2 12 33 South-East. 20 21 က ø 16 22 33 33 8 Kast. 3 0 က 9 North-East. 2 45 0 88 North. 36 54 47 26 20 42 32 24 83 Mean amount of Cloud. 32 36 49 33 -48.0 0.09 18.0 35.0 52.0 -44.0 mperature -65 Extremes of -62 18 Lowest. 0-91 8.0 19.0 35.0 12.0 0.01 75.0 Highest. 35 22 9.89Mean. -25.453-4 64.7 23.1 18. ġ ġ 150 _31.2 22.59 p.m. -24.7 35.9 52.1 Temperature. 62.1 66 1 61 -29.0 2 p.m. -21.9 13.3 9.89 25.8 73.1 -30.3 -23.6 35.6 6.89 ġ -21.3 6.0 Ŕ ٦ ع October September. August 1st to 19th. February..... November December..... 195 Month.

TABLE LXXXI.—Daily Mean Temperature and the Maximum and Minimum Temperatures for each day from May to November 1875, inclusive, from observations made at Fort Simpson, N.W. Territory, by Mr. J. L. Onions, Hudson Bay Company and the Rev. Mr. Garrioch.

=	N	lay.	<u>-</u> _	Jui			Jul	lv.	_	Aug	us		Septe	mŀ	er	Octo	be	<u> </u>	N ₄	vembe	r.
				<u></u>		į K		-													
	Mean.	Max	Min	Mean.	Mir	Max	Mean.	Ma	Min	Mean.	Max	Min	Mean.	Ma	Mic	Mean.	Ma	Mir	Mean.	Max	Min
1	۰,		°.	52·3	62	42	58.5	0 70	o 55	67 0	° 72	o 55	62 ·3		49	34·0	o 38	31	° 12·8	° 16	0 12
2	24.5	33	19	47.0	60	44	61.7	69	42	61.5	66	59	47.7	52	47	27.3	34	31	2.7	, 14	— 6
3	29.0	35	11	40.5	46	33	61.0	70	45	59.3	66	54	45.3	47	45	30.0	51	19	5.3	19	- 8
4	35.2	45	29	40.2	45	34	60 5	66	45	57.3	61	54	47.3	57	42	39.5	44	27	0.7	1	_ 1
5	37 8	41	32	44.0	50	34	61.5	70	49	59.7	68	54	52.7	65	39	42.5	43	41	2.5	5	— 3
6	43.0	52	34	54.7	61	35	58.7	63	49	61.7	71	52	54·8	65	42	32.7	36	32	0.3	5	— 3
7	43·3	53	34	58.7	66	39	66-2	72	43	63.5	74	54	52.7	60	47	29.8	34	30	— 5 7	<u> </u>	_ 7
8	37.0	42	28	60.0	68	43	70.5	84	48	65.7	75	52	50.0	51	48	30.2	32	28	- 88	2	13
9	38.0	•	28	54.0	60	4 3	74.5	90	54	70.0	79	52	51.3	58	48	3 0·5	35	28	— 7·5	— 7	14
10	39.7	52	35	55.3	63	43	71.5	80	58	61.3	64	60	52·5	60	24	31.7	34	27	— 4·3	1	— 7
11	42.8	32	28	60.7	73	48	75.3	85	60	67:5	77	57	55.3	63	46	29.8	34	29	— 6·3	— 3	- 9
12	45 7	55	2 5	62.5	70	51	60.3	66	60	66.0	79	55	46.0		٠	24.0	26	22	<u> </u>	— 3	—11
13	48.0	59	30	61.7	71	51	58.5	60	53	69.3	80	53	42.2	48	40	2 7·3	3 0	24	<u> </u>	2	- 6
14	51.3	58	38	61.5	70	51	60.7	67	54	68 2	78	55	38 5	44	36	32.0	37	27	— 5·3	1	5
15	47 5	54	4 0	61.0	70	51	60.5	68	53	69.2	83	55	44.5	60	36	29.5	35	30	— 7·7	1	10
16	39.5	48	34	65.2	71	57	67-7	76	54	•	•	58	51.5	60	38	27:3	34	17	— 5 ·0	— 7	10
17	37.7	47	28	72.5	81	57	6 3 0	73	55	72.7	82	58	٠	١.	•	31.5	36	26	14·0	-10	-16
18	39.8	43	32	65.7	71	60	63·2	75	50	71.2	82	65	•			34.2	34	28	—28·8	16	-33
19	45.3	51	37	64 ·5	76	5 3	57:3	60	53	68.5	80	58			.	33.7	36	35	- 31.3	_22	37
20	46 3	53	35	66.2	68	54	61.0	71	55	70.2	١.	59	56.7	74	48	32.7	36	30	34.7	-24	45
21	50.5	61	39	65.2	73	49	62.3	73	47	61.7	63	55	54.5	65	38	34.7	37	32	28·8	19	-41
22	44.3	48	41	64.0	74	55	65·0	73	4 9	61.5	63	61	40.7	48	40	26.0	30	28	31.0	—2 0	-36
23	44.7	49	3 9	61.2	70	56	68-2	78	56	60.0	68	50	37.0	45	32	16:3	19	18	—26 ·0	—14	37
24	5 0·0	54	39	62.5	69	52	67:3	75	5 9	61.5	72	50	37:3	46	27	19.7	24	18	<u>17·5</u>	10	33
25	46.2	55	40	58.5	67	54	63·2	75	5 0	69.0	76	55	37.8	47	30	23.0	33	12	—16·0	13	—18
26	53.0	60	42	6 3· 2	68	50	57.3	60	5 3	65.5	73	60	36.3	50	33	26·5	3 0	22	—27·3	16	—3 3
27	55.5	70	39	59.2	65	52	61.0	71	55	66.0	80	56	42.3	59	30	27.5	30	26	—36 ·0	32	-42
28	56.5	70	45	57.0	62	48	62.3	73	47	67.8	75	55	45.2	58	34	25.5	27	25	 31·8	24	—4 1
29	56.3	66	39	61.0	70	52	65·0	73	49	69.5	82	58	41.5	59	31	18.7	21	17			-32
30	54.5	6 0	42	64.7	74	4 8	68.3	78	56	67 3	80	55	41.5	51	31	16.8	20	15	.		
31	53.3	61	44			$ \cdot $	67:3	75	59	67:2	74	52	· .	<u>.</u>	•	13.7	20	12		<u>-</u>	
	The d	70	11		81		63·4 from (90							27		51	12	-12.5	19	<u>-45</u>

TABLE LXXXII.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations, made during the year 1875, at Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River, North-West Territory, by Mr. J. S. Onions, Chief Trader, Hudson Bay Company, and the Rev. Mr Garrioch.

				=		_==		====								
ı		Thunder Storms.		•	•		•		9	~	4				•	<u> · </u>
	a seen.	RTOTUA TO TECHNICAL		•	•	•	•	2	0	0	62	9	62	G	•	
١	.won	Number of Days, S		•				က				64	22	=		•
1	.niss	Number of Days'		•	•	•	•	11	1 1	10	1	~	9			- ·
	ity in s &	Direction from		•	•			NW	A	NE	经	z	z	N W		.
	Greatest Velocity in Miles & Direction.	Velocity.					•	24	45	16	22	18	16	21		1.
	of iles.	9 Р.Ж.			•	•	•	4.8	9.9	36	3.9	6.3	1.2	4.4	•	1.
	Velocity of Wind in Miles	Z P.M.			•		•	2.9	1.9	6.9	2.9	2.9	0.8	7.5	•	·
ı	Vel Wind	.M.A 7			•	•	•	5.1	4.4	14	5.9	2.9	8.0	1.5		Ţ ·
		Calm.					•	8	7	8	-		-	6	•	1
		North-West.		•	•	•	•	20	4	19	=	19	53	31		•
	non H	West.			•	•	•	0	-	2	0	~	13	21	•	1 ·
	nds fi	South-West.						С	0	0	0	e.	က		•	1 -
	Number of Winds from	South.		•	•	•	•	<u></u> е	7	n	13	67	67	က	•	1.
	lber o	South-East.		•	•	•	•	10	=======================================	13	20	ž,	13	13	•	·
	Num	East.			•	•	•	17	29	22	33	22	21	က	•	•
		North-East.			•	•	•	10	໑	10	4	49	9	0	•	·
		North.				•		19	30	16	9	23	9	က	•	Ī ·
ı	of ded.	.W.9 9				•	•	56	54	36	29	33	98	38		·
	Amount of Sky Clouded	.M.9 2			•	•		63	52	22	37	55	92	54	•	T -
	Am	.M.A.7		•	•	•		26	40	33	32	9	16	28	•	T -
	9	Lowest.	œ	•			. •	11.0	33.0	42.0	20.0	0.12	13.0	45.0		.
	Extremes of Temperatu	Highest.	0		•	•	•	0 04	81.0	0 06	83 0	0.74	5 10	19.0	•	.
-	6	Меяп.	0	•	•	•	·	44.6	-8.83 -	63.5	63. 2	46.9	28. 2	12: 2	•	·
	rature.	W.T 6	0	•	•	•	•		4	-0-			_ ₆₀ _	-9	•	T ·
	Temperat	2 P.M.	۰	•	•	•	•	51.3	65.8	0.24	-8 -02	54.9	30.7	6	•	
	ŭ	.M.A.7	0		•	•	•	41.6	54.8	- 8-69	69.9	43.2	26. 7	15.3	•	•
				January	February	March	A pril	May 41. 6 51. 3 42	June 54. 8 65. 8 57	July 59 8 72 0 61	August 59. 9 70. 8 61	September 43. 2 54. 9 44	October 26. 7 30. 7 28	November 15.3 7.9 13	December	

TABLE LXXXIII.—Daily Mean Temperature, also the Highest and Lowest Temperatures, from bi-monthly observations by the Medical Officers of N.W. Mounted Police Force at Fort Walsh, N.W.T., during the year 1876.

	14 · VI	V . 1V1.(Juni	ea Po	nce .	rore	еагг	ort v	v aisi	ц, м.	VV . I .	, aur	ıng tı	ie ye	ar 18	576.
	ļ	June.			July.		i A	ugust		Se	ptemb	er.	0	ctober		
Day.	Меяп.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest	Lowest.	Da .
1	32.2	38	28	66.8	86	o 44	64·3	° 74	° 50		0	•	52.3	76	0 28	1
2	40.7	52	30	62.3	75	52	63.1	.74	45				43.6	58	34	2
3	49.5	66	36	61.0	72	50	62.2	78	42		71	56	35.3	41	26	3
4	52.5	70	40	59.9	72	42	62.3	80	46	55.7	68	45	52.5	64	38-	4
.5	62.9	73	46	62.0	77	46	60.4	73	45	54 1	64	50	51.8	64	39	5
6	62.0	70	54	47.3	50	44	64.7	81	35	52.7	60	40	44.0	57	30	6
7	53.7	57	48	52.6	57	41	75.3	92	58	53 8	69	37	42 ·0	54	2 6	, 7
8	59 3	74	48	48.7	50	46	68·4	86	50	52.8	62	48	42.1	60	24	8
9	53.7	68	42	52.4	60	46	49.8	60	38	52.0	60	48	46.0	56	31	9
10	54.1	64	44	55.5	68	43	54·1	69	35	53.3	63	47	39.2	54	22	10
11	49.7	58	38	50.6	56	44	56.3	68	45	48.7	51	46	39.8	61	20	11
12	58.5	72	38	54·1	62	42	48 [.] 4	59	35	51.4	57	42	40.8	57	29	12
13	62.3	74	47	51.8	58	46	50.3	56	42	50.8	66	34	37.5	50	26	13
14	56.7	66	48	57·1	6 8	38	50.7	68	30	51.0	66	30	35.7	52	16	14
15	59·1	72	40	61.6	70	52	59.0	64	54	55.3	72	40	46.8	71	32	15
16	61.6	72	49	60.3	68	51	60.9	68	52	50.8	58	43	49.9	69	34	16
17	61-2	73	44	62·1	74	50	63·1	78	48	49.7	66	34	49.8	65	36	17
18	62 ·5	76	44	61.7	76	44	62.5	80	44	51.7	70	32	45.2	-51	35	18
19	63.0	78	46	63.4	74	50	60.8	72	44	52·1	64	40	44.0	48	40	19
20	70-8	89	48	65.3	80	46	63.8	77	52	53.7	64	34	32·1	37	30	20
21	70.4	80	60	55.7	60	50	59 ·0	72	46	55.2	6 6	4 6	38.8	49	28	21
22	61.8	72	55	61.1	75	50	56.7	70	41	45.8	58	36	38·4	50	3 0	22
23	60.3	74	48	65.7	82	48	51.3	54	46	47.4	54	34	34.0	38	30	23
24	63·5	76	46	68.4	78	54	54 ·0	64	30	41.7	56	50	32.5	40	27	24
25	56.5	66	38	67.2	78	55	52.0	68	29	43·5	64	25	35.7	45	26	25
26	50.2	68	32	66.5	80	50	57·1	70	42	53·1	76	30	44 ·8	57	31	26
27	50·3	66	34	60.0	76	48	58.0	73	38	48.7	60	38	44.4	- 58	. 36	27
28	56.3	68	42	62.7	79	50	59.0	60	40	39 9	57	19	45.4	57	34	28
29	5 5·3	62	42	68·1	88	47		٠	•	43.5	6 0	28	39·2	44	28	29
30	60.6	72	46	63.2	86	50	•		•	41.3	63	21	29.3	36	22	30
31	· _		•	65 0	73	52	•	•			·	٠	24.9	26	23	31
	57.0	89	28	60.2	86	42	58.8	92	29	49.0	72	19	41.2	76	16	_

Table LXXXIV.—Daily Mean Temperature from December, 1874, to December, 1875, inclusive, at Fort Macleod, N.W. Territory, from observations made by the Medical Officers of the N.W. Mounted Police.

Day.	Dec. 1874.	Jan. 1875.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
° . 1	36.9	_ î·8	- 0.3	27.3	42.7	47.2	° 47·2	68.0	59.8	0	56.5	32.0	5.
2	35.0	- 1.7	- 86	35.2	35.9	52.2	51.7	53.3	66.7	.	43.0	36.5	21.
3	32.9	- 8.7	-11.6	28.3	13.0	58.3	52.7	57.3	71.4		38.5	35.0	42
4	35.3	-17.7	— 4·9	10.9	6.3	56.2	48.8	65.0	76.3		31.5	39.5	36
5	40.5	—16·5	0.2	23.5	8.2	54.1	52.3	66.2	69.7		38.5	45.5	34
6	41.3	-14.0	13.0	36.7	11.9	51.8	60.2	70.1	71.9		46.0	44.5	27
7	45.7	-16.7	36·1	37.0	22.6	46.0	56 2	72.3	68.3		57.5	37.0	37
8	29.2	-18.3	32·1	34.9	26.4	49.7	60.7	71.9	67.2	į .	48.0	35.0	48
9	21.2	4.5	25.2	35.0	31.8	47.1	56.4	75.0	68.3		51.0	50 0	31
10	1116	- 4·3	3.7	34.6	45·4	48.5	61·1	75.2	70.4		49.0	48.0	44.0
11	34.3	- 5.8	19.4	30.4	50.3	52.9	64.2	75.7	75.0		50.0	29.0	48.
12	29.3	-32.4	20.7	23.8	53·3	62.2	69.8	75.7	71.8		55.0	33.0	44.(
13	37.6	-23.2	16.8	16.3	51.6	57.0	69.5	74.4	67.8		53.5	85	46.0
14	41.6	-13.2	12.1	9.3	55.4	67.5	61.7	72.2	64.8		56.5	— 2·5	43.0
15	28.1	-117	27.5	-1.1	52.3	68.3	63.8	61.7	68.7		58.5	- 4.0	
16	27.6	18.7	22.4	-1.4	59.8	53-1	67·1	67:3	66.8		57.0	-13.0	
17	38.7	22.0	32.0	3.7	63.6	59.7	65·9	72.8	69.2		57.5	— 9·5	
18	39·5	-22.4	38·3	9.7	62.8	58.6	65·1	73.8	65-9	•	60.5	-11.0	42.0
19	31.2	—14·8	42.5	31.5	56.7	64.6	60.0	75.4	64.7		53.5	-19:0	40.0
26	31.5	— 9·5	37.7	27.8	56.8	69-2	54.2	74.1	71.9	•	5 3·5	-25.0	34.5
21	31.6	27.6	27.3	32.7	51.3	64.4	52.3	75.8	71.6		53·5	-16.5	49.5
22	29.9	24.3	21.3	22.6	56.5	63.9	64.7	68.9	60.2		43.2	-14.5	22:0
23	26.9	8.3	7.8	19-1	45.3	58-1	63.9	62.7	50.8	•	38.5	-15.0	28:0
24	25.4	29.0	7.6	36.2	48.3	54.3	60.5	64.7	53.3	49.0	32:5	-12:0	3.0
25	19.5	25.4	2.8	32.4	55.4	49-7	58-9	67.8	50.7	54.0	33.0	- 3.0	9.0
26	17.4	14.0	8.3	35.4	47.8	47.3	61.8	69·1	53.9	63.2	42.0	2.0	0.5
27	11.8	198	20 8	34.2	45.2	48.0	65.7	70.2	51.8	510	34.0	-14.5	9.5
28	-4.7	22.3	20.3	37.7	35.5	56.0	62.7	68.0	· j	54.0	30:0	—15·0	39·5
29	14.9	21.8	.]	32.8	37.7	62.7	65.8	60.5	.	62 0	26.0	— 7·5	30.0
30	8.9	27.9	.	29.7	40.3	55.7	74.1	53 6		57.0	23.0	41.0	18.0
31	8.5	20.8	.	35.2	. ¦	42 8	.	55.2	.	· j	23.5	.	•
	27.8	- 09	16.8	25.9	42.7	55.7	60.6	68.2	65.9	· -	45.0	11 2	30.9

The observations to August 28th, 1875, were taken every second hour, day and night; subsequently, at 6 a.m., noon, and 6 p.m.

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TABLE LXXXV.—Mean Daily Temperature, Daily Maximum and Mini Observations by Hospital Steward

	July	, 18	75.	A	ugus	t.	Sep	temb	er.	00	tobe	r.	No	vembe	r.	De	cember.
Day.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max. Min.
1	· .	•	0.	60.0	9	° .	55 5	9		38.5	٥.	9	19.5	30	12	- 6·0	- 1 -13
2				60.0			50.0			37.0			25.0	35	20	1.0	15 - 5
3	١.			68.0		į	52.5			33.0			11.5	35	4	5.0	27 - 8
4				65.5			53.0			32.0			20.5	37	0	26.0	37 8
5				64.0			56.5			33.0	i		22.0	35	10	0.0	15 - 8
6			٠	67 0] 	59.0			38 0		.	30.5	43	14	— 1·0	12 —22
7				69.5			54.0			81.5			29.0	40	21	 6 ·0	20 -12
8	67.5			70.5			49.0	•		33.2			15.0	30	5	- 3.0	11 -12
9	67 0			68.0		٠	38.5			32.0			15.5	29	13	0.0	10 - 6
10	67.5	•		68 ·0			45 ·0	•		25 5			29.5	40	19	1.0	9 —12
11	68.0		٠	67.0			48.5		١.	30.2		١.	17.0	32	5	21.0	34 - 3
12	70.5		٠	65.5		٠	51.0	•		43.0	•	١.	— 4·5	10	— 9	25.0	48 14
13	65.5		•	65.0	•		54.5			34.5	٠	•	— 6·0	10	15	3·5	23 - 9
14	63.0	٠		57.5		٠	50.0	٠		38.0	•	٠	4.0	12	— 9	22.5	41 12
15	62.0	•	•	57.0			40.0			41.5			7.5	20	5	0.0	9 - 8
16	63.2	٠	٠	62.5	٠		33.0			40.5	•		— 1·0	16	_ 5	19.0	_13 _22
17	67.5	٠	٠,	61.5	•	٠	44.5	•	٠	33.5	٠		. 6.0	13	9	-10 0	_ 2 -19
18	66 ·0	٠		66. 0	•	٠	37.5			47.5		•	8.0	9	15	-12.5	_ 222
19	70.0		٠	64.5	•		33.2			43.5			— 8·5	- 4	18	0.5	14 -10
20	68.5			55.5			33.2	•		44.5	•		—17·5	- 5	-20	13.5	23 5
21	69.0			56.5	•		41.5		٠	51.0	•		—25·5	15	—4 0	16.5	28 8
22	66.0		•	64.5		٠	54 0	•	•	38.2	•	•	-11.0	—14	—2 0	 2 ·0	10 - 9
23	62.0	٠	٠	71.0	٠	٠	48 ·5	٠	٠	32.5	50	20	—27·5	10	33	- 1.5	12 - 9
24	63.2	٠		62.0	٠	٠	42 0	•		32.0	42	20	—23·5	— 5	29	- 2.5	12 -10
25	62.5	•	٠	63.0			46·5	•		25.0	42	20	-12·5	5	30	-27.0	_ 2 _32
26	63.0	•	٠	61.0		٠	49.0			24.5	41	15	—22 ·5	- 7	30	-30.0	_13 _35
27	65.2		•	63·5	٠		42 0			26.5	36	10	—17 ·5	- 4	21	-22.5	8 -33
28	59.5	•	•	52.0		•	41.0	١.		23.0	34	20	—37 ∙5	-22	40	7.5	20 -17
29	57.0		٠	52.0			42.0		٠-	17.0	34	10	-19.5	-12	-41	9.0	22 8
30	59.5	۱ .	•	48.5	•	•	40.0	٠	•	18.0	22	9	—12·0	- 6	-19	- 8.0	12 -10
31	61.5	_	٠	51.0	·	٠	•	•	•	20.0	31	9	·	<u> </u>	<u> · </u>	<u>-17·0</u>	6 -28
	66-2	·		62·2		•	46.2		•	33.5	•	•	- 0.2	43	-41	- 0.7	48 -35
									-								

mum Temperatures at Swan River Barracks, North-West Territory, from Price, North-West Mounted Police.

January, 18	N76 1						- 1				1			1	_		1
g		Feb	ruar	y. 		arch.		A	pril.			Мау	•		June	•	
Mear Max	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Days.
- 6·0 23	—10	36·0	-23	。 —42	0.0 8	9 16		25·5	9 33	22	33·5	45	25	38.2	50	26	1
-16.0 -10	22	—29 0	10	-40	5.5	31	_ 7	28-0	34	8	30.0	40	22	44.5	51	33	2
-26.0 -12	27	29.0	-13	—36	9.0	16	_ 2	29.5	40	25	35.0	40	17	54.5	66	20	3
-16.0 - 8	32	26·0	12	44	,— 5·5	15	- 8	20.0	38	5	39.0	52	20	57.5	76	30	4
- 6 5 - 2	10	10.5	3	17	11.5	5	—15	23.5	39	1	40.5	53	25		71	35	5
- 3 5 13	12	14.0	0	—2 8	— 6·5	. 0	14	24.0	38	20	47.5	59	31	49.5	60	35	6
- 5·5 - 3	15	24.5	- 5	35	1.5	10	-10	20.0	33	0	49.5	61	32	49.5	53	42	7
-8.5 - 2	-12	13·0	4	2 8	7.5	16	2	33.5	39	24	49.0	64	40	54.0	65	43	1 8
-21.5 -10	25	3.5	8	0	— 6·5	9	10	32.0	40	25	48.0	64	25	63.5	77	49	9
-11.0 -2	-33	0.5	14	- 7	—14·5	6	-18	25.5	35	23	44.5	59	40	57.0	69	38	10
- 0.5	- 5	19.5	— 3	22	—11·5	9	-15	27.5	37	20	•	63	28	.	66	5 0	11
2.5 12	- 3	16:0	- 5	34	1 5 ·0	5	_36	26 ·5	38	20		68	27	60.5	74	33	12
14.5 34	5	- 5·5	3	10	— 7·0	19	_25	26.5	43	7	49.0	55	32	62.0	80	45	13
20.0 30	10	14.0	4	26	6.0	23	- 3	28.5	44	12	•	56	35	56.0	77	45	14
13.0 27	8	-12.5	14	13	— 4 ·0	15	- 7	21·0	47	22	42 0	41	21	55.0	70	48	15
21.5 27	20	- 1.0	6	15	—10 '0	9	-23	32.0	44	25	46.5	51	39	54.0	65	43	16
19.5 29	-13	8.5	24	3	10·0	15	-23	33 0	45	16	53.0	65	37	57.0	69	3 0	17
7.5 15	5	10.0	_ 2	15	<u> </u>	13	13	40.0	52	31	54 ·0	75	44	63.0	78	32	18
-13.0	-15	22.5	- 4	39	 6 ⋅0	17	-15	36.0	44	35	52.0	64	46	72.0	79	35	19
-25.5 -6	-27	11.5	3	16	2.5	15	-13	34.5	42	5	57. 0	68	47	71.0	88	46	20
-33.5 -10	-41	-23.0	-10	-32	19-0	35	8	35.0	47	30	58.0	73	36	75.5	92	51	21
-12.0	-28	-22.0	- 3	-28	17.5	33	- 5	37.5	56	19	64.0	79	32	66.0	83	50	22
-17.5 - 4	-22	-14.0	3	-33	26.0	35	20	42.5	55	27	63.2	79	40	63.0	71	50	23
-24.5 - 8	—35	- 5.5	5 -	-11	16.5	30	10	40 0	43	35	66.0	81	39	62.5	85	43	24
- 5.5 10	-27	-15.0	_ 4	-25	- 5.0	13	-12	40 0	57	31	69 0	81	40	63.5	78	50	25
6 0 25	2	- 7.5	- 4	-15	1.5	6	- 3	50.0	68	30	65 0	75	50	58.5	68	49	26
-15.0 — 7	-20	- 80	12	-14	9.5	25	_ 2	25.5	36	20	61.0	81	45	52.5	63	51	27
-25.5 -10	—29	-11.5	12	-2 8	17.0	39	_ 2	23.0	33	10	. }	76	33	58.5	68	48	28
-27.5 -15	-42	-12.5	16	-27	18.0	33	0	27.5	40	14	47.5	58	38	59.5	78	38	29
-26.0 -15	—30	.]	. [.	16.0	33	3	27.0	33	20	i	71	45	65.0	77	53	30
-38.0 -17	-47	.	.	.	21.0	32	2	•	· į		37.0	52	25			.	31
-10.5 34	-47	-13.8	24	-44	2.6	39	-36	30.8	6 8	0	50.0	81	17	58.6	92	20	

No. of Days Fog. TABLE LXXXVI—Abstract of Meteorological Observations made during the year 1875, at the Lighthouse, S.W. Point 60 က 40 lo sys of work. 7 ∞ 54 Snow. Snow. 20 15.0 0.5 0 2.2 3 02 ő .92 17 3 to Janoma Lighthouse. Rain. 0 10 G 0 0 9 0 43 Days of Pain. 14.580.48 Rain. 0.0 99 0.35 97 4.03 2.23 2.30 0.0 00.0 to annom A 0 .baiW do 4.0 3.0 3.0 3.2 3.6 3.6 3.3 3.2 3.1 ġ Mean estimated Force 6 0 ĸ, 0 œ 2 2 0 ~ 9 42 Lawrence, by Mr. Edward Pope, in charge Calm. 45 46 1, 53 5.4 4 33 50 5268 W.W. 21 31 Number of Winds from 0 0 0 0 0 6 10 0 0 .W 67 c O 0 C/ 0 a 10 0 0 0 S.W. 0 0 0 0 ·S 0 G 30 0 2 2 Ø 9 70 18 14 ന 3 œ 0 co 8 S.E. œ 18 246 East. 28 36 45 23 18 152 63 55 7 N.E. 00 2 10 _G 64 .N 2 Mean amount of Cloud. 43 84 89 20 37 34 33 269948 4 31 2 Extremes of Temperature. 0.6 -18019.0 30.0 45.0 33.0 Lowest. 18 22. Ġ $\ddot{\mathbf{x}}$ 65.0 Highest. 33 9 ġ 65 33 30 68 of the Island of Anticosti, Gulf of 32.0 20.8 28.3 17.7 10:1 меяп. 33 32 ÷81 50.4 57.1 10 2 Temperature, 8 P.M. <u>∞</u> 32 37 28 51 33 56 33 7 8.4 17.4 32.3 8 6.89 2 P.M. ġ 38 20 22 268 34 53 16.4 31.5 58 2 39.1 25.1 .M.A 8 œ 37 33 December..... October..... September. February... November. August.... March.... July..... January

The monthly Means are derived from the observations at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Table LXXXVII.—Abstract Lepreaux,	stract	c of I	Meteo w Bri	of Meteorological New Brunswick,		Observations made during the year by Mr. George Thomas, in charge of	vatio . Ge	ons	mac , Th	de d oma	urin s, ii	ig th	arge		1876 Jigh	1876, at the Lighthouse.	1876, at the Lighthouse, Point Lighthouse.	ghtl	onse	, Po	int
		Тепрс	Temperature.		Extre	Extreme of Temperature				Num	ser of	Win	Number of Winds from	B		ed Force	Rg	Rain.	Sn	Snow.	rla
Month.	.тя Т	2 p.m.	.m.q 6	Хеаг.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Amoun Cloud.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.		-W.S 		Calm.	Mean Estimat of Wind.	Amount of Rain.	Days of Rain.	lo tanomA wond	To aya Of work	Number of Da
	٥	۰	٥	•																	
January	18.8	23.5	21.3	21.2	47.0	0.0	22	20	7		10	- es		4 37		2 7	1.83	- 10 	15.5		4
February	17.5	24.0	19.8	20.3	40.0	15.0	22		6	4	20	ಣ	1	5 28	4	2.1	4.27	'n	12.6	9	87
March	24.1	30.0	27.3	27.2	99.0	4.0	11	4	13	6	6	9	10	$\frac{2}{1}$ 21	1	2.4	20.9	6 —	4.0	<u>ო</u>	4
Ā _{April}	33.6	40.0	35.2	36.0	48.0	27.0	63	6	4	14	10	<u>د</u>	13	4 10	- <u>-</u> -	0.I	₹1.0	20	12.7		· 60
Мау	41.0	46.0	40.7	42.1	57.0	33.0	63	က	14	9		4	13	5 11		1.5	4.66	16		· 	∞
June	49.5	6.83	50.3	52.3	0.19	45.0	7.0	0	0	20	12		- 72	1 6	3 26	1:0	2.46	∞ 	·	•	11
July	54.2	61.1	55.6	266	13.0	49.0	65	7	-	9	6		16	7 12	- 52		2.45	15	· 	•	11
August	54.0	61.1	52.2	2.99	0.02	47.0	4	67	0		4	4	15	6 28	- 23	1.2	1.93	∞	•	•	=
September	51.0	56.2	2.19	2.79	64.0	46.0	54		6	14	- 	4-	12	4 19		2:3	4.53	= -	•	•	4
October	43.3	48.3	45.8	45.8	26.0	31.0	52	4	က	က	-	-20	16 1	13 27		3.0	4.01	11	σ2		4
November	36.8	40.3	38 0	38.3	54.0	18.0	7.2	13	58		12	7		3 14		2.2	5.72	14	•	•	69
December	18.9	25.9	22 0	22.2	42.0	10.0	56	7	14	63	20		6	4 - 30	4	2.9	1.37	8	23.5	12	0
	36.9	43.0	9.8.6	39.3	73.0	15.0	8	23	106	66 1	102	44	149 5	57 241	1115	2.1	39.10	110	68.3	36	11

APPENDIX No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY, TORONTO, FOR CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876, BY CHAS. CARPMAEL, M.A., F.R.A.S., LATE FELLOW OF St. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ACTING DIRECTOR.

SIR,—The Director of the Observatory, Prof. Kingston, being absent through ill health, I have the honour of submitting a Report for the year ended 31st December, 1876.

The general objects of the institution, as also a detailed account of the instruments employed, having been given in the yearly Report for 1874, I shall now merely refer to the general nature of the work carried on in the past twelve months.

The ordinary magnetical and meteorological observations taken six times a day, namely, at 6 a.m., 8 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 10 p.m. and midnight, Toronto time; as also the regular monthly observations for the absolute determination of the magnetic elements, have been carried on as in former years.

The Photographic, Barograph and Thermograph,* mentioned in the last report, were set in operation early in the year. The traces from these instruments have been, on the whole, most satisfactory.

Owing, however, to the largely increased amount of work in connection with the Meteorological Office, devolving lately upon the staff of the Observatory, a portion only of these traces have been measured, and their results tabulated.

The Photographic self-recording Declinometer, Horizontal, and Vertical force instruments in the underground chamber, which had not been in use for some time, were set in operation in May, and continued recording until September; but the results not being altogether satisfactory, the instruments were dismounted and some slight improvements made; they were again remounted, readjusted, and commenced working by 1st January, 1877.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Observatory is not furnished with apparatus suitable for astronomical research. Our astronomical observations are not made in the interests of astronomy, but are subservient to other purposes, and are almost entirely confined to transits for time.

The correct time, determined at this establishment, is necessary for our magnetical and meteorological observations. It is also the standard by which all the clocks and watches in Ontario have been regulated for more than thirty years; and, for more than five years, the Observatory has given time daily to the city by striking all the fire alarm bells at a fixed instant (11:55 a.m.).

^{*} These instruments are similar to those in use at the seven Observatories in Great Britain and Ireland in connection with the British Meteorological Office.

EXTRANEOUS WORK.

There are sundry services rendered to the public which add considerably to our work, and which, although they do not strictly form part of the duties of the staff, are naturally associated with them. The following are some of the services referred to:—

1. Giving information on scientific subjects to visitors.

2. Supplying information by telegraph and mail to applicants in Canada and other countries.

3. Examining instruments brought for comparison.

The operations, however, under the title of extraneous work, which have occupie! the most prominent place in late years, are those of the Meteorological Office, which originated at the Toronto Observatory, and have been carried on since to a great extent by the labours of its staff.

BUILDINGS AND PREMISES.

No pecuniary provision was ever made for keeping the residences of the staff in repair; and, although a small part of the income of the Observatory has occasionally been applied to save the buildings from ruin, it is quite inadequate to keep them in a condition compatible with the health and comfort of the occupants, or the ultimate safety of the buildings themselves.

The summary of the expenses of the establishment, in the fiscal year ended 30th

June, 1876, amounted in all to \$4,801.19.

I cannot close my Report without referring to the loss sustained by the staff of the Observatory by the death in September last of Cumberland Sturgeon, our late messenger, after a faithful service in this establishment of seven years.

The above is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. CARPMAEL,

Acting Director.

To the Honorable

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE OBSERVATORY AT KINGSTON ONTARIO, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

Kingston, 6th February, 1877.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you the Report of the Kingston Observatory for the past year. The local time has been regularly given, as usual, to the city. A new clock, however, will have to be set up at the Observatory window for the more general benefit, to replace one which has been injured by boys throwing stones in the park. This has been guarded against for the future, and the repairs necessary from year to year, so as to keep the building in order, have been made. Two lectures on astronomical subjects have been delivered in the city during the past year, and the professors and cadets of the Military College will have at all times access to the Observatory for the purpose of giving and receiving instruction in the use of the instruments.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JAS. WILLIAMSON,
Director of Observatory, Kingston.

To the Hon. Albert J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORT ON THE MONTREAL OBSERVATORY FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1876.

SIR,—In submitting the annual Report of the McGill College Observatory for the year just closed, I have to state that the work continues the same as during the past two years, and that the instruments in use are, without addition or alteration, those described in my report for last year.

We have still to regret the absence of a thermograph and barograph from our instruments, and the consequent imperfection in the observation of the temperature

and barometric pressure.

The situation of the thermometer-house has hitherto been a great inconvenience, especially for the night observations. I am glad now to report that, while the thermometers are still quite as effectually protected from radiation as in the old position, they have been so placed that they may be reached through an enclosed passage from the Observatory.

For a description of the extent and scope of our work, I beg to refer you to my

report for the year 1871.

The distribution of the yearly Government grant still continues to be:--

To First Observer, as part salary	\$ 200 0	0(
" Second " "		00
Occasional assistance	72 0	
	\$500 0	0

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. McLEOD,

Director of Observatory.

To the Honorable

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

APPENDIX No. 5.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE QUEBEC OBSERVATORY FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

Sis,—In submitting my Report of this establishment for the year ending 31st December, 1876, I may mention that the routine duties have been carried on as usual and that "Time" was given not only to the shipping, but sent to various directions to those who required it.

The Meteorological Observations have been forwarded to Toronto three times each day, and I am glad to say that the weather probabilities, as issued from Toronto, have been fulfilled in most cases, conducing to the welfare of the farmer.

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

E. D. ASHE,

Director of Observatory.

The Honourable

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 6,

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE TIME BALL AT ST. JOHN, N.B., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

St. John, 13th February, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, a statement in regard to

the Time Ball.

The Time Ball, which is situated on the top of the Customs buildings, has been regularly dropped every day at one o'clock, p.m., (Sundays excepted), only during three days in August there was an interruption, at which time an accident occurred to the iron bar which requires to be pulled briskly to release the ball; this and some

other necessary repairs were done by Messrs. Allan Bros.

The Time Ball from exposure became rusty, and required painting and gilding; this was also attended to, but did not interfere with its working, it being regularly dropped precisely at one o'clock, giving shipmasters an opportunity of correcting their chronometers while on board ship. Many shipmasters prefer not disturbing their chronometer if they can get a reliable standard time to correct by. Of this, I think, they are quite satisfied from the number of enquiries at my establishment for cards giving the necessary information.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. HUTCHINSON, Jun.,
Director of Time Ball.

The Honorable

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SUPPLEMENT No. 4

TO THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER,

1876.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET
1877.

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REPORT OF W. F. WHITCHER, Esq.,

Commissioner of Fisheries

FOR

1876.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

Fisheries Branch,

OTTAWA, 30th December, 1876.

To the Hon. A. J. SMITH,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—A preliminary report which I had the honour to address to you for submission to Parliament at the opening of the present Session, described the general results of fishing operations and the state of the fisheries service during the past year. It also explained that the returns from various fishing districts were necessarily incomplete, and that these deficiencies affected particularly the statistical information on which the usual statements detailing the produce of the Canadian Fisheries are founded. These tables are now completed. They show that, considering the prevalent depression in other branches of industrial commerce, the fishing industry and fish trade of the country are, comparatively speaking, in a thriving condition.

PRODUCE AND VALUE OF CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The gross value of the produce of these fisheries in 1876 is \$11,147,590. This amount includes the value of fish taken in British Columbia and Manitoba, \$135,287. The catch of these two Provinces not having been reckoned in the tables for 1875 any comparison between that year and the present one must be made without reckoning such sum. The increased value of this year's production is therefore \$661,917. Reference to the comparative tables at foot will show of what particulars this total difference consists. It should be observed that in the case of Prince Edward Island, the whole produce of the fisheries for trade and home use has been accounted in this year's returns; but in former years only the quantities exported were included in the official returns. A staff of fishery officers being now organized in that Province, we are enabled to procure more complete information.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in each Branch of Fishing within the respective Provinces in 1875 and 1876.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

	PROVINCE	OF NOVA SCO	TIA.	
Kinds of Fish.	1875	•	1876	•
Ands of Fish.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	į	\$		\$
Codfish	484,342 cwt.	2,058,453 50	509,968 cwt.	2,549,840 00
Herrings		485,352 00	165,142½ brls.	660,570 00
do smoked	45,700 boxes.	11,425 00	51,310 boxes.	12,827 50
Mackerel	91,235 brls.	912,350 00	70,964 brls.	709,640 00 4,623 00
do preserved Haddock	21,400 cans. 3,845,278 lbs.	3,210 00 230,716 68	30,820 cans. 13,679,214 lbs.	820,752 84
Pollack	38,771 cwt.	135,698 50	34,852 cwt.	121,982 00
Hake	16,685	58,397 50	25,955 "	90.842 50
Halibut	556,915 lbs.	33,414 90	941,200 lbs.	56,472 00
Salmon, pickled	1,335 brls.	24,030 00	1,369½ brls.	24,651 00
do fresh, in ice		69,784 80	475,304 lbs.	71,295 60 4,517 70
do smoked do preserved	10,000	2,449 50 31,150 00	30,118 " 30,820 cans.	4,623 00
Alewives		46,329 50	7,611 brls.	26,638 50
Prout	56,630 lbs.	3,397 80	77,940 lbs.	4,676 40
Smelts	365,300 ''	21,918 00	431,625 "	25,897 50
Shad		63,808 00	5,577½ brls.	44,620 00
Eels	1,731 "	15,579 00	1 1,140	15,507 00 483 3 0
Bass Oysters	2,750 lbs. 1,655 brls.	165 00 4,965 00	8,055 lbs. 1,040 brls.	3,120 00
Lobsters		1,131,030 50	3,348,720 cans.	502,308 00
Fish Guano		12,255 00	1,3831 tons.	20,752 50
Fish used as manure	1,353 brls.	676 50	3,291 brls.	1,645 50
Cod Tongues and Sounds	1,201 "	8,407 00	868 "	6,076 00
Fish Oils	321,366 gals.	208,887 90	345,674 gals.	224,688 10
Fresh Fish, sold in Hali- fax fish market			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	20,000 00
		5,573,851 58		6,029,049 94
	PROVINCE O	F NEW BRUNS	WICK.	0,020,010 01
	·			
Codfish	109,340 cwt.	464,695 00	66,374 cwt.	331,870 00
derrings.	l 126.495 bris. i	505,980 00	133,117 brls.	532,468 00
do smoked		149,075 00 61,375 00	497,008 boxes. 3,034 brls.	124,252 00 30,340 00
lackerel do preserved	6,137½ brls. 39,980 cans.	5,997 00	1,800 cans.	270 00
addock	850,650 lbs.	51,039 00	1,393,550 lbs.	83,613 00
Ollack	5,980 cwt.	20,930 00	13,154 cwt.	46,039 00
18Ke	29,817 "	104,359 50	32,415 "	113,452 50
Ialibut	16,100 lbs.	966 00	73,300 lbs.	4,398 00
Salmon, pickleddo fresh, in ice	2,299 brls.	41,382 00	861 brls. 671,027 lbs.	15,498 00 100,654 05
do fresh, in ice	1,021,789 lbs. 41,550 boxes.	153,268 35 6,232 50	49,000 "	7,350 00
do preserved	333,412 cans.	83,353 00	113,200 cans.	16,980 00
lewives	33,016 brls.	115,556 00	19,229 brls.	67,301 50
rout	60,490 lbs.	3,629 40	62,180 lbs.	3,730 80
meits	1,086,280 "	65,176 80	1,559,200 "	93,552 00 38,960 00
had els	6,419½ brls.	51,356 00 11,169 00	4,870 brls.	9,864 00
888	1,241 124,036 lbs.	7,442 16	288,859 lbs.	17,331 54
ysters	10,020 bris.	30,060 00	7,911 brls.	23,733 00
JUDSTEIS, preserved (1,752,046 cans.	438,011 50	1,416,357 cans.	212,453 55
TRU (TUANO	180 tons.	2,700 00	869 tons.	13,035 00
"15U USed as manure "	4,370 brls.	2,185 00	5,196 brls.	2,598 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds Fish Oils	1,014 " 68,643 gals.	7,098 00 44,617 9 5	75 '' 97,107 galls.	525 00 63,119 55
		2,427,654 16		1,953,388 49

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT .--- Continued

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Kinds of Fish.		1875		1870	3.
Minus of Fish.	Quantitie	es.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			\$ ct.		\$ cts
Summer Cod-fishery	117,935 c	nila	589,675 00	i	1
Autumn do			113,895 00		925,825 00 204,655 00
Herrings, pickled	50,059 k		250,295 00		421,816 00
do smoked				. 832 boxes.	208 00
do fresh water				61 brls.	32 50
Mackerel	6,493 k	orls.	64,930 00	4,975 do	49,750 00
Haddock		intls.	630 00	347 qntls,	1,735 00
Ling	33	do	165 00		5,745 00
Halibut	2 01 k	orls.	1,206 00		1,098 00
Salmon, pickled	1,392 299,873 l	do	22,272 00		35,456 00
do fresh in ice	299,873 1	DS.	14,993 6 5		13,363 83
do do do smoked	********************************	••••	•••••	8,421 pieces.	
do smoked do preserved			00 201 50	1 box.	4 00
Lunge, trout	250 t	orle	26,301 50 6,250 00	50,901 cans.	7,635 15
Winnonish	9,050		2,262 50		750 00
Tuladi		orls.	1,200 00	3,500 pieces.	100 00
Trout (sea)				. 163 1 brls.	1,308 00
do grev	259 t	orls.	2,072 00	1002 0115.	1,,,,,,
do speckled	11,000 1	bs.	1,100 00		
do speckled and grey.			······································	447,200 lbs.	35,566 00
Sturgeon			2,232 00	559] brls.	4.476 00
Bar and Whitefish			7,470 00		20,418 00
Shad	134,992 I		13,499 20		14,240 50
Sardines	1,037 t	oris.	5,185 00		9,152 50
Eels				47 do	470 00
do Pihe.	266,619 1 200 1	pieces.	26,661 90		
Pickerel			2,000 00		4,000 00
Tom Cod	20,400 h		3,040 00		6,950 00 11,000 00
Small Fish	2,563		10,200 00 640 75		1,507 50
Other Fish (local con-		orro.	040 10	3,015 0118.	1,50. 50
sumption)		••••			500 00
Mixed Fish		brls.	117,035 00	19,530 brls.	97,650 00
Maskinongé	['] 850 ₁	ріесев.	1,700 00		
Seals		do	146,214 00		
do skins				9,915 pieces.	12,393 75
Porpoises		pieces.	1,696 00		
_ do skins		••••		212 pieces.	848 00
Lobsters, preserved Fish and Clams used as	·	_	21,741 00	1	36,800 25
bait and manure	23,881 t		5,970 25		32,700 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds		do	2,786 00		1,593 00
do Roesdo Oil	624	00 moll-	4,992 00		FO 105 EA
Seal Oil	113,469 8	4 v	56,734 50		59,135 50
Whale Oil	98,709 22,781	qo qo	49,354 50	55,126 do	27,563 00 4,809 00
Porpoise Oil	2,667	do	18,224 80 2,133 60	9,618 do 9,610 do	7,684 00
z orpore Orressessessessessessesses	2,001	40	4,133 00	-,010 40	1,002 00
			1,596,758 15		2,097,667 18

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Continued. PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

		OF UNIARIO		
Kinds of Fish.	1875		1876.	
Kinus of Fish.	Quartities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ ct
Whitefish	25,573 brls.	255,730 00	11,999 brls.	119,990 0
do			1,052,490 lbs.	52,624 54 47,140 20 117,440 00
do	0.005.1.1	00.050.00	471,402 pieces. 11,744 brls.	47,140 20
Frout	8,965 brls. 9,400 do	89,650 00 56,400 00	10,781 do	53,907 5
Sciscos"	196 do	1,274 00	316 do	1,580 0
Maskinongé	246 do	1,230 00	641½ do	3,207 5
Bass	823 do	4,750 00 1	879 ∑ do	4,397 5
Pike	748 do	3,740 00	680½ do	3,402 5
Pickerel	3,881 do 4,330 do	19,405 00 21,650 00	2,300 do 5,510 do	11,500 00 22,040 0
Joarse HSH	4,330 do	21,030 00	5,510 40	22,040 0
		\$453, 194 00		437,229 70
1	PROVINCE OF PRI	NCE EDWARD	ISLAND.	
Codesh	14.0504	00 150 00	07 070 071	115 010 9
Codfish Herrings	14,359 cwt. 2,366 brls.	30,159 0 3 8,375 64	27,273 cwt. 14,866 brls.	115,910 2 37,165 0
Herrings	19.789 '	197.890 00	25,383 "	203,064 0
Haddock		101,000 00	336 lbs.	20 1
Hake			14,862 cwt.	52,017 0
Salmon, pickled			63 brls.	1,134 0
do fresh in ice			2,000 lbs.	300 0
Salmon, pickled	11,308 cans.	3,418 93	1,000 cans. 660 brls.	120 0 2,310 0
Sea Fish, fresh	2.200 lbs	110.00.	000 Dr18.	2,510 0
Frout	2,200 100.	110 00	7,600 lbs.	456 0
Other kinds	200 tons.	10,748 00		
Sass			6,000 "	360 00
ysters	41 bris.	02 00	7,905 brls.	23,715 0
Oysters Lobsters Lod Tongues and Sounds	151,248 cans.	47,876 00	362,676 cans. 594 brls.	43,521 12 4,158 C
Fish Oil	517 galls.	237 80	16,487 galls.	10,716 5
		298,927 40	-	494,967 0
	PROVINC	E OF MANITOB	Α.	
Whitefish		1	73,535 pieces.	3,676 75
turgeon			600 "	3,000 00
Fold Eyes	******* *******************************		481,200 "	9,624 00
erch, Bass and Suckers .			46,500 "	1,395 00
Tike			31,300	1,895 00
Jatfish	***************************************		55,000 "	11,000 00
				30,590 78
	PROVINCE OF	F BRITISH COLU	JMBIA.	
Salmon, pickled		1	*1,140 brls.	6,609 00
do preserved			*499,824 cans.	72,164 00
Salmon, pickled			*165 bris.	900 00
Fish Oils	19,0000000 - 0000000000000000000000000000		*50,124 galls.	25,024 00
Į.			ļ-	104,697 00

^{*} These figures are taken from Customs House Returns of Exports.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of Fisheries

	Nova	Scotia.	New B	runswick.	Q	Quebec.		
Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.		
		\$ cts.		\$ cts		\$ cts.		
CodfishCwt.	509,968	2,549,840 00	66 374	331,870 00)			
do	165,142 2 51,310	660,570 00 12,827 50	497,008	532,468 00	105,454 832	1,130,480 00 421,816 00 208 00 32 50		
Sciscos do do Mackerel do	70,964	709,640 00	3,034	30,340 00	4,975	49,750 00		
do preservedCans. Haddock	30,820 13,679,214	4,623 00 820,752 84	1 200	1 270 0 0	347			
Ling do Pollack Cwt.	34,852	121,982 00		46,039 00	1,149	1,735 00 5,745 00		
Hakedo HalibutLbs.	25,955 941,200	90,842 50 56,472 00	32,415	113,452 50	ļ			
doBrls. Salmon, pickled do do fresh, in iceLbs.	475,304		861 671,027	15,498 00 100,654 05	2,216 267,276 1	1,098 00 35,456 00 13,363 83		
do do Pieces. do smoked Lbs. do do Boxes.		4,517 70	49,000	7,350 00	8,421	8,421 00 4 00		
do preserved Cons	30 820	4 622 00	119 900	16,980 00 67,301 50	KA GAT	7 695 15		
Alewives Bris. Trout Lbs. do sea Bris. do Speckled and GreyLbs.								
do doBrls.		•••••		·············	2.000			
Sturgeon Bris. do Pieces. Bar and Whitefish Doz. Whitefish Bris.		••••••	••••••		559½	4,476 00		
do Lbs.					**********			
do	5.577	44.620.00	4.870	38 960 00	1	14 840 50		
Sardines Brls. Gold Eyes. Pieces.		***************************************			1,830½	9,152 50		
do	1,723	15;507 00	1,096	9,864 00	47 291,737	470 00 29,173 70		
do Pieces.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••	400 605	4,000 00 6,950 00		
do Lbs.	8,055	483 30	288,859	17,331 54		••••••		
Perch, Bass and SuckersPieces MaskinongeBrls. doPieces.		••••••		••••••	617	1 224 00		
Coarse Fish Brls. Smelt Lbs.	431,625	25,897 50	1,559,200	93,552 00		1,234 00		
Small FishBris.l CatfishPieces.l Tom CodBush.				•••••	3,015	1,507 50 11,000 00		
Other Fish (local consumption) Mixed Fish					22,000 19,530	500 00 97,650 00		
Oysters do Lobsters, preservedCans.	1.040	3,120 00 502,308 00		23,733 00 212,453 55		36,800 25		

within the Dominion of Canada, for the Year 1876.

Ontario.			ce Edward Ma		nitoba. Brit		n Columbia.	Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	*Quantities.	Value.	Quantíties.	Value.
	\$ ets.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts,		\$ cts.
	 	27273	115,910 25	! }!	! 	! !	: 	603,615	2,997,620 25
		*******	1]	226,096	1,130,480 00
*******			37,165 00			······	••••••	418,579½	1,652,019 00 137,2 87 5 0
10.7811	53,907 50	********		1				549,150 10,788	53,940 00
316	1,580 00					Í		316	1,580 00
	•••••		203,064 00	·		ļ .	•••••	104,356	992,794 00
	**************		20 16	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	(32,620 15.073.100	4,893 00 904,386 00
					********	l		347	1,735 00
***************************************		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						1,149	5,745 00
*******	••••••	14969	59 017 00	J		 		48,006	168,021 00
********		'	l		!	l	i	73,232 1,014,500	256,312 00 60,870 00
			l		1			183	1,098 00
************	•••••	63	1,134 00			1140	6,609 00	5,649	83,348 00
**********	•••••	2000	300 00		ļ			1,415,607	185, 613 48 8,421 00
****	******	l		1 .	t .	1		8,421 79,118	11,867 70
***************************************								1	4 00
	•••••	1000	120 00			499824	72,164 00	695,745	101,522 15
		000	1 2,310 00	**********		·		27,500 147,720	96,250 00 8,863 20
***************************************				ł	l			163}	1,308 00
********	***********	*******			•	!		447,200	35,566 00
11,744	117,440 00					•••••		11,744	117,440 00
***************************************	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•••••	••••	¦······				3,000 559 1	750 00 4,476 00
********				l 600	3.000.00			600	3,000 00
	•••••		Í.,		i			10,209	20,418 00
11,999	119.990.00						1 1	11,999	119,990 00
471,402	47.140.20	••••••	******	73 535	2 676 75	••••••	••••••	1,052,490	52,624 5 0 50,81 6 95
					3,010 10			10,447	83,580 00
***** *** *** * * * * * * * * * * * * *								142,405	14,240 50
***************************************		••••••	****** ,*******	401 000	0.004.00			1,8301	9,152 50 9,624 00
***************************************			***************************************	461,200	9,624 00			481,200 2,866	25,841 00
	********					1		291,737	29,173 70
6802	3.402.50	1	,		i	,	,	$1,080\frac{1}{2}$	7,402 56
2,300	11,500 00		•••••	37,900	1,895 00			37,900 2,995	1,895 00 18,450 00
								879	4,397 50
		6000	360 00	••••••	!			302,914	18,174 84
6411	2 207 50	••••••		46,500	1,395 00			46,500	1,395 00 3,20 7 50
	3,201 30		•••••					641½ 617	1,234 00
5,510	22,040 00		,					5,510	22,040 00
********	······			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		!		1,990,825	119,449 50
	•••••				11,000 00			3,015 55,000	1,50 7 50 11,000 00
********	*****************	l						22,000	11,000 00
*******	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	!				1			500 00
***********	***************************************	7905		1		165	900 001	19,665	98,550 00 5 0,568 00
*****	•••••••	1000	40,110 00	1				16,856	795,082 92

GENERAL RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of Fisheries

	Nova	Scotia.	New B	runswick.	Quebec.		
Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	
Porpoise Oil do	1,383½ 3,291 868	\$ cts. 20,752 50 1,645 50 6,076 00	5, 196 75	2,598 00 525 00	74,640 177 118,271 55,126	\$ cts. 12,393 75 848 00	
Fish Oils do Fresh Fish sold in Halifax fish market	345,674	,	97,107	63,119 55		·	
Total Value		6,029,049 94		1,953,388 49		2,097,667 18	

within the Dominion of Canada, for the Year 1876 .-- Continued.

Onta				ce Edward Misland.		Mar	anitoba E		British Columbia.			Total.		
Quantities.	Value.		Quantities.	Value.		Quantities.	Value.		Quantities.	Value.		Quantities.	Value.	
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.	9,915	\$	cts.
***************************************	••••••	•••••	•••••		••••							212 2,252 1	8	48 00 87 50
•••••••		•••••	594	4,15	8 00							83,127 1,714 118,271	12, 59,1	4 3 5 0 5 2 00 35 5 0
••••••				*********		•••••••				*********		55,126 9,618 9,610	4,8 7,6	63 00 09 00 84 00
	•••••		16487	10,71	6 55			••••	*50048	25,02	4 00	509,316	323,5 20,0	48 20 00 00
	437,22	9 70		494,96	7 08		30,590	75		104,69	7 00		11,147,5	00 14

otal increase...... \$797,204 85

^{*}These figures are taken from Custom House returns of Exports.

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish and Products of Fish exported from the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1876.

Articles.	Countries.		E PRODUCE		, NOT THE OF CANADA.	PRODUCE	EXPORTS, AND NOT
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	. Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Codfish, including			1	\ 			
Haddock, Ling and Pollock,	ì	Lbs.		1	1	Lbs.	Í
fresh	United States	13,075	418			13,075	418
			\ <u></u>		-		
	O A R : 4 : 1	Cwt.				Cwt.	
do Dry Salted	Great Britain United States	10,492 ₁ 42,323 ₁			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10,492	60,572
	Newfoundlandi	7.160	33, 200		•	42,323 7 160	151,770 33,200
	British W. Indies Spanish W. Indies	211,934	1,027,481		. j	211,934	1,027,481
1	SpanishW.Indies	151,877			.'	151,877	
{	French W. Indies Danish W. Indies	50,210 5,269	219,497		• (50,210	219,497 28,045
1	Hayti	11,506	57.876	'j ··· • · · · · · · · · • • • • • • • •		5,269 11,506	57,876
i	St. Pierre et Mi-	, , ,	,			22,000	
,	quelon	4	25		.	4	25
ì	British Guiana Portugal	31,130 13,760	158,127 51,836			31,130 13,760	158,127 51.836
•	Italy	31,111	139,327			31,111	139,327
i	Madeira	2,951	14,558			2,951	14,558
	South America	57,870	295,258		.	57,870	295,258
	New Zealand	250 1,500	1,375 7,450			250 1,500	1,375 7,450
)· -	629,347	2,976,689			629,347	2,976,689
· ·	j.						
1	İ	Cwt.	}		1 1	Cwt.	,
	Great Britain	220	908	••••••]	220,	908
	United States	7,237	29,715	·····	·····	7,237	29,715
	British W. Indies Spanish W. Indies	3,946 6,851	10,368	•••••		3,946' 6,851	13,368 10,626
ļi	French W.Indies	2,379	8,225	····· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2,379	8,225
	,	20,633	62,842		-	20,633	62,842
	-					20,033	02,042
		Brls.	j		i l	Brls.	
do Pickled	Great Britain	176	711			176	711
	Inited States	5	14	······		5	14
1	British W. Ingles	11	54		 	11	54
1	i-	192	779	•••••		192	779
do Smoked	Janish W Indias	Lbs.	100			Lbs.	100
10 Smoked	-						
		Lbs.			į	Lbs.	
ackerel, fresh	reat Britain	6,048	665 _j .			6,048	665
Ţ	nited States	22,760	4,632	*****		22,760	4,632
	!	28,808	5,297			28,808	5,297

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish, &c.—
Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

		1011 01 0		1		<u> </u>	
Articles.	Countries.		TE PRODUCE	Goods, Produce of	NOT THE F CANADA.	Total E Produce Produ	and Not
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Mackerel, Preserved	Great Britain British W. Indies	Lbs. 4 560 150	\$ 713 28		\$	Lbs. 4,560 150	\$ 713 28
		4,710	741			4,710	741
do Pickled	Great Britain United States Newfoundland British W. Indies Spanish W. Indies French W. Indies Danish W. Indies Hayti	4,889	575,323 10 89,405 34,416 6,141 5,202			Brls. 213 69,841 4 11,079 4,889 1,082 555 2,600 1,479	1,318 575,323 10 89,405 34,416 6,141 5,2 0 2 18,903 10,384
	St. Pierre et Miquelon	63	452			63	452
	New Zealand	10				10	80
		91,815	741,634			91,815	741,634
Halibut, fresh	United States	Lbs.	48			Lbs. 192	48
		Brls.	.	ļ	1	Brls.	
do Pickled	United States	147	811	ļ	}	147	811
	- '	Lbs.				Lbs.	
Herring, fresh	United States St. Pierre et Mi-	4,361,000	5 3, 98 3			4,361,000	53,983
	quelon		66			4,000	6 6
		4,365,000	54,049			4,365,000	54,049
		Brls.			- - -	Brls.	
do Pickled	Great Britain United States Newfoundland British W. Indies Spanish W. Indies French W. Indies Danish W. Indies Hayti British Guiana Sweden New Zealand	863	198,893 251 180,568 48,274 3,370 14,970 1,086 19,721 42 1,800			36 55,833 67 40,118 12,571 863 4,084 261 4,938 100 900	144 198,893 251 108,568 48,274 3,370 1,086 19,721 42 1,800 662
		119,846				119,846	469,781
	١.	1———		l	!		

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish, &c.— Dominion of Canada.— Continued.

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Goods, TH	e Produce		NOT THE OF CANADA.	Tetal Exports, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Lbs.	\$		\$	Lbs.	\$	
Herring, Smoked	Great Britain United States Newfoundland British W. Indies Spanish W. Indies	709,632 1,773,321 60 355,571 26,256	41,473 3 8,738			709,632 1,773,321 60 355,571	14,276 41,473 3 8,738	
	French W.Indies Danish W. Indies Hayti British Guiana	121,253 73,103 166,400 7,200	2,449 1,808			26,256 121,253 73,103 100,400 7,200	761 2,4 49 1,808 2,4 70	
	Madeira St. Pierre et Miquelon	1,455				5,200 1,455	155 2 9	
		3,173,451	72,337			3,173,451	72,337	
Sea Fish? other,		Lbs.				Lbs.		
preserved	British W. Indies	2,000 346	100 36			2,000 346	100 36	
		2,346	136			2,346		
Sea Fish, other,	Great Britain	Brls.	100			Brls.	100	
I lealeu.	United States British W. Indies Spanish W. Indies	953 1,582 5	5,673 7,525 35		•••••	953 1,582 5	5,673 7,525 35	
	Danish W. Indies Hayti British Guiana	340 1,857 123	2,008 10,406 581			340 1,857 123	2,008 10,406 581	
		4,870	26,328			4,870	26,328	
		Brls.				Brls.		
Oysters, fresh	Great Britain United States Newfoundland Danish W.Indies St. Pierre et Mi-	17 44 170 4	75 158 371 19	••••••	••••••	17 44 170 4	75 158 371 19	
	quelon	13 248	32 655	************		13	32 655	
						248		
do Duanamad	Duiniah W7 Tadian	Lbs.				Lbs.	60	
do Preserved	British W. Indies	480	60			4801		

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish, &c.— Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

United States 787,349 106,099 787,349 106,099 Newfoundland 12,470 1,417 12,470 1,417 24,300 3,154 24,300 3,154 24,300 3,154 24,300 3,154 25 348 25 348 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2					1		1	
Lobsters, preserved Great Britian Lbs S Lb3 S Lb3 S A A A A A A A A A	Articles.	COUNTRIES.					PRODUCE	AND NOT
Lobsters, preserved Great Britain 3,145,512 460,666 318 35 3,745,830 460,641 Newfoundland 12,470 11,417 12,470 1,417 12,500 12,544 320 12,544 320 12,544 320 12,544 320 12,000 120 1,000 1,000		1 	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
French W.Indies 196	Lobsters, preserved	United States Newfoundland British W. Indies	3,745,512 787,349 12,470 24,300	460,606 106,099 1,417 3,154	318	35	3,745,830 787,349 12,470 24,300	460,641 106,099 1,417 3,154
Australia		French W.Indies France	196 2,544 48	24 320 8			196 2,544 48	24 320 8
Salmon, fresh United States Lbs. 577,739 73,745 577,739 73,745 154 150 150			1,000	120		ļ	1,000	120
Salmon, fresh United States	Bait			371,902	318	35	Brls.	3
Salmon, Smoked Great Britain Lbs. Lbs. 400 45 45 400,777 3,293 28,701 3,293 28,701 3,338 29,101 3,338	Salmon, fresh	Danish W. Indies Hayti Madeira St. Pierre et Mi-	577,739 1,290 150 270	154 18 27			577,739 1,290 150, 270	73,745 154 18 27
Canned	Salmon, Smoked		Lbs. 400				584,366 Lbs.	74,534
Canned	i L	United States					-	
Test		United States Newfoundland British W. Indies French W. Indies South America	400,777 216,641 302 696 100 18,384	27,337 45 351 18 2,101			400,777 216,641 302 696 100 18,384	27,337 45 351 18 2,101
do Pickled Great Britain 310 950 310 950 United States 1,515 22,171 1,515 22,171 British W. Indies 1,123 17,229 1,123 17,229 Spanish W. Indies 56 722 56 722 Danish W. Indies 42 588 42 588 Hayti 19 157 19 157 British Guiana			763,220	96,475				
4,107 47,808 4,107 47,808		United States British W. Indies Spanish W. Indies Danish W. Indies Hayti British Guiana Australia	310 1,515 1,123 56 42 19 135 249	22,171 17,229 722 588 157 1,661 1,080			310 1,515 1,123 56 42 19 135 249	22,171 17,229 722 588 157 1,661 1,080
	,		4,107	47,808			4,107	47,808

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish, &c.—
Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Goods, TE	E PRODUCE		NOT THE OF CANADA	PRODUCE	EXPORTS, AND NOT
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish, all other,			\$		\$		\$
fresh	United States Newfoundland		98,956 22 5				98,956 225
			99,181				99,181
do Pickled	Great Britain United States British W. Indies	Brls. 494 4,264 5	21,315	1 2			2,964 21,326 22
	· !	4,763	24,115	39	197	4,802	24,312
Fish Oil, Whale	Great Britain United States Newfoundland British W. Indies	Galls. 4,250 7,028 447 490		••••••••••		Galls. 4,250 7,028 447 490	2,644 3,514 175 245
	Hayti	12,355	6 653			12,355	6,653
Fish Oil, Cod	Great Britain United States Newfoundland British W. Indies France	Galls. 82,810 66,422 19,827 25 3,064	44,906			Galls. 82,810 66,422 19,827 25 3,064	44,906 31,837 11,838 20 1,500
İ		172,148	90,101			172,148	90,101
		Galls.				Galls.	
do Other	Great Britain United States Newfoundland	54,337 17,203 5,491	23,046 8,983 2,600	•••••	***************************************	54,337 17,203 5,491	23,046 8,983 2,600
		77,031	34,629			77,031	34,629
Furs and Skins, the produce of Marine Animals	Great Britain United States Newfoundland		20,188 850 164		***************	••••••	20,189 850 164
	ļ		21,202 xviii				21,202

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish, &c.— Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Countries.	Goods, th		Goods, Produce o	NOT THE	Total E Produce Prod	AND NOT
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Other Articles	Great Britain United States British W. Indies Spanish W. Indies Danish W. Indies British Guiana St. Pierre et Miquelon France Madeira South America Australia Italy.		14,308 289 161 67 12 15 2,043 49 250 50 24				\$ 1,075 14,308 289 161 67 12 15 2,043 49 250 50 24

Total Value of Fish and Products of Fish Exported from the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1876.

COUNTRIES.	Value.
	<u>-</u>
reat Britain	687,312
nited States	1,475,330
rance	3,863
ortugal	51,836
aly	139,387
weden	1,800
ewioundland	50,299
ritish West Indies	1,348,637
panish West Ingles	825, 287
rench West Indies	239,724
anish West Indies	52,988
ayti	90,999
ritish Guiana	190,661
outh America	297,609
fricaadeira	1,375
Pierre et Miquelon	14,960
Ustralia	1,220 16,492
Sandwich Islands	3,250
ew Zealand	3,250 8,192
	0,102
Total value	5,501,221

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish and Products of Fish Imported in the Dominion of Canada, during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1876.

		Імрої	RTED.	ENTERED F	ов Номи С	ONSUMPTION.
ARTICLES.	Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE.		Lbs.		Lbs.	\$	\$ ets.
Fish, salted or smoked	Great Britain United States Norway	10,518 32,631 210	1,038 2,344 24	10,518 32,151 210	1,038 2,316 24	105 18 321 51 2 10
		43,359	3,406	42,879	3,378	428 79
Fish, Oysters, in cans	Great Britain United States	Lbs. 38 14,040	18 2,808	Lbs. 618 13,850	134 2.77 ₀	23 50 484 60
	United States Great Britain United States China Great Britain United States Great Britain United States United States United States United States United States	14,078	2,826	14,468	2,904	508 10
do do Preserved	China	Lbs. 1,864	233	Lbs. 128	16	2 88
do Lobsters, preserved	Great Britain United States	Lbs. 988 8,118	143 1,353	Lbs. 988 9,396	143 1,566	24 94 273 91
		9,106	1,496	10,384	1,709	298 85
do Other, preserved in oil	Great Britain United States France		7,037 4,461 1,821		8,199 4,971 2,061	1,434 12 870 02 360 68
			13,319		15,231	2,664 82
Oil, Cod Liver	Great Britain United States	Galis. 601 274	883 834	Galls. 601 274	883 834	155 42 145 98
		875	1,717	875	1,717	301 40
do Fish, other	United States	Galls. 1,576	585	Galls. 1,576	585	102 46
Fish, including Cod, Had-		Lbs.		Lbs.	! !	\$ cts.
dock, Ling and Pol- lock, fresh	United States	2,389,027	81,270	2,389,027	81,270	
do do Dry salted	United States Newfoundland	Cwt. 41,167 1,643	170,184 5,255	Cwt. 41,167 1,643	170,184 5,255	
		42,810	175,439	42,810	175,439	
do do Wetsalted	United States	Cwt. 259	1,059	Cwt. 259	1,059	

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish, &c.—
Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

		Імров	TED.	ENTERED E	or Home	Consumption.
ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
FREE—Continued.		Brls.	\$	Brls.	\$	
Fish, including Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock, Pickled	United States	3	20	3	20	
do do Smoked	United States	Lbs. 1,001,644	58,141	Lbs. 1,001,644	58,141	
do Mackerel, fresh	United States	Lbs. 3,018	225	Lbs. 3,018	225	
do do Pickled	United States	Brls. 731	5,871	Brls. 731	5,871	
do Halibut, fresh	United States	Lbs. 12,490	503	Lbs. 12,490	503	
do do Pickled	United States	Brls.	89 	Brls.	89	
do Herring, fresh	United States	Lbs. 152,797	3,014	Lbs. 152,797	3,014	••••••
Į:	Newfoundland United States St. Pierre et Miq'lon	Brls. 4,574 3,421 88	17,973 13,383 352	Brls. 4,574 3,421 88	17,973 13,383 352	***************************************
		8,083	31,708	8,083	1,708	
do do Smoked	United States	Lbs. 550,682	18,945	Lbs. 550,682	18,945	······································
Sea Fish, other, fresh	United States	Lbs. 238,866	7,202	Lbs. 238,866	7,202	
do do Pickled	United States	Brls. 204	896	Brls. 204	896	
do do Preserved	United States	Lbs. 5,888	577	Lbs. 5,888	577	
Fish, Oysters, fresh	United States	Brls. 12,271 XX i	89,457	Bris. 12,271	89,457	••••••

GENERAL STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish, &c.— Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

		Імро	RTED.	Entered 1	гов Номе (Consumption.
ARTICLES.	Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
FREE—Continued. Fish, Oysters, Fresh, in cans	United States	Lbs. 1,397,424	\$ 139,161	Lbs.	\$ 139,161	\$ ets.
do do Preserved	United States	Lbs. 17,560	1,403	Lbs. 17,560	1,403	
do Lobsters, fresh	United States	Brls,	3,994	Brls.	3,994	
do do Preserved	United States St.Pierre et Miq'lon	Lbs. 103,028 52,512 155,540	6,672 5,470		5,470	
do Bait, Fish	United States	Brls.	6,407	Brls.		
do do Clams, or other.	United States	Brls.	3,288	Brls. 665	3,288	<u> </u>
do Salmon, fresh	United States	Lbs. 1,469	102	Lbs. 1,469	102	
do do Smoked	United States	Lbs. 2,424	397	Lbs. 2,424	397	••••••
do do Canned	United States	Lbs. 39,738	4,875	Lbs. 39,738	4,875	
do do Pickled	United States	Brls. 75	980	Brls. 75	980	
do All other, fresh	United States		13,555		13,555	****
do do Pickled	United States	Bris.	451	Brls.	454	••••••

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GENERAL STATEMEFT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish, &c.—
Dominion of Canada.—Coutinued.

		Imported.		ENTERED FO	ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			
ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.		
FREE—Continued·		Galls.		Galls.	\$	\$ cts.		
Fish Oil, Whale	United States	7,903	3,658	7,903	3,658	i 		
		Galls.		Galls.				
do do Cod	United States Newfoundland	26,298 34 2	10,712 29 9					
		26,640	11,011	26,640	11,011			
		Galls.		Galls.				
do do Other	United States	83,410	30,108	83,410	30,108			
Furs or Skins, the produce of Fish or Marine Animals	United States Newfoundland							
	Newfoundland							
Fish, and Products of Fish and Fish Oil	Newfoundland				_			

TOTAL VALUE of Fish and Products of Fish Imported in the Dominion of Canada, during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1876.

Countries.	Imported.	ENTERED FOR H	OME CONSUMPTION	
COUNTRIES.	Value.	Value.	Duty.	
;	\$	\$	\$ cts.	
Great Britain United States France. China Norway Newfoundland St. Pierre et Miquelon	9,119 692,855 1,821 233 24 745,977 5,822	10,397 693,212 2,061 16 24 735,895 5,822	1,743 16 2,198 48 360 68 2 88 2 10	
Total	1,455,851	1,447,427	4,307 30	

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of and Products of Fish Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the six months ending 31st December, 1876.

A	Countries to which	Goods, THE	PRODUCE OF	CANADA.
Articles.	Exported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Codfish, including Haddock, Ling and Pollock, fresh	United States	Lbs. 283,000	\$ 8,502	
Codfish, iucluding Haddock, Ling and Pollock, dry salted	Great Britain United States Newfoundland British West Indies Spanish West Indies Prench West Indies Danish West Indies. Datch West Indies. Hayti. British Guiana Portugal Italy Spain Madeira South America Azores	Cwt. 16,601 35,341 12,929 143,260 93,613 13,532 2,139 49 2,843 13,777 6,783 38,691 2,350 940 47,471 10 430,329	76,813 134,555 50,744 623,501 423,638 54,724 11,405 246 18,810 59,405 37,573 208,659 12,925 4,287 245,640 46 1,962,971	
Codfish, including Haddock, Ling and Pollock, wet salted	Great Britain	Cwt. 850 2,319 3,027 123 1,796 8,115	2,558 11,022 12,552 493 7,484	
Codfish, including Haddock, Ling and Pollock, pickled	Great Britain United States	Brls. 25 45 70	118 180 298	
Mackerel, preserved	Great Britain	Lbs.	156	
	Great Britain United States	6,000 8,976	950	*************
	xriv	14,976	2,001	*******

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of and Products of Fish, Exported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH	Goods, the Produce of Canada.			
TENTION DE	Exported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	
fackerel, pickled	Great Britain	Brls.	\$ 44		
nacacres, produce	United States	28,776	241,100		
·	British West Indies	9,617	67,586	ļ	
	Spanish West Indies	4,740 235	32,516 1,892	·····	
	Danish West Indies Dutch West Indies	8	75		
	Hayti	735	5,725		
	British Guiana	790	5,614	ļ .	
		44,911	354,552		
		Brls.			
Halibut, pickled	Great Britain	1	10		
	United States	42	132		
		43	142		
derring, fresh	United States	Lbs. 1,111,500	8,345		
		Brls.			
do pickled	Great Britain	432	1,519	l	
40 proxica	United States	32,324	117,240		
	Newfoundland	248	768		
	British West Indies	28,009	98,877		
	Spanish West Indies Danish West Indies	11,237 2,543	40,779 9,066	*****	
	French West Indies	50	125		
	Dutch West Indies	19	72		
	Hayti	75	300		
	British Guiana	2,330	9,355		
	Saint Pierre	1,076	4,304		
		78,343	282,405		
		Lbs.			
	Great Britain	272,990	19,207		
	United States	439,948	10,361		
	Newfoundland	5,626 120,933	203 3,924	*********	
	Spanish West Indies	18,675	610		
	Danish West Indies	23,549	788	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	French West Indies	53,912	1,545		
	Dutch West Indies	4,490 21,425	124 ° 700		
	Hayti British Guiana	1,467	35		
	Madeira	746	35	****	
	Saint Pierre	36,686	1,162		
		1,000,447	38,694		
ea Fish, other, fresh	Ì	Lbs.			
	United States	1,315	130		

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of and Products of Fish, Exported, &c.—Continued.

	Countries to which	Goods, the	PRODUCE OF	F CANADA.
ARTICLES.	EXPORTED.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		Brls.	\$	\$ cts.
Sea Fish, other, pickled	United States British West Indies Danish West Indies	783 1,207 15	9,907 5,825 68	
	Hayti British Guiana Saint Pierre	803 50 3	$4,440 \\ 250 \\ 12$	
		2,861	20,502	
do preserved	Great Britain	Lbs. 5,504	54	
Oysters, fresh	Great Britain	Brls. 32 99 109	90 337 204	
	St. Pierre	28 268	74	
Lobsters, preserved	Great Britain United States British West Indies Spanish West Indies Brazil Madeira St. Pierre Hayti	Lbs. 3,734,004 559,938 8,606 40 288 144 126 288	419,730 62,677 1,059 5 36 27 27 60	
Salmon, fresh	Great Britain United States	Lbs. 4,800 332,403	700 29,659	
		337,203	30,359	
do smoked	United States British West Indies	Lbs. 17,912 234	2,161	
		18,146	2,192	
	Great Britain	Lbs. 393,235 19,078 84 144 162,432	54,433 2,497 16 27 23,400	
		574,973	80,373	•••••
	xxvi			•

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of and Products of Fish, Exported, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Countries to which	Goods, The	PRODUCE OF	CANADA.
Albitonas.	Exported.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		Brls.	\$	\$ cts
Salmon, pickled	Great Britain United States British West Indies Spanish West Indies Danish West Indies Dutch West Indies British Guiana Madeira Australia	124 ' 24	4,637 33,087 5,814 954 377 135 645 48 2,553	
,	i 	4,031	48,2 50	
Fish, all other, fresh	Great Britain United States		38,388	
			38,428	
		Brls.		
Fish, all other, pickled	Great Britain	473 4,573 75 431	1,733 17,698 400 2,000	
	·	5,552	21,831	
Sish Oil, Whale	Great Britain United States	Gals. 5,510 3,270	3,931 1,65 5	
		8,780	5,586	
do Cod	Great Britain	Gals. 76,161 51,192 400 150	41,392 24,891 200 106	
		127,903	66,589	
do other	Great BritainUnited States.	Gals. 831 22,071 22,902	745 20,221 20,966	
urs and Skins, the produce of marine animals	Great Britain United States		17,379 3,483	
			20,862	

*General Statement of the Fisheries, showing the Quantity and Value Exported, &c.—Continued.

•	Countries to which	Goods, the Produce of Canada.			
ARTICLES.	EXPORTED.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	
Other articles	Great Britain		\$ 489 4,374 19 39	\$ cts	
ait Fish	Saint Pierre		1, 4 56 3,539,000		
	RECAPITULATION.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish, and Products of Fish, Imported and Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the six months ending 31st December, 1876.

Articles.	Countries Whence	Імрон	TED.		NTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.	
	IMPORTED.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Received.
DUTIABLE.		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	. \$	\$ cts.
Fish, salted or smoked	Great Britain United States	12,824 23,635	1,400 1,441	12,824 24,290	1,400 1,406	128 24 242 90
		36,459	2,841	37,114	2,806	371 14
do Oysters, in cans, fresh	United States		1,148	Í	1,444	252 58
do Lobsters, preserved	United States		617		617	125 44
do Other, preserved in oil	Great Britain United States France China St. Pierre		17,929 8,285 1,765 92 126		16,912 8,488 2,601 92 126	2,959 06 1,485 40 455 77 16 10 22 05
			28,197		28,219	4,938 38
Fish Oil, Cod Liver	Great Britain United States	Galls. 898 499	1,357 843	Galls. 898 472	1,357 850	237 47 148 71
		1,397	2,200	1,370	2,207	386 18
do Other	United States	Galls. 4,767	2,697	Galls. 4,767	2,697	472 07
FREE.		1	1	1		
Fish, including Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock, fresh	United States	Lbs. 929,027	29,474	Lbs. 929,027	29,474	
do do Dry salted	United States Newfoundland	Cwt. 22,466 580	93,016 2,196	Cwt. 22,466 580	93,016 2,196	
	ļ	23,046	95,212	23,046	95,212	
do do Wet salted	United States	Cwt. 901	2,847	Cw t. 901	2,847	
do do Pickled	United States	Brls. 66	324	Bris. 66	324	
do do Smoked	United States	Lbs. 432,520	26,799	Lbs. 432,520	26,799	

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish, Imported, &c.—Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

A	Countries whence Imported.	Imported.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
ARTICLES.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Received
FREE-Continued.		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts
Fish, Mackerel, fresh	United States	3,071	148	3,071	148	
Fish, Mackerel, pickled	United States Newfoundland	Brls. 2,063 10	11,853 40	Brls. 2,063	11,853 40	
		2,073	11,893	2,073	11,893	
do Halibut, fresh	United States	Lbs. 3,962	213	Lbs. 3,962	213	
do do pickled	United States Newfoundland	Brls. 9 5	73 15	Brls. 9 5	73 15	
		14	88	14	88	
do Herring, fresh	United States	Lbs. 39,708	635	Lbs. 39,708	635	
	United States Newfoundland St. Pierre	Brls. 5,836 598 3	23,238 2,352 9	Brls. 5,836 598 3	23,238 2,352 9	
		6,437	25,599	€,437	25,599	
do do smoked	United States	Lbs. 402,333	9,709	Lbs. 402,333	9,709	
Sea Fish, Other, fresh	United States	Lbs. 105	21	Lbs. 105	21	
do do pickled	United States	Brls.	246	Brls.	246	
do do preserved	United States	Lbs. 4,993	409	Lbs. 4,993	409	•••••
	Great Britain United States	Brls. 2 2,471	10 16,186	Brls. 2 2,471	10 16,186	
		2,473	16,196	2,473	16,196	
do do n cans	United States	Cans. 537,412	83,862	Cans. 537,412	83,862	•••••

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c.— Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

			Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		Duty.
ARTIC	LES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Received.
FREE—C	ontinued.		Galls.		Galls.		
Oysters, shelled	, in bulk	United States	39,494	37,652	39,494	37,652	
Lobsters, fresh		United States	Brls.	1,259	Brls. 247	1,259	
do preser	ved, in cans	United States Newfoundland	34,651 37,872	4,778 5,945	34,651 37,872	4,778 5,945	
			72,523	10,723	72,523	10,723	
Fish-bait		United States	Brls. 435	1,887	Brls. 435	1,887	
do Clams	or other	United States	Brls.	392	Brls.	392	
Fish, Salmon, F	resh	United States	Lbs. 1,254	77	Lbs. 1,254	77	
do S	moked	United States	Lbs. 11,195	607	Lbs. 11,195	607	
đo (Sanned	United States	Cans. 97,076	11,737	Cans. 97,076	11,737	
do I	Pickled	United States	Brls. 73	776	Brls. 73	776	
Fish, other, Fr	esh	United States		2,673		2,673	
do Pi	ckled	United States	Brls. 333	1,560	Brls. 333	1,560	
Fish Oil, Whal	e	United States	Galls. 1,502	1,341	Galls. 1,502	1,341	
do Cod		Great Britain United States Newfoundland	Galls. 512 29,755 14,578	553 13,958 9,303	Gails. 512 29,755 14,578	553 13,958 9,303	
			44,845	23,814	44,845	23,814	
do Othe	r	United States Newfoundland	Galls. 109,433 8,044	40,613 4,225	Galls. 109,433 8,044	40,613 4,225	******
			117,477	44,838	117,477	44,838	

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c.— Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

Articles.	Countries WHENCE IMPORTED.	Imported.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		Dury.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Received.
FREE—Continued.			\$		\$	\$ cts.
Furs or Skins, the produce of Fish or marine animals	United States Newfoundland		11,526 1,385		11,526 1,385	! ,
Fish and products of Fish and			12,911		12,911	
Fish Oil, the produce of Newfoundland	Newfoundland		430,924		426,122	

RECAPITULATION.

Total Dutiable	 \$ 37,700 886,846		\$ ets. 6,545 79
Total Imports of Fish and Products of Fish, for six months ending 31st December, 1876	 924,546	 924,836	6,545 79

FISH TRADE OF CANADA.

Last year's report embodied an advance statement from the Customs Department of fish exports and imports for the six months ending 31st December, 1875, in order to complete the transactions in this business from the close of the fiscal to the end of the calendar year. A similar half-yearly statement for 1876 is now appended to this report; for which also I am indebted to the Department of Customs. With a view to facilitate comparison, the tables of trade in products of the fisheries for the whole of the financial year from 30th June, 1875, to 30th June, 1876, are likewise published herewith. Comparing the exports of fish and fish oils for the fiscal years 1875 and 1876, there is an increase in the latter over the former year amounting to \$120,694; and a decrease of imports amounting to \$144,439. The total figures in each year stand thus:—

Exports in 1875	\$ 5,380, 5 27
Imports in 1875	1,600,290
Exports in 1876	5,501,221
Imports in 1876	1,455,851

Of these values the sum of \$1,644,828 represents fish produce exported to United States markets, and \$3,735,699 exported to other countries, in 1875; the value of fish products imported from the United States in the same year is \$742,823; and the value imported from other countries is \$857,467; in 1876 the value of fish exports to the United States is \$1,475,330; and to other countries \$4,025,891; and of fish imports from the United States \$692,855; and from other countries, \$762,996.

Comparing the exports and imports of fish and fish oils during the six months ending 31st December, 1875 and 1876, respectively, the figures stand thus:—

Exports in	half-year	1875	\$ 3,502,200
Imports	do	1875	361,918
Exports	do	1876	3,5 3 9,000
Imports	do	1876	924,546

The proportion of these values chargeable to the United States and to other countries, respectively, is as follows:—

In last six months of 1875-

In

Exported	to United States	\$999,650
do	other countries	2,502,550
Imported	from United States	337,846
do	other countries	24,072
last six n	nonths of 1876—	
Exported	to United States	\$ 78 3 ,6 5 3
do	other countries	2,755,347

444,920

479,626

do other countries......

Imported from United States.....

The following comparative table shows the several kinds and values of fish of which the above totals are composed, so far as regards the United States:—

EVDODE

Value of produce of Fisheries imported from United States for last six months of 1875......\$337,846

TMPOPMS

EXPORTS.	imports.
Codfish, including Haddock, Ling	
and Pollock, dry salted 131,729	\$ 45,840
do wet " 24,367	948
do pickled 8	
Mackerel , fresh	39,641
do pickled 405,638	5,223
Halibut, " 811	79
Herring, fresh 12,867	110
do pickled 122,667	10,325
' do smoked 23,162	43,593
Sea fish, other, pickled 5,513	500
do preserved	218
Oysters, fresh	48,202
do in cans	81,082
Lobsters, fresh	2,700
do preserved $89,403$	6,869
Fish Bait	4,642
Salmon, fresh 28,182	20
do smoked 1,164	91
do canned 24,616	2,332 :
do pickled 17,403	611
Fish, all other, fresh 40,664	8,0 3 6:
do pickled 13,491	3 63.
Fish Oil, whale 3,514	3,812 :
do cod 29,075	5,44 3.
do other 5,470	22,475
Furs or skins of marine animals 850	
Other Articles 14,134	
Fish preserved in oil	3,540
Fish caught in the inland lakes	1,051
\$ 99 9 ,650	\$337,846

XXXIV

VALUE of produce of Fisheries exported to United States for last six months of 1876.....\$783,653

EXPORTS.

Imports.

as follows:—		as follows:-	
Codfish, including Haddock, Ling			
and Pollock, fresh	8,502		\$2 9,474
do do dry salted	134,555		93,016
do do wet	11,022		2,847
do do pickled	180		324
do do smoked	•••		26,799
Mackerel, canned	1,051		•••
do fresh	•••		148
do pickled	241,100		11,853
Halibut, do	132		73
do fresh	•••		213
Herring, fresh	8,345		635
do pickled	117,240		23,238
do smoked	10,361		9,709
Sea Fish, other, fresh	130		21
do pickled	9,907		246
do preserved	•••		409
Oysters, fresh in shell	337		16,186
do do in cans	•••		85,010
do do in bulk	•••		37,652
Lobsters, fresh	•••		•••
do preserved	62,677		1,259
Salmon, fresh	29,659		5,395
do smoked	2,161		77
do canned	2,497		607
do pickled	3 3,087		11,737
Fish, all other, fresh	38,3 88		776
do pickled	17,693		2,673
Fish Oil, Whale	1,655		1,560
do Cod	24,891		1,341
do do Liver	•••		13,958
	20,221		843
Fars and Skins, the produce of			43, 310
Marine Animals	3,483		11,526
Other Articles	4,374		•••
£ 101	XXX	.	

\$' ==	783,653 ———	\$444,9 20	
do other, preserved in oil	···	8 ,2 8 5	
Fish, salted or smoked	•••	1,441	
do Clams or other	***	392	
Fish Bait	•••	1,887	

The foregoing statements suggest certain important considerations in connection with our fisheries, namely:—

- 1. Their yearly increasing productiveness;
- 2. Their unfailing contribution to the support of the population in labor and food;
 - 3. Their influence as an incentive to industrial enterprise;
 - 4. Their great value as a staple of trade;
- 5. The gradually increasing independence of our fishing interests of United States markets;
- 6. And the growing importance of their produce as regards the increase of our mercantile marine, the extension of foreign commerce, and the development of our natural resources.

EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.

The following statements exhibit the respective amounts expended and collected during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1876, and the current expenses and collections from 1st July to 31st December, 1876. The expenditure for the period first above named is sub-divided for the several Provinces and services, as follows:—

ONTARIO.

Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements	. \$12,815 73	
Fish-breeding	. 12,920 90	
Ç		\$ 25,736 63
QUEBEC.		
Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements	. \$14,282 65	
Fish-breeding	. 10,058 06	
Fisheries' protection vessel, maintenance	. 17,832 82	
" " repairs and outfitting.	6,000 00	
		48,173 53

NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA.	
Fish-breeding	
NEW BRUNSWICK.	
Fishery Overseers' and Inspector of Fisheries' \$10,080 37 salaries and disbursements	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	
Water Bailiffs' salaries \$ 461 02 461 02	
Total expenditure	
And for the subsequent half-year as below:—	
Ontario, Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements. \$ 7,866 86 Quebec do do 9,554 87 Nova Scotia do do 7,604 98 New Brunswick do do 5,159 00	
Fisheries protection steamer "Lady Head" 11,699 96	
Fish-breeding 15,070 06 Prince Edward Island and Manitoba 1,290 56 British Columbia 400 00	
Total	
The Collections during the fiscal year are arranged under the following heads:-	_
ONTARIO.	
Rents, license fees, fines and confiscations \$4,596 71	
QUEBEC. Rents, license fees, fines and forfeitures	
Tax on catch, fines and forfeitures	
NEW BRUNSWICK. Rents, taxes on catch, fines and forfeitures 2,030 91	
Rent of fishing station	
Total\$13,616 12	

Of this sum, \$45 has been credited by the Department of Finance to Casual Revenue.

The receipts for the next six months are as follows:-

Ontario, rents an	d fees	, fines and confiscations	s	2,779	80
Quebec,	do.	do.		3,448	70
Nova Scotia,	do.	do.		420	00
New Brunswick	do.	do.	•••••	5 34	17
T-1-	1		6	100	CH.

Lease and License dues being payable invariably in advance, they are easily collected, and no arrears accrue. The whole amount collected in the last fiscal year is less than the sum received for the previous year. This decrease is due partly to the reduced rate of license fees charged for salmon fishing stations, and partly to the fact that some of the best angling rivers on the North Shore, such as the Mingan, the Romaine and the Natashquan, were unoccupied last season, and consequently no rents were derived therefrom.

LICENSES ISSUED.

There were 689 Fishery Licenses issued in Ontario, 606 in Quebec, 55 in New Brunswick and 14 in Nova Scotia, making together 1,364.

STAFF OF FISHERY OFFICERS.

In 1876 the Staff of Fishery officers consisted of the following:—	
Ontario—Fishery Overseers (ex ôfficio Magistrates) and Fishery Guardians	80
Quebec—Fishery Overseers (ex officio Magistrates) and Fishery Guardians	85
Nova Scotia—Inspector, Fishery Overseers (ex officio Magistrates) and Fishery Wardens	234
New Brunswick — Inspector, Fishery Overseers (ex officio Magistrates) and Fishery Wardens	100
Prince Edward Island—Fishery Overseers (ex officio Magistrates) and Water Bailiffs	18
Manitoba—Fishery Overseer (ex officio Magistrate)	1
Commander and crew of Fisheries Protection Steamer "Lady Head"	24
x xxviii	

Additions to the Staff were made in 1876 as follows:-

Ontario	3
Quebee	5
Nova Scotia	5
New Brunswick	10
British Columbia	1
Prince Edward Island	14
Crew of Fisheries Protection Steamer "Lady Head"	2

Making altogether 582 Fishery Officers now employed in the Outside Service.

This regular Staff receives occasional aid from lock-masters on the Government canals, and lighthouse keepers, which arrangement saves employing in certain places other Fishery Officers at separate salaries.

REPORTS OF FISHERY OFFICERS.

Detailed reports of the various Fishery Officers engaged in the service are printed in the Appendices. They embrace particulars of the year's business in each fishery district; and also give details respecting the quantity and value of fish caught in subdivisions of the respective fishery districts, together with much interesting matter relative to the condition of every fishing, the state of the rivers, the observance of fishery laws, and proceedings taken for violations of the same.

SALMON ANGLING.

The total sum accruing as rents under leases of angling privileges is \$3,295.

The salmon caught by anglers with artificial flies numbered 2,880. The extreme heat of the past summer and consequent low water interfered with the sport of angling, although most of the streams were full of fish. The local Fishery Overseers and Wardens report that during the autumn months the spawning beds were covered with breeding fish, and salmon try were abundant. It is impossible to state the whole expenditure in rents, outfit, expenses, etc., which sportsmen incurred; but it is probable that the outlay of private persons on the thirty-two rivers fished by these angling parties was about \$30,000.

FISH CULTUBE.

The Dominion Government has now seven public establishments devoted to the atificial reproduction of fish, as follows:—At Newcastle and Sandwich, Ontario; Tadousac, Gaspé Basin and Restigouche, Quebec; Bedford, Nova Scotia; Miramichi New Brunswick.

A. 1877

At Newcastle, Ontario, over a million and a half of vivified salmon eggs were deposited in a healthy state on the hatching troughs in the fall of 1876, together with 150,000 whitefish eggs and about 10,000 California salmon ova presented by the United States Fisheries Commissioner, Professor S. F. Baird. Upwards of eight millions of whitefish eggs were successfully laid down in the Sandwich establish-The Tadousac establishment has one million of salmon eggs in excellent condition, together with 30,000 sea trout spawn and 5,000 California salmon ova-The establishment at Gaspé Basin has 920,000 salmon eggs on the rills, which at the latest dates were doing well. The number of salmon ova deposited at the Restigoucheestablishment was 720,000, and at Miramichi it was reported that there were 640,000. The suddenness of winter and early formation of ice in the Restigouche and Miramichi rivers unfortunately prevented the gathering of a larger stock of spawn. The establishment at Bedford Basin, near Halifax, has over a million of salmon eggs in a thriving condition. The total number of ova now in these establishments, which will be hatched during the spring of 1877, and distributed amongst the rivers of each of the Provinces, thus amount to 13,675,000—say 14,000,000. This is a most gratifying prospect.

There are two serious defects connected with several of our fish-hatcheries, namely: the want of rearing ponds for the fry when first liberated as fish babies, unable to take care of themselves or to escape from the numerous and voraciousenemies which are everywhere ready to intercept, harrass and devour them; and the want of places to impound the adult fish for the purpose of procuring spawn and milt. The present defective system is costly and laborious, and some better means must be devised. At Newcastle these difficulties have been overcome by artificial improvements, which local features and peculiarities regarding the habits of salmon have rendered feasible; and at Tadousac the natural facilities are remarkably good. It is hoped that by next season the existing defects at other places will be remedied.

SHIPMENT OF FISH EGGS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Conformably with the request of Hon. Mr. Blake, several thousands of whitefish and salmon eggs were shipped in January last to the Marquis of Exeter, to be placed in the ponds of His Lordship's estate. Owing to the detention which occurred during the stoppage of the Grand Trunk Railway, these eggs were too far advanced toescape injury, and most of them had hatched out and died on the voyage. A batch subsequently taken charge of by Mr. Begg reached England in good condition, although they hatched out immediately on arrival, and were saved in Professor Buckland's tanks at Kensington.

In the transport of these eggs, the fishery officers received active assistance from the post office and railroad officials, and through the cordial aid of the mail clerks on board the Atlantic steamers every necessary precaution was observed.

CALIFORNIA SALMON FRY.

It is proposed to put into the River Escoumain, about twenty miles east of Saguenay, the young California salmon hatched from eggs courteously sent by the United Fisheries Commission. This river, once famous for salmon, was utterly ruined by a mill-dam and by spearing. It does not now contain a solitary salmon. This deposit will therefore try the probability of these Pacific salmon thriving on the Atlantic coast and will test the very interesting question of their instinctive return to the place of their growth.

MILL REFUSE.

The injurious and illegal practice of emptying mill offals from lumber manufactories into the rivers and streams has not been sensibly diminished. As the statutes prohibiting such disposal of the refuse from saw mills admit of exemptions, the parties interested, to whom this habit is a slovenly sort of convenience and a saving of expense, are not slow to assert the impossibility of adapting their mills to dispose of the offals in any other way. This assertion raises a question as to the facts on each application to be exempted, and requires investigation into every case. the attendant trouble and expense would be considerable, it is recommended that certain pattern instances should be selected from which to judge of the practicability of compliance in all other similar cases. There should not, as a rule, be any exemptions as to the coarser offals; but as regards sawdust, this special enquiry might be applicable. After determining that it is necessary for the public interest to compelany parties to comply with the statutes by disposing of sawdust otherwise than by placing it in the streams, the next step would be to determine how and at what cost An enquiry on these points needs to be of a practical character, and demands qualifications of a professional and mechanical kind. It should be thoroughenough, and completely trustworthy, so as to carry the confidence of the public and the manufacturers. Whenever the practicability of conforming to the law at reasonable cost was thus established in different localities, the statutory prohibitions should be rigorously enforced; otherwise it would be better to repeal the Statute of 1873altogether.

OYSTER FISHERY.

We continue still to take all of our Oyster supply from the United States with out making any useful efforts to preserve the remnant of our own or to cultivate new beds. If nothing better can be accomplished, I would suggest the closure of these fishings between 1st June and 15th September for three successive years. It is doubtful, however, if this will result in any permanent improvement unless accompanied by skilled attention to the use of artificial aids and practical cultivation.

The decline of Oyster Fisheries in certain parts of Great Britain is now the subject of investigation by a Government Commission. This Commission already affirms the causes of declension are precisely the same as have been experienced in Canada these are over-fishing, catching immature fish, and fishing at inappropriate periods of the year. These malpractices are so well known in Canada and have been so often described and remedies prescribed in our fishery reports, without producing anything satisfactory, that it seems useless to further enlarge upon them.

LOBSTER FISHERY.

Official enquiries into the applicability of the altered regulations affecting this fishery which had been adopted last summer are not yet complete. When sufficiently advanced to admit of basing thereon distinct recommendations for the perpetuation of our lobster supply, it is probable that the necessary restrictions will be applied in accordance with the local variations which are observable in the reproductive habits of lobsters.

RESERVED WATERS.

The experimental reservation of Rice Lake, and permitting the fish to be caught with lines under licenses, has proved beneficial to the inhabitants and tourists. It has occasioned complaints on the part of steamboat and railway corporations, but it does not appear very clear that the alleged decrease of foreign passenger traffic really is attributable to the license system. The small charge made for "Permits" is but an insignificant tax on aliens for the enjoyment of excellent sport which has been rendered attractive by spirited outlay and official supervision on the part of Canadians.

Should it be found convenient during the ensuing season to apply the same system to the waters in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands, I strongly recommend its adoption.

TRAWLING WITH LINES.

Setting "bultows" or trawls for codfish is represented to be a practice injurious to the fisheries, and has on that account been petitioned against. The Department has inquired into this mode of fishing as practised at various localities, but has not yet found sufficient reason for interfering with it to the extent of prohibition. There are circumstances under which its restriction would prove advantageous to certain communities of fishermen; and where such is the case, and the local benefit sought after can be gained at the expense of strangers without unduly reducing the catch of fish on which trade depends, some modified regulations should be provided.

SEINING CODFISH.

This habit also has its opposants. Many remonstrances have reached this Department and received careful consideration. Attention is respectfully directed to the remarks by Commander Lavoie on this subject. Without adopting unreservedly his

views, I do not hesitate to say that, in this, as in all other instances of deep sea fishery, it appears highly desirable to abstain from interference as much as possible.

ONTARIO SALMON.

Although great numbers of Salmon have been artificially bredduring a few years past on the borders of Lake Ontario, many of which were, however, distributed in other and distant places, the quantities caught by nets and sent to market are, comparatively speaking, very small. Fish are plenty enough, but until late in the autumn they remain so far from shore, and are so scattered about the open lake, that the difficulty and expense of capturing necessitate some experimental ventures in deep-water fishing such as nobody has yet undertaken. It was the practice formerly to capture salmon near or in the tributary streams and creeks when they approached the shore, or entered these tributaries for the purpose of spawning. Probably, too when food was abundant along the shores they frequented the shoal waters to feed throughout the summertime. In 1875 the Department tried the experiment of catching a limited quantity, near Newcastle, with trap nets. This proved feasible, about 120 salmon being caught in a short while. They were sold on the markets for \$192.24. It was found that, to admit of securing fish in paying numbers, it would be necessary to alter the law prohibiting their capture after July, as they were most numerous just at the end of the legal netting season. Consequently the time was extended by an Order in Council for fifteen days; and to afford an opportunity for others to fish, four stations were defined and the privilege of using trap-nets thereon for the current season was let by public competition. Owing to the cost of nets and the shortness of the time allowed to use them, parties were unwilling to pay anything considerable for the licenses. But the trial sufficed to show that, under more favorable circumstances, an extensive salmon fishery might be established. The fishermen took 411 fish, weighing from eight to eighteen pounds each, which were also sold in neighbouring markets. It is suggested that leases for these privileges from three to five years be granted, and, if found desirable, that a still further extension of the fishing season should be allowed. The chief objection to such letting for several years would be the probable inadequacy of a fixed rent based on the present small yield, as it is reasonable to anticipate a yearly and large increase of fish in that vicinity owing to the proximity of the public fish-hatchery from which immense numbers are being turned into the lake. If the lessees were made liable to pay a fair percentage, rated on the gross proceeds of the fishing, the Department could well afford to accept such nominal rent at the outset as may accord with the reasonable views of tenderers. suggestion be adopted, the terms ought to be made known at an early date in order that due preparations can be made. I think that the Department should reserve the liberty of occupying one or two places nearest the creek on which the Government establishment exists for purposes connected with the enterprise. If it is deemed advisable to catch a moderate number of fish for public supply, the greatest care should be taken to avoid coming unfairly into competition with private enterprise,

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PROTECTION OF BAR-FISH.

This fishery in the neighbourhood of Quebec has suffered considerably from indiscriminate pursuit. There is some difference of opinion as to the time of spawning peculiar to the striped bass which frequent the upper St. Lawrence. Commander Lavoie, and the Local Fishery Overseer at L'Islet, examined into the matter last summer, and although they found that the close season fixed by the fishery laws was, in the main, accurate, they do not advise its rigid enforcement. They, however, strongly urge that steps be taken to stop the wasteful capture of young bar-fish by means of small meshed seines. As this abuse is already prohibited by the fishery laws its practice can have been possible only through negligence or inefficiency on the part of local fishery officers.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Several Fishery Overseers and Wardens having been appointed, the fishery laws have been carried out so far as they are practically applicable to the condition of things. As soon as possible, however, the Provincial Acts still in force should be replaced by suitable regulations. These regulations could be adopted only after careful examination on the spot, for which purpose a competent person should be instructed to make personal inquiry, visiting each of the districts, consulting with the local Fishery Officers and others, and to report his suggestions for your consideration. In the absence of a General Inspector, Mr. Isaac Thompson, Fishery Overseer for Queen's County, is a suitable person to be entrusted with this duty.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The report of the Inspector of Fisheries for this Province gives an interesting account of the coast and inland fisheries which appear to be attracting the attention of capitalists. It seems impracticable at present to ascertain what quantities of fish are consumed by the inhabitants, but the exportable produce of the fisheries is valued for last year at \$104,697. These fisheries afford a vast field for the employment of capital and enterprise.

Respecting the adoption of fishery regulations the Inspector observes:—

"With regard to the provisions of the Fshery Act at large, there are many portions which, under the showing I have made, are necessarily inapplicable to this Province. Their application, indeed, would in some cases entirely neutralize all fishing operations: for instance of the salmon, at present the most lucrative. I have therefore assumed that such portions only of the Act as are obviously of general application shall be locally adopted. Without, therefore, interfering captiously, and injuriously, as I conceive, with existing practices, I shall continue, as hitherto, to exercise a watchful surveillance for the common benefit, reporting from time to time the result of my observations, and, under your sanction, extending such further protective portions of the law as may be found necessary or expedient."

This course is considered prudent, and it is presumed will receive your official sanction.

It having been urgently represented that parties were using grant powder and other explosive compounds to kill fish, a prohibitory Order was passed by the Governor-General in Council and promptly communicated to the Inspector, by whom this nefarious habit was peremptorily stopped.

MANITOBA.

A full description of the fisheries of this Province is contained in the report of the local fishery officer. There does not seem to be any urgent necessity as yet for adopting stringent regulations, although attention will soon be required towards the increasing endeavours of parties to ply the fishings unduly whilst the fish are engaged in multiplying their species. The value of fish taken during the season is estimated at \$30,590.

PORTAGE ISLAND, N. B.

The deed of transfer of Portage Island, Mir., sent for execution, as amended and approved by the Admiralty authorities, embodies conditions not contemplated by the original Order of the Governor General in Council accepting its surrender. These conditions are incompatible with legal control and due regulation of the use of fishing berths around that Island. It is therefore respectfully suggested that this surrender be not completed, but that the holdings of tenants of "fishing lots" may continue to be dealt with by the Admiralty Agents as regards whatever legal "rights" may have been conveyed to them; and that the fishing privileges be disposed of under the fishery regulations irrespective of such titles.

FISH-CULTURISTS' SOCIETY.

The usual annual meeting of the Americam Fish-Culturists Association will be held at New York in February next; but I regret that the Session of the Dominion Parliament will prevent my attendance. If possible, Mr. Wilmot should attend. Both of us were invited to join the members of this Association at Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition, when an extra session was convened. Absence from home on urgent duty compelled us to forego the pleasure. The uniform courtesy and cordial co-operation extended to us, as Canadians, by the Federal Fisheries Commission and the State Fishery Commissioners, on behalf of the common cause of improving the fisheries and increasing the food of the people, are most gratifying.

CONCLUSION.

The fishery staff of outside officers now numbers about 600 persons. Many of these individuals have served for several years without any increase of pay, and others have had but very slight additions to their salaries, although in nearly every case there has been considerable extension of duty; and the experience of each efficient officer renders his service increasingly valuable. The scale of salaries,

always extremely low, ought to be revised. There are numerous instances of positive and some cases of relative injustice, all deserving of adjustment. I am bound to say that the best fishery officers in the employ of this Department are stimulated into special activity and general efficiency much more by sportsmanlike interest in the business than by any actual or prospective advantages of a personal nature. At a time when the state of the public finances necessitates the observance of rigid economy, the claims of even the most deserving public officials, which it may in effect be the truest economy to satisfy, are apt to be set aside without even the poor appreciation of acknowledgment. It seems to me, nevertheless, to be my duty, knowing what is required of the officers under me, and how they fulfil their duties, to represent the facts in the hope, sooner or later, that circumstances shall favour such representation to their practical benefit.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. WHITCHER,

Commissioner of Fisheries.

APPENDICES.

FISHERIES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Schedule of Fishery Officers in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and Manitoba, appointed under the Fisheries Act [1868], with Districts, Post Office Address, Salary, &c., &c., distinguishing those who, being Fishery Overseers, are instructed to act ex officio as Magistrates, from those who act in the capacity of Fishery Wardens, and do not exercise magisterial powers.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Sala	ry.
			ĺ	\$	ets.
0 1 111111 4		N 41	0.00	, Ψ	Cts.
Samuel Wilmot	***************************************	New castle	Officer in charge of	}	
			fish breed-		
		1	ing estab-		
		1	lishments	2,000	00
		1	at New-	i	
		*	castle and		
			Sandwich.	j	
Henry Hunt	Larue's Island	Rockport	Warden	20	00
John Wallace	Lindoe Island	Landsdowne	do		00
John Mooney	Brockville to Cornwall	Prescott	Overseer	100	00
Peter Kiel	Wolfe and Amherst Islands, and				
D :10	waters around down to Brockville	Wolfe Island	do	200	
David Conger	Carrying Place to Point Peter	Wellington	do	100	
Wm A Polon	West Point to Point Peter Point Peter to Petticoat Point	Point Potos Charry	do	90	00
wm. A. Palen	rount reter to retticont rount	Valley	do	50	00
John G Hicks	Petticoat Point to Black River			100	
	Black River to Bongard's Wharf		do	100	
	Rice Lake and part of Lake Ontario				••
	fronting on the County of North-		1		
	umberland	Port Hope	do	400	00
	Cole's Ferry to Prescott		Warden!	50	00
Hugh Thompson	Westerly limit, County South Leeds				
1	to Cole's Ferry, and Islands opposite		!		
	in St. Lawrence River, including	G	0		00
David Hamilton	Howe Island	Gananoque	Overseer	50	00
David Hamilton	and River	Charleston Lake P ()	Warden	50	00
A. J. Harrington	Lake Scugog (west side)	Port Perry	Overseer		00
John McAllister	do (east side)				00
Hugh Ralston	Lake shore and inland waters, Coun-				
	ties of Lennox and Addington	Napanee	Overseer	200	00
Charles Wilkins	Waters of the Bay of Quinte fronting				
***	on County of Hastings, and from Carrying Place eastward to Mill				
<u> </u>	Carrying Place eastward to Mill	D 11 111	,		
John W. T.	Point in the Co. of Prince Edward.	Belleville		200	
James C Wilson	Whitby Harbor to Port Maitland River Credit	Port Credit	do	500	
Charles I. Ringham	That part of the Counties of Norfolk	r ort Orealt	do	30	00
oraries m. Dinkum	and Haldimand fronting on Lake		1		
	Erie		do	150	00
Alex. McBride	That part of Lake Eric fronting on	•	"" ""	100	00
	the County of Elgin	Port Burwell	do	50	00
John McMichael	Lake Erie frontage, County of Kent	Rond Eau	do	50	00
reter McCann	From London to Thamesville on the				
	Thames River	London	do	100	00
	0		1	4 73.0	
2 74	· Carried forward		······································	4,710	w
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Nama	District	i Address.	Overseer	Solan-
Name.	District.	Address.	Warden.	Salary,
				\$ cts
	Brought forward			4,710 00
E Rojemier	Pontista Cresis on Lake St. Clair to			
B. Doublitti	Point Pélée Island	Sandwich	Overseer	200 00
James Cummins	Point Pélée Island	Kingsville	Warden	50 00
D. McMaster	Baby's Point, on River St. Clair, to Kettle Point, on Lake Huron	Sarnia	Overseer	200 00
A. C. McKinnon	Kettle Point to Point Clarke, Lake	:	1	
James Muir	Point Clarke to Cape Hurd, including	Gouer cu	. do	100 00
	adjacent Islands	Port Elgin	do	100 00
Geo. S. Miller	Owen Sound to Cape Hurd	Owen Sound	do	
James Patton	Collingwood to Point Rich	Collingwood	do	
Samuel Fraser	Point Cockburn to Moose Point	Midland	do	100 00
rarqunar menae	Sydenham River and Lake St. Clair, from Baptiste Creek to Baby's Point.	Wallaceburg	do	150 00
Geo. B. Abrev	Manitoulin Islands and adjacent	, ariace barg		1
	Islands in Lake Huron	Little Current	do	100 00
Wm. McGown	From Moose Deer Point to Byng Inlet,	D		*0.00
Alam Duffely	Georgian Bay Byng Inlet to Thessalon River	Parry Sound	Warden	50 00 50 00
Jos Wilson	Thessalon River to head of Lake	Kinaruey	1 ao	30 00
	Superior	Sault Ste. Marie	Overseer	100 00
James Dickson	Lake Superior extending from Slate	1	1	İ
	Island to mouth of Pigeon River	Prince Arthur's Land-		
	ter en entre communication de la communication	ing	do	
Alex. McKenzie	Lake Simcoe and tributaries Inland waters, County Peterboro', in-	Barrie	do	50 00
George Cocurane	cluding Pigeon, Deer, Salmon-Trout.	1		l
	Stony, Sturgeon & Chemong Lakes	Lakefield	do	200 00
Paniel Bowen	Upper Division or East Riding, Co	<u> </u>	İ	1
•	Peterborough, comprising waters of	i į	ļ	t
	Gull and Burnt Rivers and tribu- taries, together with Drag, Eagle,	1	}	ì
	Moose, Redstone, Crooked and		1	ŀ
ı	other lakes within such limits	Haliburton	do	100 00
James McFadden	Mississippi River and Lake	Carleton Place	do	30 00
Jno. Lyon	Madawaska River and Lake des Chats.	Arnprior	do	50 00
Andrew Telfer	Bonnechère River and Lakes, Co.,	9 4 D.:4		5 0 00
Tomas Sutherland	Renfrew		do	5 0 00
vames Sumerianu	north of Sturgeon Lake and above) i	
	Fenelon Falls.	Victoria Road Station	do	100 00
John McGregor	Rideau Lakes	Wesport	Warden	75 00
Henry Lawe	Grand River from mouth to Caledonia	Dunnville	Overseer	100 00
Henry Griffiths	Grand River and tributaries from Brantford upwards	Reantford	do	100 00
Wm E Foot	Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, Lake	DIRIUUTU	uo	100 00
** 111. 49. C UU b	of Bays and the Maganetawan River.	Bracebridge	do	100 00
*	Total	***************************************		7,315 00
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Schedule of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
Napoléon Lavoie	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf	 Gaspé Basin (in sum- mer), L'Islet (in		\$ cts.
	1	winter)	Officer in)
		-	charge of Gov. st'm- er for pro- tection of Fisheries	1,400 00
C. Caron	Point Lévis to River Ouelle	L'Islet	Overseer	200 00
	River Ouelle to Rimouski		do	200 00 200 00
George Gagnon	Inland waters, County Témiscouata Lake Matapedia and River Matapedia	St. Epiphane	Warden	30 00
J. J. Letourneau	Cape Chatte to River St. Anne des		Overseer	100 00
	Monts York, Dartmouth and St. John Rivers,	Ste. Anne des Monts	do	100 00
r. vibert, jun	Gaspé Basin to Point Maquereau	Gaspé Basin	Fishery officer in	
		i I	charge of fish-	
			breedi n g	
			establish- ment at	
		1	Gaspél	
John Dholan	Point Magueroau to Despohiae Point	Port Daniel	Basin	500 00 50 00
R. W. H. Dimock	Point Maquereau to Paspebiac Point Paspebiac Point to Maguasha Point	New Richmond	do	200 00
John Mowat	Maguasha Point to River Matapedia, including same, and Restigouche River from Mission Point upwards. including tributaries in Counties of			
Daniel Rosa	Bonaventure and Restigouche Lakes Beauport, St. Charles and ad-		j	300 00
L. P. Huot	jacent Lakes Lakes Philippe, Gagné and adjacent	Quebec	Warden	50 00
	Lakes, and the Island of Orleans River du Gouffre to Canard River including inland Lakes adjacent to	St Roch, Quebec	do	100 00
	Murray Bay and St. Paul's Bay	Murray Bav	do	50 00
Etienne Tremblay.	Lakes in rear of Murray Bay and	(Bay St. Paul	do	30 00
Jos. Simard Antoine Filion	Bay St. Paul	St. Agnes		30 00
F. Saillant	Waters in Counties of Chicoutimi and	(Bay St. Paul	1	30 00
Job Bilodeau	Saguenay Lake St. John and tribuutaries, Upper	Tadousac	Overseer	159 00
·	Saguenay	Metabetchouan	Warden	50 00
	Escoumains to Bersimis North Shore, from Manicouagan to	Mille Vaches	do	50 00
ar ar anguny	Point des Monts, including Becscie.			
J. O. Belanger	Mistassini and Godbout Rivers North Shore River St. Lawrence, from Point des Monts to Bay des Rochers,		do	150 00
a	including Trinity and Pentecost Rivers	L'Islet	do	150 00
G. Mathurin	Moisie District, from Point Jambon to Point St. Charles, including Moisie		į	
D. D. M. Co.	River.	Montmagny	Overseer	150 00
P. Gendreat.	Esquimaux Point to Sheldrake River Watsheeshoo District, from Ateepetal Bay West to Little Watsheeshoo	Port Daniel	do	100 00
	River East	Natashquan	do	150 00
		********		4,520 00
' $5-d1\frac{1}{2}$	3	,	'	•

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			4,520 00
G. Boulet	Natashquan District, from River			
,	Nabisippi to Point Kegascha	Montmagny	Overseer	150 00
J. Legouve	St. Augustine Division, from Cape	Basashaa	Worden	100 00
W H Whitley	St. Augustine Division, from Cape Whittle to Checatica Bonne Esperance Division, from Che-	r acachoo	warden	100 00
	catica to Blanc Sabion	Bonne Espérance	do	50 00
J. J. Fox	Magdalen Islands	Amherst	Overseer	50 00
W. C. Willis	Waters in District of St. Francis	Sherbrooke	do	150 00.
H. W. Austin	District of Montreal and Richelieu,		1	
	together with Richelieu River and	G11-1	ا . ا	000 00
C F Conn	tributariesLake Memphremagog, in the Counties	Chambiy	αο	200 00
S. F. Copp	of Stanstead and Brome	Georgeville	do	100 00
J B Chevalier	Richelieu River, from St. John to	deorge vine	40	100 00
J. D. Ozoranozimi	Lake Champlair	St. Jean, Iberville	do	100 00
Pierre Latraverse	Sorel and adjoining islands	Sorel	Guardian	100 00
P E. Luke	Mississquoi Bay in Lake Champlain	Ī	!	
	and Pike River	Phillipsburg	Overseer	50 00
Wm. Clyde	Chateauguay River and tributaries	Huntingdon	do	50 00
Andrew Watt	River Chateauguay, from mouth to	Obstanta Basin	0	E0 00
Alexander Posten	The inland waters in rear of the	Chateauguay Basin	Overseer.	50 00
Alexander Deaton	County of Argenteuil	Lost River PO Hur-		
	county of argentour	rington	do	30 00
L. J. Loranger	The inland waters of the County of	1		5 0 50
	The inland waters of the County of Terrebonne.	St. Sauveur	do	100 00
	•		i l	£ 000 00
	10tai	***************************************	1	5,800 00

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	Nova Scotia			1,400	00
W. H. Rogers	do	Amherst	Officer	800	00
	Annapolis County.				
W. T. Carty	Annapolis County	Annapolis	Overseer	120	00
	Laurencetown Bridge to Clarke's	Bridgetown	Warden	25	00
	Laurencetown Bridge to County Line, including Nictaux River	Laurencetown	do		00
J. H. Pineo	Nictaux River Lovett's Brook	Round Hill	do	25	00
Thos. Davers	Annapolis and Languille Rivers	Annapolis	do	25	00
	Antigonish County.				
A. W. McDonald	Antigonish County From mouth of Harbor to foot of	Antigonish	Overseer	125	00
Angus McDonald	From mouth of Harbor to foot of Marsh, thence up Tracadie stream				
	to lake, from Marsh up to Monastery Brook, including French Settle-				
	ment Brook and Tarbitts	Tracadie	Warden	25	00
	Carried forward.			2,595	00

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward Antigonish County.—Continued.			\$ cts. 2,595 00
J. R. Aymer	From mouth of Harbor to Forks, from thence on the Pomquet River to V. Chisholm's Mills, and from Forks on the Black River to Falls		-	
Albert Randall Colin Chisholm	From shore to lake	gonish Bayfield, W.O	Warden do	25 00 15 00
Lachlan Cameron.	liams' or St. Andrew's Bridge From McWilliam's Bridge to Frazer's Bridge, including Big Brook	Antigonish	do	25 00
John Cumming	From Frazer's Bridge to County line at head of lake	Antigonish	do	30 00
John Dexter	From Antigonish Harbor (foot of marsh) to Trotter's Mill Brook, thence up said Brook to Trotter's	Antigonish	do	20 00
Donald Chisholm	Mill, including both branches, of West River and Bailey's Brook From Trotter's Mill Brook to W. Thompson's Dam	Antigonish		30 00
Alex. Macadam	From Thompson's Dam to Addington	west River, Addington	do	25 0 0
Hugh Cameron	Forks' Bridge From Forks' Bridge to Pinkeytown Bridge, including James River and	Forks, Antigonish	do	25 00
Duncan Fraser	Beaver River	Ohio	1 1	25 00 20 00
	Cape Breton County.			20 00
Francis Quinan	From Low Point to South Head of Cow Bay, and north side of Mira Bay, including Salmon River and			
Anthony Spencer Thos. Burke	Sydney River	Mira Gut, W. O	Warden	120 00 25 00 25 00
Thos. Moore	Salmon River Balls and Leeche's Creeks Sydney River and Forks	Grand Mira, Arichat North Sydney Lingan	do do do	25 00 20 00 20 03
York Barrington	Mill Brook. North of East Bay to head of Sydney River, including part of Boularderie Island	Sydney Mines	!	20 00 120 00
Allan McAdam Angus Morrison	South of East Bay to Salmon River Eskasoni Marion Bridge, Mira	East Bay Eskasoni Marion Bridge, Mira	do Warden do	120 00 25 00 25 00
D. McDonald M. McLellan	Ponds, Sydney MinesSalmon Holes, Sydney Forks Rory Brack's BrookNorth-West Brook, Grand Lake and	Rory Brack's Brook	do do	25 00 25 00 25 00
Donald M' Cormack	tributaries Leitche's Creek and George's River Benacadie River emptying into Bras	Leitche's Creek, W.O	do	25 00 25 00
	d'Or Lake		do	3 530 00

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			\$ ets 3,530 00
	Colchester County.		! !	
Wm. Blair	Colchester County, East Division Salmon River	Onslow	Overseer	100 00
G. N. Christie	Salmon River	Truro	Warden	25 00 25 00
Samuel Frame	Stewiacke River (lower portion)	Lower Stewiecke	Overseer	75 00
George Fulten	Stewiacke River (upper portion)	StewiackeRiver, Brook-	' Cresection	
,	i	field	Warden	25 00
J Bonyman	Northern Division, Co. Colchester,	Ì	!	
	comprising Tatamagouche Bay,	Now Annan	Owerseen	40 00
I W Dawison	French and Waughs' Rivers	Unner Economy	do	100 60
J. Uranhart	Waugh's River	Tatamagouche River	Warden	50 00
W Mak'lhanav	Illa Kart Kivar	II.Ondonderry	1 00	25 00
Henry Urquhart	Folly River	do	(do	25 00
Thos. Davidson, 2nd	Portapique River	Portapique, W.O	do	25 00 25 00
Mat G Murray	Salmon River	Trura	do	25 00 25 00
William Winton	Lower Stewiacke River	Lower Stewiacke	do	25 00
George Ambrose		do	do	25 00
	Cumberland County.		!	
Tanana T. Illimodore	Cumbouland County Fastorn Divi	1	1	
isaac J. mingley	Cumberland County, Eastern Divi- sion, embracing all streams empty-	ĺ	1	
	ing into the Straits of Northumber-		1	
	land	Oxford.	Overseer	100 00
Oliver Fillmore	River Philip, Hanam's Falls, upwards	River Philip	Warden	25 00
John W. Moore	do do downwards Shinimicas River	Shirimiana Coosa P	do	25 00 25 00
Asa Fillmore	River Philip	River Philip	do	25 00 25 00
James King	Cumberland County, Western Divi- sion, including all streams flowing	-		
	into the Bay of Fundy	Amberst	Overseer	100 00
David Corbett	Laplanche and Nappan Rivers Maccan River	do	Warden	25 00
Moses Harrison	River Hebert	River Hebert	do	25 00 25 00
Francis L. Jenks	Parrshoro' Head	Parrshoro'	do	25 00
W. C. Rindress	Parrsboro' Head	Wallace	do	30 00
Elijah Fowler	Diligent, Ramshead and Fox Rivers,	1	1	
	including fisheries from Partridge Island to Spencer Island	Dilimont Diwon Pones		
	Island to Spencer Island	boro'	Warden	30 00
	Digby County.		,	
J. H. Morehouse	Digby County	Hillsburg	Overseer	120 00
				25 00
J. M. Devault	Salmon River	Salmon River, W.O	do	25 00 25 00
Robert Journey	OL Mary's Bay	Weymouth	do	25 00 25 00
J. P. Thibodean	Metaghan River and Comean's Brook	Metaghan River	do	25 00
Holland E. Payson.	Salmon River	Brier Island	Overseer	50 00
Louis A. Mélançon.	West Division, Digby County	Clare	do	75 00
i	Guysborough County.			
James A. Tory	Guysborough County	Guysborough	Overseer	150 00
James Cook	Salmon River, from mouth to Gra- ham's West Line	Salmon Direct W C	Worden	25 00
			i i	
	Carried forward6	1 		5,150 00

Name.	District.	Address.	Oversee: or Warden	Salary.
	Brought forward			\$ cts. 5,150 00
James Cahill	From Graham's West Line to foot	1		
	Neil's Lake, including North Branc and Lake	hl ./Salmon River, W.O	. Warden .	20 00
Charles Kenny	From foot of Neil's Lake to Peave Dam Lake, inclusive, and all th Lakes through which it passes	e . Salmon River, Wes	t do	15 00
Donald Gunn	From mouth of Scott's Place to Country Harbor Lake, including Gunn's Brook, from Main River to	g		15 00
William Pride	Hurley's Lake From mouth of St. Mary's River to Sinclair's Point, including stream	. Cross Roads	do	. 30 00
Thomas McKeen	from Wine Harbor to Lake	. Sherbrooke, St. Mary's. -	do	30 00
Edward Jordan Robert McKay	Lake	Melrose Glenelg	do	30 00
James D. D.	Cameron's Mill on the Valley Branch	Guysborough, Inter-	do	15 00
	From mouth of Clam Harbor River to Upper Falls	Guysborough	do	10 00
•	From Beach to Falls, including North West Brook	New Harbor, W.O	do	15 00
John McDaniel	District of St. Marys	Sherbrook	do Overseer	40 00 100 00
	Alex. Ross' (above still waters) to Hugh Halters', on the West River Mary's River	Glenelg	Warden do	30 00 25 00
	Halifax County.			<u> </u>
Wm. Anderson	Halifax County, East Division, Dart- mouth to Ecum Secum	Musquadahait Harbar	Overseer	150 00
James Blakely	From Ship Harbor to Chezzetcook, inclusive	_		30 00
William Hall John Fitzgerald	Sheet Harbour Halifax Harbor to Margaret Bay, Portuguese Cove	Sheet Harbor	do	40 00 150 00
Archibald Kidston	From Peggy's Cove to Torrance Bay, Nine Mile and Prospect Rivers	, -		40 00
Nathaniel Mason	From Hubbert's to Peggy's Cove, Margaret Bay, Ingraham and Indian Rivers		waruen	40 00
Lewis P.Fairbanks	Shubenacadie Canal	Cove, W.O		
Donald McDonald!	Chezzetcook RiverLaurencetown	Laurencetown	do	30 00 30 00 40 00
H. P. Mcsher Henry Balcam	Ecum Secum	Mosher's River Salmon River	do do	40 00 40 00 30 00
	· Carried forward			6 160 00

	TROVINGE OF NOVA SO	0214.		
Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward		; 	\$ cts. 6,160 00
	Halifax County Continued.	1		
John McCurdy	Middle Musquodoboit		Warden	30 00
Patrick Hughes	Middle Musquodoboit	Tangier River	do	30 00
Neil McLean	Pennart River	Hubbard's Cove	do	40 00
John Taylor	Pennart River Musquodoboit Harbor Little Musquodoboit River	Little Musquodoboit	do	30 00
	•	Kiver	do	30 00
Geo. Parker	Upper Musquodoboit	Upper Musquodoboit		20.00
John Frazer	Moser's River and Ecum Secum	Moser's River	do do	30 00 30 00
	Lake Porter and streams		do	30 00
	1			
	Hants County.			
P. S. Burnham	Hants County, Western Division, from			
	Western County Line to Walton Shubenacadie River from Stewiacke	Windsor	Overseer	100 00
	River to Halifax County Line Rivers Meander and Hebert, from	Shubenacadie	Warden	30 00
	East Division from Walton to Col-	Brooklyn		30 00
	chester line Kennetcook River, from its mouth to	Maitland	! ,	100 00
	head of tide	Newport	Warden	50 00 30 00
	Inverness County.			
Hugh Gillis	Inverness County, East Division	Forks Margarya	Overveer	100 00
Murdoch A. Ross	.l do do	N. E. Margaree	do	100 00
	From mouth of Margaree River to South-west Chapel	S. W. Margaree, W.O	do	25 00
Nell McKay	Upper waters and tributaries, Margaree River	S.W. Margaree River	Warden	25 00
John Cameron	garee River	River Inhabitants	Overseer	100 00
John Meagher	Mabou River	Mabou	Warden	$\frac{25}{25} \frac{00}{00}$
Donald McDonald.	River Dennis	River Inhabitants. W.()	do	25 00 25 00
Angus Cameron	do	do	do	25 0 0
A. McLellan	do do do Airelio Lobo	Broad Cove	do	25 00
James McGarry	do Ainslie Lake	Margaree	do	$\begin{array}{ccc} 25 & 00 \\ 25 & 00 \end{array}$
Kenneth McKenzie	Crowdis Bridge to head of river	Big Intervale, N. E.	_	_
Malcolm McLeod	do do	Margareedo do	do	$\begin{array}{ccc} {f 25} & 0 \\ {f 25} & 00 \end{array}$
Mark Crowdis	From Crowdis Bridge to Forks, North- east Margaree River		ا _ ا	25 00
George Ingraham	From Crowdis Bridge to Forks, North-		. 1	25 00
John Carroll	east Margaree River From Margaree Harbor to South-west		do	
Donald McDonald	Unapel	Whycocome ch	do	25 00 25 00
Malcolm McKay	Chapel Whycocomagh Bay Trout River	Lake Ainslie	do	20 00
Ţ	King's County.		1	
Adolphus Richon	Kings County	Kantvilla	Drarecan	125 00
John E. Starr	do	Port William	do	250 00
			Į.	
	Carried forward			7,820 00
	3			

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			\$ ets. 7,820 00
	Kings County.—Continued.	,		
W. McIntyre Irad Benjamin John Buchanan	Annapolis River	Gasperaux	Warden do do	30 00 20 00 20 00
	Lunenburg County.			
Geo. Redden	 Lunenburg County, East Division, Middle, Gold, Martins and Musha-			
Jas. Corkum Wm. Mosher	mush Rivers	do do	do	100 00- 25 00 25 00 25 00
John Hutt Edward Boylan	Middle Gold RiverGold River, Upper	Beech Hill, Chester New Ross	do	25 00 25 00
Hv. S. Jost	Martin's River	Lunenburg	do Overseer	25 ·00· 100 ·00·
John Artz Jas. Mossman	Wilkie's Cove	do Bridgewater Lunenburg	Warden do do	25 00 25 00 25 00
John Andrews Geo. A. Nesbit		Germany, W.O Mahone Bay Petite River	do do	25 00- 25 00- 25 00-
		Hebb's Cross, West Conquerall	do	25 00
	Lakes		do	25 00-
	Pictou County.		!	
John McDonald	Pictou County, East Division, in- cluding Sutherland's, French and Barney's Rivers, Bailey's Brook and shore fishery from Pictou Har-	Į		
J. McKay	bor, Eastward to County Line Barney's River	Ponds, W. O Barney's River, W.O	Overseer Warden	170 00 ⁰ 25 00
William Stewart	Sutherland River	New Glasgow	do	25 00 25 00
Dan McLean David Marshall	Bailey's Brook	Bailey's Brook, W.O	do	30 00
John Turner	cluding Middle, West, Cariboo, Toney and John RiversFrench River	New Glasgow	Overseer	140 00 25 00
יי ש. החונה	Kast Kiver	Roct Kiver	do	25 00-
wm. Evans	Middle River	West River	do	25 00 25 00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Toney River	Toney River	do	25 0 0
George McKenzie	Rives John	River John	do .	25 00 25 00
John McDonald	Barney's River, from McDonald's Bridge to Head		do	25 00
	Carried forward			,055 00
	9			,000 00

Schedule of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA .- Con inued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward Picton County.—Continued.			ets. 9,055 00
	1 with County.—Continued.			
William Frazer	East River, from Iron Bridge to Grant's factory, from tide to Iron Bridge Coal Mine Grant's Factory to East Branch Lake Fork and West Branch Lake	ChurchvilleBridgeville	ao	25 00 25 00 25 00
sonard Trazer	Communication and the second s	,		
	Queen's County.	į		
Samuel T. N. Sellon Stephen Clements	Queen's County	_	1 1	150 00
Theodosius Ford	Bridge, on Liverpool River Milton Bridge up to Port Liverpool	do	1	
William Buchanan	River Salmon Rock to Puddingpan Island,		1	50 00
1 16	around the Coast	Liverpool	1	20 00
John Fitzgerald	up Port Medway River, to Dog Cove From Steam Mills to Salter's Falls on	1		30 00
Barnabas Miles	Port Medway River	_		30 00
Stephen Smith	Medway River	Liverpool	do	20 00 20 00
	pool Harbor Western Head, Liverpool Harbor, to Broad River, Port Mouton and Port	do	do	15 00
Solomon Lonas	Joli Port Medway River	do Mill Village	do do	30 00 30 00
	*			
	Richmond County.			
Duncan Cameron	Eastern Division, from River Bour- geoise to East Boundary of County,			
Alex. Urquhart	including said river	St. Peters Grand River, W.O	Overseer Warden	125 00 30 00
•	geoise to West Boundary of County.	Arichat	Overseer	125 00 30 00
John Proctor, sen	Decousse RiverInhabitants River	Port Hawkesbury	do	20 00
Abraham Sampson	Inhabitants River	Petit Degrat	do	30 00
Justinian Sampson	L'Ardoise	L'Ardoise	do	30 00 20 00
Charles Grant	Wort Roy Black River	West Bay	do	30 00
Edward Madden	Rear of River Rourgeoise	River Bourgeois	do	30 00
Geo. Donahoe	River Moulin	River Moulin, Gran-		00
75 / 13 75 /	7) m	digue Ferry, W.O	do	30 00 25 00
Falix Carrois	River Tier	Grand Ruissean Arichet	do	25 00 25 00
William Kehoe	False Bay and Breen's Brook	River Bourgeoise, W.O	do	25 00
	Shelburne County.		1	
Samuel Muir William McKay	Shelburne County	Shelburnedo	Overseer Warden	125 00 20 00
	Carried forward10	i		10,270 00

SCHLDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA .- Continued.

Name.	District.	,	Address.	Overs or Ward		Sala	ry.
	Brought forward	 		 		\$ 10,270	cts.
	Shelburne County.—Continued.	ĺ		ĺ			
George Archer Richard McGill James Turner L. Freeman Henry Ackerman	Round Bay River and Indian Brook Birchtown River	Shelbt do do Sable Ragge	River, W.Od Island, Locke's	do do		15 20 30 30 30	00 00 00 00 00
r. Orowell		Darrin	gton	uo	•••	20	00
_	Victoria County. Victoria County, North Division, from Smoky Head to Bay St. Lawrence	Ingoni				120	
Donald McRae, jun John McLellan	do South Division Middle River	Middle	River W O	1	•••	120	
	 Middle River, Upper Settlement	Bad	deck	warde	n .		00
Donald McQuarrie.	do	do					00
Donald McMillan	Baddeck River		e River, W. O.,	do		25	00
Donald McAulay					•••		00
	North River Baddeck River and tributaries						00
Francis Arnold	Baddeck River, North Branch	do		do			00
Angus McDonald	Baddeck River, North Branch Washabuck River			do	•••		00
	Indian Brook				•••		00
William Foyle	Peter's Brook	Badde	ck River	l do	•••		00
John McCharles	Upper Settlement	Middle	River	do			00
Donald Bochaman.	Barachois River	Barach	iois River	do			00
Malcom McIver	Indian Brook	Indian	Brook	do	•••		00
Geo Purton	North River Salmon River, Bay St. Lawrence	North	Kiver	do do	• • • •		00
Jos. Helen	Cape North	Cape !	North	do do	•••		00
-	Yarmouth County.						
Lnos Gardner J. A. Hatfield	Yarmouth County From Reynard's Falls to Lower Nar-			1		100	00
	rows Tusket River	do					00
William Prosser	Gurill's Bridge to Coldstream Branches of River above Reynard's			do	•••		00
• /	Falls	l do		do			00
Edward Popper	Salmon RiverLittle River	Y armo	"th	do do			00 00
Jerome Doucet	Tusket River	Tusket		l do			00
Vital Muise	Tusket Forks	Tusket	Forks	do			00
oseph M. White	Eel Lake	Kel La	ke	, qo			00
win. Thurston, sen	Chegoggin River	Chego	ggin River	do		25	00
	Total					11,520	00

Name.	Name. District. Address.		Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
J	New Brunswick	•	Inspector Fisheries Clerk	\$ cts. 1,400 00 400 00
Jacob Beck J. E. Kinne	Albert County. County of Albert	Hillsboro' Elgin Hopewell Corner	do do do	40 00
Hugh Harrison George Burt J. W. Scott	Carieton County. Miramichi River (S.W.) from Head Waters to Forks	Glassville	do Warden do	30 00 100 00 30 00 30 00 30 00
	Charlotte County.			40.00
James Brown Patrick Curran W. B. McLaughlin Samuel Dick	Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy	Milltown, St. Stephen Grand MananLa Tête, W.O	do do	100 00 120 00 120 00 †240 00 30 00 30 00
Leonard Best J. M. Lord	East District, from La Tête to Lepreaux Deer Island From St. Andrews to mouth of St. Croix River	Beaver Harbour, W.O Deer Island	i	100 00 50 00
Edward Carroll John Thomson	Northern Head, Grand Manan	Grand Manando do Deer Island	do do do	30 00 30 00 30 00 50 00
*	Gloucester County. River Nipissiguit and tributaries, with sea coast and streams from Belledune River to Grindstone Point Nipissiguit River	Bethurst	do Warden	250 00 50 00
	Oyster beds in County Caraquet and		4	100 00

Name. District. Addres		Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			\$ cts. 3,590 00
	Gloucesée County.—Continued.	· 		
John L. Veno	Tracadie	Pokemouche	do	30 00 30 00
Miles Dempsey	Salmon Beach, from Bass River to	•	! !	40 00
Tim. Coughlan Henry A. Sormany W. Rogers	Grindstone Point. Grindstone Point to Grand Anse Shippegan Tete-a-gauche River That part of River Tete-a-gauche from	Grand Anse Shippegan Tete-a-gauche, Bathurst	do	30 00 30 00 30 00 25 00
Alexis Landry, jun	a mile above the Mill Dam to the source of said River	Kinsale Pokemouche	do Overseer	25 00 50 00
Charles Commiss	Kent County.	S	.	100.00
J. McD. Sutherland	Cocagne River	Richibucto	do!	100 00 75 00
F. B. Légaré	Little Buctouche River	Little Buctouche River	Warden	30 00
M. A. Girourd James Harnet	From the mouth of Nicholas River on the Richibucto upwards, including	Buctouche	do	30 00
Lazare Guimon	Nicholas RiverFrom Kouchibouguacis to Chockfish	Weldford	do	30 00
Nicholas Muzzeroll	RiverFrom Kouchibouguacis River to		i	75 00
	Kings Coun y.	·	do	50 00
Samuel Goslin	From mouth of Smith's Creek up-	Smithle Onest W ()	do	100.00
Samuel F. Ryan N. H. DeVeber	wards	Studholm, Apohaqui	Warden	100 00 30 00
	streams running thereinto Washademoak Lake and its tributaries	Westfield	Overseer	50 00
	in Kings and Queens Counties	English Settlement, Pearson's W.O		30 00
	Northhumberland County.		İ	
Prudent Robichaux	Burnt Church River and tributaries,	Unner Neguse	Overseer	100 00
William Blake	Tabusintae River tributeries and Ray	Tahusintaa		50 00 50 00
William Cuchmon	Miramichi River and Bay, east of Beaubair's Island, in the Parishes of Glenelg and Chatham	Chatham	do	100 06
	From Lower line of Blackville to	Upper Neison	do	160 00
Tol	Miramichi River (N.W.) and tributar-	Blackville	do	160 00
3	ies from Chatham Ferry upwards	Newcastle	do	400 00
	. Carried forward		'	5,500 00

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			\$ cts. 5,500 00
	Northumberland County.—Continued		1	
Aaron Hovey	Miramichi River (S.W.) and tribu- taries from Nelson's to Head of Hovey Island	Ī	Warden	30 00
George Bryanton	From Elm Tree Brook to SquireUnder-	•,	1	
Kenneth Cameron.	hill's, on the S.W. Miramichi River Miramichi River (S.W.) from line of Blissfield to the head waters and			30 00
Patrick Bergin	From Underhill's to Stephen Mit-	Dumphey, W. O. Parish	1	100 00
		Blackville, S. W. Miramichi	1	30 00
Thomas Smith	From lower end of Fingley's Island	· ·	Walted	30 00
	on N. W. Miramichi, upwards, and the Big Sevogle			
D Somers	From lower side of Ox Bow, on the	W.O	do	30 00
	Little South West, upwards Little S. W. River and tributaries	i do do i	Overseer	30 00
Denis Hogan	Renous River and tributaries	do do Renous Bridge, W.O	Warden	30 00 30 00
Michael Donovan	Renous River	Renous Bridge	Special Guard	18 00
	Island; on Little South West to	Red Bank, North Esk	do	30 00
Robert Brimner	lower side of Ox Bow	Napan, W.O	do	30 00 30 00
	Parish of Hardwick, Fox and other Islands, and Stations on South side			100 00
	of Main Channel of Miramichi River Miramichi Bay and Feeders South West Miramichi, within Parish			150 00
William Wyse	of Blissfield	Blissfield	Warden	50 00
Samuel Freeze	River From Doaktown to Hovey Islands, in the Parish of Blissfield, on the	Chatham	Overseer	200 00
John Holmes	South West Miramichi River	Doaktown, Miramichi	Overseer	100 00
	South West Miramichi, upwards	Ox Bow, Miramichi	do	50 00
Į.	Arbo Settlement, Parish of Black- ville, South West Miramichi	Arbo Settlement	Warden	30 00
J. T. Cochrane	Cochrane Settlement, Parish of Black- ville, South West Miramichi	[do	30 00
Joseph Chaplain	Whitney Settlement, North West	Whitney Settlement		30 00
	Queen's County.	Red Bank	do	. 50 00
Isaiah Langan	Salmon River	Chipman, W.O., Gas-		
John' Secord	Canaan River	pereaux	Warden	30 00 30 00
J. 1. Hetherington	From Cole's Island to foot of Washademoak Lake	1	do	30 00
l l	Carried forward			6,743 00

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer	Salary.
÷			Warden.	
	Brought forward			\$ c1s. 6,748 00
	Queens County Continued.			
W. H. Clark	Headwaters, Washademoak Lake Narrows, Washademoak Lake Jemseg River and Grand Lake Newcastle River and Grand Lake	Cambridge	do	25 00 25 00 30 00 25 00
•	Restigouche County.			
E. Ferguson William McMillan	Little Dune River to Morris Rock From Little Belle Dune to Eel River,	1	1 :	
A. McPherson, jun. J. McMillan DugaldCarmichael	New Mills	Charlo, W.O River Louison, W.O	Warden do	100 C0 25 00 25 00 25 00
	Sunbury County			
Reuben Hoben	St. John River, Indiantown, to County Line of York	 Burton, W.O	Overseer	100 00
	St. John County.			
Jos. O'Brien Wm. Skillen	St. John County Eastern part of St. John County, from		l i	150 00
	Quaco Head to Goose River	St. Martins	do	100 00-
	Victoria County.			
Chas. Roberts	County of Victoria	Andover	Warden	100 00 30 00
C. D. 1.11		Lorne	do	30 00
Donald Fraser	Salmon River Tobique River	Andover	do	30 00 30 00
Thos. Edgar	Middle Division, Tobique River Upper Division, Tobique River	Three Rivers Tobique River, Parish	do	30 00
	Westmoreland County.	of Lorne	do	30 00
W. B. Deacon	Shediac Harbor and River	Shediac	Overseer	100 00-
D. T. Cormier	Petitcodiac and Memramcook Rivers	Gautreau Village	do do	60 00 60 00
nuga Davidson	Bay Verte, Port Elgin and Tidnish Rivers		do	50 00
t ~	York County.			
J. Campbell	Grand Pass on St. John River up- wards from Crock's Point to Lower line of York County, including			
	Nashwaak River	Kingsclear, W.O., Fred- ericton	Warden	60 00
7	Carried forwara) 		8,088 00
	15			*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Sala	ry.
	Brought forward York County.—Continued.			\$ 8,088	cts.
Wm. Brown	St. John River, from Upper Line of York County to Crock's Point, on River St. John	Southampton	1		00
	Total	i		8,178	00

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

		1		
	Queen's County.			
Isaac Thompson	Queen's County	Charlottetown	Overseer	150 00
Ewen Clark	Dunk, River	do	Warden	30 00
Michael Ready	Winter River	do	do	30 00
James Clow	do	do	do	30 00
Lionel Garnam				30 00
Wm. Whitehead	South West River	do		30 00
Thomas Murphy	Trout River	do		30 00
Roderick Morrison.	Pinette and Flat Rivers	do	do	30 00
Alex. McRae	West River.	! - do	do	30 00
David Rattray	Huntley and Wheatley Rivers	do	do	30 00
John McMillan	Vernon River	do	do	30 00
	Prince County.		ļ	
John Clark	Prince County	Alberton, P.O	Overseer	150 00
Martin McPhae	Nail Pond and Skinner's Pond	Nail Pond	Warden	30 00
James T. Reid	Minimigash	Minimigash	do	30 00
James Ramsay	Lot 13, Trout River	Lot 13	do	30 00
Hugh McIntosh	llot 14 do	l do 14	do	30 00
Peter H. Perry	Tignish, Lots 1 and 2	Tignish	do	30 00
Abraham Wall	Dunk River, Lot 25	Lot 25	do	30 00
Patrick McBride	do do	do	do	30 00
William Burns	do do	do	do	30 00
Nat. McArthur	Lot 12, or the Narrows	Lot 12	do	30 00
•	King's County.			
Martin MacInnia	King's County	St. Peter's Bay	Overseer	150 00
John Crane	King's County Morell River	Morell River	Warden	30 00
James MacInnis	do	do	do	30 0 0
John MacGuire	do	do	do	30 00
James MacAulay	do Midgell River	Midgell River	dυ	30 00
Patrick MacInnis	North Lake	North Lake	do	30 00
Wm. R. Dingwell	Bay Fortune River	Bay Fortune River	do	30 00
John Rrien	Nantrage River	Naufrage	do	30 00
Thomas Clay	Grand River	Grand River	do	30 00
Dancen D Camp-		5	, I	
bell	Montague River	Montague	do	30 00
Francis Cook	Montague River	Murray Harbour	do	30 00
	Tofal	***************************************		\$1, 320
	1			

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued. PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
Alex. C. Anderson	British Columbia	Rosebank, Victoria	fnenentor. Functies	6 00 00

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Donald Gunn	Manitoba	Little Britain	Overseer	200 00

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	\$7,315	00
Quebec	5,800	00
Nova Scotia	11,520	00
New Brunswick	8,178	00
Prince Edward Island	1,320	00
British Columbia	600	00
Manitoba	200	00

otal \$34,933 00

(Certified,)

W. F. WHITCHER,

Commissioner of Fisheries.

A. J. SMITH, Minister of Marine, etc.

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1876.

To whom paid.	Servi	ce.		Amount.	To al.
	`		[-		
	Ontai	но.		\$ cts.	\$ cts
. W. Kerr	I welve months' salary a 30th June, 1876			500 00	
. Boismier	do	do	i	200 00	
. Kiel	do	do		200 00	
harles Gilchrist	do	do		400 00	
O. McMaster	do	do		200 00	
	Six months' salary as Fi	shery Overseer	to 31st	į.	
	December, 1875			75 00	
. McRae	do	do	}	75 00	
. Mooney	Twelve months' salary as	Fishery Over	seer, to		
	30th June, 1876	••••		100 00	
C. McKinnon	do	ďο		100 00	
oseph Wilson	do	do		100 00	
Ienry Griffiths	do do	do do	•••••	100 00 50 00	
. L. Thompson		do		50 00	
Iugh Thompson	do	do		50 00	
J. Harrington		do		50 00	
. McAllister	,	do	********	50 00	
. McMichael	do	do		50 00	
Quick	do	do		50 00	
lexander McKenzie	do	do		50 00	
ohn Wallace	do	do		40 00	
ames McFadden	do	do		30 00	
Henry Hunt) do	фо		20 00	
V. E. Foot		do		100 00	
lugh Ralston		ďο	••••••	200 00	
harles Wilkins		do		200 00	
ohn G. Hicks		do		100 00	
Villiam Plews		do do		100 00	
eter McCann		do		100 00	
J.IS. Miller	1	do		100 00	
G. B. Alrey		do	•••••	100 00	
ohn McGregor	,	do		75 00 1	
Peter Huff	·	do		50 00	
V. A. Palen	do	do		50 00	
G. Wilcox	,	do		50 00	
ohn Lyon	1	do		50 00	
eorge Cochrane		do		200 00	
ames Sutherland	j do	do		100 00	
O. Conger	do	do		100 00	,
Alexander McBride	do	ďο		50 00	
ames Muir		ģο		100 00	
ames Patton		ġο		100 00	
5. Frazer		do		100 00	
James Dickson	do	do		100 00	

To whom paid.	To whom paid. Service.			Amount.	Total.
	Br	ought forward		\$ cts	\$ cts 4,765 00
!	ONTADE	o.—Continued.			
Dan Parron			200m +2	İ	
Dan Bowen	30th June, 1876			91 65	
William McGown	June, 1876	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		25 00	
Andrew Telfer	Two months' salary	as Fishery Overs	eer, to	i 8 38	
J. S. Webster	Wages as Special Fish	ery Constable		470 00	
C. Gilchrist D. Conger	Arrears of pay Six months' salary a	s Fishery Overseer.	to 30th	100 00	
	June, 1875		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	50 00	
Peter Huff W. A. Palen	do do	do do	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	25 00 25 00	
J. G. Hicks	d o	do		50 00	
W. Plews	do do	do do		50 00 100 00	1
P. McCann	do	do	·····	50 00	
J. Muir G. S. Miller		do do		50 00 50 00	1
James Patton	do	do		50 00	
S. Frazer G. B. Alrev	do do	do do		50 00 50 00	
John Lyon	do	do	•••••	25 00	j
J. McGregor J. W. Kerr	do Twelve months' dish	do ursements as Fisher	v Over-	37 50	1
	seer, to 30th June,	, 1876	······	670 93	i
A. C. McKinnon F. McRae	do do		do do	112 35 270 08	
Charles Gilchrist	do		do	766 70	
Charles Wilkins J. Wallace	do do		do do	295 00 273 85	
Joseph Wilson	do		do	534 59	
J. A. Backhouse	do do		do	220 47 27 75	}
James McFadden	do	•	do	25 60	
Hugh Ralston P. Riel	do do		lo lo	327 55 138 50	•
David Hamilton	do		lo	44 45	
Jos. L. Thompson Peter McCann	do do		do do	38 00 38 25	
E. Boismier	do	•	lo	80 55	į
J. G. Hicks	do do		lo lo	20 00 182 67	į
McGregor	do		lo	31 00	
P. Huff Wm. Plews,	đo do		lo lo	26 00 11 50	
A. J. Harrington	do		10 lo	106 75	j
Mooney	do		lo	179 00	
John Lyon	do do		lo lo	154 80 22 00	
G. S. Miller S. Frazer	do	(lo	96 00	
A. McKenzie	d o do		lo	203 78 15 47	
J. Sutherland	do		lo	26 05	1
as. Dickson	do do		lo lo	19 60 8 50	
Jas. Patton	do		lo	118 32	1

			1	i
Te whom paid.	Service	e.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought f	orward	\$ cts. 11,208 54	\$ ct
	ONTARIO.—Co	ntinued.		
Henry Lawe	For twelve months' disbu			
Andrew Telfer		do	12 15	
J. McMichael		do	20 00 25 00	
J. Connor	Dishursements as Special Fis	hery Guardian, twelve	25 00	
J. Hughes	months' to 30th June, 18	76	82 75	
J. Webster	Guardian, to 30th June, Twelve months' disbursemen	1876	51 55	
	Guardian, to 30th June,			
W. Fahey	Twelve months' disbursement Guardian, Constant Lak	e and Creek, to 30th	1	
W. Besserer	June, 1876	its as Special Fishery	i 1	
J. H. Dunlop	l Guardian, Ottawa River, Twelve months' disbursemen			
E. A. Evershed		nquiry re seining for		
Michael Gleason	whitefish in Prince Edwa Pay and disbursements as Spe	cial Fishery Guardian		
S. Parliament	Belleville	lleville markets	25 50 50 00	
	Expenses while acting a Openicon Lake	***************	28 50	
	fishing station, Slate Isla	nd	50 00	
	Services as Local Fishery Guardian Professional services in conn	ection with Colling-		
8. Wilmot	wood suits for violation o Increase of salary as Fishery	Officer, 1st July, 1875,	136 89	
J. Neevin	to 31st March, 1876 On account current expens	ses, Sandwich Fish	600 00	
	Breeding Establishment		100 00	12,815 73
	QUEBEC.		-	
Jno. Mowat	Twelve months' salary as Fish	ery Overseer, to 30th		
	June, 1876		300 00	
H. W. Austin R. W. H. Dimock	do do	do	200 00 1	
	Six months' salary as Fisher	y Overseer, to 31st	200 00	
	December, 1875 Twelve months' salary as Fish	ery Overseer, to 30th	75 00	
P. Gendreau	June, 1876 Six months' salary as Fisher	y Overseer, to 31st	150 00	
	December, 1875		75 00	
	June, 1876		150 00	
A. Blais	do do	dodo	100 00 1	
L. P. Huot	do	do	100 00	
D. L. Duguay	do	do	150 00	4
D. B. McGie	do do	do	100 00	
. Legouvé	uo		100 00	
l	Carried form	oard		1,800 00

To whom paid.	Service.			Amount.	Total.
		Brought forward		\$ cts.	\$ cts. 1,800 00
	, Q	UEBEC. — Continued.			
D. Rosa	Twelve months'	salary as Fishery C	verseer, to		
J. E. Demeule	30th June, 1 do	876 do		50 00	
lob. Bilodeau	do	do		50 00	
Jos. Boily		do	••••••••	50 00	
3. Boulet W. H. Whitely		do do		125 00 50 00	
J. Fox	do	do		50 00	
P. E. Luke	do	do		50 00	
Wm. Clyde		do	**********	50 00 50 00	
Andrew Watt 3. Gagnon		do do		30 00	
Caron	do	do		200 00	
H. Martin		ģo		200 00	
J. E. Grondin	do do	do do	•••••••	200 00 200 00	
B. Chevalier	40	do		100 60	
J. J. Loranger	Kighteen do	do		150 00	
Phelan	Twelve do	do		50 00	
llex. Beaton		do do		30 00 80 00	
. O. Belanger	do	do		125 00	
Caron	Six month's sale		r, to 30th	}	
I. Martin	June, 1875 do	do	••• •••••	100 00	
E. Grondin	do	do		100 00	
. Vibert	do	đo '		100 00	
B. Chevalier	do	do Lishaansan ta sa Mishaa		50 00]	
. Saillant	to 30th June	lisbursements as Fisher 1876	Overseer	1,623 56	
Vibert	do	do		845 58	
Mowat	do	фо		934 00	
J. Létourneau.	do do	do do		528 67 89 98	
Caron	do	do		168 95	
L. Duguay	do	do		91 00	
.B. Chevalier	do	do	•••••••	81 25	
V. C. Willis	do do	do do		157 30 148 25	
. Mathurin	do	do		118 45	
Boulet	do	άο		167 45	
. W. H. Dimock	do	do	!	200 00	
· E. Grondin	do do	do do		766 49 187 00	
. P. Huot	do	do		59 03	
. Rosa	фo	ģ o		149 93	
Boily	do do	do do	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	55 07 59 95	
J. FOX	do	do		28 00	
derew Watt	do	do		49 50	
E. Demeule O. Bélanger	do	, do	•••••	79 70	
Legouve	do do	do do		157 25 103 00	
40. Phelan	do	do		20 00	
· Martin	do	do	·······	299 25	
	do	do		18 50	
. Gagnon	,].		

To whom paid.	Se	ervice.	, , ,	Amount.	Total.
	Втои	ght forward		\$ cts.	\$ cts. 11,377 11
	,			1	
i	QUEBEC.	- Continued.			
L. J. Loranger	Twelve months' disburs			50 00	
Alex. Beaton	to 30th June, 1876.	do		59 40	
J. S. Webster	Disbursements as Sp	ecial Fishery	Constable,		
T 307-1-1-	twelve months' to	10th June, 1876		83 12 45 57	
D. J. Walsh	do do	do do	**********	37 35	
J. Connor C. Barbeau		do		375 90	
A. Fairbairn		do		214 90	
P. Mullin	do	do		130 28	
P. C. Gobeil	Disbursements as Guard	lian, Watsheesh	oo River, to		
	30th June. 1876			50 00	
S. G. Dunlop	Copies of papers			3 00	
P. Trudeau	Canoe			22 00	
Harris & Campbell	Boat oars	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••••	10 00 (5 00 (
Ottawa River Navig'n Co A. Ratté	Gtorogo of hoots	•: •••••• •••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	12 00	
Ottawa River Navig'n Co	Page of Doals	•••••		174 90	
L. E. Gaulin	Hire of vehicle			6 50	
G. W. Holbrook	Waterproof	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		10 00	
W. F. Whitcher	Twelve months' disbur	sements as Com	nissioner of		
	Fisheries, to 30th J	une. 1876		556 25	
F. X. Frenette	Professional services in the violation of Fig			31 40	
S. P. Bauset	Disbursements to inqui	re into Ri c helier	n River eel-		
P. Martin	weirs			30 00 40 40	
Alfred Walenin	Onardian North side A			60 00	
Thomas Gagné	do South	do		60 00	
M. Laurendeau	' do Magdalen D	ivision		60 00 1	
M. Laurendeau	Wages, Guardian, St. J	ohn River		102 00	
Чт. Mainurin	Advance on salary to 3	ist December, ic	3 (0)	75 00	
J. F. St. Julien	Professional services			10 00	
L. N. Blais	Lumber and materials f	or fishway, Mata	ane River	31 70	
R. P. De la Ronde	Professional services in	connection wi	th suits for	00.00	
T. A. Construe 3	illegal fishing at La			20 00	
J. A. Camirand				69 55	
Thomas Brossoit	phremagog Professional advice and	assistance to Ov	erseer Watt	73 55	
Estate F. P. Pominville	Professional services i	n re proceeding	s, eel-wiers.		
	Richelieu River		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	40 00	
Majoric Côté	Expenses taking prison	er to Rimouski g	aol	50 00	
Majoric Côté L. J. Loranger	Disbursements connect	ed with proceed	ings against	,	
	l violators of Fisherv	Laws in Terrebo	nne District	105 77	
Joseph Radford	On account current exp	enses	•••••	200 00	14,282 6
			İ		1-,202
	Nov.	A SCOTIA.			
	County	of Annapolis.			
W. T. Carty	Twelve months' salary.	to 30th June. 1	876	120 00	
Thomas Devers	do	do	******	2 5 00	
Miner Clark	do	do		25 00	
J. Durland	do	do		25 00	
Section 1.	1 -			107.00	
,	(Car	ried forward 22	*****	195 00	*******

J. H. Pineo	County of Ann Twelve months' salary do County Twelve months salary do do do do do do do do do do do do do	do of Antigonish. to 30th June, 1 do do do do do do do do do do do	1876	\$ ets. 195 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 30 00 20 00 30 00 25 00	\$ cts
A. W. McDonald	Twelve months' salary do County Twelve months salary do do do do do do do do do do do do do	of Antigonish. to 30th June, do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1876	125 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 30 00 20 00 25 00 25 00 30 00 25 00 25 00	245 00
A. W. McDonald	Twelve months' salary do County Twelve months salary do do do do do do do do do do do do do	of Antigonish. to 30th June, do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1876	125 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 30 00 20 00 25 00 25 00 30 00 25 00 25 00	245 00
Lochlin Cameron. J. R. Aymer. Albert Randall. Colin Chisholm. Angus McDonald. John Cumming. John Dexter. Donald Chisholm. Hugh Cameron. Duncan Frazer	Twelve months salary, do do do do do do do do do do do do do	to 30th June, 2 do do do do do do do do do		25 00 25 00 15 00 25 00 30 00 20 00 30 00 25 00	
Lochlin Cameron. J. R. Aymer. Albert Randall. Colin Chisholm. Angus McDonald. John Cumming. John Dexter. Donald Chisholm. Hugh Cameron. Duncan Frazer	do do do do do do do do Eleven months' salary	do do do do do do do		25 00 25 00 15 00 25 00 30 00 20 00 30 00 25 00	
Donald Chisholm	do do do Eleven months' salary	do do do	******	25 00	
vames McDean	one monune satary, to	31st December	1876 ; 1875	25 00 20 00 22 94 2 08	390 02
	County o	t Cape Breton.			
Francis Quinan	do do do do do do do do do do	to 30th June, do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1876	120 00 25 00 25 00 20 00 120 00 120 00 25	670 00
William Blair	v	•	1876	100 00	
G. N. Christie Samuel Frame. R. J. Pollack. G. Fulton James Bonyman J. W. Davidson. J. Urquhart. W. McElheney. H. Urquhart. Henry W. Fulton. George Moore. M. G. Murray William Winton. George Ambrose	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d		25 00 25 00 75 00 25 00 40 00 100 00 50 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00	615 00

To whom paid.		Service.	Amount.	Total.
	B	ought forward	\$ ct	s. \$ cts 1,920 02
			i	
	ľ	of Cumberland.		
Oliver Fillmore Jeremiah Brownell	Twelve months' sala	ry, to 30th June, 1876	25 00	
Asa. Fillmore		do do	25 0	
James King	do	₫o	100 0	
David Corbett			25 00	
Moses Harrison J. H. Barnes	do do	do do	25 00	
Frs. L. Jenks	do	do	25 00	
W. C. Rindress		do	30 00	1
Blijah Fowler David Stuart	do	do		
saac J. Hingley	Eleven months' salar	v. to 30th June, 1876	91 6	
. W. Moore	Ten do	do	20 83	3
H. Patton	Two months' salary,	to 31st August, 1875	16 66	
				472 47
	Cour	ty of Digby.	į	
. H. Morehouse	Twelve months' salar	y, to 30th June, 1876	120 00	,
. M. Devault	l do	<u></u> ق	25 00	
ochlin McKay Robert Journey	de do	•	25 00 25 00	
ohn P. Thibodean	do	do	25 00	
Holland E. Payson	สัด	do	50 00	
Villiam Odell	Six months' salary, to	31st December. 1875	12 50	
L. Burrill		do 1876	6 25	
A. Melançon	Eleven do	do	68 7	
	County	of Guysborough.		
ames A. Tory	 Twelve months' salar	y, to 30th June, 1876		
ames Cook	do	do	25 00	
ames Cahill	do do	do	20 00	
Oonald Gunn	do	do	30 00	•
Villiam Pride	do	do	30 00	
Chomas McKeen	do	do		
Idward Jordan	do do	do		
R. Bruce	do	do	10 00	
ames Nickerson		₫o	15 00	
Allan McQuarrie ohn McDaniel		do	40 00	
dam Kirk	do do	do do	30 00) l
				540 00
	Cour	sty of Halifax.	İ	
William Anderson	Twelve months' salar	v, to 30th June, 1876	150 00	
ames Blakely	do	do	40 00) !
Vm. Hall ohn Fitzgerald	do	do	40 00	
onn ritzgeraid Archd. Kidston	do do	do		
athaniel Mason	do	do	40 00	
			l	3,302 49

To whom paid.		Service.	Amount.	Total.
		Brought forward	\$ cts 460 00	\$ cts 3,302 49
	Count	of Halitan Continued		
		y of Halifax.—Continued.	40.00	
Joseph Hamilton Donald McLean	Twelve months do	s' salary, to 30th June, 1876 do	40 00	
Donald McDonald	do	do	40 00	
Henry Balcam	do	do	40 00	1
John McCurdy		do do	40 00	
Pat. Hughes Neil McLean	do do	do	40 00	ł
Henry P. Mosher		salary, to 31st December. 18	1	
•		••		- 7 6 0 09
		County of Hants.		
P. S. Burnham	Twelve month	s' salary, to 30th June, 1876	100 00	
J. W. Dinsmore	do	do	30 00	1
James Mosher		do	30 00	i
T. B. O'Brien Joseph Mosher	do do	do do .	50 00	1
J. M. O'Brien	do	do	30 00	
į				-` ₀40 06
		County of Inverness.		
M. A. Ross		s' salary, to 30th June, 1876	100 00	
Hugh Gillis	do	do d o		1
Peter Coady Neil McKay	do do	3 .	25 00	1
John Cameron	do	do	100 00	1
Kenneth McKenzie	do	٠٠٠ do	25 00	1
Donald McDonald	do	do		1
A. McLellan Hugh Cameron	do do	do	25 00	
James McGarry	do	do	25 00	l
Malcolm McLeod	do	do	25 00	
Mark Crowdia	do	do	25 00	1
G. Ingraham	do do	do		ļ
John Carroll Archd. McDongall	Six months' sal	ary, to 30th June, 1876		
B. Dwyer	Five months' sa	alary, to 31st December, 1875.	10 41	1
Angus McIntyre	do	do	10 41	1
Angus Cameron	Three do	do		!
M. McDonald	do do	lary, to 30th June, 1876 do	20 83	
Wm. Grant	do sa	lary, as Fishery Warden		1
		•		- 681 22
		County of Kings.		1
Adolphus Bishop	Twelve month	s' salary, to 30th June 1876	125 00	
J. E. Starr	do	do	250 00	
WILL McIntyre	do	do		l i
Irad. Benjamin John Buchanan	do - do	do do	20 00	1
uouningu	au uu			- 445 00

To whom paid.	Se	rvice.		Amount.	Total.	
	Втои	ght forward		\$ cts.	\$ cts. 5,528 71	
	County o	f Lunenburg.				
leorge Redden		to 30th June, 1	876	100 00		
eorge Moland	do	do		25 00 25 00		
ames Corkum Vm. Mosher	do do	do do		25 00		
ohn Hutt	do	do		25 00		
ames Langille	do	do		25 00		
Henry S. Jost	do	do		100 00		
has. Pernette	₫ο	ďo	•••••	25 00		
ohn Artz	do	, qo	••••	25 00 25 00		
ames Mossman Idward Morgan	do do	do do		25 00		
ohn Andrews	do	do		25 00		
3. A. Nesbitt	do	do		25 00		
Cli Hebb	do	do		25 90		
dward Boylan	ďo	do		25 00		
Vm. Croft	do	do		25 00	550 0	
	-					
	County	of Pictou.	!			
John McDonald	Twelve months' salacy.	to 30th June. I	876	170 00		
. McKay	do	do		25 00		
Oonald Rankin	do	do		25 00		
Wm. Stewart	do .	ďο		25 00		
Daniel McLean	do	do		30 00 25 00		
ohn Turner Villiam Smith	do do	do do	***************************************	25 00		
Robert Archibald	do	do		25 00		
William Evans	do	do		25 00		
A. McKenzie	do	do		25 00		
David Languille		do		25 00		
leorge McKenzie.	do	do		25 00 25 00		
McDonald	do l do	do do		25 00		
P. Delaney	do	do		25 00		
Donald Fraser	do	do		25 00		
Thos. Graham	Six months' salary, to 3	1st December, 1	875	70 00		
O. Marshall	Three months' salary, t	o 30th June, 187	/6	35 00	655_0	
				- 1	_	
	Count	y of Queens.		Ì		
3. T. N. Sellon		to 30th June,	1876	150 00		
Stephen Clements	do	do		25 00		
F. Ford	do	do		50 00 20 00		
Wm. Buchanan Henry Hooker	do do	do do		30 00		
John Fitzgerald		do	:	30 00		
Barnabas Miles	do	đo		20 00		
Stephen Smith	do	đo		20 00		
Jonathan Smith		ďο		15 00		
James Farquhar		do		30 00		
Solomon Lomas	Į do	do	••••••	30 00	420	
	i .		i i		720	

${\bf STATEMENT} \ of \ {\bf Expenditure} \ on \ account \ of \ {\bf Fisheries}, {\bf etc.} -- {\bf \it Continued}.$

To whom paid.		Service.		Amount.	Total.
		Brought forward		\$ cts.	\$ ets. 7,153 71
	o	ounty of Richmond.			
Duncan Cameron	Twelve months'	salary, to 30th June,	1876	125 00	
Alex. Urquhart Ed. Ballam.	do do	do do	************	30 00 125 00	
P. W. Grouchy	do	do		30 00	
Jno. Proctor	do	do		20 00	
Abraham Sampson	do	do		30 00	
Justinien Sampson	do	do		30 00	
Chas. Grant	do do	do do		20 00 30 00	
Alex. Smith Edward Madden	do	do		30 00	
George Donahue	do	do		30 00	
Pat. Kyte	do	do	•••••	25 00	
Felix Gerroir	do	do		25 00	
Wm. Kehoe	do	- do	/·· ······	25 00	575 00
ı			ļ		313 00
	c_{i}	ounty of Shelburne.			
Henry Ryer	Twelve months'	salary, to 30th June,	1876	125 00	
William McKay	do	do		20 00	
M. Greenwood	do	do		20 00	
George Archer	фo	ďο		15 00	
R. McGill	do	do do	••• •••••	20 00 1 30 00 1	
James TurnerL. Freeman	do do	do		30 00	
Henry Ackerman	do	do		20 00	
P. Crowell	do	do		20 00	000 00
		County of Victoria.			300 00
Donald McRea, jun	Twelve months'	salary, to 30th June.	1876	120 00	
J. W. Burke	do	do	***********	120 00	
J. McLellan	do	do	•••••	25 00	
J. McDonald	do	do	•••••••	25 00 25 00	
Donald McQuarrie D. McMillan	do do	do do		25 00	
Donald McAulev	do	do		25 00	
Hector McKenzie	l do	do		25 00	
Donald McRae	do	do		25 00	
Francis Arnold	do	d o	•••••	25 00 30 00	
Angus McDonald Kenneth Campbell	do do	do do	•••••	30 00 1	
K. Beaton	do	do		30 00	
William Foyle	do	do		30 00	
J. McCharles	do	ďo		30 00	
D. Bochaman	do	do	•••••	30 00	
Malcolm McIver Joseph Gwinn	do Three months' se	do Jarv. to 30th June. 1	876	30 00 7 50	
George Burton	l do	do	************	7 50	
Joseph Hellen	do	do		7 50	
		Sounty of Yarmouth.			
Enos Gardner		salary, to 30th June,	1876	100 00	
• A. Hatheld	do do	do	1010	50 00	
William Kavanagh	do	do		25 00	

To whom paid.	ه ۱			Amannt	Total	
		ervice.		Amount.	Total.	
	Bron	ught forward		\$ cts. 175 00	\$ cts 8,701 2	
	County of Yar	mouth.—Continue	d.			
Villiam Prosser	Twelve months' salary		76	25 00		
Custace Nickerson	do	do	••••••	25 00 25 00		
Idward Perry erome Doucette	do do	do do		30 00	ł	
ital Muise	do	do		25 00	i	
oseph M. White	do	do		25 00	ĺ	
Villiam Thurston	Three months' salary, t	o 30th June, 1876.		6 25	336 2	
saac J. Hingley	Twelve months' disburs		ec., 1875	18 30	330 2	
ohn Fitzgerald	do	do		59 85	l	
McRea, jun	do	do	•••	50 85 39 00		
ohn McDonald homas Graham	do do	do do	•••{	32 90		
ork Barrington	do	do	••••	32 50	ĺ	
McDonald	do	do		50 00		
Villiam Blair	đo	do		17 80		
ames Bonyman	do	do		11 70	ĺ	
ames W. Davidson		do	(30 00		
ames A. Tory	ďο	do	•••}	34 50	Į	
ouis A. Melancon		do	•••]	19 50	ĺ	
ohn McDaniel		do	•••}	39 40 36 40	Í	
ohn Cameron	do do	do do	•	21 73		
H. Ballam	do	do	:::	35 00		
. B. O'Brien	do	- do		46 85	ĺ	
. S. Burnham	do	do		35 00	l	
uncan Cameron	do	do	[27 50		
A. Ross	₫ο	do	•••}	45 00		
E. Starr	do	ďο	•••	50 00	ĺ	
ugh Gillis	do do	do	•••	20 00 45 00	Į	
H. Morehouse	do	do do	•••	86 44	1	
eorge Redden	do	do		50 00		
nos Gardner	do	do		80 00		
. Bishop	do	do	!	40 00	ĺ	
rancis Quinan	do	do		50 00		
mes King	do	do	}	20 00		
eter Coady	do	do	•••	20 00		
enry S. Jost	do	do	[40 00		
J. Pollack T. N. Sellon	do do	do	1	5 50 139 49		
J. Tobin	do	do do		30 00		
P. Fairbanks	do	do		178 00	İ	
Anderson	do	do		250 47		
. T. Carty	do	do		115 85	ı	
W. Burke	do	do		61 00		
C. Borden	_ do	_do		30 00		
S. Hamilton	Ten months' salary as I	nspector of Fisher	ries, N.S.,	3 1 4 5 00		
ossimon Comenal	to 30th April, 1876	D C W!14?-	-1	1,143 30		
eceiver-General	Cuperannuation tax on	r. 5. Hamilton's s	N S to	23 33		
. H. Rogers	31st May, 1876		, 11.13., 10	718 63		
eceiver-General	Superannuation tax on	W. H. Roger's sale	arv	16 00		
	One month's salary as I			-5 55		
1	to 31st May, 1876			114 33		
eceiver-General	Superannuation tax on	W. H. Wylde's sal	lary	4 67		

To whom paid.	s	ervice.		Amount.	Total.		
	Bro	ught forward		\$ cts. 4,015 79	\$	cts	
	County of Yar	mouth.—Contin	ued.	i			
P. S. Hamilton	Ten months' disburser			100.00			
W. H. Rogers	Twelve months' disbut	rsements as Fis	hery Officer,	100 00			
W. H. Wylde	N.STwo months' disburse	ments as Inspe	ctor of Fish-	800 00			
E. J. Tobin A. B. Wilmot W. S. Hall P. Hogan E. G. O. Stayner George A. Kent Doull & Miller J. G. Corbin Moir & Co W. Willis T. G. Tolson McIntosh & McInnis Mulrhead & Langard D. Murray & Co Elliott & Busche Francis Quinan Dickson & Jamieson W. Roche, jun	eries, N.S. Expenses special inqui Travelling expenses Stationery Hire of vehicle Bark canoes Leather case and lette Night watching, River Lumber do do Stovepipes Blinds Plans Removing obstruction, Air pump	ry, foreign fishir ring Philip Trout Brook	ng vessels	200 00 25 00 100 00 8 93 26 50 15 00 9 40 77 25 7 35 9 70 12 00 37 50 6 96 6 16 13 39 121 00 12 87 10 00 3 50	5,618 14,655		
	New	Brunswick.			14,000		
	Count	y of Albert.				,	
Winthrop Akerley Wallace Tailor C. McLatchey Jacob Beck J. E. Kinne B. Olliver	do do do	, to 30th June, i do do do do do do	1876	100 00 40 00 40 00 30 00 20 00 20 00	250	00	
	County	of Carleton.	į				
Hugh Miller Hugh Harrison George Burt J. W. Scott Wm. Thompson	do do do do	do do do do	1876	30 00 100 00 30 00 30 00 30 00	220	00	
D T a		of Charlotte.	1050	10.00			
B. L. Cunningham James Brown Pat. Curran W. B. McLaughlin Sam, Dick	Twelve months' salary do do do do do	, to 30th June, 1 de do do do		40 00 100 00 120 00 240 90 30 00	•		
	Ø	ied forward	j-	530 00	470	<u>~</u>	

To whom paid.		Service.		Amount.	Total.
				i	
·-		Brought forward	·············	\$ cts. 530 00	\$ ets. 470 00
	County	of CharlotteContin	ued.		•
Robert Dickson		salary, to 30th June,	1	30 00	
Leonard Best	do	do		100 00	
J. M. Lord	do do	do do		50 00 30 00	
Andrew Gilmour		do		7 50	
Edward Caroll	do	do		7 50	
J. Thompson		do		7 50	
J. Catharan	do	do		4 16	tree ee
	1/	Younty of Glougastan	ľ		766 66
T TT' 1	· -	Sounty of Gloucester.	1050	250.00	
James Hickson		salary, to some June,	1876	250 00 50 00	
William Batemau Juste Haché	do do	đo		100 00	
Justinien Savoy	do	do		30 00	
J. L. Veno	do	do		30 00	
F. Comeau		do		40 00	
Miles Dempsey	do	do		30 00	
Tim. Coughlan	do	do		30 00	
H. A. Sormany	do	do	••••••	30 00	
Wm. Rogers	do	do		25 00	
John Calnau, jun Alexis Landry, jun	do do	do d o		25 00 50 00	
incars manufy jun	40	40	-		690 00
		County of Kent.		1	
C. Cormier	Twelve months'	salary, to 30th June, 1	1876	100 00	
J. McD. Sutherland	do	do		75 00	
F. B. Légaré	do	ďο		30 00	
M. A. Girouard	do	do		30 00	
James Harnett	do	do		30 00	
Lazare Guimon	do do	do d o		75 00 50 0 0	
Wic. Muzzeron	uo	40	-	30 00	390 00
		County of Kings.			
Samuel Goslin	Twelve months'	salary, to 30th June,	1876	100 00	
S. F. Ryan	do	do		30 00	
N. H. DeVeber S. Gamblain	do do	do do		50 00 30 00	
3. Camoram	,	•		30 00	210 00
	Cour	nty of Northumberland.		.	
		salary, to 30th June,	1876	100 00	
Amos Perley	do	do		100 00	
Wm. Cushman	do	do		160 00	
N. B. T. Underhill	do	do		160 00	
John Hogan	do do	do đo		400 00 30 00	
Aaron Hovey George Bryanton	do	do		30 00	
Kenneth Cameron	do	do		100 00	
at. Bergin [do	ďο		30 00	

	1		1	1			
To whom paid.		Service.		Amount.	Total.		
		Brought forward		\$ cts. 1,110 00	\$ cts. 2,526 66		
	County of 1	Northumberland.—Con	atinued.				
Thos. Smith	Twelve months'	salary, to 30th June,	1876	30 00			
David Somers	do	do do		30 00			
Pat. Gillis Denis Hogan	do do	do		30 00			
M. Donovan	do	do	,	18 00			
Thos. McKenzie	do	do		30 00			
Hy. Oldfield		do		30 00			
Robt. Brimner	do	do	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	30 00			
J. W. Williston	do do	do do		100 00 150 00			
Jas. Russell Thos. Taylor	do	do		50 00			
John Stymast	1	do		50 00			
Wm. Wyse	do	do		200 00			
Sam. Freeze		do	•••••	66 66			
John Holmes		do		33 33			
Nath. Morehouse	do do	do do		20 00			
J. T. Coughlan		do		20 00			
Wm. Blake	Nine do	do		37 50			
N. Campbell	Three months' sa	lary, to 31st Decemb	er, 1875	12 50			
					2,097 99		
		County of Queens.					
J. Langan	Twelve months'	calary to 30th Inna	1876	30 00			
John Second		do	10.0	30 00			
J. T. Hetherington	do	do		30 00			
W. H. Clarke.	do	do		25 00			
J. J. Camp	do	do		30 00			
Robert McMann	do	do		18 75			
Robert Philips	Three do	do		6 25	170 00		
	Co	unty of Restigouche.	1	1			
E. Ferguson		salary, to 30th June,	1876	100 00			
W. McMillan	do	do		100 00			
A. McPherson, Jun	do do	do	***************************************	25 00 25 00			
J. McMillan D. Carmichael	do	do do		20 83			
Tan Ondo I	1				270 83		
		County of Sunbury.					
Reuben Hoben	Twelve months'	salary, to 30th June,	1876	100 00	****		
	!	Laurence of St. T.3			100 00		
Jan. 1. Oan	ł	ounty of St. John.	[
Joseph O'Brien	Twelve months'	salary, to 30th June,	1876	150 00			
Wm. Skillen	do	do	**********	100 00	250 00		
		O		į.			
4	1	Carried forward			5,4 15 48		

${\tt STATEMENT} \ of \ {\tt Expenditure} \ on \ account \ of \ {\tt Fisheries}, \ {\tt etc.--} {\it Continued}.$

To whom paid.		Service.	\	Amount.	Total. \$ 5 415 48	
		Brought forward		\$ cts.		
		County of Victoria.		İ		
C. McCluskey	Twelve months'	salary, to 30th June,	1876	100 00		
Chas. Roberts	do	do		30 00		
Ino McDougall	do	do		30 00		
George Bedell	do	do do		30 00		
D. Frazer	do do	do		30 00		
Phos. Edgar Ed. Maloney	do	do		30 00		
su. maioney			Ì		28 0 00	
	Con	inty of Westmoreland.		-		
W. B. Deacon	Twelve months'	salary, to 30th June,	1876	100 00		
D. T. Cormier	do	ďo		60 00		
Hugh Davidson	d o	do		50 00	210 0	
		County of York.		•		
J. Campbell	Twelve months'	salary, to 30th June.	1876	6 0 00 1		
Wm. Brown	do	do		60 00		
Alex. Moir	do	do		30 00		
W. B. Deacon	Twelve months'	disbursements as Fish	ery Overseer,		150 0	
or nil		mber, 1876		73 50 10 00		
Wm. Blake	do do	do do		15 50		
John Stymast Alex. Landry, jun		do		6 00		
Samuel Freeze	do	do	******	21 45		
Jos. O. Brien	do	do		20 00		
W. E. Skillen	do	do		12 00		
C. McCluskey	do do	do do		44 95 30 25		
Hugh Harrison N. H. DeVeber	do	do		30 00		
W. B. McLaughlin	do	do		52 50		
Pat. Curran	do	d o		51 80		
Hugh Miller	do	ģ o	•••••	7 00		
B. L. Cunningham	do do	do	•••••	50 00 27 80		
Reuben Hoben	do do	do do	******	20 00		
H. Davidsonl J. W. Taylor		do	******	11 80		
Winthrop Akerley		do		40 19		
J. McD. Sutherland	do	do	····	50 50		
J. Cormier	do	do	***************************************	29 25		
Cameron	do do	do do		15 25 128 25		
Ino. Hogan Thos. Taylor	do	do		40 66		
N. B. T. Underhill	do	. d o	************	26 50		
mos Perley	do	do		53 6 0		
Instinien Savoy	do	ďo		21 00		
rudent Robichaux	do	do	••• ••••	32 00		
Wm. Bateman	do	do	•••••••••	25 00 150 50		
Vames Dickson	do do	do do	***************************************	150 50 15 00		
Wm. McMillan	do	do	************	43 50		
lames Browne	ďo	do		32 00		
lames Russeli	do	do	******	40 25		

To whom paid.		Service.		Amount.	Total.
manada aparatagan sarratagan marana a	Bro	ought forward		\$ ets. 1,227 40	\$ cts. 6,055 48
Wm, Wyse John Williston Leonard Best Wm. Cushman Wm. Brown D. T. Cormier Sam. Gosline J. M. Lord W. H. Venning Receiver-General C. R. Venning Receiver General W. H. Venning Receiver General W. H. Venning J. Howe Jos. Miller A. Harrison Thos. Taylor A. A. Davidson A. J. Pows Willis and Mott W. Wyse Sheraton, Son & Skinner R. P. & W. F. Starr J. Knowles E. Hanson D. McAlpine	seer, to 31st Decerd do do do do do do do do do do do do do	do do do do do do do do do do do do do y as Inspector of 1876	f Fisheries, s salary tober, 1875 salary spector of	53 58 24 60 17 00 50 00 29 79 38 00 76 00 31 00 1,372 29 28 00 131 64 1 72 530 00 42 50 4 60 37 53 16 00 65 00 50 80 64 75 56 79 44 00 20 00 5 50 5 00 2 00	4,021 89 10,080 37
John Campbell. John Murphy. Jos. George. Neil McKenzie. Daniel McCarthy Thomas Hamel. Samuel Howatt. Peter Ahern. Lionel Garmin. Michael Ready. J. S. Clow John Tobin. Patrick McCulloch Angus Doyle. Michael Dunn P. Duffy. Henry Sanderson. J. S. Mitchell. Stephen Myers. Archd. McAuley.	Salary as Water Bailift do o do do do do do do d	75	16 21 16 22 19 47		

33

Peter Coleman Fishery Guardian 65 00 D. J. Himman do 65 00 Ed. Arnold do 50 00 Chs. Wilmot do 20 00 Wm. McMann do 100 00 Frs. Nicholson 8 55 S. W. Moore Blacksmith's work 31 00 Jas. Wright Tinsmith's work 49 41 Montreal Telegraph Co. Pelegrams 44 81 Postages 5 16 Jas. Neevin Disbursements to Tadousac and back 62 15 Wm. Parker Collecting salmon-trout ova, Lake Huron 72 41 David Rose Insurance on building 16 50 Mym. Lindsay Bricks for tank 15 00 J. H. Rolfe Painting 29 80 Robt, Dawson Labour 9 00 R. Douglas Freight 11 00 J. A. Clendining Fishing boat 87 75 S. Wilmot Lease of property 00 00 J. M. Clarke Raceway 50 00 Simmons & Jardine	- DIATEMENT OF	Expenditure on account of Fisheries,		monueu.
Brought forward	To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
Martin Phec.		Brought forward		
Ewan Clark		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Continued.		
Manitoba. Salary as Fishery Overseer, from 1st April, 1875, to 30th June, 1876. 250 00 250 00	Ewan Clark Mathews Hughes James McAuley	do do	19 47 19 47 19 47	461.02
S. Wilmot Twelve months' salary as Superintendent, New castle Fish-Breeding Establishment. 1,371 99		Manitoba.		
S. Wilmot	Hon. Donald Gunn	Salary as Fishery Overseer, from 1st April, 1875, to	250 00	250 00
Castle Fish-Breeding Establishment		Fish-Breeding.		
1	Receiver-General. Martin & Stilwell A. Frazer & Co W. Shelton Thos. Gerwell Richard Spencer. Page, Kidder & Co Thornton & Son James Baine. Thos. Douglas. Jos. Neevin. J. J. Coleman M. Jackson & Son Spencer & Gormall. Simmons & Jardine. Peter Coleman D. J. Hinman Ed. Arnold. Chs. Wilmot. Wm. McMann. Frs. Nicholson S. W. Moore. Jas. Wright Montreal Telegraph Co. Postages. Jas. Neevin. Wm. Parker David Rose Wm. Lindsay. J. H. Rolfe Robt. Fothergill Robt, Dawson R. Douglas. J. A. Clendinning. S. Wilmot. J. A. Clendinning. S. Wilmot. J. M. Clarke Simmons & Jardine do	castle Fish-Breeding Establishment. Superannuation tax on salary (Water barrels Specimens of fish for stuffing. Labour at Fish-Breeding Establishment do do do Parafine varnish Lumber. Masonry. Express charges Teaming and work Taxidermy. Building fence do do do Fishery Guardian do do do Coal. Blacksmith's work Tinsmith's work Tinsmith's work Tielegrams. Postages Disbursements to Tadousac and back. Collecting salmon-trout ova, Lake Huron Insurance on building Bricks for tank Painting Oil, paint, &c Labour Freight Fishing boat Lease of property Raceway Contract on building Fish boxes, trays, &c	6 00 26 50 18 75 56 17 43 84 38 37 25 00 20 00 25 25 93 53 39 25 44 67 221 50 85 00 129 25 65 00 65 00 20 00 100 00 8 55 31 00 49 41 44 81 5 16 62 15 72 41 16 50 11 85 29 80 9 00 11 85 29 80 9 00 11 85 20 00 11 95 00 87 75 00 00 1,955 00	
Carried foward 5,359 11 5,359 11		34	•	*

To whom p6id.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
10 whom points	50.100		
			<u> </u>
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	5,359 11	
	FISH-BREEDING.—Continued.		1
Frank Nicholson	Coal	65 20	
	Paid for teaming	31 88	
do	Balance of account of expenditure, Newcastle and	•	1
***************************************	Sandwich establishment for six months' ended		
G: 4 F 3:	30th June, 1875	582 91	ļ
Simmons & Jardine	Carpenter's work	400 00	ł .
James Neevin	Six months' salary as Officer in charge of Sandwich	250 00	1
H Margotta	Fish-Breeding Establishment	12 00	
Wm. McMann		11 50	i
S. W Symback	Coal stoves, &c	53 68	
M. Sibby	Water lime	10 00	
Express Company	Freight	7 00	
W. Overton	Carpenter's work	62 75	
W. Symback	Fawcets	7 50	
A. Wilson	Dray hire	1 35	
	Insurance on Establishments	25 00	
T. A. Nokee	Work	10 00 7 30	1
G. Lawageaur	Engineer	50 00	l i
C W Cauthier	Smoke stack, etc	31 55	1
F. G. Rice	Wire cloth	212 94	ĺ
Telegraph Co	Telegrams	5 00	
Waterous & Co	Engine and pump	600 00	1
F. Pope	IFreight, G. T. Railway	29 40	l
Chas. Shipley	Work	3 75	
D. Denset	Board of men	29 50 3 00	
	Work do	4 00	1
D. Lemonde		9 73	i
F. A. Nokee	Picking eggs	32 00	
G. Levasseur	Night Engineer	93 00	
W. & R. Kerr	Bricks	4 08	!
James Neevin	To pay boys picking eggs	174 75	
do	Sundry disbursements	54 50	:
Drobo & Jardine	Fish trays, etc	352 62	1
S Wilmot	Furniture Travelling expenses, to 31st December, 1875	35 40 678 25	
Wm. Parker	Six months' salary to 31st December, 1875	2 0 00	l
Dan. Allan.	Furniture	17 65	
G. Montreuil	Artificial eyes for specimens of fish	10 00	İ
C. Halleck	Subscription to "Forest and Stream"	5 00	
L. Thompson	Specimens of fish	6 00	
S. Wilmot	Freight and teaming	8 92	
For & Wallestone	Coal Lumber	135 10	
Peguenot & Co	Tinwara	18 50 54 60	
J. Nevienx	Hardware	60 73	
" m. Imback	do	22 40	
wm. Rolfe	do	21 35	
C. W. Gauthier	Building Fish-Breeding Establishment at Sandwich	3,000 00	
D. M. Godard	Fees as Architect for do do!	60 00	
ono. Mowat	Fifteen months' salary as officer in charge of Fish	210 50	
do	Breeding Establishment at Restigouche	312 50 54 50	
,	Balance of account to 30th June, 1875 Travelling disbursements, twelve months'	148 00	
	Carried forward	13,435 90	
	35		
•			

				1		
				į		1
To whom paid.		S	ervice.		Amount.	Total.
10 whom para.			C1 11001		-	20141.
					-	İ
				į	A -1-	
		Dro	uaht forwar	·	\$ c's.	\$ cts.
Y .		D/0	agnijoraani		13,435 90	
A						
	Fisii-	-Breed	1xg.—Conti	nued.		1
T 1 35	D				10 d	
John Mowat Robert Horan					$16\ 47$ $52\ 00$	
Jos. McGwyre	do	do			42 00	
E. Mann		do			16 00	}
Wm. Dunnville	do	do			42 00	ļ
Jno. Ferguson	do	do		•• ••••••	16 00	
Alex. Mowat		do do			34 00	
E. MannJames Miles		de		·· ····· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\frac{10}{20} \frac{00}{00}$	1
R. Nelson		do			34 00	
Jno. P. Mowat	do	do			34 00	
Jno. Ferguson					100 00	
Alex. Duncan	Setting salmon n	ets			20 00	İ
F. Moore	Salmon twine for	r nets	шиеп		60 00 26 00	ĺ
R. Kerr					20 00	•
E. C. Ennis	Lumber and cart	age			36 00	
Jno. Mowat do	Freight on twine	and r	opes		6 43	
					1 64	1
W. Robertson	Telegrams	•••••••	••• •••••		7 06 10 00	
J. Lardie	Two months' sal	9rv 98	Caretaker		40 00	
G. E. Asker	Stove pipes		••••••••••••		8 40	
P. Vibert	Twelve months'	salary	as officer in	charge of Fish-		1
				spé Basin	300 00	}
	To pay laborer's				242 94	
Jno. Davis, sen	work and impro	vemen	do do	1S	36 50 6 50	
W. Jno. Coffin	do		do	•	5 00	1
Wm. C. Davis	do		do		12 00	1
Robert S. Coffin			do		26 00	1
Thos. McCallum			do		23 85	
James St. Croix			do do		55 00 10 40	1
A. & J. Coffin			do		14 30	1 ! .
Felix Coffin			ob		7 80	
Robert S. Coffin	do		do	****	7 80	1
Henry Davis	do		do		73 18	1
David Morgan	do Lumban fan warl	e and :	do mprovemen	ts of arounds	$\frac{22}{4}$ $\frac{75}{20}$	
Lowndes Bros	Hardware etc	tanu I for im	mprovemente	of grounds	$\frac{4}{9} \frac{20}{84}$	
John & Elias Collas P. Vibert	Account of sund	ries an	id disbursen	nents in connec-	J 04	i
	tion with im	prover	nents of gro	unds	21 99	1
Jno. Leboutillier & Co	Zinc, cordage, et	tc			60 83	!
Henry Davis	Labour and mate	erials s	supplied	•••••	188 53	
John Davis	Oarpenter's Worl	×	••••	······ ······ ····· · · · · · · · · ·	155 40 7 27	Į.
Montreal Telegraph Co Jos. Cass	Labour at Estab	lishme	nt		16 35	}
Jas. Coffin		do			77 90	1
John Davis					17 00	1
P. Miller	do	do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		18 80	1
R. S. Coffin		do			43 10	1
E. Maloney	do do	do do		****** ********************************	16 0 ₀ 6 00	1
J. Lawrence	· .	do		•••••	5 00	1
Henry Davis		do	******		35 30	İ
•				_		
		Car	~ ~	? 	15,615 43	
	•		36			

	1		
To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	\$ ets. 15,615 43	\$ cts.
	Fish-Breeding.—Continued.		
	Lumber	8 85	
	Freight	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 65 \\ 12 & 00 \end{array}$	ļ
Jas. Ste Croix		68 00	ļ
Benjamin Codin	Making salmon nets	10 20	
	Paint.	1 85	j
S. Bond	Bark rindsdo	20 00 20 00	
W. Fingleton	Building retaining dams	37 70	
F. Coffin	do do	37 70	
Wm. Coffin	do do Building retaining dams	25 63 40 38	
H. Cass	do	31 20	
P. Jock	do	37 70	
J. W. Coffin	Building retaining damsdo	49 34	
F. Annett		26 98 27 80	
W. C. Davis	do	59 50	}
George Annett		50 05	
Jos. Eden, jun		50 7 0 50 7 0	
Thos. Miller		51 35	Ì
Henry Patterson		53 00	;
Jno. Davi s, jun P. Miller		53 50 89 45	
	Cedar beams	8 80	į
Lowndes Bros.	Lumber	8 14	
J. & E. Collas	Coal oil, &c	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 23 \\ 42 & 31 \end{array}$	İ
Henry Davis	Labor	56 00)
Jno. Davis	Scow	17 00	İ
P. Vibert	Horse hire	13 90	1
_	To pay wages of workmen at Tadousac Fish- breeding Establishment for the month of June. To pay wages of workmen at Tadousac Fish-	87 87	
do	breeding Establishment for month of July and August	278 98	1
	breeding Establishment for month of Sep-	202 20	!
do	To pay wages of workmen at Tadousac Fish- breeding Establishment for month of October.	306 32 238 35	
do	To pay wages of workmen at Tadousac Fish- breeding Establishment for month of November	49 45	
do	To pay wages of men at Tadousac Establishment		
P. Plourde	for wages and board as Guardian Fish-breeding	77 87 362 00	
J. Chamberlain	Establishment	2 25	ļ
remplay & Gagnon	Labour	5 85	
ILICUARD MORIN	Painting roof of fish house	4 00	
* · Daillant.	Rake, buck, &c	5 5 5 8 00	1
A. Gendrean	Roat hire	14 00	l :
1114.01C6	Nails spikes &c	84 13	
dues i rempiay	Blacksmith's work.	4 59	
•	Carried forward	18,208 25	

37

To Whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	\$ cts.	\$ cts
	Fish-Breeding.—Continued.	10,200 20	
			i
iles Tremblay	Blacksmith's work.	1 55 2 00	
Boucher	Labour	1 45	
hinic & Co	Nails, spikes, rope, etc	70 92	Ī
Tennen	Making nets, L'Anse St. Jean	1 90	1
ufour & Gravel	Timber	1 50 31 00	İ
Outour	Boat hire	5 72	ļ
Jourdain	Supplying salmon for breeding purposes	10 62	
. Manning	Supplying salmon for breeding purposes Timber	6 20	ĺ
Kolean	Blacksmith's work	3 75	1
do	Seine	3 02	
Jourdain	Making salmon netsdo	9 00 4 00	1
Savard	do Making salmon nets	4 00	
Jourdain	Boat hire, Marguerite River	2 00	
Jourdain	Carting nets	2 00]
Gravel	Distributing salmon fry	1 00	
Pednault	Building chimney Cartage Setting fishing station at Point Rouge	3 30 1 00	
Howington	Setting fishing station at Point Rouge	49 50	
Lacroix	Expenses as Special Guardian	2 00	
Hall	Sponges	1 80)
Mallette	Labor	0 45	
eamer St. Lawrence	Freight, paint oil	1 70	
sh + Dlaia	Hardware Lumber	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 00 \\ 238 & 99 \end{array}$	
rague Tremblay	do for L'Anse à L'Eau Reception House	180 32	İ
do	do for L'Anse à L'Eau Reception House	190 42	İ
ustin Boivin	Building Reception House at L'Anse à L'Eau Obtaining Winnonish spawn	419 25	
Saillant	Obtaining Winnonish spawn	44 45	
Rouleau	Board of men	7 75 0 25	i
Radford	Freight on grindstone	7 00	1
ice Bros	llumber, paint and supplies	319 99	
do	To pay wages and labour	88 74	
Tremblay	Lumber for Tadousac Establishment	125 95	
. F. Whitcher	Disbursements as Commissioner of Fisheries	173 69 184 50	1
		145 50	t
D. Marsan	Netting salmon for Tadousac Establishment	121 87	
		129 90	
rcher & Co	Lumber for Tadousac Establishment	164 05	1
Fraser & Co	Lumber for Tadousac Establishment Nets do do Hardware do do To pay labour at Tadousac Fish-breeding House Freight on windows	52 85 95 99	i I
S. BOIVIN	To nev labour at Tadousac Fish-breeding House	62 90	
Roulianne	Freight on windows	5 40	1
F. Saillant	Wading boots	5 00	
Bédard	Stove pipes	6 85	1
. Siefert	Marine glass	20 00	1
W. Gregory	To pay windows for Tadousac Establishment Travelling expenses as Special Guardian, to 30th	32 60	
-	June, 1876	50 00	1
langer & Gariepy	Hardware	76 15	1
udet & Robitaille	Rope, &c	26 18	
istous, St. Laurent &	Hardware	4 84	.
UU	LIGIU WAIC	4 04	
	Carried forward	21,412 01	!

Basin	Total.	Amount.	Service.	To whom paid.
A. B. Wilmot	\$ cts.		Brought forward	
Bedford Basin Fish-breeding Establishment, to 30th June, 1876			Fish-Breeding.—Continued.	
do		900 50	Bedford Basin Fish-breeding Establishment, to	A. B. Wilmot
Wm. Harrington. Purchase of land for Bedford Basin Establishment. 600 00 II. H. Fuller & Co. Iron. 17 50 IR. L. Wheatherbe. Searching title and preparing deed. 38 25 F. G. Tolson. Making sluice, Sackville River. 56 75 J. Egan. Preserved specimens of fish. 263 35 A Downes. do do 5 00 E. Albro & Co. Salmon twine 16 44 16 44 F. G. Tolson. Materials for fish gate. 66 39 63 9 Citizen" Publishing Co. Advertising setting apart Sackville River. 19 60 9 J. E. Wilson. Coal stove. 53 32 19 60 9 Thos. Doyle Oil cloth. 4 00 4 00 4 00 15 00 4 00 15 00 4 00 15 00 4 00 15 00 4 00 15 00 4 00 14 37 A. B. Wilmot. Sundry expenses for hatching house. 15 00 4 0 14 37 A. B. Wilmot. Sundry expenses for hatching house. 15 00 4 0 14 37 A. B. Wilmot. 5 3 49 14 3		200 00	Travelling disbursements, to 30th June, 1876	do James Lawlor
R. L. Wheatherbe Searching title and preparing deed 38 25 7 G. Tolson Making sluice, Sackville River 56 75 7 J. Egan Preserved specimens of fish 263 35 A Downes do do 500 500 64 650		600 00	Purchase of land for Bedford Basin Establishment.	Wm. Harrington
A. Downes.		56 75	Searching title and preparing deed	R. L. Wheatherbe F. G. Tolson
"Citizen" Publishing Co Advertising setting apart Sackville River. 19 60 J. E. Wilson. Coal stove. 53 32 Thos. Doyle. Oil cloth. 4 00 Chas. Neal. Coal barrels. 9 00 Ben. Butler. Work at hatching house. 15 00 J. M. Smith. do do 14 37 J. M. Smith. do do 14 37 A. B. Wilmot. Sundry expenses for hatching house. 13 00 F. G. Tolson. Labour. 53 49 Charles Neal. Coal 11 40 W. Roche, jun. do 60 00 B. O'Neil. Wharfage on coal. 2 00 Robt. Anderson. Freight on coal. 7 00 Thos. Mitchell. Cartage of coal. 5 50 F. W. Fishwick. Express charges. 22 25 George French. Board. 48 00 G. A. Kent. Rubber boots. 6 00 Wallace & Balcam. Lamps and chimneys. 22 68 Bennett D. Fultz. Filtering tanks. 21 75 W. Do		5 00 16 44	do do	A. Downes E. Albro & Co
Chas. Neal Coal barrels		19 60 53 32	Advertising setting apart Sackville River	"Citizen" PublishingCo J. E. Wilson
J. M. Smith. do do 15 00 Jo. Williams. do do 14 37 A. B. Wilmot. Sundry expenses for hatching house. 13 00 F. G. Tolson. Labour 53 49 Charles Neal. Coal 11 40 W. Roche, jun. do 60 00 B. O'Neil. Wharfage on coal. 2 00 Robt. Anderson. Freight on coal. 7 00 Thos. Mitchell. Cartage of coal. 5 50 F. W. Fishwick Express charges. 22 25 George French. Board 48 00 G. A. Kent. Rubber boots. 6 00 Wallace & Balcam Lamps and chimneys. 22 68 Bennett D. Fultz. Filtering tanks. 21 75 W. Donal & Co. Gravel. 5 70 Smith & Co. Plumbers' work. 67 16 J. Hingley. Scining salmon for spawn. 295 62 A. B. Wilmot. do do 161 12 Swilmot. Twelve months' salary as Officer in charge of Miramichi Fish-breeding Establish		9 00	Coal barrels	Chas. Neal
F. G. Tolson		14 37	do do	J. M. Smith
B. O'Neil		53 49 ¹ 11 40	Labour	F. G. Tolson Charles Neal
F. W. Fishwick Express charges 22 25 George French Board 48 00 G. A. Kent Rubber boots 6 00 Wallace & Balcam Lamps and chimneys 22 68 Bennett D. Fultz Filtering tanks 21 75 W. Donal & Co. Gravel 57 00 Smith & Co. Plumbers' work 67 16 J. Hingley Seining salmon for spawn 295 62 A B. Wilmot do do 160 00 W. Anderson do do 161 12 S. Wilmot Travelling disbursements in connection with Bedford Basin Establishment 337 10 Saac Shasegreen Twelve months' salary as Officer in charge of Miramichi Fish-breeding Establishment 309 96 Alex. Tozer Labour 25 20 Thomas Doolan do 37 80 E. Tozer do 143 65 F. Taylor do 37 80 E. Shasegreen do 17 25 Alex. Taylor do 17 25 Alex. Taylor do 56 25 W. Doolan do 39 20 Alex. Taylor do 30 20		2 00 7 00	Wharfage on coal	Robt. Anderson
G. A. Kent. Rubber boots 6 00 Wallace & Balcam Lamps and chimneys. 22 68 Bennett D. Fultz. Filtering tanks. 21 75 W. Donal & Co. Gravel. 5 70 Smith & Co. Plumbers' work 67 16 J. Hingley. Seining salmon for spawn 295 62 A. B. Wilmot do 100 00 W. Anderson do 161 12 S. Wilmot Travelling disbursements in connection with Bedford Basin Establishment 337 10 Isaac Shasegreen Twelve months' salary as Officer in charge of Miramichi Fish-breeding Establishment 309 96 Alex. Tozer Labour 25 20 Thomas Doolan do 53 90 E. Taylor do 143 65 F. Taylor do 13 20 Ben. Vye do 17 25 Alex. Taylor do 8 40 John Shasegreen do 39 20		22 25	Express charges	F. W. Fishwick George French
W. Donal & Co. Gravel. 5 70 Smith & Co. Plumbers' work 295 62	•	22 68	Rubber boots Lamps and chimneys. Filtering tanks.	G. A. Kent
A. B. Wilmot do do 100 00 W. Anderson do do 161 12 S. Wilmot Travelling disbursements in connection with Bedford Basin Establishment 337 10 Isaac Shasegreen Twelve months' salary as Officer in charge of Miramichi Fish-breeding Establishment 25 20 Thomas Doolan do 53 90 E. Tozer do 143 65 F. Taylor do 37 80 E. Shasegreen do 13 20 Ben. Vye do 17 25 Alex. Taylor do 8 40 John Shasegreen do 39 20 W. Doolan do 39 20		5 70 67 16	Gravel	W. Donal & Co Smith & Co
Saac Shasegreen		100 00	do do	W. Anderson
Alex. Tezer		i	ford Basin Establishment Twelve months' salary as Officer in charge of	
Description Color		25 20	Miramichi Fish-breeding EstablishmentLabour	Alex. Tozer
Alex. Taylor do		143 65 37 80	dodo	F. TaylorE. Shasegreen
" Dougan		17 25 8 40	dodo	Alex. Taylor
Thos M - 77		39 20 15 40	do	M. Jardine
Thos. McKenzie do 59 20 Thos. Mullin do 59 00 Patrick Hogan do 27 60 N Months 27 60		59 00	do	Patrick Hogan
N. Morehouse d6 7 00	·	j-	do	Morehouse

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	\$ cts. 29,245 35	\$ cts.
	FISH-BREEDING.—Continued.		
Patrick Bergin	Labour	28 50	
Peter Arboe	do	5 00	ĺ
J. Peterson	dodo	$\frac{10}{19} \frac{00}{75}$	
Thos. Weaver John Arboe	do	6 00	1
Wm. Weaver	do	7 00	İ
O. Arboe	do	8 00	
T. P. Shasegreen	do	3 00	!
Isaac Shasegreen	do	33 33 7 70	1
Hugh Currier	do	44 80	
P. Nolan	Tin wares	5 86	1
J. & F. White	Perforated saucers	25 70	
	Hardware, paint, ropes, &c	41 96]
Ben. Vye	Blacksmith's work	19 96	
D & I Ritchia	Vails, paint, oakum, &c	$\frac{41}{33} \frac{66}{93}$	·
Charles Sargent		41 60	•
John Hane		22 50	
James Brown	Paint and oil	24 26	
J. W. Phinney!	Wire	11 22	
Alex. Stewart	Teaming salmon fry	60 50 25 20	
	ron pipe	80 49	
R. R. Call	Freight	10 27	
Jall & Miller	do	16 3 0	
Brown Brooks & Ryan	Gement	17 10	
J. E. Burnham	Office desk	15 50 28 00	
I A Smith	Vater tank Celegrams	11 04	
Johnston I	Postage account	8 45	
A. B. Wilmot	Assistance conveying ova	65 20	
J. H. Phinney	Galvanized iron pipes	12 94	
Thos. Miller	reaming	13 80	
W Lee	Rubber boots	12 00 3 00	
V. H. Venning	Spawn cans	0 00	
i	Establishment	75 00	
saac Shasegreen	To pay for teaming	23 88	
Lagran Girard	Wages as Special Fishery Guardian, Salmon River Work and Guardianship, River à Mars Fishways	198 00 \ 202 95	
Saillant	Work and materials, Ha! Ha! River Fishway	97 62	
R. W. H. Dimock F	Removing obstacles to ascent of fish, Little Casca-		
1	pedia River	150 00	•
R. Poulin	Board of Fishery Guardians, Salmon River	91 75	
ohn Cuddie	Carting confiscated fish	3 00	
Rorhoon	Vages as Special Fishery Guardian	15 00 44 55	
	lire of vehicle	4 50	
	assages on Saguenay steamers	16 25	
E. Gaulin	Iorse hire	5 50	
	Steamer passages	10 00	
	Jorse hire	22 00	
leorge Cox	Hotel charges	26 53 (6 40	
. Fairbairn.	rinting	0 70	
	Miles Lake	10 00 j	
ì	Committee 1 C 1 1 1	21.002.02	
1	Carried forward	31,068 80	

	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	31,069 80	
	Fish-Breeding.—Continued.		
Bélanger	Specimens stuffed fish	11 27	
Ritchie	Horse hire Copying	40 00 48 00	1
. B. Bruce		30 00	
. Major	Wharfage	7 00	İ
Barbeau	Wages as Special Fishery Guardian, Salmon River	60 00	
A. Gravelle	Building fishway, River a Mars	16 4 0	1
. ыстепъ	Lake Memphremagog	217 27	1
Carragher	do do	57 00	i
Murphy	do do	57 00	l
i Hebb	Removing obstructions, Petite River, N.S	50 00	1
Ford	Removing obstructions, Gold River	30 00 183 68	
Wilmot	Procuring specimens of fish	60 00	1
U. Gregory	Refund	117 96	1
			32,055 38
	FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMER.		
apoleon Lavoie do	Twelve months' salary as Commander do disbursements for provisions, pilotage,	1,400 00	
	wood, &c., during the season	732 16	
Gauthier	Five months' salary as Secretary	250 00	
do	Disbursements and petty expenses	54 26 208 33	İ
do	Five months' pay as Sailing Master	22 00	
. Poliquin	Five months' wages as 1st Engineer	321 30	-
Houde	Five months' wages as 1st Engineer Three do 2nd do	137 00	l
do	Allowance for board	7 00	!
ont C. Morin	To pay wages of crew, as per pay list	4,181 56	
apt. O. Morin	To pay crew for placing vessel in winter quarters, as per pay list	107 00	
Arel	Provisions	656 92	į
Bouchard		403 16	İ
Dion & Co	do	84 87 545 14	
Bourget Derry		576 30	ł
. S. Marois	Provisions—vegetables	238 02	1
Paradis	do butter	35 36	ĺ
Plamondon	do fish	33 08	
Langlois	do milk	13 06 48 80	i
rcher & Co	do bread Lumber	585 95	l
enry Dinning	00	26 81	
ay list	Repairs	737 16	
Bissett	do	373 80 186 46	
T. Davis	do	152 54	
Routier	do	140 99	
Lawrence Steam Na-		00.00	
ling & Royan	Freight and passage	28 20 16 25	
mig & Doyce	Baskets	35 00	
Os. Eden			
os. Eden	Stove and pipes	15 40	

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	\$ cts. 12,353 88	\$ ets.
	FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMER.—Continued.		
	Repairs	37 00	
O. Picard P. Whitby		13 73 10 00	1
John Laird	Coals	684 00	
W. H. Ross		508 93	1
C. H. Black		315 00 30 00	1
L. Leclerc		7 66	
D. McVie & Son	Flags	32 08	İ
Sergt. Wynne	Repairs to arms	35 14	
J. B. Plante	Painting do	3 15 10 50	ļ
	Painting	9 98	
G. Côte		8 40	,
J. Thibault		11 55 13 65	
J. Bilodeau	do	1 05	
F. Vezina		12 60	
	Rigging	27 50 8 40	
E. Chanteloup	Pipe and pump	104 50	
P. Rouillard	Washing	24 00	ļ
Mrs. Brown		5 25	
	Medicine	23 70 99 58	
Audet & Robitaille	Rope, &c	690 7 6	
	Hardware do	100 61	
Jos. Boivin		333 43	
H. S. Scott & Co		10 75 18 52	
Dawson & Co	Stationery	56 03	
T. Rouillard	Repairing mattrasses	18 00	
S. Bedard Quebec Gulf Ports	Repairs to kitchen utensils	65 30	
	Freight	3 86	
J. P. Deny	Stationery	8 00	
Oct. Ouellette	Board of crew	3 75	
J. Ronrivage	Uniform	15 00 8 5 0	
S. Bélanger	Uniform	12 00	
N. Fitz Henry	Coaling	20 40	
	Board bill	7 00 30 00	
F. W. Dechene	Uniforms for crew	128 20	
do	Blankets, sheets, &c	440 86	ı
J. Marmen D. Leclerc	Carting	46 90 (8 00	
E. Bédard	Painting	38 86	
Wm. Watson	Repairing sails	166 77	
J. Fuchs	Clothing Blocks, &c	46 00 61 90	
L. Guerard	Tables and chairs	96 00	I
do	Carpets	54 30	
M. Watson	Sails	110 08 120 00	
1	Carried forward	17,111 01	********

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	\$ cts. 17,111 01	\$ ets.
M. C. Adams & Co. E. Giroux Bros. M. Thibodea: Ahern & Walsh. Eélanger & Gariépy. N. Lavoie J. Baldwin A. McCallum J. Blais. P. Parent & Co. J. Tardiff. J. Boivin P. Rouillard	Moorage	22 00 18 00 1 50 48 97 9 00 30 80 203 48 2 75 4 25 60 00 61 50 5 50 11 93 28 00 3 13	17,621 82
S. Reardon G. Watson do J. W. Watson P. A. Dahl Alfred Heltz Reuben Dory Alex. McDonald E. Bennett	Thirteen days' wages as Cook	73 70 35 99 5 57 26 66 13 33 13 00 7 80 9 00 5 00 18 95 2 00	211.00
, 	Total		17,832 82

WM. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine, etc.

JOHN TILTON,
Accountant.

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT OF THE CRUISE OF THE GOVERNMENT STEAMER "LADY HEAD" IN THE PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES OF THE GULF AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, DURING THE SEASON OF 1876, UNDER COMMAND OF NAPOLEON LAVOIE, ESQ., FISHERY OFFICER.

L'Islet, 31st December, 1876.

To the Honorable A. J. SMITH, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir,—In transmitting herewith my eighth annual report on the result of the cruise of the steamer Lady Head in the waters of the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence for the past season, it is my pleasant duty to again bring under your notice the marked improvement effected in the Fisheries' Protection Service by the substitution of steam for sails. My last report showed the unusual increase of the fishing population on the Gulf shores, especially during the fishing season; the necessity of being able to visit oftener places where fishing is carried on; the increase of the fisheries interest, and the numerous improvements wrought in the models of American fishing schooners, which enabled them to compete with the fastest sailing vessels and so escape capture. I also drew attention to the fact that the Fisheries' Protection Service had become more efficient, whilst the protection given to our people was far more reliable; but, at the same time I pointed out the great defect of the steamer Glendon, placed under my command, which consisted in her extreme slowness; this reduced to a great extent the advantages of a steamer over a sailing vessel, whilst it entailed considerably more expenses without proportionate advantages.

You were pleased to take into your favorable consideration the remarks which I made on this subject, and to replace the *Glendon* this season by the *Lady Head*, a vessel immensely superior to the former in every respect. The result has been a marked

improvement in the Service, as well as an economy in time and expense.

DATE OF OUR DEPARTURE FROM QUEBEC.

Although we were ready to leave Quebec by the first of May, news received from different parts of the coast—from Gaspé and the Maritime Provinces—announced the fact that the Gulf was blocked with ice, and that several steamers were detained, being unable to force their way through it. We were therefore compelled to defer until the middle of May our departure for Pictou, to which port we had to take the steamer Glendon and receive the Lady Head in exchange. This date was however quite early enough, as the Glendon was able only with the greatest difficulty, to cut her way through the ice, besides losing two anchors and chains at Point St. Peter, where she was compelled to seek shelter and wait for an opening in the ice. At last, on the 5th June, we embarked on the Lady Head and were ready to

leave Pictou for the Gulf. No injury resulted to the Fisheries' Service from this delay; the same causes which prevented the *Lady Head* from sooner entering the Gulf, also prevented other vessels, and we were ready when navigation opened, and fishing here.

fishing began.

Our cruise lasted five months. During that period we visited Magdalen Islands three times, the coast of Labrador twice, and four times the principal fishing posts of the North Shore, from Natashquan to St. John River. We also visited Bay des Chaleurs three times; the coast of Gaspé and that of the North Shore, from Moisie to Point des Monts, twice; and five or six times the Island of Anticosti.

IMPORTANCE OF THE GULF FISHERIES.

A question which necessarily recurs every year in this report, and the importance of which cannot be underrated, is that of the magnitude of our fisheries. They are increasing in an encouraging ratio, and the number of fishermen, as well as fishing-boats, increases also. Codfishing alone gives employment to more than 8,000 men, without reckoning women and children; hundreds of vessels and thousands of sailors are engaged in it, and its products reach to several millions of dollars' worth. This fishery of itself demands particular attention on the part of the Government and justifies all the endeavours made to foster and encourage it. Our fisheries are, at the present time, the greatest source of wealth in Canada, as the incalculable richness of our mines is as yet hardly developed. Let it be remembered that the fisheries afford an inexhaustible field for industry. It is the easiest and least 'expensive of all industries, and if it is beset with some dangers, these diminish every day, thanks to

the progress of science and the improvements made in navigation.

The united Provinces, now forming the Dominion, offer every day more advantages and inducements to provide an intercolonial market, which, if not yet of sufficient importance, may still acquire great dimensions, owing to the numerous means of inter-provincial communication now existing. This home trade has greatly increased during the past ten years, owing to the efforts made everywhere to prevent any interruption and to ensure its regular course during all seasons. It is not, therefore, only in view of our dealings with foreign countries, but also with regard to our domestic trade that our fisheries deserve the greatest consideration. As is the case with all other industries, that of the fisheries carries others along with it, especially those which immediately follow in its wake—such as the building of vessels. time has arrived when it is no longer sufficient to have within our reach boundless wealth, constantly accessible, without availing ourselves of it. Were these treasures reserved only for the inhabitants of our Dominion, we might be justified in remaining in placid inaction, certain as we should be in awakening of having nothing else to do but to open our hands, and to see them filled with treasures, but we have to compete with a formidable rival, who has but one step to make to be on the same field where we are engaged ourselves—a rival who is much our superior in point of fishing material, and in the improvements which he makes in them every year. Consequent on the advantages it has enjoyed since the passing of the Treaty of Washington, American competition may prove fatal to us if we do not keep up with it, and if our fishing vessels are not built, manned, and supplied in such a way as to be able to compete with those of the intelligent and enterprising fishermen of New England. There is no use shutting our eyes to a question of such vital importance, and every possible means must be taken to counterbalance our inferiority until it has entirely ceased to exist.

Domestic consumption of the produce of the fisheries was much larger this year than heretofore; the means of communication finding a powerful auxiliary in the Intercolonial Railway which enabled the transmission from all parts of the Gulf shores, in a few hours, of salmon, cod, halibut, and lobsters, preserved in ice in all their delicacy, and at greatly reduced prices; so that the most delicious fish came within the reach of everyone's purse.

45

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE GULF FISHERIES DURING THE SEASON OF 1876.

Cod-fishery.

As I shall have more than once occasion to remark, whilst treating of the several fisheries carried on in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; last season's operations did not begin under the most favorable auspices. A complete failure was even for some time apprehended, which would have caused the utter ruin of our fishermen. There is no doubt that the migration of bait, or of small fish on which cod feeds, must govern the movements of those as well as of other fish visiting the shores of the gulf, and also determine their arrival on our coasts; but the late appearance of cod and other kinds of fish, when bait had already been abundant for three or four weeks previous, proves conclusively that the migration of these fish may be governed by other causes, and that we must look also to the temperature of the water, to the currents, winds, &c., as influences which must be taken into consideration when explanations are desired for occurrences similar to that of last year. The arrival of almost every kind of fish was delayed for several days, but cod appeared the last, except on the coast of Labrador. Salmon was about the only fish which came at the usual season; but on account of other circumstances the catch was not so large as it might have been. The ice and the freshets in our rivers were the principal obstacles to the salmon fishery; and although cod appeared as late as August, it yielded such a large catch afterwards that the result of the fishery was very satisfactory and exceeded by several thousands of quintals the yield of 1875, whilst the value of the produce was about 23 per cent greater than that of last year.

Salmon Fishery.

I have just stated that salmon fishing could not be carried on with all the required facilities last spring; but notwithstanding the difficulties experienced in setting the nets, this fishery yielded more than last year in quantity, and the value was about the same as regards pickled salmon; fresh salmon sold by the pound, shewing a slight decline.

Mackerel Fishery.

Mackerel was caught only at Magdalen Islands, and even then during the past season for the first time; the fish, however, sold for \$4 per barrel more than in 1875; realizing \$10 this year as against \$6 last season.

Halibut Fishery.

Fishing for halibut being hardly carried on within the limits of my division it is useless to speak at any length about it. As these fish are caught only when fishing for cod, and as fishermen were four weeks without fishing, it is not to be wondered that the statistics show a decrease in the yield of this fishery.

Herring Fishery.

Although but a few hundred barrels of herring were taken on the coasts of Labrador, and a small quantity on the south shore; the immense catch at Magdalen Islands compensates for the decrease experienced elsewhere.

Seal Fishing and Hunting.

Of all the produce yielding profit to our fishermen which failed in the most signal manner, must be reckoned seal fishing and hunting; owing to contrary winds and cold which prevailed throughout the fishing season. In 1875, 24,369 seals were killed in one way or another; this year we record only 9,515.

Whale Fishery.

The whale fishery also exhibits a decline of nine whales or of 11,413 gallons of oi

Lobster Fishery.

The yield of the lobster fishery has considerably increased, owing to this industry

being carried on on a larger scale at Magdalen Islands.

Taken as a whole, the season now ended may be called a good fishing season, superior even to that of last year; as cod, salmon, herring, &c., which are the staple articles of life for the great majority of fishermen, were sufficiently abundant and the prices very remunerative.

The seal, whale and lobster fisheries comparatively occupy but a very small number of persons; their influence on the welfare of the people in general must in consequence be small. On the other hand, the produce of the several fisheries commanded a better sale than usual, although not compensating for the decrease in quantity.

The following table will show at a glance the increase of each particular fishery. For more ample details, the statistics published at the end of each division may

be consulted.

Comparative Statement of the value of the several fisheries in the Gaspé, Bonaventure, Labrador, Magdalen Islands and Anticosti divisions, during the years 1875 and 1876.

		Valu	ie.	
Kinds of Fish.	1875.		1876.	
Cod	\$ 691,270	cts.	\$ 1,110,480	cts.
Herring Mackerel Haddock	217,645 64,933 630	00	387,014 49,750 1,735	00
Ling	165 888	00	5,745 1,098	00
Salmon. Trout Eels	59,113 976 132	00	56,458 1,308 470	00 00
Sardines. Lobsters. Other fish.	21,741	00	40 36,800 500	
Cod tongues and sounds Seals Porpcises	2,786 146,214		1,593 12,018 40	
Oil.** Fish used as bait and manure	124.327		89,749 28,080	00
Total	1,336,676	30	1,782,879 1,336,67 6	
Increase			446,203	68

GASPE AND BONAVENTURE.

This division which comprises an extent of coast of two hundred and twenty-four miles, offers everywhere the greatest possible inducements for carrying on fishing. The soil, which equals the best land anywhere in our country, possesses advantages which are found nowhere else, and the settler can find on the land as well as on the sea, an abundant supply of food, and become wealthy in a few years, should he be able to properly divide his labor and combine his operations. In previous reports I alluded to the voyages of early French navigators who visited these shores, -of the first outfitters and of their settlements; I spoke of the attacks to which they were exposed, and of the injuries which hostile foreign vessels often inflicted upon them; I explained how slow was the progress of this fine country, since the wealthy Jersey firms had obtained a hold upon it, and began to take advantage of its rich fisheries. I shall not now return to this subject, but will only remark that a complete revolution is on the eve of being effected in the future of Gaspesia; the progress of civilization spreads on all sides, influencing even the haughty masters who were opposed to its march. They will, sooner or later, be compelled to follow it, leaving behind them this odious selfishness which, up to the present time, has regulated their commercial transactions.

I shall have occasion, in the body of this report, to speak of the improvements which we must make in the building of our vessels, should we desire to compete without disadvantage against our American neighbours. It must not, however, be expected that these improvements will be accomplished by our fishermen alone, for the precarious position in which most of them are compelled to live positively forbids it; and it is on this account that I am once more compelled to speak of one of the most important questions relative to our fisheries. I allude to a matter of which I treated at length in previous reports, and upon which I dwelt so strongly that I am led to believe happy and real results have already sprung therefrom. This question relates to the state of vassalage to which Canadian fishermen are reduced, towards the large commercial firms of Gaspé and Bonaventure, a state of vassalage which destroys every liberty of action and prevents them from securing by their labors the profits indispensable to the improvement of their boats, outfit and position. This state of dependence has been in existence for nearly a century. I wrote a short account of it in my last report; I explained how the founder of a firm which has since become most powerful, had instinctively found the means of keeping these fishermen under its power, in diverting them from agricultural pursuits, and in securing to his own account most of the lands bordering on Bay des Chaleurs. The possession of land ensures independence; whoever is a proprietor is free. Mr. Robin was aware of the wisdom of this truth inscribed in the history of every people; and he began his operations by monopolising the labor of each individual who was doomed to come in contact with him. Thus it is that fishermen from Gaspé and Bonaventure remained poor and in a state of dependency, while these firms grew richer every day. ever, truth compels me to add that up to the present date agricultural products hardly found a market in the Lower St. Lawrence, and that the only means of disposing of them was to sell them to these very firms which were keeping fishermen in a state of dependency, whilst they fixed the price of produce in the same manner as they now regulate the price of fish, by selling their goods and provisions at their own prices. I have no intention whatever to repeat the details and explanations which I gave in previous reports upon this point, the thing would be tedious and useless; besides the causes are now the same, and the results, it is to be hoped, will soon disappear.

The abundant harvests which have been secured during the past two years both from the land and from the sea, seem to call upon fishermen to make unusual efforts in order to redeem their libert; which they will secure only by clearing the forest still covering the land. As already remarked, the past season has been one of abundance for Gaspesia; the field gave the richest harvest seen for many seasons past, especially in crops of hay, vegetables and roots; this result being due to

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favorable weather and to the large quantity of manure at the disposal of the inhabitants. To this abundant harvest must be added a successful cod-fishery. The migration of the fish was, it is true, delayed for five or six weeks, but the fishery nevertheless, gave a large profit, owing to high prices. I had occasion last year to remark that, owing to the spirit of liberality of certain firms in Gaspé, cod-fish sold towards the end of the season at a reasonable price. All the firms this year rivalled each other in generosity; this brought the price of fish to such a figure as had never been known before. I am led to believe that prices of sale were even higher than prudence commanded in view of the figures offered on foreign markets. However, I presume that this is one of the inconveniences which may be expected when things must be balanced. Until the year of 1875, merchants did not pay sufficiently; this season, they paid too much. The result must be that, at a future period they will know how to keep the middle course between two extremes, which will enable both fishermen and merchants to enjoy their wealth and take advantage of it for their own good and that of their country. I was compelled on several occasions to allude to the injustice done towards fishermen with regard to the price offered for their fish. Should my remarks have in any manner contributed to bring about the present change, I shall easily be comforted against the harmless attacks made upon me by my friends from Jersey, or their representatives at Paspebiac and elsewhere. And, if by my writing and representations I have succeeded in opening the eyes of our fishermen and making them understand that they can shake off the yoke which has oppressed them so long, this is all the honor and reward I desire when I may have abandoned the fisheries' protection service in which I have now been engaged for the past eight

Before leaving this subject, I might be allowed to add, if not to justify these merchants from having dealt hardly with our fishermen, at least to give them some sort of consolation; that they are not the only ones who thus take advantage of fishermen, and that their mode of trading is not quite new. There are other countries having sea coasts where cod-fishing is practised on a large scale, and where, for centuries past, fishermen are also kept in a state of iron bondage. In Norway, for instance, each fisherman has an account opened with the merchant. What he purchases is carried to his debit; and on the other side is entered the fish which he brings. Goods are marked at a high figure, and the price of fish is fixed by the Board of Trade at Loffoden; the latter is always rated so low that few fishermen, if any, can get out of Those who are lucky enough to escape for some time are sure to fall back sooner or later within the grasp of merchants, such is the improvidence of these poor people who live luxuriously when fishing is prosperous, without any regard to the future. There is, moreover, a rule amongst merchants there that none of them can lend money or advance goods and provisions to any fisherman dealing with another merchant. In this manner, they are always sure to remain in a state of bondage. Norway merchants, it will thus be seen, are far ahead of those of our Let us, however, quit these antiquated practices of which we find own country. so many examples in the old countries, but which cannot last long in a young country like ours, and let us hope that, with the help of new communications springing up everywhere, Gaspesia will soon take its rank among the wealthiest and most productive counties of Canada. Thanks to the Intercolonial Railway, new openings will occur for the agricultural products of Gaspesia and unexpected prospects will open for its fishermen. But, in order to attain that end, the work for which the Intercolonial Railway was built can, at best, be only an auxiliary for these remote regions. They must be placed in communication with that great railway system by a line of steamers connecting Gaspé, Percé and Paspebiac, with Delborsis Dalhousie and Campbelton. The opening of such a line will be the signal of independence and of the rising prosperity of Gulf fishermen. How easy it will then be for them to sell their fish fresh, and to choose their market, whilst fairly settling their conditions of the conditions their own prices. They will then have at last found a market, and will no longer be at the mercy of greedy speculators. The free sale of the rich products of their fishery will cause emulation which will give rise to the desire of acquisition, and

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before long perhaps these poor fishermen who can now barely make a living out of a hard and dangerous labour, may become land owners and independents. From this hour will date the true era of the colonization of the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure; and such an example will only show once more the truth of the assertion that no system of colonization is possible and that it cannot be successfully carried out, except it has means of communication at its disposal.

After the following preliminary remarks I intend treating of each separate fishery of this Division in detail, setting forth all the facts which may be of interest

Cod Fishery.

Although cod fishing is not practised on the coasts of Gaspé with as much energy and on such a large scale as on those of Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces, it is, however, the principal occupation of the largest portion of the people and the staple article of commerce of this division. Hundreds of men, without reckoning an almost equal number of shoremen, women and children, were during this season engaged in the curing of codfish; and two hundred schooners, besides flat boats and other boats, were likewise engaged in fishing pursuits on the coasts of Gaspé and Bonaventure. It is known that these fishermen seldom go further than from the banks fronting our We must, however, except those who, now and then, repair to the banks of Miscou or Orphans; so that, being in the immediate neighbourhood of the richest cod-fishing banks of the world, they gather but the slightest part of the crop, leaving to fishermen from the United States, France and the Maritime Provinces, who are either more clear-sighted or enterprising, the chance of making fortunes which they lose themselves. It is, however, probable that, owing to the large expense attending such undertakings, the want of capital has, up to the present date, been the main reason preventing the extension of this industry which has proved such a source of wealth to our neighbours. Let it be hoped that our eyes will soon be opened to the importance of this fishery, and that our Maritime population assisted by patriotic and intelligent capitalists, will soon engage on the fishing banks in a competition which will help to bring them out of the state of inferiority in which they are placed towards foreign fishermen. Newfoundland will this year afford us an example of what the energy of fishermen and the liberality of outfitters can do when they have at heart the progress of one of their country's industries. This population made the same reflection we have just made ourselves; the people have at length understood that they could as well as Americans, Frenchmen and other strangers who come to fish upon the banks at their own doors, compete with them and have their share of this wealth lying right at their feet. Up to the present date, fishermen from Newfoundland had neglected to carry on fishing on the banks which, according to the French and Americans, is the most remunerative mode of fishing, but they are now putting up ice houses to preserve bait and improving the structure of their vessels according to the best models, and several of them will be sent to the banks early in the spring. There is nothing, therefore, to prevent fishing on the banks from becoming in a few years an important branch of our industries. Up to the present time, fishermen on the coasts of Newfoundland drew no other profits from bank fishing than those resulting from the sale of bait; we ought also to be able to understand that we can do more than we do, especially when we have only one step to make to reach these banks where everything would be to our advantage. number of fishermen were of opinion that cod remained on the banks in the middle of the Gulf during winter, because it was found there late in the fall and early in the spring; but experience shows that these fish return to deeper water, and on t ocean banks, after visiting the Gulf for purposes of reproduction. It is on these banks that its voracious appetite finds sufficient food for its sustenance.

Having in my last report spoken at length of the reproductive powers of cod, as well as of the large extent of our fishing banks and of the probable impossibility of destroying the species by human means, owing to the extent of the breeding grounds which comprise the sea itself; I shall only add that, for one reason or another, these fish may temporarily abandon certain shores where they no longer find suitable food,

either because this food may have changed its place or been destroyed on the spot, or that other physical reasons may be assigned, such as the temperature of the water and the currents; the winds may detain them in deeper and more temperate waters, or draw them towards localities where they were not expected; still, for all these reasons, no one can positively affirm that the species has decreased in an appreciable manner. Each of these reasons have already more than once influenced the migrations o cod-fish, and been the cause of considerable damage to the outfitters who were at a loss to explain these extraordinary phenomena which kept away the accustomed wealth.

Cod is one of the first fish to enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the spring, and as early as the months of May and June, it is seen everywhere on the coasts of Gaspé in pursuit of herring or capelin schools, upon which it principally feeds at this time of the year. During the present season, however, this migration did not follow its usual course, and although bait made its appearance at its accustomed period, cod arrived only about the end of July, when capelin and herring had abandoned the shores to retire into deep water. On different occasions did fishermen from Perce, Grand River and Pabos, tired with waiting, go and seek fortune at distances of thirty miles outside, on the Miscow and Orphans' banks during the months of June and July and as many times did they return without even having had a bite. What can possibly have been the cause of this delay, if not the temperature of the water? Observing minds have noticed, long ago, that this greatly influenced the migration of fish, and especially of cod; and the peculiarities of the migration of these fish on our coasts, during the present season, are an undeniable proof of this fact. In the course of an ordinary season, these fish appear on the coast of Gaspé towards the end of May, and June is one of the best fishing months; whilst on the north shore and upon the coast of Labrador, cod usually appears about the end of June or the beginning of July. It was the reverse this year; but the ice followed quite a different course to the usual one. The south shore of the Gulf, from Prince Edward Island and Magdalen Islands up to St. Anne des Monts; and the north shore, from Natashquan up to the Seven Islands, was surrounded with ice until June; whilst the Strait of Belle Isle was free as early as the middle of April. Therefore, on the 29th June, which is considered to be about half of the fishing season on the south shore, the most successful barges in Percé had hardly secured more than eight quintals of fish, whilst at Bonne Esperance, on the coast of Labrador, the catch was by boat full from the 14th June; athing which had never been heard of before the present season. At Blanc Sablon and at Forteau several good hauls were made about that period, and fishermen attributed their success to the high temperature of the water. On the French coast of Newfoundland, cod struck one month earlier than usual this spring, so much so that during the month of July a vessel loaded with fresh dried cod-fishleft Port Saunders for France.

Cod-fishing was carried on on the south shore, from Matane to Bonaventure. These fish are sometimes caught as high as Rimouski, going up the river, and

even at Carleton, in Bay des Chaleurs; but these are exceptional cases.

When I visited the coast of Gaspé, during the month of August, most of the fishermen had given up all hopes; a few fish were, however, caught near shore, where, in ordinary seasons, they had disappeared for two or three seasons past. This led to the expectation that they would, in time, return on the banks where they could be caught, and that they would remain there longer than usual. This surmise was realized, and fall fishing was so abundant that, after losing nearly two months during the best period, it even surpassed that of last year in the quantity as well as in the value of fish caught. At latest dates, on the 6th December, cod-fishing was still being carried on at Gaspé Bay, and on that day one fisherman caught five drafts within a few hours.

All the fishing posts on the Gaspé coast were not equally favored with the visit of cod. As already stated, capelin had disappeared when cod struck in, so that fishermen were compelled to wait the appearance of herring, which failed in several places, especially from l'Anse au Gris Fond to Mont Louis; but this fish was abundant

everywhere, and the catch would have been an extraordinary one, had that essential object, bait, been easier to procure. The localities where cod was most abundant were Ste. Anne des Monts, Grand Grève, Percé, Grand River, Pabos, Newport and Port Daniel. On the Miscou and Orphans' banks, cod was thick during the month of September; one barge alone caught thirty-six drafts in eight hours; four other boats brought back one hundred and thirty drafts, after fishing from six o'clock in the morning till two o'clock in the afternoon. At Grand River and Pabos, some boats took as many as one hundred and fifty quintals, and the average catch in these places is from ninety to one hundred quintals. Cod struck at Ste. Anne des Monts only during the month of August. Bait was scarce, but fishermen being unwilling to lose such a rich harvest, employed, during the whole fishing time, several boats to procure from the north shore, distant some forty-five to sixty miles, clams, gathered among the rocks at low tide. It is calculated that no less than five thousand bushels of clams were thus carried away. With the help of this bait, fishermen from Ste. Anne and Cape Chatte caught about 6,000 quintals of fish more than last year. The locality which yielded the poorest catch was Bonaventure; the average catch of each boat being only from eighteen to twenty quintals.

Cod-fishing was formerly divided into summer and fall fishing; no such distinction is, however, made at the present date, as all the fish caught on the south shore is dried for foreign markets. This fishery is carried on with hook and line, or with bultows. This last method requires a large supply of bait, but it is generally superior to hand-lines for bank fishing. Some fishermen claim that it is an injurious mode of fishing, but I think this is an error, and in my humble opinion, would recommend a more general use of these engines, which fish constantly, whilst fishermen take an

absolutely necessary rest after a hard day's work.

Most of the cod caught on the coast of Gaspé is exported to foreign countries, especially to Italy, where the fish from Norway successfully competes with it; to

Brazil and to the West Indies, where it is of a superior quality.

I have already remarked that Gaspé merchants gave very high prices for cod this year, much higher, according to my opinion, than they were justified in doing on accunt of the price of these fish on foreign markets. It is rather difficult to give a correct return of prices on foreign markets, but according to information upon which I think I can rely, it appears that the price of cod ruled during the summer from \$5.40 to \$6.60, whilst this fish sold in Gaspé from \$4 to \$5, and even as high as \$5.60 per quintal. I am also made to understand that merchants lost from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per tub on

several lots of fish; but it must have been in bad condition.

Whilst I am on this matter, I shall take the present opportunity to correct an error which I made in my report of last year with regard to the price of cod. In order to give an idea of the enormous profits realized by merchants from Gaspé, in their dealings with fishermen, I was led to state, through an involuntary mistake, that the purchase price as well as the price of sale of fish, formed a net profit. This error was very properly pointed out to me; but every correction being made there still remains about one hundred per cent. profit on the sale of fish, and at least fifty per cent. on the sale of goods, which is not so bad after all. This error fortunately injured nobody, and if it be such a crime to allude to the enormous profits which are thus realized at fishermen's cost, how much greater must be the sins of those hardened traders who, for a century past, have speculated upon the toils, labour and life of fishermen.

The pleasant harbour of Gaspé, which is one of the chief markets for the codfish trade, did not exhibit its usual activity during the first months of the season, which fact is explained by the closing of Messrs. Lowndes' saw mills, and by the consequent depression in the lumber trade. But later in the season, the fish trade brought with it an unusual activity. The quantity of fish received was so large that several cargoes had to be stored for next year. At Paspebiac, which is the other market for cod on the Gaspé shores, thirty-seven vessels were loaded with dry fish, and 63,122 quintals were exported. The quantity of codfish caught on the coast of Gaspé during the present season, amounted to 11,906 quintals, realizing a value of \$59,530.

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RETURN of Vessels engaged in the Fish Trade which took Cargoes at Gaspé, in 1876.

PORT OF GASPÉ.

		İ				
Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Men.	Destination.	Contents Cargo.	Value	:•
		 			\$	cts
Aura	93	5	Rio Janeiro	[1,486 tubs Codfish	8,796	00
St. Brelade	99	7	do	1,453 do	7,265	00
Dewdrop	101	7	Barbadoes		3,699	00
Standard	93	7	1 do	Herrings and Shingles	1,693	00
Warrior	93	6	Jersey	Whale and Cod Oil, &c	4,220	50
Hebrides	513	13	London	Timber	6,487	
Kong Carl	483	13	do	do	6,763	70
Brothers	173	9	Rio Janeiro	Fish, in tubs	12,556	00
Victoria	135	6	Barbadoes	Fish, Shingles, &c	2,497	00
Saguenay	571	10	Barrow	Deals, &c	5,315	00
J. L. B	148	9	Rio Janeiro	Fish, Flour, &c	9,195	
Ocean Phantom	598	16	Greenock	Deals, &c	7,141	6 0·
Hans Thus	401	10	London	do	4,242	00
Orpheus	611	14		Timber	6 964	80
Standard	93	7	Rio Janeiro	1,264 tubs Codfish	7,590	00
Ocean Phantom	598	14	Queenstown	Deals	5,951	70
Orient Star	95	6	Ancona	2,666 quintals Codfish	15,996	00
John Clarke	86	6	Civita Vecchia		12,816	00
Portsoy	75.	6	Naples	2,055 do	18,330	00
Victoria	135	7	Rio Janeiro	2,224 tubs Codfish	16,680	00
Cornucopia	155	8	do	Fish, in tubs	13,044	00
Snowdrop	149		Brazil	do	16,386	00
Aura	93	6	Naples	2,661 quintals Codfish	15,966	00
Golden Sheaf	225	. 8	Rio Janeiro	Fish, in tubs	19,696	00
Village Belle	136	6	Naples	3,670 quintals Codfish	22,020	00
Dewdrop	101	7	do	Codfish	13,445	00
St. Brelade	99	7	do	2.833 quintals Codfish	16,498	00
Warrior	94	6	Jersey	Fish and Oil	10,704	75
Dawn	154	7	do		17,905	00
Brothers	172	9	Bahia	2,544 tubs	17,808	00
J. L. B.	148	9		3,558 quintals Codfish	21,448	00
Sweet Home	124	6	Naples	3,090 do	18,560	00
Hon. H. Langevin	90	6	Jersey	Fish, &c	8,863	00
Total, 33 vessels	6,904	271			376,543	45

OUT OF THE

RETURN of all Ships and Vessels that have Cleared

PORT OF NEW

						10	MI OI	NEW
_	Oute of eport.	Names of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Where bound.	Codfish, Dry, in quintals.	Haddock, Dry, in quintals.	Ling, Dry, in quin-
May June do do	8	Adelina J. A. White. Robin. Hamelope Four Brothers. Homely "85" C. R. C. Reaper G. D. T. Sea Flower Pabos Providence Adelina Marceline. O. Blanchard M. Georgiana Star of the Sea. Century Charlotte Union Hamatope Industry Ranger Dit-On Reaper C. R. C. Adelina Robin. G. D. T. Ed. Vittery "85" M. Georgiana Sea Flower	139 248 137 118 325 44 81 91 45 260 98 65	6 7 8	Newfoundland Barbadoes Rio Janeiro Barbadoes do Rio Janeiro Portugal Barbadoes do do Jersey Newfoundland Boston do do Rio Janeiro Boston do to Rio Janeiro Boston Janeiro Boston do Rio Janeiro Boston do Rio Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Janeiro Barbadoes Janeiro Barbadoes Janeiro Jersey Rio Janeiro Jersey Rio Janeiro Jersey Rio Janeiro Jersey Jersey do Rio Janeiro Jersey do Rio Janeiro	2,343 1,172 1,809 2,059 1,805 650 1,225 25 3,065		15
		Total, 36 Vessels	5,195	269		59,714	3,301	107

DOMINION.

Outwards, with Fish only, Season of 1876. CARLISLE.

Codfish Oil, in gallons.	Cod Rues, in bar- rels.	Salmon, Preserved, in Ibs.	Salmon, Pickled, in barrels.	Herring, Pickled, in barrels.	Herring, Smoked, in barrels.	Codfish, Green, in barrels.	Alewives, in bar- rels.	Cod Sounds, in barrels.	Seal Oil, in gallons.	Trout, in barrels.	Capelin, Dry, in barrels.	Halibut, in barrels.	Oysters, in barrels.	Cod Tongues, in barrels.
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35,340	182	6,118	3	4,787	19	249	4	25	2,318	1	20	1	2	9
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RETURN of all Ships and Vessels that have Entered Inwards, coastways, with Fish only, Season of 1876

PORT OF NEW CARLISLE.

Haddock, in quin- tals. Alewives, in bar- rels. Lobaters, Preserved, in lbs.	20 20 20 20 204 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Oysters, in darrels.	
Salmon, Preserved, in lbs.	200
Herring, Pickled, in barrels.	© 4 4 80 44
Codfish Oil, in gal- lons.	120 1750 650 200
Codfish, Dry, in quintals.	1,864 135 896 890 890 890 890 1,073 1,03 1,100 1
From Whence.	Arichat. Caraquet. North Shore Caraquet. Ferce. Cape Breton Gaspe. Caraquet. Caraquet. Arichat. Perce. Caraquet. Arichat. Caraquet. Arichat. Caraquet. Caraquet. Caraquet. Caraquet. Caraquet. Arichat. Caraquet. Caraqu
Men.	<u> </u>
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Names of Vessels.	C. R. C.
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d S	9	30	do 30 Gleaner	8	*	Thunder River	200	:	•	***************************************	:	:	•		
•			Total, 37 Vessels	3,364	138		18,888	3,470	62	200	51	1,182	4	20	
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RETURN of all Ships and Vessels that have cleared Outwards, coastways, with Fish only, Season of 1876.

PORT OF NEW CARLISLE.

Date of Report.	Name of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	To Where.	Codfish, Dry, in quintals.	Herring, Pickled, in barrels.	Herring, Smoked in barrels.	Lobsters, Preserved, in lbs.
	Hebe	236	9	Cape Cove	125	 		
	Ripple	22 19	3 2	Pictou				••••
	Ripple	22		Prince Edward Island			40	
Sept. 25	Providence	81	5	Halifax		1		
	Paspabiac	57 98		CaraquetGaspé				50
. 40 21	m. Goorgiand			daspo				
	Total, 7 vessels	535	32		1,039	1	100	50

RETURN of all Ships and Vessels that have entered Inwards, with Fish only, Season of 1876.

PORT OF NEW CARLISLE.

Date of Report.	Name of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	From Whence.	Codfish, Dry, in quintals.	Cod Oil, in gal- lons.	od Roes rels.	Herring, Pickled, in barrel3.	odfish, Green, barrels.		Salmon, Pickled, in barrels.	Capelin, Dry, in barrels.	Halibut, in bar-
1876.				,									
August 7	Adelina	95	6	Labrador	496	! 	 			 			
do 14	Pabos	44	3	Bay of Islands			! !	40		ļ			
Sept. 19	Regalia	59	5	Labrador	817		 -					ļ. .	
Nov. 7	G. D. T	118	7	do	72	4,050	3	114	53	2	2	21	1
Tota	l, 4 vessels	316	21		1,385	4,050	3	154	5 3	2	2	21	1

STATEMENT of Arrivals and Sales of Codfish to the Italian Markets, consigned to Maingay, Robin & Co., during the Seasons of 1875 and 1876.

NAPLES.

						LES.					
Date	е.	Names · ot Vessels.	Gaspé. Quintals.	Shore. Quintals.	Labrador. Quintals.	Norwegian Codfish. Vogs.	Stockfish. Vogs.	Herrings. Barrels.	Pilchards, Hogsheads.	Spanish Pilchards. Casks.	Remarks.
187	5.	Regatta Fram Primer Barreras (SS) Bolina Coureer Challenge Experanza Anna Luchana Alice Moor Lady Rodney Frithjôf William Joven Pepito Muros		i							
July	21	Regatta					6,990				
Sept.	14	Primar Rarraras (SS)				6,500			ļ	181	1
"	22	Bolina	2,270							404	
u	22	Coureer	******				7,000				Resailed for Ven-
	22	Challenge		2,660	,						ice.
Oct.	1,	Experanza			1					457	
	3 9 1	Anna	1 1			i	9,595	•••••		495	Proceeded to
44	13	Alice Moor	'	2.100						420	5 000 voos
44	14	Lady Rodney		2,770			1				0,000 .080.
44	14	Frithjôf		l	Í. 		7,175				
"	15	William		4,000							
"	17	Joven Pepito		ļ		·····		·····	·····	305	
"	171	Muros		2 600						648	
	18	Pacer		1 3,000		·····					
44	25	Penita.		1,510		1				430	
11	25	Consuelo								401	
44	28	Scud	1,960								Resailed for Civ.
	29	Josefa			l					563	ita Vecchia.
Nov.	4	Dolores				•••••				43 3	
	9	Zeolite		••••••	4,040				F00	••••	1
11	11	Favorite	1 600	•••••••			1	· ·····	529		
44	111	Renown	1,000		4.100						[
44	11	Jury					11,000				
44	16	Willing	2,535	 		! •••••					
11	18	Rolf			•••••		6,460				
44	22	Joscfa Dolores Zeolite. Little Beauty. Favorite Renown Jury Willing Rolf Laugen Eugene Royal Tar Andreas Linneman Marie Viâ Sarah Ann St. Alexei Portsoy		••••••	•••••		6,882	•••••			'
44	20	Eugene			2 600	10,000					
4.	30	Andreas Linneman		•••••• • 	3,000		6 664		i		
Dec.	3	Marie					5,700				
"	5	Viâ			3,700				1		
"	5	Sarah Ann			3,200	••••••	i				
u	8,	St. Alexei			J!		5,000			1	
44	10	PortsoyZigzagDanmark (S.S.)	2,970	•••••	•••••	•••••		•••••			Resailed for
	14	L1gzag	2,800	•••••		********		•••••			Civita Vecchia
4	24	Danmark (S.S.)				5.000					OTTIME TOCOLINE
	i					-,					
1876											,
Jan.	10	Edward Vittor	2 495								
и.	21	Dewdfon	2,590								
44	22.	Lea	2,000			10,000					
"	22	Dagmar				10,000					
"	22	Ramoncits								448	
Fah	22	Harvest Maid			2,700	•••••					
Feb.	5	Augusta	••••••		•••••	0.000	5,950			•••••	
٤.	S.	Antegonist	********	3 400	300	0,600					Proceeded to
	i	Edward Vittery Dewdfop Lea Dagmar Ramoncits Harvest Maid Augusta Scandinavia (S.S.) Antagonist	•••••	3,200	300			********			Zante with 1,800
							! ,				quintals.
44	10	Devon		2,000	650						-
44	401	Bianca									

STATEMENT of Arrivals and Sales of Codfish to the Italian Markets, consigned to Maingay, Robin & Co., during the Seasons of 1875 and 1876.—Continued.

NAPLES.

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Gaspé, quintals.	Shore, quintals.	Labrador, quintals.	Norwegian Codfish,	Stockfish, vogs.	Herrings, barrels.	Pilchards, hogs- heads.	Spanish Pilchards, casks.	Remarks.
" 25 March 15	Rosita Norge (S.S.) Gelsomina Tercer Barreras (S.S) Tre Soskende				10,500	4,350			479 709	
*	By Steamers					87,259	430	810		
	Less forwarded	4,760	1,800	25,790	60,600	87,259 12,000		1,339	9,087	
	Total landed here	14,650	20,700	25,790	60,600	75,259	430	1,339	9,087	
1				ВА	RI.	·			<u>' </u>	

1875.									
	Anna Dit-On			•••••••	 5,000				
" 21	Willie		2,510		 		•••••••		
Nov.	Ranger Reaper	3,026		********	 ********				
Dec. 10		9,643			 5,000				
	By Steamers				 		170	••••••	
	Total landed at Bari	9,643	2,510		 5,000	•••••	170		

Salmon Fishery.

Salmon fishing, although not of equal importance with the cod and herring fishery, is still worthy of consideration, owing especially to the interest it creates among wealthy classes by what is known as fly-fishing. Now that increased facilities of communications allow of salmon being sent fresh to all markets in North America, this fishery will assume a larger proportion and our fishermen will at last realize how wise and well-timed were the laws which they have been compelled to obey, and which have allowed our rivers to re-stock themselves, when improvident modes of fishing had all but ruined them. Had not the Government taken the matter in hand, what would at the present time be our humiliation in seeing these fine and numerous streams, which strangers so much admire, left to the discretion and caprice of net fishermen who have no other notion but to destroy, without calculating the consequences! To what irretrievable loss and deprivation would we now be subjected had not the Government spent time and money to protect and increase salmon in these streams! The counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure had, long before the passing of the present fishery law, adopted regulations for the protection of their salmon rivers, but these remained as a dead letter; there being no authority to enforce them. The difficulties which at first beset the enforcement of the Fisheries Act are well known, but the people have now found out that they had everything to gain in complying with its provisions, and by dint of careful attention on the part of fishery officers, all difficulties were conquered; so much so that not more than one or two slight violations of the law occurred during the past season. The result of this state of things is that salmon are more abundant than ever in our rivers, and if the catch is not equally good each year, it is due to causes over which we have no control or to certain local influences which a longer experience will soon cause to disappear.

I shall not touch here upon the natural history or the migrations of salmon. I will merely state that, after completing the work of its reproduction, this fish returns to the sea late in the fall, in order to recuperate from its loss of flesh and fasting; a large number, however, remains in the rivers during the winter, especially when the water freezes early. This fact has been noticed during the fall of 1875 in several streams, especially at Nabissippi, on the north shore, where hunters saw through the ice thousands of salmon, in a space of several miles. The same particularity was noticed in the rivers of the Island of Anticosti; besides it has often occurred in the salmon streams of Gaspé and Bay des Chaleurs. Under such circumstances, these fish descend to the sea only in the spring, when the ice breaks; they are then known under the name of black or foul salmon, and are considered unfit for food. Before the adoption of the present Fisheries Act, salmon fishing was carried on with seines, nets, brush weirs, spears and with the fly. Of all these modes of fishing, there remains only net and fly fishing; and even these are practiced with certain restric-

tions which are well known to every one.

The reproduction of salmon being accomplished under difficult circumstances, there is perhaps not a single one of the above-mentioned modes of fishing (fly-fishing, however, excepted) which might, if carried to excess, not cause the destruction of the species. Net fishing even, which is the least injurious, would soon occasion damage, were not its time and extent regulated. The example of what has occurred at Moisie is before us to prove the truth of my assertion; and I feel satisfied that the decrease in the catch of salmon at Gaspé is mainly due to the large number of nets in the rivers. A few years more will also tell us whether similar causes will not produce the same results on the New Brunwick shores of Bay des Chaleurs.

The arrival of salmon was delayed a few days this spring, but so soon as the ice had left the beach some were caught at Gaspé, Port Daniel and Maria. On the 8th June, Mr. Miller, of Port Daniel, set his nets among the floating ice and caught forty fish; another fisherman caught twenty-nine at Maria; which proves that, actuated by its natural instinct, salmon was only waiting for an opening to enter the rivers.

Although this fish appeared somewhat later than usual on our shores; it was The rivers were crowded with them; and in spite of ice and freshets which prevented the setting of nets before the end of June, the yield was over that of last year, although at certain places, such as Restigouche and Gaspé, the catch is somewhat below that of 1875. In the upper or western part of this division, the first salmon rivers are Cape Chatte, Ste. Anne des Monts and Magdalen. No opinion can be formed of the value of these streams by the quantity of salmon which was caught in them this year, it being impossible to set the nets before the end of July. on account of high water; so that Cape Chatte and Ste. Anne rivers gave only three barrels and Magdalen River cleven. These streams, with the exception of Cape Chatte River, which is a trout stream, are however full of salmon. This explains why anglers had more success than net fishermen in Ste. Anne des Monts River. caught 116 fish against 69 in 1875; although the number of rods was smaller and the time of fishing shorter. The lessee of Magdalen River caught six fish, having angled only one day. According to his statement and that of the local fishery guardian, the spawning beds were covered with salmon in the fall.

On the Gaspé coast, from Anse au Gris Fonds to Montlouis, salmon fishing was better than last year; yielding 82 barrels against 66. This is a very satisfactory result, owing to the limited period fishermen were enabled to keep their nets in the water. Magdalen and Ste. Anne des Monts divisions were formerly considered a favorite place of resort for poachers; but the heavy fines imposed in 1875 upon those who violated the law, made them understand that the fishery officers were determined to do their duty, and that it was not an easy matter to escape the vigilance of these efficient overseers. Salmon fishing began at Gaspé Basin about the 12th of June, that is to say for stands outside the bank; at those in the rivers it began only towards the end of the same month. It is useless to longer close our eyes to plain evidence; and I think it is high time the Department should act upon the suggestion which I made last year, to diminish the number of salmon fishing stations within the rivers and on the shores of the Bay of Gaspé. In a special report, I showed the steady decrease which had taken place in the yield of salmon there during the past five or six years, and this season again a tremendous decrease is to be noticed. In 1875, Malbaie and Gaspé stations gave 357 barrels; this season only 288, or a falling off cf 69 barrels. It is therefore clearly evident that if timely and energetic measures are not taken, we soon shall have to bemoan the complete ruin of the rivers Dartmouth, York and St. John. Net-fishermen who are afraid to lose their stands will not acknowledge the true cause of the decrease in the catch which is felt every year; but they understand it well. It is therefore an absolute necessity to admit the evidence and curtail the number of these stands. In order to reader a measure of this kind more acceptable to fishermen, I repeatedly enjoined them this summer to form partnerships of four or five, so as to abolish two or three stands belonging to partners. They will not listen to such an arrangement; every other being considered preferable. I shall have occasion at a later date to return to this matter in a special report; and I hope that the recommendations I shall then make will be acceptable, and that these people will understand that the Department has no other end in view but their future welfare.

Gaspé Basin was again last summer honored with the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin, who, for a few days enjoyed salmon angling in St. John and York Rivers. It is to be hoped that the success Their Excellencies met with, will again induce them to often visit a locality where their arrival is always deemed an honour and a piece of good fortune.

The yield of salmon angling was as follows:—

York River	123	
St. John River	87	"
Dartmouth River,	58	66

Montreal and Quebec by the Gulf Port steamers. The price paid was five cents per

pound.

From Grand River to Paspebiac, salmon fishing was about equal to that of last year; it was better than usual at Grand River, the increase being 14 barrels; whilst at Port Daniel there was a falling off of 23 barrels. Between Grand River and Newport the increase was 14 barrels. The falling off at Port Daniel is due first to the fact that nets could not be set early enough, owing to the ice; and also because capelin, upon which the salmon feeds, were very scarce in the Bay. The most successful division was that of New Richmond, which left all others far behind. A large decrease was last year suffered, compared with the catch of 1874; but this season, in spite of all the difficulties which fishermen experienced on account of the ice, and although their nets were set much later than usual, this division yielded 324 barrels, besides 50,901 pounds sold fresh; making a total of 4,579 barrels, or 251 more than in 1875. Fly fishing was as successful as net fishing. Seventeen rods caught in Grand Cascapedia River no less than 369 fish; the largest of which weighed 41 pounds. The yield of angling in 1875 amounted only to 242 fish. In Little Cascapedia River two rods caught six salmon in nine days, and 43 were caught with the fly in Bonaventure River, after a fortnight's fishing. These are considered very satisfactory results, as it is only for the past year or two that the obstacles to the ascent of fish were removed from both these streams. They will undoubtedly in a tew years become desirable rivers for anglers. As may be seen by the statistics and reports of each year, netting for salmon in this division is always successful, giving abundant returns to fishermen engaged in it; but it must also be remarked that the number of stands has been maintained within a reasonable proportion, and when it was deemed that one or two stations injured the restocking of rivers, the Department caused them to be removed further. Again, this spring, no less than 431 fathoms of nets were cut off in this division. It will be noticed that the result of fishing was not poorer for all that; fishermen here understand their own interests, and are satisfied with our arrangements, which, in the end, secure to them large returns each year.

Although salmon is abundant in Restigouche River, the yield of net fishing seems to be on the decrease, especially on the Quebec side thereof. It possibly might be that ice, temperature of water, freshets, &c., &c., may have had some influence in this matter during the past two years, but it is also a fact that the number of salmon stands has increased in quite a fabulous manner from Dalhousie to Petit Rocher; so much so that there were more salmon exported this season from Charlot, New Mills, and Petit Rocher, than from Campbellton and Dalhousie. It must be remarked that five or six years ago there were but a few salmon stands on that coast. Another fact worthy of consideration, and which may greatly influence the number of salmon visiting Restigouche River, is that below Dalhousie, on the New Brunswick side, the "Sunday clause" is not observed; and as these stands catch no other than the salmon entering Restigouche River, it naturally follows that the number of fish must sooner or later be affected thereby. This state of things appears unjust, both towards Restigouche fishermen and those of Bay des Chaleurs, on the Quebec side. New Brunswick fishermen who do not raise their nets on Sundays are not exposed to heavier or more frequent storms than those of Maria, Carleton and Port Daniel, &c., &c.; and when your Department makes such strenuous efforts to secure the re-stocking of our streams—when fishermen on one side of a shore, which is far less advantageous, and not so rich in fish than that of New Brunswick, are compelled to raise their nets during certain days-I cannot see why others who are in better circumstances should not be required to do the same, and help the restocking of our salmon rivers. I expect, however, that such a state of things cannot last long.

Salmon net fishing in the division of Restigouche yielded this season 144 barrels,

against 185 in 1875 and 274 in 1874.

No less than 113 rods angled in the Restigouche River during the past season; their catch amounted to 685 fish. of an average weight of 19 pounds. This mode of fishing yielded 571 fish in 1875.

The two last weeks in June and the first week in July are the best periods for angling, and sportsmen generally arrive too late. There was still another reason for no better sport last season; the waters kept so high that the fish went straight up to their spawning beds without stopping in the pools, which materially interfered with According to reports given by the local Fishery Overseer the success of anglers. there is every sign of good sport in Restigouche River during next season. states that he has seldom seen as many young salmon as this year in the river.

The total quantity of salmon caught on the coast of Gaspé and Bonaventure was,

1,966 barrels.

Fish-Breeding Establishments of Restigouche and Gaspé.

Although these establishments are not, properly speaking, under my immediate charge, still, I think it proper to say a word about them here, in order to encourage those who have them in charge to renew their exertions, so that we may see fish increase in our waters and the wealth of our fishermen augment accordingly. If the great dangers which natural reproduction has to contend with are taken into consideration, the usefulness of such establishments will be easily understood. Indeed some naturalists assert that only about ten per cent. of the eggs of salmon come to life when hatched naturally, and it is calculated that by means of piscicultural establishments, this proportion can be increased to ninety per cent. This has long ago been proved in England and France, and even in Ontario an establishment of this nature, under the intelligent charge of Mr. S. Wilmot, has given astonishing The Fisheries Department, which so intelligently follows the progress of pisiculture, in order to benefit our fisheries and the country at large, has opened similar establishments at Restigouche and Gaspé, which promise the most successful Mr. Mowat, who has charge of the Restigouche establishment, succeeded this fall in placing upon the hatching troughs no less than 700,000 ova in the best possible condition. It was only during last autumn that eggs could be procured at the Gaspé establishment, and at the latest dates Mr. Vibert had 920,000 ova which all promised to do well. This establishment had, up to the present time, given almost insignificant results; but this is an almost unavoidable state of things, when the person who has charge of such a business must at the same time be pupil and master.

Whilst on this point, I may remark that the greatest difficulty in achieving success is to procure parent fish for the purpose of securing ova. In order to obviate any risk for the future, I would recommend that, at the expiry of the present lease of Dartmouth River, this stream be set apart for the future wants of the Gaspé Fish-Breeding Establishment. Another means which might be preferable, would be to purchase from net-fishermen the salmon caught in their nets, and to replace them in the river when the spawn has been gathered, thus securing a double advantage. The officers in charge will undoubtedly give you full and complete details on the result of their operations, but before closing this article I desire to renew the suggestion which I made in my report of last year, to place an establishment of this kind at Ste. Anne des Monts River, which offers most desirable advantages for such an undertaking. It would cause such benefit to the neighbouring streams and coast, that, in a few years, the profits would have amply reimbursed the few dollars expended for the general advantage.

RESTIGOUCHE MISSION INDIANS.

The long-pending question among these Indians of exchanging the privilege formerly enjoyed of spearing salmon for a stationary fishing stand has at last been settled; and, it must be owned, to their utter advantage, were they intelligent enough to understand it once for all and take advantage of this measure to follow the culture of their farms.

When I visited them in the spring, they claimed to be poorer than ever, although

they received more than usual. Besides the revenue of their fishing station, and an increase in their annual grant; they had had from Mr. Fleming, and other sportsmen on the Restigouche, a good round sum, which was employed in purchasing flour for their greater advantage. This good fortune did not, unfortunately, impress them with a greater inclination for work; they hardly went out of doors during the whole winter and even refused to shovel snow at the Intercolonial Railway stations, with the assurance of earning one dollar a day. Having received their annual grant from the Indian Department, at an early date, they quite naturally spent the whole of it before seed-time had arrived; and when I visited them during the month of June, they were in a complete state of inactivity, speculating upon delusive privileges to spear salmon and trout. Such a measure I am far from recommending to your Department, as it would only serve to render them more vicious, and to deter them from following agricultural pursuits for the sake of spearing a few salmon, which they afterwards trade for tobacco and rum.

Their station is fished for them by Mr. Adams; these Indians being too lazy to do so themselves. Mr. Adams shares in the half of profits under four hundred dollars; the Indians supplying the nets, and Mr. Adams bearing all other expenses. Above four hundred dollars, the profits return to the Indians. This station yielded this year \$230.00; half of which was paid them. Mr. Fleming and other sportsmen contributed a fund of \$328.00; and if to this be added the Government grant and the possession of the finest farms in that part of the country, it will easily be understood that these Indians are treated somewhat like spoiled children. Mr. Mowat reports that none of them attempted to violate the law this season. Most of the men had

profitable employment with angling parties throughout the summer season.

I forgot to mention, whilst speaking of the Restigouche River salmon, that most of it was sold fresh, for five or six cents a pound, and that it was forwarded to Quebec and Montreal markets, where the abundance was so great that prices immediately fell from fifteen to seven cents. Some of it was sent to New York where it fetched twenty-one cents.

Whale Fishery.

Whale fishing, as well as seal-hunting was not crowned with success this season. I am not sure whether the ice which blocked the Gulf prevented whales from entering therein; but it is nevertheless a fact, that during the whole of our cruise, we met no more than ten or twelve, and whalers also state that they saw only a few, compared to what they were accustomed to meet during other years. Our hardy and persevering whalers had moreover to encounter the greatest dangers, on account of the immense ice-banks which currents brought across their route until the end of August, in the waters where they are in the habit of cruising.

The three Gaspé schooners, Admiration, Capt. Tripp; Lord Douglas, Capt. Baker, and Violet, Capt. Suddard, which secured last season 580 barrels of oil, returned this fall with just one half that quantity, divided as follows:—Admiration, 140 barrels; Lord Douglas, 100 barrels; and Violet, 50 barrels, which yielded 9,368 gallons, sold

at the low figure of forty-five cents.

Last season's whaling is one of the most disastrous experienced for the past four or five years. It is, however, to be hoped that our whalers will not be disheartened. Whales have been known to recede from the Gulf, for one reason or another, and afterwards to return more numerous than ever. These animals were met with last season as high up as Point des Monts, and an unusually successful hunt would have taken place, had this thing been expected and the weather been more favorable. A single strike of luck is all that is necessary to recover from a succession of failures, and who can say that this will not occur next season? A successful hunt and remunerative prices are in the order of possible things.

Herring Fishery.

Herring, it is known, is the first fish to visit our shores in the spring. Every one is also aware of the abundance in which it is found at Magdalen Islands during

the last days of April or the beginning of May. It usually repairs about the same time, in immense schools, to the bays of Anticosti, Seven Islands, the Cawees, Bay des Chaleurs and Gaspé Bay. This fishing used formerly to be carried on on rather a large scale in Bay des Chaleurs, especially at Carleton, Maria and Bonaventure, but since the close of Mr. Petry's establishment, and the increase in the price of materials required for the curing and export of this fish, its importance has greatly diminished. The greatest part of what is caught in Bay des Chaleurs is exported to the United States or to the West Indies.

When herring has completed the work of its reproduction, for which purpose it annually repairs to our shores, it scatters all over the Gulf, but no longer in thick schools as in the spring. It is at this point that Gaspé fishermen eatch it with nets, to be used as bait for cod fishing. At a later period, about the month of August, it again gathers in schools, and is met with in several places on the north coast, from Caribou Islet to the lower part of Labrador. It is then known under the name of Labrador herring. Although identically the same fish as are found during the spring and summer on the south shore of the Gulf, they do not bear the same appearance, and are worth twice as much as the former, as well on account of their size as of the delicacy of taste. The fall herring caught on the north coast is mostly all disposed of on Canadian markets.

Herring fishing on the Gulf shores is carried on in two ways; either with nets or seines. Higher up the river, above Rimouski, these fish are caught in brush fisheries.

Spring herring was most abundant on the south shore, but the ice, which injured the nets in Bay des Chaleurs, especially at Bonaventure, prevented the possibility of making a good catch. The statistics, however, show that 6,391 barrels were caught, 4,787 of which were sent to Boston and Barbadoes; 748 boxes were also smoked. The balance was used on the spot. This fish was very scarce during the whole summer on the coast of Gaspé, except at Port Daniel, where it was found during the whole season. This injured cod fishing which would otherwise have been much better. The statistics show that above 12,503 barrels of herring were used as bait for codfish.

Fall herring fishing on the north coast was very unsuccessful. A few barrels had been caught at Bay des Montons, Natashquan, the Cawees and on the Lower Labrador; several Canadian schooners had already secured their cargoes, when, on the 28th August, occurred a north-east storm, lasting until the 8th September, which drove the fish so far out that this fishery was over for the season. This storm occasioned the loss of about thirty schooners and of several thousand quintals of cod, which were washed away by the sea, with barges and flakes, from Pieds Noirs to St. Charles Island. Herring fishing on the coast of Labrador did not, therefore, exceed 3,000 barrels. In one harbour on the coast of Newfoundland, at Portachoix, there were, on the 1st of October, one hundred and fifty schooners waiting the appearance of herring; at the latest reports, however, these fish had not arrived, and great distress was apprehended during the winter on the north-west part of the coast of Newfoundland.

This failure in herring fishing caused great injury to fishermen from Esquimaux Point, Natashquan and Betchowan, who had already been so unsuccessful in other fishings during the season. Out of thirty schooners from these places, which used to go every fall to Quebec, with 300 or 400 barrels of herring, only four went up last season. It will therefere be easily understood what a falling off the failure of this fishery will cause in the resources of fishermen, and what must be their poverty and destitution, when it is known that the winter supplies and clothing are usually procured with the proceeds of this fall voyage.

Lobster Fishery.

Americans, who have few equals in the science of working up fisheries, having by inconsiderate modes of fishing ruined their lobster fishing grounds on the shores

of Massachusetts and Maine, were unwilling to give up an industry, the value of which they fully appreciated, and in order to continue the same, had to repair to the coasts of Nova Scotia where a large number of firms, Americans as well as English, carry on forty-seven establishments for the canning of lobsters from Sambro to Cape Sable.

Up to the last six or seven years, it had not entered into the mind of anyone to encreach on our grounds, and no Canadian had bethought himself to work up this precious mine of wealth which yielded such large profits to the first companies which undertook the business, when an American firm began operations at Carleton The profits made during the first two or three years astonished every one. But here, as elsewhere, inconsiderate fishing soon ruined the grounds, which now yield but a small share of former revenues. The canning establishment of Carleton, belonging to Messrs. Hogg and Walker, has now been removed to New Mills, on the New Brunswick shore of Bay des Chaleurs, where the grounds are not so much ruined as at Carleton and Maria. The lobsters caught on the Quebec side are carried

alive, either in boats or steamers, to New Mills where they are canned.

The ruin of the lobster fishery on the shores of the United States, ought to warn, and at the same time teach us a lesson which we should take advantage of, to regulate with as little delay as possible the mode of carrying on this fishery, if we would not suffer the same results which are already experienced at Carleton, Maria, and at several other places on the shores of Nova Scotia. But, what are the best means of conciliating all interests, and protecting this fishery, whilst at the same time not discouraging firms engaged in the business of lobster canning? This is the great difficulty; and I must say that, although I have closely watched this fishery for the past four or five years, I am not yet prepared to state which, of all the regulations adopted up to the present time, is the best. An efficient system of protection would be the liberation of all female lobsters with eggs attached, or of those under a certain weight or size; but the difficulty would be to enforce such a regulation. The packers claim that a regulation of this nature is most inconvenient for them, and they will surely not conform to it, unless there are guardians by their side constantly to watch them. Another efficient measure would be the establishment of a close-season. But, how to determine the exact period? It is now proved beyond contest that the spawning time for lobsters varies according to localities, even in adjoining localities, and differs in each year. For instance, it was noticed that at Carleton, Maria, New Richmond and Port Daniel in 1874, female lobsters carried their eggs from the end of August to the middle of October, whilst this season almost every female had them in August. On the 11th August, I myself examined at Port Daniel fifty female lobsters, thirty-five of which had eggs attached in an advanced state of maturity. The same observations were made by the local fishery overseers of these divisions. At Gaspé Basin, where Mr. Holliday, of Quebec, has carried on lobster fishing for four or five years, it has been remarked that the female lobsters had eggs mostly in July. At Magdalen Islands, from information supplied by the local fishery overseer, female lobsters carried no eggs before the tenth or twelfth of August and by the end of September had all done spawning. My own observations, and what I have learnt from fishermen and overseers, lead me to believe that the visit of lobsters on our shores, is more or less advanced or delayed according to the temperature of water.

The period and length of the spawning season is also more or less advanced or delayed according to the temperature of the weather. This, according to my notions, will explain why female lobsters cast their eggs sooner than usual on the shores of

Bay des Chaleurs.

In spite of all the difficulties which present themselves in the adoption of a proper close-season for lobsters, I am, however, of opinion that this is the only measure which can assure the protection of the species; and I think it far better to make the close-time longer than shorter, in order to safely cover the spawning period. If measures of some kind are not adopted, not only the several firms engaged in this industry, but the whole country also will feel the ruin of this fishery on our shores.

The catch of lobsters in Bay des Chaleurs was somewhat larger than that of last Year; but the fishing grounds of Maria, Carleton and New Richmond will require

several years' rest before they become as valuable as formerly. In 1874, no less than 216,432 pounds of lobsters were canned at Maria; 9,315 pounds only in 1875, and about 36,175 pounds this season. At Malbaie, Gaspé, Mr. Holliday preserved 60,000 pounds. He canned 50,000 pounds in 1875. The grounds where Mr. Holliday carries on his fishing operations are far from being exhausted. Being a clear-sighted business man, he fishes with prudence and even observes, without being compelled to do so, a close-season, which he extends from the first days of August until the fall. By so doing, this gentleman protects an annual source of revenue which is not to be despised, whilst showing at the same time that he fully understands his own interests. Next year, it is expected there will be at Port Daniel, a new canning establishment for salmon and lobsters, which promises to be carried on on a large scale. I think this will turn out to be a good speculation, there being a plentiful supply of lobsters in that Bay, and salmon being quite abundant.

On the Improvement of our Salmon Rivers.

Every one sees with pleasure the care and attention bestowed by the Fisheries Department towards the improvement of rivers frequented by salmon, either by enacting laws and regulations which are considered the most proper to attain the end in view, or by appointing additional guardians in places where they are most needed. Thanks to these energetic measures, the fishery laws are now as well enforced as can be expected, especially in a country like ours, where the large extent of coasts require more than ordinary watching; the result being that all or very nearly all, are satisfied with the present state of affairs. I must add that our fishermen cheerfully comply with these enactments, being fully aware that, sooner or later, they must reap the direct benefit of this system of protection. The violations of the law were very few during last season, and I feel sure that before many years are over, they will form an exception; fishermen being now convinced that the Department desires nothing else but their success and security. The present system works admirably well, and it would be difficult, I think, to find a better one.

In order to enable you better to understand the favorable results of the measures adopted by your Department, I shall give statistics of the result of angling in some of the principal salmon rivers, of the counties of Gaspé, and Bonaventure. Owing to spearing, netting and illegal fishing of all sort, which was formerly carried on without any opposition, these streams were threatened with impending ruin; but the moment your Department took the matter in hand, they grew up again as if by magic. The following comparative statement will better illustrate my meaning.

Comparative Statement of salmon angling in the following rivers, in the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure.

River.	No. of Salı	mon caught w	rith the fly.	Remarks.
	1870.	1875.	1876.	
Ste. Anne des Monts. York St. John Dartmouth Grand Grand Cascapedia Matapedia Restigouche	40 165 97 51 155 205 44 211	69 98 36 66 144 269 73 401	116 123 87 58 151 369 73	The year 1876 was considered as very unfavorable for fly-fishing. The summer was exceedingly warm; the water kept too low and too clear, and the fish took the fly with reluctance.
Total	968	1,156	1,424	

I do not allude here to salmon rivers on the north coast; the population being more scattered than on the south shore, it follows that violations of the law were fewer, and consequently these streams suffered less from excessive fishing and poaching.

The Natural Enemies of Salmon.

Amongst the greatest natural enemies of salmon, must be reckoned cormorants and sheldrakes. The latter hatches its brood in the upper part of rivers, and breeds as many as ten or fifteen young ones every year. These feed almost entirely upon salmon eggs, of which they devour an immense quantity. Cormorants hail from the sea and pay their annual visits to the rivers of Gaspé about the end of August or the month of September. They feed mostly on young salmon. After killing two of these birds, no less than twelve or thirteen salmon, one year old, were found in their

stomachs. This will explain the great havoc they must commit.

The best means, according to my knowledge, to remedy this abuse, would be the following: The lessees of salmon angling rivers are all provided with paid guardians. Let them give each of them \$5 or \$6 to buy powder and shot with, and I can guarantee that, in a couple of years, the greater part of this useless and injurious vermin will have disappeared. Net fishermen will undoubtedly join with the greatest spirit in this work of extermination. I sincerely hope that the present appeal addressed to our liberal sportsmen, so deservedly popular, will find willing ears. Already a most praiseworthy example in this respect has been set by Mr. Andrew Clerke, of New York, the spirited lessee of Grand River, who has in many other respects also greatly assisted in improving the salmon fishery of that stream. Mr. Clerke, by judiciously and liberally employing his private fishery guardians, has now almost exterminated kingfishers, sawbills and other piscivorous birds which formerly infested that locality.

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men

COUNTY

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Name of Place.		v	essels.			hing ats.		lat oats.	Fishermen.	Shoremen.	Sal	mon N	ets.	5	Coc Seine	
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ivière à Pierre	•••			•••••	9 30]	450 1500	9 30	90 230	13 58	23		550				
uisseau des Olives!	•••				4	200	3	25	5			1	230			ľ
nse Pleureuse	•••				2	100	2	20	4	ī			50			į.
nse Pleureuseros Mâleanche d'Epée	•••				8	400	4	30	10	4	1	120	60			١.
anche d'Epée	•••				7	175	5	50	11	4						ŀ
etite Rivière Made-					١, ١	50	2	20	3		1					1
leineivière Madeleine		150	2000	9	6	300	6	5G	13	5		240	120		•	
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rande Grêve and St.				i					•		١.		40	,	100	
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kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.

OF GASPÉ.

NETS AND SEINES.

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RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men, COUNTY OF

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kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.—Continued.

GASPÉ.—Continued.

NETS AND SEINES.

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RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men, COUNTY

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Pointe Sèche. 615 Grand Etang. 1,250 Anse à Valeau 205 Pointe Jaune. 299 Echourie 469 Petit Cap 294 Petite Rivière au Renard. 432 Rivière au Renard. 3,350 Anse à Fugère. 141 Anse à Gris Fond. 14 Trois Ruisseaux. 519 Anse à la Louise. 691 Cap des Rosiers 1,937 Ship Head. 388 224 Indian Cove 205 155 Grande Grève and St George's Cove 47 1,722 1,925 639 50 10 1 Little Gaspé 82 1,000 95 84 Cap Aux Os and Seal Rock 3,182 202 127	a la Frégate										
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Seal Cove 2,661 55 35	Cove		2,661								2
Chien Blanc, &c			2 225		٠			1			249
									i		10
Belle Anse Cove	Anse Cove		3,900	ļ		40	80				14
Darachois 1,000 2,200											27
Bonaventure Island						3,679					24
Percé						7,092	2,501				
Anse à Beau fils 816 819 816 819						816	819				
Cap d'Espoir							835	1	l	,	
Little River 1,250 1,395 1,250							1,395				
74	•		74								

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.—Continued. OF GASPÉ.—Continued.

80						ds, brls	Whal	es, S Lobsi	eals a	and		Oils.		Fi	sh used a	s Bait a ire.	nd
Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	Lobsters, cans.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil; gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.
4		10 38 }	6			$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}}$							827 2,313 608		6,532 5,484		
****													395 1,500 145 85				
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•••						2 3							1,400 2,231 1,450	8 168 478 275	260	28	
···										50000	 	•••••	75 1,380 740 2,599	390	100		
 						4							6,320 1,110 2,378 1,320 2,020	2262 220 450 300 405	80		5 4

Return of Fishing Stations, kinds of Vessels, number of Men ${\bf COUNTY}$

Name of Station	Salmon, Barrels (cured).	Salmon (fresh in icc) Lbs.	Salmon (in cans), Lbs.	Salmon (smoked), Boxes.	l Summer	uintals. Fall Fishing.	Haddock, Quintals.	Ling, Quintals.	Halibut, Barrels.	Herring, Barrels.
Grand River	23 20	3,200 1,535			3,108 3,600 3,103 1,200	4,518 1,550 1,363 1,000	20 139 60 10	74	18	248 65 10
Total	$170\frac{3}{4}$			1	61,080	23,640	281	91	27	1,653

Fly-fishing :- do do do do do	do do d o	St. Anne des Monts	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	mon in pounds. do do do do do
		Total		

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c.—Continued. OF GASPÉ.

·s.						Sounds,	W		e, Se	als and		Oils	•	Fish u	ised as Ba Manure.		d
Smoked Herring, Boxes.	Mackerel, Barrels.	Trout, Barrels.	Sardines, Barrels.	Eels, Barrels.	Tunny, Barrels.	Cod Tongues and S Barrels.	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	Lobsters, Cans.	Seal Oil, Gallons.	Whale Oil, Gallons.	Cod Oil, Gallons.	Herring, Barrels.	Capelin, Barrels.	Smelt, Barrels.	Cod Roes, Barrels.
24			2			32 35 8							4,166 5,055 1,675 1,200	3,484 926 300 250	390 140 1,040		274 86 15
52	2	$52\frac{1}{2}$	8			134			19	50,000		9,368	63,014	12,638	15,581	28	652

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE of the different Fisheries of Gaspé Division in 1876.

							=
Kinds of Fish.			Quantities.	Pric	es.	Value	e.
				\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Summer Cod Cabin		104 000	auin4ala a4		5 00	320,400	ΛΛ.
Summer Cod fishing		92 640	quintals at	-	5 00	118,200	
			do barrels		1 00 ′		
Herring fishingdo (smoked)	••••••	1,055	boxes		25		: 00
Haddock fishing		281	quintals		5 00	1,405	
Ling do		91	do		5 00	455	
Halibut do			barrels		3 00	162	
Mackerel do		2	do		00		00
Salmon (pickled)					3 00	2,732	
do (fresh in ice)		74.779	pounds	_	05	3,738	
do (with the fly)			do	(0.5	502	
_do (smoked)			box	4	1 00	4	00
Trout fishing		521	barrels		3 00	420	00
Sardines do		82	do		5 00	40	00
Lobsters (preserved)	**** *	50,000	(cans) pounds	(15	7,500	00
Cod Tongues and Sounds		134	barrels	9	00	1,206	00
Voa Uil.		63.014	gallons	(50	31,507	00
Whale Oil		9.368	do		50	4,684	00
Fish used as bait and manure		28,899	barrels	(5 0	14,449	50
Total value of the	ne products of the F	lighowing	in 1978			\$514,050	R5
do	do	do	1875			498.255	
T -						A15 704	70
, in	crease	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••••••	• • • • • • •	\$15 794	70

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kind of Vessels, number of Men, COUNTY OF

Name of Place.		Ve	essels.			hing ats.	Flat	Boats.	Fishermen.	Shoremen.	Sa	lmon N	lets.		Cod	
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. of Fish	No. of Sho	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			\$			\$		\$					\$			\$
Anse à Gascon					50 20 55 22 66 24 60	120	12 8 60 9 12 5	64 525 72	30 12 71 22 52 13 120		1 10 10 	120 110 3148 	80			
New Carlisle	2		15000		6		6	60	12	7	1	300	150			
venture Capelin, Elack Cape and New Richmond. Maria Carleton Maguasha Fleurant's Point Englishman's Brook Rscuminac Point Pointe à la Garde Battery Point Li'tle Battery					 	324 568 440 220	56 4 10 6 12 3 4 1 1 1	560 40 100 60 120 30 40 10 10 12 8 12	2 2 2	7 10 7	12 12 8 3 4 1 1 1 1		3475 2577 832 350 60 40 100			
Cross Point			 				1 1 3	10 10 40 5	2 2 6		1 3 11	250 400 880 550	100 210	 		
Total	39	4064	125000	225	393	12312	261	2350	567	247	74	26466	11494			

kind of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c. BONAVENTURE.

NETS AND SEINES.

He Se	Herring Nets. Mackerel Seines.				Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.				Launce Seines.		Seal Nets.		Brush Fish'ries for Eels.					
No.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yar .	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
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		. 6	240	80	١			j 6	192	72	, 6	240	216	1					•••		••
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		. 9	324	126			•	9	288	108	7	280	252	1 1		i	1 1				
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	·	408	14220	3790				144	4448	1648	100	3828	2848							10	60
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RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men, COUNTY OF

								<i>50</i> t	1111	1 Or	
Name of Station.	Salmon, Cured, barrels	Salmon, Fresh in ice, Ibs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	
do do Gran	ntured New 6 14 7 3 3 re tide	1661	38435 12466		4922	220 1,170 200 10000 440 1450 285 1320 129 90 555 25	255 66 300 33 22	188 4 266 2 S 2210 9998	almo	240 60 885	
do do Matapedia 1,638½ do do do Upsalquitch 229 do do do Restigouche, Lower Division 2,106 do do do do 4,068 do do do do 1,550 do do do Settlers and others 980 do											

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c.—-Continued. BONAVENTURE.

oxes.						Sounds,	WH	Whale, Seals and Lobsters.				Oils.			FISH USED AS BAIT AND MANUEL.					
Smoked Herrings, boxes.	Mackarel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and barrels.	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	Lobsters, pounds.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Flat Fish, barrels.	Clams, barrels.		
400	4	72		4		4							800 300 2120 2400 800 120 800	360 36 420	300 	140	250	120		
300		5		7 3	ļ					68927 2000			800 166 4	100 25 15 10	660	200		15 15 10 5		
700	4	161		14		7				71335			7440	966	13550	4772	1050	333		

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE of the different Fisheries of Bonaventure Division in 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
	-	\$ cts.	\$ ct
Summer Cod fishing	. 4,922 quintals, at	5 00	24,610 00
Autumn do	. 6,984 do	5 00	34,920 00
Herring fishing		4 00	37,280 00
do (smoked)	700 boxes,	0 25	175 00
Mackerel fishing	. 4 barrels,	10 00	40 00
Haddock do	66 quintals,	5 00	330 00
Ling do		5 00	240 00
Salmon (pickled)	. 3914 barrels,	16 00	6,264 00
do (fresh in ice)	52,087 lbs.,	0 05	2,604 35
do (with the fly)	. 20,401 lbs.,	0 05	1,020 08
do (in cans)		0 15	7,635 15
Trout fishing	16½ barrels,	8 00 i	132 00
Kel do	1 14 do	10 00	140 00
Lobsters	. 71,335 lbs.,	0 15	10,700 25
Cod Tongues and Sounds	. 7 barrels	9 00	63 00
Cod Oil	. 7,440 gallons,	0 50	3,720 00
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure	. 20,671 barrels	0 50	10,335 50
Total value of the products of the	Fisheries in 1876		140,209 33
do do			91,558 35
Increase			48,650 98

LABRADOR DIVISION.

The fears entertained during the fall of 1875, regarding the probable trials to which the greatest part of the population of the north coast would be exposed, especially that of Point des Monts and Mingan, on account of the total failure of the fishery during the season of 1875, were unfortunately but too well realized, and no one can form an idea of the hardships and sufferings which these poor fishermen had to bear from the month of November to the fifteenth of July last. painful sight to behold these men, women and children with ghastly faces and emaciated bodies. This poor population received no [assistance from the Provincial Government, and as I stated in my last report, there was no locality which deserved it more. Several families from Moisie, Ste. Marguerite and Seven Islands, never saw as much as a thimbleful of flour for seven weeks, and were compelled to satisfy the hunger with boiled clams, painfully torn from the ice. These families had therefore reached the last degree of exhaustion, when the first schooner arrived with provisions. At this supreme moment, when despair, increased by hunger, was on the point of taking hold of parents who could no longer procure their own food and that for their children, there were found inhuman merchants who were still cruel enough to speculate upon this distress and sufferings. They were not ashamed to sell, by the weight of gold, the mouthful of bread to these poor people who claimed assistance in their pressing need. One of these merchants sold barley flour eight dollars a barrel; another was not ashamed to give three dollars for the skin of a silver fox, worth fifty. During the month of July, the position of that population had not improved, owing to the total failure of cod fishery; and when I visited Seven Islands and Ste. Marguerite, there were neither flour, meat, fish nor credit with merchants. I found these poor people in such a state of destitution, that I took upon myself to assist about a dozen of them out of our own stock of provisions. As most of these families hailed from Magdalen Islands, I advised them to return amongst their people. I promised, on leaving them, to engage their friends to send a vessel to fotch them back, which I easily succeeded in doing; and a few weeks afterwards, most of the colony which migrated to Seven Islands had returned to Magdalen Islands, where it will be a standing lesson against any future attempt at emigration. In the other divisions of the north coast, such as those of Mingan and Bonne Espérance, the few barrels of flour which were distributed by the Provincial Government, prevented such distress as that which was noticed at Seven Islands and Ste. Marguerite; still the arrival of the first traders was anxiously looked for. The failure of the fishery during the first months was not very encouraging, but things fortunately improved towards the end of the season, and fishing gave very satisfactory results. There may be a falling off in certain kinds of fishings, but those upon which fishermen of this division mostly depend, such as cod and salmon fishing, were very satisfactory, as well with regard to the yield as to the value. 1875, cod fishery yielded for the whole of the north shore 27,260 quintals; in 1874 39,422, and this season 42,907 quintals, which, at \$5 a quintal, gave \$214,535. this sum must be added 38,105 gallons of oil, at fifty cents a gallon. I shall give in another place the quantity of fish caught by foreign schooners. In 1875, salmon fishing yielded 1,204 barrels, and this season 1,823. Although there is a falling off in the yield of herring fishing and seal hunting, the former of which gave in 1875, 9,105 barrels, against 3,770 this season, and the latter 7,707 seals in 1875, against 5,455 this season; it must be remarked that these products sold for almost twenty per cent more than last year.

There may be some localities on the north shore where sufferings will be great; for instance, at Esquimaux Point, where fishermen had every possible kind of ill-luck during the past season, and at Pacachoo, where they were not provided with suitable fishing engines to secure a good catch; but, according to the report of fishery overseers, provisions are in fair abundance, and as, according to the latest news, hunting promised well, this will engage traders to pay an early visit to

that part of the coast next spring.

The north shore comprises an extent of coast nearly 500 miles long, from Point des Monts to Blanc Sablon, and is divided into two principal parts; the north shore properly so-called, which runs from Point des Monts to Natashquan and the coast of Labrador (Canada) extending from Natashquan to Blanc Sablon. In order to facilitate the fisheries' protection service, this extent of coast has been subdivided into seven fishery districts, placed under charge of local fishery guardians, as follows:

Trinity Division—From Point des Monts to Pentecost River; Moisie Division—From Point Jambon to Point St. Charles;

Mingan Division—From Esquimaux Point to Sheldrake;

Watsheeshoo Division—From Ateepetal Bay to Watsheeshoo River; Natashquan Division—From Napitippi River to Kegashca River;

Pacachoo Division-From Cape Whittle to Chicatica;

Bonne Esperance—From Chicatica to Blanc Sablon, the eastern boundary of Canada.

I think, however, that a far more efficient result would, be obtained were eight divisions formed out of these seven. This is what I said upon that point in my last

annual report:

"There is another division on the north coast, which, in order to be efficiently protected, ought to be divided into two. This division has an extent of coast of from 60 to 90 miles, and comprises Agwanus, Kegashca, Natashquan, Washeecootai, Nabissippi and Romaine Rivers. Both divisions of this important fishery district are equally important, but travelling between Natashquan and Kegashca, a distance of 33 miles, is most difficult, there being no settlements at all, and the coast being unapproachable. It will, therefore, be easily understood that the Fishery Overseer at Natashquan, who has a good deal to do in guarding this river, can hardly be expected to visit the eastern division, comprising Kegashca, Washeecootai and Romaine Rivers more than once during the season. This part of the coast being frequented by a large number of foreign fishing vessels, it follows that these rivers are poached almost every season without it being possible to detect the violators of the law. Such was the case in Kegashca River this year. I would, therefore, recommend to divide this district into two divisions, the first comprising Agwanus and Nabissippi rivers; the second, Kegashca, Washeecootai and Romaine Rivers. With such an arrangement, both these divisions would be easily guarded, and the river would soon be re-stocked. They are such splendid and handy salmon streams that they would in a very short time amply repay the Department for the additional outlay."

I shall not this time return to the history of the first fishermen who visited the north coast. It is known that several European nations were in the practice of outfitting vessels for whale, seal, and cod fisheries. Vestiges are still found on certain parts of the coast of establishments made as early as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. After the French and Spaniards, came the English, Jerseymen, Americans, and later, fishermen from the Maritime Provinces. These various nationalities met on the dreary shores of Labrador, energetically taking advantage

of its rich fisheries.

Up to the last five or six years, the stationary fisheries of the division of Labrador, properly so-called, were exclusively worked by a Company from Quebec called the Labrador Company. They made enormous profits, and the company dissolved when their profits began to decrease. The several fishing posts then fell into the hands of private individuals who continued their development. At the same time, several Canadian families from St. Thomas, Berthier, and L'Islet also settled on the north coast.

Another powerful concern, the Hudson's Bay Company, was also engaged in carrying on fishing on the upper part of the coast. It was all-powerful by sea and land, and allowed only its own *employes* to pursue cod fishing. An Act of Parliament restored these waters to our Province, and about 1850 or 1852 there began to arrive from the counties of Gaspé, Bonaventure and Rimouski numerous settlers and fishermen, who took up their abode at Esquimaux Point, Natashquan, Kegashea,

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St. John River, Sheldrake, Moisie, &c., and were soon engaged fishing for cod,

which was abundant in all these places.

According to a report made by my predecessor, Hon. P. Fortin, I find that the population of the coast of Labrador, from Portneuf to Blanc Sablon, amounted in 1852 to 2,055 souls. The census for 1861 gives for the same extent of coast a population of 4,369 souls; but I think that in this census were reckoned, as residents, fishermen who were there only en passant, as the census of 1871, which is the most complete in Canada, gives as the total population 3,699 souls, including that of the Island of Anticosti. From what I can see, there must have been an increase from 1861 to 1871; but since that period the population remained almost stationary, there having occurred a series of bad years, which carried away several families from the coast, especially from the western part of it. I, nevertheless, am under the impression that these were replaced by other families in the eastern division. This new migration, which hails from different parts of the coast of Newfoundland, especially from Bonne Bay, Bay of Islands, and Basque Harbour forms a choice and courageous population hardened to labour. I counted no less than twenty-one of these families at Kegashca, Harrington Inlet, and Mutton Bay, where they are very successful in their fishing pursuits.

Drawn thither by the considerable trade which fishing had created on the north coast, and being anxious to secure their share of it, several large Gaspé firms founded establishments there which now rival the finest and wealthiest on the south

shore.

Fish is, so to say, the only resource of the resident population of the north coast, whilst it is also the staple article of trade. During several years the iron mines of Moisie and Mingan, as well as the canning of salmon at Natashquan, afforded some employment; but the commercial depression paralysed these industries and put a stop to all work. There still remains the produce of winter hunting, but wild animals are becoming so scarce that hunters barely succeed one year out of six. On the coast of Labrador properly called, where arable lands utterly fail, the population has nothing else to fall back upon for a living except fishing and hunting. In the upper part of the coast, from Kegashca to Point des Monts, any fisherman who would take the trouble could succeed in growing the vegetables that his family might want during the season, and it is with pleasure that one notices around Jersey establishments

as fine vegetable gardens as can be found on the best lands.

Fishermen on the north coast import everything they require, it follows that a large number of schoolers are employed carrying articles of consumption and taking in exchange the produce of the locality. About thirty schooners from Quebec, Gaspé and Halifax are constantly engaged in that trade, from early spring till late in the fall. These vessels, as well as the Packet which keeps a regular semi-monthly line between Gaspé, Esquimaux Point, Natashquan and Anticosti, and Mr. Holliday's steamer running fortnightly between Quebec and Moisie, make access to these remote localities a rather easy thing. In my report of last year, I alluded to the necessity of despatching a mail from Bonne Esperance to Mingan, at least once during the winter, so as to meet the postilion leaving the latter place about the middle of winter for Quebec. I am aware that the inhabitants of Bonne Esperance Division signed and forwarded a petition to that effect. No measure could be more considerate, and no one can form an idea of the hardships which might thereby be spared to a population separated from the rest of the world, and to the wrecked people cast upon these shores during the late seasons, could timely notice be sent, so as to secure early in the spring the necessary relief.

This division being comparatively more exposed than others to disorders and depredations, owing to the influx of strangers during the summer and the absence of magistracy, I made it my duty to visit it oftener than other parts of the Gulf. The Fisheries' Protection steamer went twice to Labrador this summer, and we visited the principal posts of the western division four times. If we except a few quarrels of little importance, and violations of the Fisheries Act, we cannot but feel pleased

with the manner in which the law was observed.

Whilst I am on this subject, it may not be out of place to state that it is much to be regretted that the visits of the Stipendiary Magistrate on the north coast do not produce all the good results they should have done. This officer is often placed in rather a ridiculous position, being unable to procure the required assistance to have his authority respected or his judgments carried out, owing to the enormous costs and difficulty of taking prisoners to jail. Such circumstances are evidently more apt to encourage an evil than to repress it. A slight amendment to the law which would allow of taking prisoners to Percé, where daily communications are easily found, would obviate numerous inconveniences. An understanding between the local and federal Governments might also lead to an arrangement which would permit of the officer in charge of the Fisheries' Protection Service in the Gulf having the orders and judgments of the Stipendiary Magistrate respected, which would create a good example.

List of Freighting and Trading Vessels in the Mingan Division, during the season of 1876:—

Name of Vessel.	Master.	Where Registered.				
Lady Young	Narcisse Blais	Quebec.				
Florida	Michel Coulombe	do.				
Ste. Anne de Beaumont	Gilbert McNeil	do.				
Frank	Louis Dugal	do.				
Notre Dame des Victoires						
Repeal	.Andrew Gleason	Halifax, N				
Gava	Alex. Romkey	do.				
Elie	John W. Pitts	do.				
J. W. Arnold	William Arnold	do.				
J. L. B		Gaspé.				
Speedy	Astlan	do.				
Hasty	Lucas					
Wolverine	.Adams	do.				
Erin		do.				
A. W. C		New Carlisle.				
Paspebiac	.John Moulin	do.				
Fly	.X. LeBlanc	do.				
Pabos	.F. LeBlanc	do.				
Dit-On	.P. LeMarquand	Jersey.				
Gleaner		do.				
Mary Georgiana		do.				
Edward Vittery	.Samuel George	Brixham, England.				

Total 22 Vessels

Return of the number and tonnage of vessels, and men belonging to Esquimaux Point, engaged in seal, cod, and herring fishing, during the season of 1876:

Name of Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Men.	No. of Seal.	Codfish, qtls.	Herring, brls.
Iberville Marie Louise Marie Anne Progress D. Cronan Ste Marie Labrador J. C. Miller Acara Fleetwing D. H. P. Marguerite Amelia Ailsa Loup Marin Victoria. Ice Bird Elizabeth	J. B. Cormier Paul Cormier Frank Cummings. Hubert Boudreau. Gabriel Cormier Villebon Terriault Luc Cormier.	46 41 11 35 52 39 37 42 42 29 47 29 27 50 41 137 46 39 27	10 9 4 8 8 11 7 10 10 8 8 8 8 8 8 10 11 7	200 30 200 160 60 60 115 150 336	188 300 110 390 290 170 300 200 180 110 280 250 150 251 330	14 23 70 14 24 400 60 60 2 460 40 15 18 100 55 16 12 80
Total	f vessels—19.	717	163	1,261	3,639	1,463

Cod Fishery.

There is no need repeating here what I have already said about explorers who first engaged in cod fishing on the coasts of Labrador, and fishermen who first visited in it; let it suffice to state that these pursuits were first carried out in the divisions of Bonne Espérance, and St. Augustine, as early as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Several historians even place at a much earlier date the establishments which the Spaniards, Portuguese, and French opened for cod fishing on the Labrador coast.

As already explained, it was only in 1850 that fishermen from Gaspé, Bonaventure, and Rimouski, who had settled on the north coast, began to turn their minds to cod fishing, especially from Natashquan to Caribou Islets, and on that part of the coast of Labrador, properly so called. Seal fishing having ceased to be remunerative, these people had to turn their energies towards the taking of cod—It has, therefore, considerably increased since 1852. Before the conquest, the large establishments were located in Boune Espérance Bay, at Salmon Bay, and Blanc Sablon. These establishments have changed hands at the present date, but several still remain of importance, such as those of Natashquan, Esquimaux Point, St. John River, Magpie, Sheldrake, Thunder River, and Moisie. Cod is most generally found in these places, hence the largest establishments are located there.

The season which has just expired, has been a remunerative one for the north shore fishermen, owing to the high prices paid for fish, especially in the western division. Fishing began under very unfavourable circumstances. About the middle of the summer, when fishing is almost considered over, several establishments numbering from eighteen to twenty barges had barely twenty quintals of cod on the flakes. On that part of the coast of Labrador extending from St. Augustine to Blanc Sablon there was better success than usual; Codfish struck during the very first days

of June, to the great joy and astonishment of fishermen, who took advantage of this unexpected piece of good-luck to make a remunerative catch. The same reason which was keeping codfish outside the banks in the western part of this division did not exist here; whilst the Gulf was covered with ice until the month of June, the Strait of Belleisle was open from April and the temperature of the water was higher than in other parts of the Gulf. The unusually early appearance of cod on this part of the coast of Labrador gave promises of an extraordinary yield, but in the end it proved to be only an ordinary one. The first schools of fish did not stay long in the small bays of the coast: they soon went outside, and in spite of the skill of fishermen and the attraction of the most inviting kinds of bait, cod would not bite. I am led to believe that the reason why these fish kept away from shore was the sudden inpour of fresh water from our rivers. This water being too cold and too soft did not suit the fish, whose natural instinct carried them back to deep water where neither hooks nor seines could reach them. About the middle of July the schools of cod again hugged the shores, but although these fish were abundant on the banks, especially at Bradore Bay, Belles Amours, Bonne Espérance, Chicatica, Whale Head, and Blanc Sablon, line fishermen reaped no great advantage from it, as the fish would not look The average catch with hook and line was from thirty to thirty-five quintals per barge, whilst last year it averaged only from fifteen to twenty quintals. Fishermen of this division who were provided with codfish seines did well; some of them caught 500 quintals; others, 800, and some as much as 1,000 quintals There are, unfortunately, but five or six fishermen owning seines in Bonne of fish. Espérance division.

As already stated, cod fishing was not at all encouraging in the western part of this division until the latter part of July; about that period, fish struck in abundance, and during the short period of three weeks, fishermen had succeeded almost everywhere in making one of the best fishing seasons which had occurred since 1869. There are but three codfish seines on this part of the coast. They belong to fishermen from Sheldrake, who do not succeed equally well, owing to the uneven bottom of the fishing grounds; still, there were some hauls of 50, 100 and even 150 quintals of cod. St. John River, Natashquan, Magpie, Sheldrake and Moisie are the places where fish struck in greater abundance; the average catch of each boat was from

75 to 80 quintals.

From Seven Islands to Caribou Islets, where fishing is carried on by people from Rimouski, it was of a very ordinary nature, and began only late in August. It

yielded only 612 quintals of fish divided among thirty fishing boats.

Properly speaking, there is only one fishery on the north coast, the summer fishery, and it lasts only a very short time, about three or four weeks, and sometimes less. When the fishretires to deep water, it might be followed there, but winds are so high and currents are so strong that it would be useless for fishermen to lose their

time in continuing to fixh after the summer season.

It has already been shown that cod fishermen on the north coast use both hand lines and seines. Some of them, but very few, still resort to bultow fishing; it is those who repair to the banks between Mingan and Anticosti. I was informed this season that several parties in the division of Bonne Espérance were provided with pound or trap-nets for cod fishing. These fishing engines cannot, however, be used without a special license from your Department. But, the fishing season is so short, cod is so unreliable it its migrations, and fishing being almost the only resource of the inhabitants of these remote places, that I think they should, with reasonable restrictions, be allowed to use fishing material which would secure their families' bread. On such an isolated and barren coast, fishermen should certainly have privileges which are denied to more favoured ones. I am perfectly aware that the use of these may give rise to some abuses, but it will always be an easy thing to remedy them; besides these abuses are a mere nothing compared to the immense advantages which fishermen and the public trade would derive therefrom.

The resident fishermen on the north shore, almost all cure their fish, and sell it afterwards. Traders from Halifax, Quebec. St. John, Newfoundland, &c., offer a great

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competition to Gaspé and Jersey merchants on the coast of Labrador. The former generally offer higher prices than the latter; but, by an exception this year, codfish sold higher at Gaspé than everywhere else. Besides schooners from Magdalen Islands and Esquimaux Point, which are in the habit of fishing during the summer within the limits of the divisions of Bonne Espérance and St. Augustine, about one hundred schooners from Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the United States also repaired thither. The Nova Scotia vessels caught about 700 quintals of fish each, with hook and line, but they had to fish actively during five or six weeks, and experienced a great deal of inconvenience. Those from Newfoundland secured their cargoes of 500 quintals each in a very few days. The Newfoundland schooners are smaller than those from Nova Scotia. Two schooners from the United States caught about 900 quintals each, with seines and lines, which brings the total quantity of fish caught by these vessels to 61,800 quintals, valued at \$5 a quintel; say, \$309,000. This added to 42,907 quintals caught by our own fishermen, forms a total quantity of 104,707 quintals of cod taken on the north coast.

During an excursion which I made on the shores of Labrador, for the purpose of satisfying myself that the fishery laws were duly observed, I discovered a trap-net set at Perroquets Island, in Bradore Bay, by Capt. Quigley, of the schooner Garhamel, from Newfoundland. This fishing engine being forbidden by law, I seized it and had it taken on board the Fisheries' Protection vessel. There were no less than 100 quintals of cod in this net when confiscated, as well as two salmon. It had been set only twenty-four hours, and had already caught 200 quintals of cod and two salmon. The cost of this fishing apparatus was \$800. I returned the net to its owner, who pleaded ignorance of the law, but fined him \$20.

List of Schooners Fishing for Cod at Bradore Bay, Labrador, during the season of 1876.

Name of Vessel.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Port.	No. of Men.	No. of Capelin Seines.	No. of Cod Seines.	No of Quintals Cod-fish.
Aurora George Frogg Sweet Home Frank Erin Jannett Maggie Flora Victoria Dreadnaught Flash Rump Mary Emma Happy Home Susanna Susanna Sonora Garhamel	J. Ryan Fupper Petitpas Jasper Petitpas Morris J. Bartellet J. Hackett Pike J. Kin J. Prodrick G. Murphy Taylor G. Gass	50 25 54 70 15 42 39 25 64 31	Bay of Islands P. E. Island St. John's, Nfid Shelburne Quebec Bay of Islands Trinity Bay Bay of Islands Bonne Bay Carbonear Bonne Bay Bonne Bay Bonne Bay Bonne Bay St. John's, Nfid St. John's, Nfid St. John's, Nfid	7 18 18 9 6 6 11 9 5 12 10 10 8 10 7 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 1 1 	40 15 60 45 30 40 350 300 10 40 100 250 60 308 30 50

List of Schooners Fishing for Cod at Bonne Esperance, Labrador, during the season of 1876.

Name of Vessel.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Port.	No. of Men.	No. of Capelin Seines.	No. of Cod Seines.	No. of Quintals Cod-fish,
Dial S. Dehel S. Dehel Ellen Mary River Dale L. Q. Batch Prince Consort Star President City Queen Emily Lady Speedwell Letell Raspberry	Smith Weston Hoist Wansle Echman Welch Saldiaque. Sweeder Farrell Hekman Ichkman	80 86 79 90	Lunenburg	13 17 12 14 12 8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		5 30 25 25 20 8 4 2 25 25 25 26 40 8

Codfish Seining.

Having, during the course of the past season, given more than ordinary attention to the use of seines in cod-fishing, so as to be enabled to give your Department information upon which it might rely; I am able to say that the more I examine this matter, the more I am convinced that those who are opposed to the use of these engines must either labour under a wrong impression or be actuated by interested motives, which they do not care to make known. During my visits to Labrador I visited thirteen schooners in the harbour of Bonne Espérance and seventeen in Bradore Bay, the names of which are given above. Thirteen of these vessels hailed from Lunenburg, in Nova Scotia. The crews had no seines, but relied only upon hook and line fishing for the success of their voyage. The result was that, although fish were abundant, they caught very few; and after a stay of two or three weeks had altogether only about 227 quintals of fish. The schooners which I visited in Bradore Bay, being provided with seines, remained on the coast only two or three days, and their catch amounted to 1,758 quintals. It has been alleged that seines were injurious to fishing grounds and destroyed the fish. Nothing can be more ridiculous than such an assertion, as cod was most adundant this season in the very localities where seining has been practised for the last two hundred or two hundred and fifty years. With such an abundance of fish as was noticed this season on the coast of Labrador, one cannot but feel astonished at the boldness of the assertion made by Jersey firms in 1874, that, should the use of seines be not abandoned, cod would disappear from the Gulf in the space of twelve months. Lunenburg fishermen will, however, have no occasion to complain of seines this year, as there were none in the waters which they frequented, in spite of which they caught comparatively nothing although the grounds were covered with cod. In the course of conversations with these people, I think I discovered that their great objection to the use of these fishing engines arose not so much from their alleged injurious effects upon fish and fishing grounds as from their cost and the large expense incurred in using them. Nova Scotia fishermen must not also be considered in the same light as those who rely solely upon fishing pursuits for a living. They cultivate their farms, and, during what is known as the dull season, between seedtime and harvest, make a fishing voyage, a little for the enjoyment of the thing and much more for the profits derived

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from such a venture. They are not only opposed to seine-fishing, but object also to bultows; hand-line fishing being the only mode of fishing which they deign to tolerate. This is all very fine for people who have other means of subsistence than fishing pursuits; they can indulge in such crotchets. But how will fishermen from Labrador and elsewhere manage to procure bread for their families in seasons like the present one, if they are denied the use of seines?

I not only visited the schooners, but also the grounds where seining was carried on, so as to see that the regulation relative to seine and hand-line fishermen was strictly complied with. I heard of no complaint, I also measured the meshes of

seines, and found them of the dimension prescribed by law.

Seal Fishery.

In spite of all the experience and energy displayed by owners of stationary seal fishing stations, and the skill displayed in setting their nets, their endeavours are far from being in all cases crowned with success. From Pacachoo to Blanc Sab (no the north coast, neither cod, herring nor even salmon fishing will kindle in the souls of fishermen that enthusiasm which they are perhaps more susceptible of that others, owing to their hazardous and dangerous mode of life; but seal fishing is the fishery which is spoken of during a whole year, with hopes and confidence, although a long series of constant ill-success must have disgusted the greatest number of them. But it seems as if nature took pleasure in feeding with vain hopes these poor fisher men, by favouring them at distant periods with successes which astonish every one, and thus assist in keeping up expectations so often doomed to disappointment.

The past year was one of these exceptional seasons, which now and then revive

fishermen by giving them abundance and prosperity.

Seal fishing is practised with nets during the fall and spring. Towards the latter part of November, seals enter the straits of Belle Isle, and along the north shore, going up sometimes as high as Point des Monts, and even above that point; during last spring, in the month of May, a schooner loaded with timber from Matane, found herself caught in an ice-field upon which thousands of seals were gathered. Nature prompts these animals to thus ascend the Gulf, in order that they should bring forth their young ones on the ice, which they subsequently abandon to return to the cold regions. Nets are set to catch them on their upward migrations. This fishery completely failed last fall, the ice having frozen too early, thus preventing fishermen from setting their nets and the seals from entering the Bays. From this cause this fishery yielded only 59 seals against 182 in 1875, 251 in 1874, and 1,609 in 1873. Thousands of seals were, during the latter period, seen passing along the coast of Labrador during the fall. This lasted for weeks then, but now, a few isolated herds are seldom seen, and this spectacle lasts only a day or two; last fall fewer seals were seen than usual. I was for a long time under the impression that this was due to a decrease in the number of the species; but I now perceive that it is more apparent than real, and that the disappearance of these animals from our shores is due to their inconsiderate killing everywhere in the Gulf and in the waters where they retire during the summer, and this too with destructive engines which are daily becoming more and more fearful and dangerous, rendering these animals more shy. The unusual spring fishery which took place last year from Bonne Esperance to Blanc Sablon seems to confirm that idea. Four or five stations captured 3,027 large seals worth \$5.50 each. The like of it has never been seen, even during the most prosperous seasons. Had fishermen been provided with suitable nets as formerly, their catch might have been double, but these poor people had nothing else but portions of nets, and some of them were so weakened by privations that they had hardly strength enough to take the seals out of the meshes. According to the reports of the oldest residents on the coast, seals were

never seen in such abundance as last spring. How are we to explain such an unusual visit in places which seals had formerly visited every spring, but which they had abandoned for the past twenty years, unless we admit the fact that steamers and other vessels could not enter the Gulf early this spring, and that this circumstance permitted these animals to live on the ice as long as they liked, leaving it when nature prompted them to do so. Being impelled by no other wants than their own instinct, they abandoned the ice to return to the sea by their natural highway, along the shores of Labradór. Several years may occur before similar success is met with; but this has enabled fishermen to recover their former confidence, and I am sure that half of them have invested their all in procuring an outfit for next spring's fishing. On other parts of the coast 396 scals, commonly known as harbour seals, were caught in nets, or killed with the gun. This number of 3,027 seals, comprising the spring fishery, yielded 20,200 gallons of oil.

Seal Hunting on the Ice.

If one were to judge by the large quantity of seals noticed on the ice every spring in the Gulf, the Strait of Belleisle, and in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. north-east of Newfoundland, he would be led to believe that the immense destruction of these animals which has taken place for the last seventy or ninety years has had no perceptible influence on the species, but that they have either become more shy or more wary; their instinctive prudence teaching them the advantage of not coming too near shore when they can avoid it. The progress which has been made during the past few years in the outfittings for hunting these animals, and the incredible destruction which takes place every year did not fail to draw the attention of naturalists, outfitters and fishermen from England as well as from Norway, Sweden, Germany and even Newfoundland. In order to prevent altogether, or at least in part, the destruction of females whilst they bring forth their young, or before the latter are strong enough and able to take care of themselves; the Newfoundland Government fixed upon the 10th of March as the date of Jeparture of steamers for the ice fields. Among the countries which I have just mentioned, the Chambers of Commerce took hold of the matter, and intend fixing—if they have not already done so-a close-season for seal hunting in the waters of Greenland and Jan Mayen Island, to which localities about 100 vessels repair every spring to hunt these animals. It will never be too soon to adopt timely measures in order to protect this source of wealth which will always be productive, provided it is used with moderation. The destruction and disappearance of other species of amphibious animals, such as the walrusses which were destroyed by immoderate fishing, should be a lesson; because in considering and studying the physiology of seals, it will easily be understood that unlimited hunting must sooner or later cause the ruin of a species which reproduces itself only in a limited manner. Our neighbors, who have been taught a lesson in the ruin of their cod and mackerel fisheries, took their precautions against a similar danger, in so far as their wealthy fur seal fisheries of Alaska are concerned; thus giving to European nations an example which they might take advantage of. The American Government being fully convinced that human cupidity and the love of a present gain would soon destroy the rich fisheries of this region, took hold of the matter and did not permit every one who chose to indiscriminately enter into this business; the time and length of fishing have been regulated and limited to a certain number of persons, who are compelled to take out fishery licenses with a due regard to the propagation of these animals. The results proved the advantages of such a measure in a most satisfactory manner.

Seal-hunting began this spring under very unfavourable circumstances at Newfoundland; the ice was so thick in bays where it had accumulated for a long time, pushed, as it were, by north-east winds, that steamers could not leave at the accustomed period. They succeeded at last in moving a little distance from shore, and brought back, after a short voyage, about 350 large seals, which, taken altogether,

is a rather fair success. It has already been stated how the detention of Newfoundland steamers in the ice was of such an advantage to net fishermen in Bonno Espérance Division. Unfortunately, the schooners from Esquimaux Point, Natashquan and Betchouan did not meet with the same success. These schooners, to the number of 26, brought back only 1,983 seals. This will show how small profits must have been, when they were divided between 260 men, after paying expenses. One of these schooners, belonging to Captain Harvey, was caught in the ice and crushed near Salmon Bay, Anticosti Island. The crew of Captain Jules Poirier's schooner, which was near by, saved the men and 300 seals, which were on board. The unusual thickness of ice and a long prevalence of north-east winds were the cause of our sealers' ill-success; their vessels were unable to make their way through the ice; but the crews were unanimous in saying that seals were as abundant as ever. So long as our people will use the same kind of vessels they now have for sealing in the Gulf, it will be quite useless to fix a date for their departure, as they are completely at the mercy of the weather. Their hunt cannot, moreover, influence, in a noticeable manner, the number of the species, so that it is of very little importance whether they are or are not subject to restrictions.

The total catch of seals with nets and by schooners on the coast of Labrador is 5,941; 1,983 of which were killed by schooners; 3,086 with nets, and 872 either caught in nets or killed with the gun during the summer. This number of seals yielded 33,537 gallons of oil, worth 50 cents a gallon. Pelts sold for \$1.40 to \$2.25 each. Last year, the same number of schooners from the coast of Labrador brought

back 6,332 seals.

Mackerel and Halibut Fisheries.

I study in vain the fishery statistics of last year so as to be enabled to find therein a few barrels of mackerel for both the North and South Shore divisions. We do not the fanciful migrations or these fish known, it might be inferred that the species has been destroyed on our fishing grounds; but such is not the case—unknown causes of temperature and currents undoubtedly caused their migration towards other coasts this season. Mackerel has, before this, abandoned our shores for a year or two; our neighbours also experienced the same state of things on their coasts, and, after all, these fish returned in thicker schools than ever. Of all the fish which frequent Canadian waters, there is none, I dare say, upon the regular appearance of which so little reliance can be placed as on mackerel; excepting always Magdalen Islands, where they repair every spring and summer in smaller or larger numbers, so fond are they of these particular shores. Mackerel was abundant for several years in Bay des Chaleurs, Gaspé Bay and Seven Islands. Cargoes of this fish used to be caught at Godbout, Cape Chatte and Mecatina; but this year a few only were taken in herring nets, and used as bait for cod. Mackerel were, however, as abundant as ever at Magdalen Islands, and if the quantity caught is not up to last year's mark, this is due to the appearance of animalculæ which floated on the surface of the water, and of which macketel appeared to be fonder than of bait. These fish usually enter our waters about the middle of July and leave them only towards the end of October. Not a single barrel of mackerel was caught on the north shore this season; the statistics of last year showed 32 barrels. In 1874, 1,322 barrels were caught on the coast of Gaspe; last year, 15 barrels, and this season, none at all.

Canadian fishermen do not specially carry on halibut fishing, and it is only accidentally that they catch a few of them whilst fishing for cod, so that it cannot be judged from the greater or lesser number of barrels which this fishing yielded in a particular year, whether halibut were more or less abundant in the waters of the Gulf; these fish, as well as codfish, having their special habitats which suit them and which they prefer resorting to. As our fishermen do not frequent these grounds, it follows that the yield of this fishery must be very limited. The coast of Labrador yielded 62 barrels of halibut this season, against 23 last year; and the south shore.

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25 against 37 in 1875. The grounds which halibut prefer are those of Anticosti, Natashquan, Perroquets Islands, Moisie, and from Seven Islands to Godbout. It is on these rich grounds, better known to the Americans than to us, that the former carried on these successful fishings which I spoke of in my previous reports. Is it not an extraordinary thing that halibut and mackerel, which have only a comparatively inferior value on our markets, are always quoted at a high price with our neighbors? They are difficult fish to cure, and this may explain the difference in price between both markets; and as this fishery is very uncertain, our people dare not enter in it on account of the possibility of heavy lo-ses in time and money. With the exception of the inhabitants of Magdalen Islands and some three or four fishermen from Gaspé, nobody in the whole division placed under my charge takes any interest in either of these fisheries. The importance of this fishery, even as carried on by strangers, has greatly diminished. Out of five or six hundred schooners which formerly frequented Bay des Chalcurs, Magdalen Islands, &c., in search of mackerel, hardly one hundred are now counted. One schooner only, the "W. Merchant," of Gloucester, was this year engaged halibut fishing; and when I visited her at Esquimaux Point, she had caught nothing; not even one barrel of herring. The restrictions to which foreigners fishing in our waters were subjected during past years, and the seizures of vessels which were the consequence of violations of Canadian fishery laws must, undoubtedly, have contributed a great deal to deter Americans from the waters of the Gulf, and compelled them to take another direction where they very likely find more remunerative results. In the course of a conversation with the United States Consul at Gaspé, he handed me a newspaper from Gloucester, Mass., which explains in a few words this decrease of American schooners in our waters: "Our large firms" said that paper, "far from curtailing their fishing outfits, have increased them. "them have added another vessel to the number already possessed. The attention of outfitters seems now to be solely bent upon cod-fishing. In former times, their whole "reliance was placed upon mackerel-fishing which was practised on shore on George's "Bank or in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but very little notice is taken of it now; so "much so that the total catch of mackerel by our vessels is now reduced to one-tenth "of what it used to be. Several causes have been adduced to explain this change; "but the first is undoubtedly the use of seines. It is almost an impossible thing now "to catch mackerel as formerly, with hook and line, and seining is so uncertain that, "most of the masters were compelled to abandon this fishery. Mackerel-fishing in "the Gulf of St. Lawrence formerly constituted the occupation of the whole Gloucester "fleet during the fall season, but now hardly lifty or sixty schooners are met with in "its waters." The above statements agree perfectly with the observations I have made during the past season.

A few years ago, no more than half-a-dozen Gloucester schooners were engaged cod fishing on the banks; now there are two hundred. No attention whatever was then given to cod fishing, but now it has attracted the notice of the trade of Gloucester. Halibut fishing is another pursuit which is daily growing more and more important for Gloucester fishermen, but the latter appear to have abandoned the Gulf, or rather, the grounds which these fish formerly frequented. Several of the finest and swiftest sailers of that fleet were employed during the whole year, and fitted so as to be able to carry these fish fresh or salted. The above will explain the cause of the disappearance of American schooners from our waters. This state of things cannot, however, last. The great abundance of fish in our waters, and the safe harbours which fishing vessels so easily find during storms will be sure to bring back American fishermen, when they will have grown tired of the dangers

Salmon Fishery.

of the banks of the Atlantic.

Seal and herring fishing, which principally formed the chief source of revenue of the inhabitants of the north coast, has no longer the same interest; at least if

one may judge by its yield. The whole attention of these fishermen is now drawn to cod and salmon fisheries.

On the coast of Labrador proper, most of the residents, at least the old ones, possess one or two salmon stands, either within the rivers or in their neighbourhood. These stations were for the most part occupied after the breaking-up of the Labrador Company, long before the passing of any fishery laws. They are located at reasonable distances apart, and guarded with the greatest attention by Fishery Overseers, who maintain order amongst fishermen with such authority and respect that it is a matter of surprise to see this state of things on a coast where so many people belong to different nationalities.

According to reports made by the oldest fishermen on this coast, salmon fishing was once fabulously abundant; so much so, that, in certain rivers, such as St. Paul's River, where the catch at the present date is from 50 to 80 barrels, no less

than from 1,200 to 1,500 barrels were formerly taken.

This happy state of things soon changed as the fishermen became more numerous. When the Government took possession of these streams and regulated the fishing, about twenty years ago, salmon was all but destroyed. They have now returned in abundance almost everywhere; fishermen take advantage of this new state of affairs, and people can afford themselves the luxury of eating salmon at a

moderate price, when they so desire.

The salmon fishing season just expired is one of the best which has been experienced for a long time on the north shore, especially along the eastern part of For easily explained reasons, the large salmon rivers did not yield as much as usual, and I believe too that the lessees of the St. John, Moisie and Natashquan will hardly meet their expenses; but it must also be remarked that the decrease in the price of fish on the markets had much to do with this state of things. Salmon ascended these streams in as great an abundance as ever, but the large quantity of snow which fell during the previous winter changed the streams into torrents, and this prevented fishermen from setting their nets as early as usual. Moisie River, which usually yields 800 barrels of salmon, and even more, gave only 200 barrels this season and 340 in 1875. St. John River, where 135 were caught in 1875, yielded only 110 this season. A falling off of 95 barrels was also experienced at Natashquan River. In small rivers where only a little water is required for salmon to go up, the eatch was on the contrary one-third larger than usual, and the fishermen who had the best success were those who set in the vicinity of rivers, outside the points of land, especially from Natashquan to Blanc Sablon. It must also be remarked that circumstances were exceedingly favourable to the success of this fishery. First of all, fish arrived early; drawn, I presume, by the high temperature of water; and the weather kept fine and calm during the whole fishing season. In the neighbourhood of St. John, Moisie and Trinity Rivers, fishing was more successful than last year; but the increase in the catch was not proportionally as large as in I have no doubt that the abundance of ice and the temperature of water had something to do with this. It is also remarked that trout has decreased on the coast of Labrador; still it was as abundant as ever in Mingan River, in spite of the extermination, on a large scale, which Sir George Gore committed on these fish in 1874. During the month of September, any one going to fish at the falls, could eatch them by hundreds, of the finest quality. It has also been remarked that more salmon ascended Mingan River during the months of September and October than during July and August; and the local fishery guardian reports this stream as well stocked with fish. The same reports are made by other fishery officers with regard to the other salmon streams of this division. The matter is easily understood, as salmon being favored by high water, ascended the rivers without being stopped by nets.

During one of my visits to the north shore, I made it my special duty, according to your instructions, to inspect St. Marguerite River in order to advise some method of removing obstructions to the ascent of salmon in this fine stream. I already stated in a special report that, with the exception of a few rocks which will require

to be blasted at a single place, there are no other impediments. Its course, scattered with picture-que small islands and magnificent spawning beds, would soon make it a first-class river. The rent derived from that stream would cover the amount expended in improving it. Another place which requires to be improved is near one of the falls of Mingan River. When salmon ascends this stream, the fish rest when the waters are high at a certain place, and remain imprisoned when the water falls, being thus left to die there as was the case this season and the year before last. A few pounds of powder would remove this obstacle; and it is very desirable that the Department should incur this slight expenditure in order to improve that passage.

The only salmon rivers on the north coast, which were angled this season, were Moisie, Washecootai and Watsheeshoo. Sportsmen stopped only a few days, but

returned much satisfied with their journey.

The total catch of salmon on the north coast this year is 1823 barrels, against 1204 last season. Out of this quantity, Bonne Esperance and Pacachoo divisions

yielded nearly 700 barrels.

In connection with salmon fishing, I had to punish several violations of the fishery laws. These violations occurred in Natashquan division, which is far too large in extent, and which unfortunately had as guardian, a man incapacitated by age and otherwise; here the violations of the law were more numerous and of serious importance.

A tisherman of this division, by the name of Sylvester Kennedy, either through caprice or bad will, had refused for a couple of years to pay the rent of Agwanus River, which he occupied without license—and whenever the local fishery guardian called upon him for his rent or for some information on his fishing, he was in the habit of chasing him away, with threats to kill, calling him a robber and boasting that he recognised no other authority but that of the Queen of England. As this individual openly defied all power in Canada, threatened to shoot any one who would try and make him pay, was inducing other tishermen to follow in his lead, and that to leave such reprehensible conduct unpunished would have been productive of the most dangerous consequences, I was placed under the double necessity of prosecuting him and taking him to jail for having fished without a license. After numerous difficulties and considerable expense in bringing him before me, I condemned him. upon confession of judgment, to pay a fine of \$45, or in default to three months in jail; and as he preferred going to jail to paying, I took him to the Magdalen Islands' jail where he is still. Department having since The cancelled his license, and given it to a member of his family, I feel quite sure that next spring we shall have serious difficulties with him. His conduct shows what kind of a man we have to contend with, and what steps must be taken in dealing with such a person. I had another serious case to settle at Washeecootai. formation was as follows: William Foreman, private fishery guardian at Washeecootai River, seined in that stream and caught about 30 barrels of salmon, after the lessee had left. Several traders stated that Foreman offered them his fish, but that they would not buy it, suspecting it had been caught illegally. I have already succeeded in confiscating at Natashquan and Quebec two barrels of this fish which Foreman's partner had sold to other parties; but having become acquainted too late with these facts, I was compelled to postpone until next spring the trial of parties implicated in such illegal practices. I had to settle an affair of the same nature in the division of Watsheeshoo. Mr. P. Gendreau, forgetting his duty and his oath of office as Fishery Overseer, allowed Joseph Tanguay, in order to reward him for some services, I presume, to seine salmon in Phiaster Bay River, and one day when Tanquay had gone up the river with his men, he admitted having caught on different occasions several barrels of fish with the knowledge and consent of the local Fishery Overseer. Being advised of these facts by Gendreau's servant and Tanguay's men. I was compelled to inform the Department, and Gendreau was suspended. During the summer, I prosecuted Tanguay for this violation of the law, and upon confession of judgment, condemned him to \$15 fine. His excuse was, that Gendreau gave him permission to seine, stating he might as well kill the salmon as Indians. I cannot understand, however, why this Fishery Overseer could not prevent Indians from violating the law, when it was his duty to do so. At Bay of Rocks, in the division of Bonne Esperance, I also condemned a man named Beloin to \$20 fine, for having seined in 1875 in the river of that name; and at Chicatica, I condemned one Morrissey to \$2 fine for having set a greater extent of nets than his license allowed. Beyond the above infractions which I had to punish, I do not think that the law was violated elsewhere, and I feel quite sure that the punishment inflicted this season will have a good effect for the future.

FISHERY OVERSEERS.

Last winter, in a special paragraph of my Report upon Fishery Overseers of the several divisions of the Gulf shores under my charge, I drew the attention of your Department to the necessity of securing Fishery Overseers in each Division-men endowed with sufficient education, to enable them to study the natural history of fishes, and to be able to understand and account for causes which may influence the greater or less success in fishing in the Gulf or rivers, so as to be able to communicate their opinions; energetic men, fond of their profession, and bold enough to cope, in every instance, with violations of the law. I cannot insist too much upon that point, because with officers deprived of these indispensable qualifications, we shall never obtain anything but insufficient protection; and fishermen who willingly and in good faith comply with the law will reap but a precarious success from their labors. Softminded and lazy men, having no other care than to continue in receipt of the small remuneration which they do not earn, are not only useless, but moreover spoil everything; and by creating troubles which afterwards occasion much difficulty in settling, often entail more expenses than it is desirable to incur. speaking, I have nothing but eulogiums to pass upon Fishery Overseers in the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure; they are fully qualified for their duties, and are devoted, body and soul, to the performance of their work. There are some efficient officers also on the North coast, but there are others, as explained in the previous article, who are not only worthless, but actually become a real nuisance, either through weakness and ignorance-as Overseers Boulet, of Natashquan, and Gendreau, of Watsheeshoo,-or through cupidity, like Foreman. The sooner such officers are replaced, the better it will be both for the Department and fishermen.

In connection with such changes. I shall again refer here to the suggestion which I made last winter,—that of dividing the present division of Natashquan into two, and appointing another Overseer, paid by the Department. This division comprises an extent of coast of from seventy to ninety miles, and includes six or seven very important rivers. It is naturally divided into two by an extent of coast of from twenty to twenty-five miles, upon which there is not a single dwelling, and its shores present great impediments to navigation in small boats, which occasions much trouble to a Fishery Overseer. The western division of Natashquan should comprise Agwanus River, which yields from thirty to fifty barrels of salmon; Nabissippi River, which is as productive as the former, and Natashquan River which requires an officer to itself as well as for its neighborhood, where there are two good stands. eastern division should comprise Kegashca River, which yielded thirty barrels of salmon this season, as well as Romaine and Musquaro Rivers which are equally important, but would yield a great deal more were they efficiently protected. As things are now, the local Fishery Overseer can visit the latter division only once during the season, and this too very often when fishing is over; so that here, as elsewhere, Poachers who help each other as much as they can, have fine opportunities. carrying out the above suggested plan, two good men would find plenty to do in watching each of these divisions, which, if well guarded, would soon reimburse the outlay spent upon their protection. The residents in the eastern division of Natashquan are most of them first-class poachers; but it is a very difficult thing to catch

them, owing to their isolated position and the trouble they take to protect each other. They keep during the whole summer some sorts of masts on the cliffs, and should a vessel be signalled outside, the whole population is warned to be on its guard; and when you land, they look like people who hardly know what is a salmon or a net. I am satisfied that Foreman's trial will bring to light several facts which will still more evince the necessity of having two Fishery Overseers for this division; and I hope your Department will not wait any longer in making these appointments. In Bonne Esperance division, some changes will be required, owing to the enforcement of new regulations relating to cod-fishing with seines. Mr. Whitely, who is the Fishery Overseer for that division, is a very good officer, but as he receives only fifty dollars pay, it is a difficult thing for him, as he has a large establishment to conduct, to be constantly leaving his affairs to arrange difficulties, or even to go and enquire whether there are any real difficulties at all. In order to enable him to do so, his pay ought to be increased; otherwise his own interests would suffer. To avoid this and in order to enable Mr. Whitely to enforce the fishery regulations, your Department ought to give him an increase of pay, which would after all only be simple justice, after twelve years' faithful services.

I omitted to mention that the Fishery Overseer of Watsheeshoo requires a lodging of some sort, where he would be independent of fishermen. As it is now, he is compelled to seek hospitality among fishermen on that part of the coast, who are all more or less addicted to poaching; so that he sometimes finds himself placed in a rather delicate position towards these people. I would therefore recommend that this guardian be authorized to spend about \$30 to procure a tent, or build himself a log-house where he would be at home. Such an arrangement would besides allow him to stop at Grand Watsheeshoo, which is the only important river of this division, and the locality where poaching is mostly carried on. Residing as he does at present at Phiaster Bay, he is at the mercy of people who oblige him, and besides there is no

fishery of importance carried on at that place.

INDIANS OF THE NORTH SHORE.

Having taken into consideration the hardships and deprivations suffered by the Mingan Indians in 1874, I thought it my duty last year to suggest to your Department the opportunity of granting them a salmon fishing station in the neighbourhood of this stream. Owing to the advanced period of the season when we paid our annual visit to that part of the coast, it was found impossible to complete arrangements so

as to enable them to set during the course of that year.

On our arrival at Mingan this season, about the end of June, Indians, with their families, numbering about eighty families, had just arrived for the mission. They all seemed to be healthy and in good spirits; a rare thing at this period of the year; but this I presume, must be attributed to the successful hunt they had had, and to the provisions with which they were amply provided. They appeared satisfied with the salmon fishing station your Department had given them, but did not seem to understand its working; this is why I would recommend that another year this station be fished by a white man for their profit, on the same conditions as the Restigouche station. The Indians find it too troublesome to clean and mend their nets; and the result is they do not catch as many fish as they should. The first day the nets were set, twenty salmon were caught, and afterwards, four or five a day.

The amount of \$375, distributed among them by the Indian Department, was by an error, given to Indians hunting in the interior, back of Mingan River, instead of amongst those who are in the habit of coming to the sea-shore for the mission, and who are properly known under the denomination of Mingan Indians. The Hudson's Bay Company's Agent did not, however, give to the appellation "Mingan Indians" the same interpretation as I do. This error, fortunately, led to no serious results, because of all Indians on that part of the coast, those of Mingan were the only ones

who were successful in their hunting last fall, and were consequently those who were most entitled to assistance.

The Indians of Natashquan and St. Augustine complaining loudly that there were no provisions for them at the Mission Post, and as there still remained an unexpended balance of \$50 in the hands of Mr. Scott, the Hudson's Bay Company's Agent, I advised him to divide this sum between these two bands. He did so, and every one was satisfied.

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number

LABRADOR

Name of Place.		V	essels.			shing oats.		Flat oats.	Fishermen.	Shoremen.	S	almon	Nets.		Co Sein	
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of Men, kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c.

DIVISION.

NETS AND SEINES.

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RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

LABRADOR

Name of Place.		V	essels.			shing oats.		lat pats.	Fishermen.	Shoremen.	Se	almon l	Nets.		Coe Sein	
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. of F	No. of Si	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
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kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.---Continued, DIVISION.---Continued.

NETS AND SEINES.

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RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men
LABRADOR

Name of Place.		Ve	essels.		Fi B	shing oats.	Flat	Boats.	Fishermen.	Shoremen.	Si	almon	Nets.		Co Sein	d es.
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. of Fig	No. of Sh	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
Middle Bay	 1	40	1000		1 1 1 4 577	\$ 40 20 40 140 29475		\$ 30 30 90 40 240 5697	10		 1 1	100 100 38288		<u> </u>	3530	

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.—Continued.

DIVISION.—Continued.

NETS AND SEINES.

	Herri Sein		F	lerrir Nets			Mack Sein		,	Mack Net			Cape Sein		L	aunce l	Seines.		Seal N	Vets.	Bruch	Fish'ries
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.
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RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

LABRADOR

Name of Station.	Salmon, Cured, barrels.	Fresh in icc, lbs.	in cans, lbs.	Smoked, boxes.	Cod, q	uintals.	quintals.	quintals.	oarrels.	barrels.
	Salmon,	Salmon,	Salmon,	ď	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock,	Ling, qui	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
Manicouagan										,
Fodbout	10									
Pointe des Monts	11									
Crinity Bay and River	49					2				
Petit Mai	9					41		: •••••	l	
slets à Caribou	23							· • • • • • •		i
Pointe aux Anglais	3						l			1
Caille Rouge	•••••		•••••			274			1	77
Rivière Pentecôte	•••••		•••••	•••••	•••••				2	
Rivière Ste. Marguerite	19	7500	•••••		•••••					4
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doisie Pigou	24	103835	•••••	•-•••	240 360				2	!
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Sheldrake	9				2825	462				*****
Primrose Cove					40					
Chunder River	į				2120					
ndian Harbour					485	5				
Ridge Point					550	316				١
Cipitagan	21					25				
Magpie	1/2				4320	1198				ļ
Magpie River	22					30	· . • • • • • •	 		•
St. John River	115	•••••			3560				27	
long Point	5	•	•••••	•••••	1850	620			30	`****
dingan River	32	•••••	•••••	•••••			······			
Esquimaux Point	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••		3639				•••••	146
Betchouan			•••••	•••••	750					•••••
Ateepetal Bay	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{5}$		•••••	•••••	69		••••	!	•••••	•••••
Piashter Bay	15		•••••	•••••	. 69			•••••		
Grand Watsheeshoo	13			· · · · · ·	46			•••••	·····	
ittle Watsheshoo	5				'					
Agwanus				1	300					1
Nabissipi	30									
Natashquan	283½	••••			3530					1
Kegashka River	30				50			l		
Petit Kegashka	*******				400					
Musquaro	15									
Washeecoutai Point	6	•••••								1
Washeecoutai River	121	•••••		••••						!
Romaine	$\frac{22\frac{1}{2}}{7}$			•••••		•••••	•••••	*****	•••••	
Uape Whittle	4	l			15					
Pointe du Mourier	4				40	5				
Etamamu River	50			1	I				1	1
Harrington Harbour		i			715	55			1	
	6				65					l
				1		21		1 ····	1	1
Little Meccatina Harbour Whale's Head, Meccatina	311		١		144	. 41				
Little Meccatina Harbour			ļ		142			•••••• ••••••	ļ	ļ
Little Meccatina Harbour	31½ 28 5				500					
Little Meccatina Harbour	31½ 28					85				

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c.—Continued. DIVISION.

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oxes.						Sounds,	WHA	LES, I	Porp	oises •		0	ıls.		Fis	SH US	ed as Ianui	BAI	T AND
Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Clams, barrels.
Smoke	Macke	Trout,	Sardin	Eels, 1	Tunny	Cod 7	No. of	No. of	No. of	No of	Seal 0	Whale	Porpoi	Cod o	Herrin	Capeli	Smelt,	Cod R	Clams
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RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

LABRADOR

								LA]	BR A	DOR
NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, Cured, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Summer	Fall	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
Pointe Rouge, Tabatière	5				. 50			:		
Spar Point	3				30		;			
Sandy Cove					45	1		. 1		1
Salt Lake, Tabatière	64		1		35		i			
Fonderie Fecteau										1
Kikapoe Island	3		i		.	İ			. i	
Kikapoe River	5					1				
Pointe Rouge	7					1			J	١
Pocachoo Island	4]		1	.	l		· · · · · · ·	l	
Little Rigolet	11		1	1	.	1		1	İ	
Big Rigolet	15	\	1				 .		J	
River Island	2	·					· · · · · ·	1		
Grosse Isle, St. Augustine	25				. i				J	
St. Augustine River	15			J			ļ . .	i		
St. Augustine Bay	15				 		` 			
Lac Salé	63		l						j	
Dog Island	58	·								
Sandy Island	27		·		.]		! :			
Pointe à Giroux	45			ļ						
Canso Harbour	$6\frac{1}{2}$					İ				
Mustingue Harbour	5 2				5				ļ	
Chicatica Island	4		·		6	8				
Nabittipi				l	10	1)				
Bull Cove	25							·		
Bay of Rocks	12		1		50					
Lydias Cove	121									
Dog Island	5	1								
Pêche à Lizotte	10			l						
Old Fort Island			ļ		150	!	•••••			••••••
Burnt Island		!			20		•••••		• • • • •	· • • • • • · ·
Bonne Espérance				• • • • •	1300				•••••	
Pigeon Island		••••••			500	}* ······				******
St. Paul's River.	50 35	j		,·····					•••••	
Stick Point					500					700
Salmon Bay Five Leagues	45 8	******		•••••	4080		•••••	•••••	••••	100
	20			•••••	30		•••••		·······	•••••
Little Fisheries. Middle Bay	10	••••••			20 20		•••••		•••••	
Belles Amours	10	*********		•••••	5		••••			
Bras d'Or		•••••		•• ••	20		•••••			
L'Anse des Dunes.	10	•••••	•••••	•••	40		•••••		•••••	
Long Point	3			•••••	1240	"""	•••••			
Fly fishing.		4630			1240	,		,,,,,		
Taken by schooners from United		4000	.,		•••••					
Taken by schooners from United States, Newfoundland and the	1	1	•	1		ĺ			- 1	
Maritime Provinces.			1		61800		i			
1										
Total	15813	109965		,	96990	7717		1010	62	$3575\frac{1}{2}$
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[•] To the above quantity of fish caught by Canadian fishermen within the division of Bonne Espérance, must be added 61,800 quintals taken by schooners from United States and the Maritime Provinces; which makes the total quantity of cod taken on the north coast of Labrador, 104,707 quintals.

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.---Continued. DIVISION.

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oxes.						and Sounds,	SEAL	, W Pore	HALES	S AN	D	(Ons.		Fis	H US	ED A Man	s Bai	T ANI
Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and barrels.	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons	Porpoise Oil, gal-	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Clams, barrels.
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RECAPITULATION.

Ċ	lo do	Godbout	400	on in lbs. do do do
		Total	4,630 lbs.	

VALUE of the different Fisheries of the Labrador Division in 1876

Kinds of Fish.	Qua	antities.		Prices	.	Value.	
	<u> </u>		1	<u> </u>	cts.	\$	cts.
Autumn do		quintals, a do	t	_	00	484,950 38,585	
Mackerel fishing Herring dodo (smoked)		barrels, boxes,			00 25		00
Salmon (pickled) (fresh in ice) do (fwith the fly) (with the fly)	105,335		=		00 05 05	25,308 5,266 231	75
Trout fishingLing do	80½ 1,010	barrels, quintals,		8	00 00	644 5,050	00 00
Halibut do	5	barrels. do each.		9	00 00 25	372 45 7,426	00
Porpoise SkinsSeal Oil	33,537	do gallons,		4 0	00 50	40 16,768	00 50
Cod Oil Porpoise Oil Fish and Clams used as bait and manure	20	do do barrels.		Õ	50 60 50	19,052 12 3,095	00
Total value of the products of the	l Fisherie	s in 1876.				621,168	50
do do Increase	do 				-	297,639 323,52 9	

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Mention has so often been made of Magdalen Islands in these annual reports; their history and advantageous geographical position as naval or fishery stations, have so often been brought under the public notice by far more clever pens than mine; that it would seem a waste of time to enter into long details about this subject.

I cannot, however, prevent quoting what Col. Jos. Bouchette said about these islands in 1832, so as to show the considerable progress they have made with regard

to fishing as well as agricultural pursuits:

"Magdalen Islands belong to the District of Gaspé. Their population reaches about 1,000 souls, mostly composed of Catholic French Acadians. Eleven English and five Irish families are settled among them, and all those find their mode of living in fishing pursuits. The number of fishing boats is 100, besides 30 schooners of from 25 to 30 tons. Besides raising a few potatoes, no one seems to have any notion of agriculture on these islands; but as natural meadows and pasturage are common, cattle easily find an abundant food.

"The fisheries of these islands are of considerable importance, but might be made susceptible of a far greater development, were they judiciously encouraged, being particularly favored both by their situation and their locality. A large revenue was formerly derived from sea-cow or walrus fishing. They were formerly killed in large numbers; as many as 300 being caught on the échouries or sand banks, where

they were in the habit of gathering."

By consulting at the present date the valuable tables of the census of 1871, it will be found that the total population of the islands was at that period 3,172, divided between 2,808 Catholics and 364 Protestants. Out of this number, 2,833 were French Canadians; the balance belonging to Scotch and Irish nationalities. These figures will give an approximate idea of the progress made during the past forty years.

If the progress in fishing has been rapid, I am happy to be able to state that that in agriculture has not remained behind. The census of 1871 shows, that, at that date, there were 5,979 acres of land under culture, 7,789 acres under improvement, and 1,705 in pastures. The yield of that year was 3,201 bushels of spring wheat; 2,512 bushels of barley; 13,430 bushels of oats; 54,418 bushels of potatoes; 14,458 bushels

of turnips; and 4,068 tons of hay.

These figures will help to show the importance of these islands. This importance must necessarily increase in a marked manner, should the scheme brought before the public by the Member for the County of Gaspé be realized. consists in the building of a telegraph line, landing either on Prince Edward Island or on that of Cape Breton. Besides the valuable services which the establishment of such a line would confer upon navigation, by permitting to find out the state of the ice in the Gulf, it would be of the greatest assistance to our vessels and fishermen, as the latter could always ascertain the localities where cod, herring, and bait are to It only too often happens that fishing is a failure because fish did not visit a particular locality whilst they were at the same time abundant elsewhere. to the want of correct, and above all, speedy information, our fishermen are at times compelled to remain with their arms crossed while wealth and abundance are lying at no great distance from them. I entirely share the Member for Gaspé's opinion when he says that, "after the building of lighthouses and the opening of postal "communications, there is nothing which can give more impulse to our fisheries than "joining, by telegraphic lines, the islands of the Gulf and the remote parts of the north "coast with the main land on the south shore."

Magdalen Islands, to the number of eight or nine, the greatest part of which are joined together by immense dunes or sand banks, occupy an area of nearly 78,000 acres, forming an irregular group placed at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. They were discovered by Jacques Cartier on the occasion of his first voyage to Canada, in 1534. This undaunted discoverer noticed the immense herds of walrus frequenting the shores of these islands, and a few years afterwards French outfitters and fishermen were made aware of the great sources of wealth which surrounded these shores

where fish of all kinds repair during their annual migrations to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with a certainty of finding there favourable breeding grounds and abundant food. Under the French Government, very few fixed establishments were made at the Magdalen Islands; people used to come in the spring and return to their country during the fall, as it is practised to the present date by French fishermen from Newfoundland and Miquelon. At the time of the cession of our country to England, there were, however, ten families residing on these islands, who, for the most part, depended upon fishing pursuits for a living, and cultivated only a few vegetables. The most extensive fisheries of the time were those for walrus and seals; the former especially yielded abundantly and returned large profits. These fishings, which had been carried on beyond the limits fixed by nature, had already experienced a considerable falling off at the time of the conquest; but they were still considered sufficiently remunerative to tempt an American of the name of Gridley, who started an establishment on Amherst Island for carrying on fisheries, especially those of herring and cod. This establishment suffered much during the war of American Independence, and was finally abandoned when the walrus had completely disappeared from the waters around the Magdalen Islands. Nearly one century has elapsed since that period, and outfitters of the present day who have no longer walrus fishing to enrich them, have replaced it by lobster canning. This latter mode of fishing may not possess the same interest as walrus fishing, but it, nevertheless, yields large profits, as the matter can be ascertained by referring to the appendices annexed to this report.

When the walrus had disappeared, the inhabitants of the Islands, whose number had increased by additional immigration from Acadia and St. John's Island, as well as by the adjunction of several English and Jersey families, were compelled, in order to secure a living, to fall back entirely upon seal hunting, herring, mackerel and cod fishing. Some of them, being more far-sighted than others, began to clear the lard and raise cattle, without, however, giving sufficient attention to the matter; and even at the present day, in spite of all efforts and advices, the people cultivate only in a careless way a soil which is so rich and bountiful, so easy to work, and which could readily produce sufficient food to sustain a population five or even ten times larger than the present one. Every stranger who has any ideas of agriculture, after visiting these islands, goes away astonished and sorry at the same time at seeing these fine lands, the greatest part of which has not even seen the plough since they were first cleared, forty or fifty years ago. I have already made the following remark, and several others did so before me: there is, perhaps, not a place in our country where people could live easier than at the Islands, were the inhabitants inclined to rely a little less upon merchants and outfitters, and take a larger share of the wealth which is placed at their disposal, both by sea and land. The Island of Prince Edward, which is certainly not to be compared to Magdalen Islands, either with regard to the richness of its soil or of its fisheries, is there to prove what a population can do when it is prepared to take advantage of everything.

It must, however, be acknowledged that some progress has been made under this head. Well cultivated farms are conspicuous, and it is noticed that the taste for agricultural pursuits is gradually growing, the clearings are enlarged, and a little more reliance is placed upon the yield of land for the support of families.

It is noticed that during the past twenty-six years, the population of Magdalen Islands has increased very slowly; but it must also be remarked that it is out of this same population that the villages of Esquimaux Point, Natashquan and Kegashca

were formed, which now number 1,400 souls.

Three or four years ago, the fever of emigration took hold of a large portion of the inhabitants, and in their enthusiasm, about thirty families sold their farms at a sacrifice, some of them even abandoned them without selling, in order to go and settle at Seven Islands and Ste. Marguerite Bays, on the north shore. Three successive years of unsuccessful fishing brought these families to the last verge of misery, and they would undoubtedly have starved last winter, and have died of hunger, had not Providence caused them to find clams on the beach, upon which they fed for five

or six weeks, until the opening of navigation and the arrival of traders. Sensible to the cries of distress of those unfortunate families, their friends from Magdalen Islands, prompted by feelings which do them honor, fitted out a vessel for Seven Islands and brought back to their friends the greater part of this sorely tried colony. A certain number of families of fishermen which had migrated to Bay of Islands, in the hopes of bettering their position, was also compelled to return; this brings the total number of persons who returned this season to their native Island to 62. However painful may have been the trial of these poor people, it will undoubtedly have one good result as well for themselves as for the remainder of the population; and I am satisfied fishermen will now be able to appreciate the inestimable advantage of those who own lands, and how precarious is the fate of others who rely solely upon fishing pursuits to procure their daily bread.

The Gulf being blocked with ice during the whole of last spring, we were unable to reach Magdalen Islands before the 9th June, when herring fishing was over. Although the snow had disappeared, the temperature had always been cold, owing to the ice. Everything was late, and hardly any signs of vegetation could be noticed. Provisions had not failed during the winter, in spite of the terrible storm which occurred during the fall of 1875, and during which four schooners, with crews of twenty-two men, were completely lost, and a number of others seriously damaged. The loss of provisions luckily was felt more by the rich than by the poor, who, thanks to a good fishery, were enabled to lay in early their winter stock of provisions. Still, without the supply of flour which the Local Government sent to the Islands after

these disasters, the winter would have been a hard one for several families.

The yield of last year's fishing although inferior in quantity to that of 1875, is nevertheless much superior in value; and the statistics show that the increase over 1875 is \$97,068. This is due to the high prices which cod and herring realized. If, on one side, the yield of the fisheries was successful at the Islands, the produce of farms, on the other, was not less so. The crop of potatoes was all that could be desired, as well as that of grain and hay, in proportion to the extent of ground cultivated; so that, barring always unforeseen circumstances, winter has nothing threatening for the inhabitants of these Islands, whose position is so isolated during six months, but whom the genius of man will soon, it is to be hoped, place in communication with the rest of the world during the whole year, either by means of telegraphic communications or by steam.

Seal-hunting on the Ice.

For several years, the inhabitants of Magdalen Islands, carried on seal-fishing in two ways: by killing them on the ice grounded near shore, or by seeking them among the floating ice of the Gulf; these two modes of fishing constitute what is known as land-hunting and schooner fishing. During the past four or five years, other means have been employed to intercept the passage of these animals; they are caught in nets, and the result of this new method of fishing is sufficiently renumerative, and shows that, with increased experience, it might be made to rival other modes.

Seal-hunting on the grounded ice near shore is not always without danger, as is already known. The sight of these animals, whose slaughter is so easy and whose pelts are so precious for fishermen;—want, and love of gain—are often the cause of these poor people forgetting the fragility of the links which fasten these fields of ice to land; they become forgetful of danger and rush at every chance to the pursuit of gain. Several have thus lost their lives, owing to their imprudence. A change in the wind or in the currents loosens the ice from the shore, and when hunters, being far away outside, notice the change, there remains but an open abyss between them and the land, a sign of inevitable death.

The success of this fishery depending mostly upon the direction of winds, it follows that it is not always fortunate. It was rather poor this season. Seal-hunting began only about the fifth of March, north of Bryon's Island and south of Amherst

Island. Numerous immense herds of these animals were in sight, on the floating ice; but the weather kept so fine and calm at this period of the year that seals hardly neared the shores. Only 2,159 were killed, one-third of which large and were worth from \$7 to \$8 each. The same fishery yielded last year 14,598 seals.

Schooner hunting was also but middling. First of all, fishermen could fit out but six schooners for the ice fields, the terrible storm already mentioned having caused the total loss of part of the Island's fleet and so damaged the rest that they could not be trusted for so dangerous a voyage. In the second place, the schooners which were fitted out for this hunt could not leave before the latter part of April, on account of winds and ice. They then found the ice so closely packed that they could not make their way through it, and after a painful voyage of four or five weeks, were compelled to return with only 642 seals against 1,849, last year.

LIST OF SCHOONERS ENGAGED SEAL-HUNTING ON THE ICE, DURING THE SEASON OF 1876.

Flirt		seals.
Annie	120	"
Delaney	60	"
Lion	5 0	"
Cora May	60	"
Jenny Lind	140	"
Flash	150	"

Total, 7 schooners, and 642 seals.

Seal-fishing with nets was also carried on in eight stations around the Islands. This mode of fishing yielded 728 seals, against 203 in 1875. Although this result is better than that of last year, the profits are not large, owing to the great extent of nets (5,995 fathoms) which such a mode of netting requires. For some time past attempts were made to catch seals with bottom lines; but the large quantity of ice caused an almost complete failure of these endeavors, besides occasioning much damage to net fishermen. The total yield of the seal fishery is as follows:—

Seal-hunting on floating	ice	2,159	seals.
" in schoone	rs	642	"
Seal-fishing with nets	***************************************	728	"
	Total	3,529	"
Seal-fishery in 1875	••••••••••••	16,650	"
•	Decrease	13,121	"

The total yield of oil was 17,730 gallons.

Herring Fishery.

Although herring-fishing is not the first industry which engages the attention of Magdalen Island people in the spring, it is nevertheless the first fish to arrive there. Herring strikes in immense schools around the Islands, and especially in the bays, about the last days of April or the beginning of May, to leave them only when the work of its reproduction is over.

Although these fish strike in abundance during the spring, circumstances are not always as favorable for their capture. They are caught at this period of the year with nets and seines, and to ensure success, calm weather and a smooth sea are necessary; which conditions are not always common at this season of the year. It is,

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however, very seldom that a sufficient spell of fine weather does not then occur to ensure the success of this fishery. A numerous fleet of vessels from the United States and the Maritime Provinces repair every year to the Islands to take a cargo of herring, which, at this period of the season, are in good condition, keep well, and can

be exported to warm countries.

The Magdalen Islands fishermen mostly use the spring herring catch as their winter food; whenever this fishing fails, the year is considered as a bad one, because people are then compelled to replace the usual food by another, costing a great deal, and which they do not always have the means of purchasing. Twentyseven schooners from the United States, fifty-six from the Maritime Provinces and ten from Magdalen Islands took their cargo of herring at Amherst. schooners were enabled to enter before the ice was too closely packed; a few days later they would have lost their voyage. On the 5th of May, herring arrived amongst the ice, which drove the fish round the schooners in the harbour of Amherst. The crews had only to draw their nets and empty them on deck. They took full cargoes in the space of three days. Foreign vessels caught 72,938 barrels of herring, and the inhabitants 4,805, which gives a total yield of 77,743 barrels; or an increase of 47,792 barrels over last year's catch. The price of this fish, fresh, was \$2 a barrel. Herring left the Islands only on the 26th May. Thirty-eight thousand barrels, valued at \$76,000, were exported to the United States; and 900 barrels, valued at \$1,800, sent to Sweden, where it is intended to export a larger quantity, should the market be found favorable. The balance of the catch remains in Canada, where merchants will export them at a later period, according to their convenience. As is always the case, when fishermen are much busied during the period of herring-fishing, in spite of the large number of strangers engaged in it, no troubles or disorder occurred. The crews seem to rival with one another, in order to take advantage of abundance, and to complete their cargoes in as little time as possible.

For several years past, owners had given up the practice of sending their schooners to Labrador for fall herring-fishing. An attempt was made to renew these voyages last season; and about the end of August, the schooner "Flash," Captain Delaney, was despatched to Newfoundland. She, however, had to return, like most of other Canadian schooners, without a single barrel of herrings, after a very dangerous voyage, when, during the storm of 16th October, she remained more than one hour on her beam's ends, her crew expecting death from one moment to another.

List of Schooners engaged in spring herring-fishing at Magdalen Islands, during the season of 1876.

" Setagawa,"		-		-		-		1.500	barrels.
"Greyhound,"	-		-		-		-	1,200	"
"Island Belle,"		-		-		-		900	"
" Omaha,"	-		-		•		-	1,500	u
"Rose,"		-		-		-		1,000	"
"Anna Frye,"	-		-	•	-		-	2,000	"
"Seud,"		-		-		-		2,000	46
"L. Standish,"	-		-		-		-	1,800	"
"Carrie W.,"		-		-		-		1,100	"
"Cape Ann,"	-		-		-		-	450	"
"Lilly Dale,"		-		-		-		700	"
"H. S. Boynton,	" -		-		-		-	1,000	"
"Percy,"		-		÷		-		1,200	"
"E. H. King,"	-		-		-		-	1,400	"
" Walter M. You	ing,"	-		-		-		1,300	"
"Mary A. Taylo	or,"		-		.		-	800	"
"Charles A. Roy	96 0,"	-		<u>.</u> -		-		800	66
"Olive Branch,"	·, -		-		-		-	850	ii.

							4 000 1	•
"Red Beach,"	-		-		-		1,000 k	arrels,
"Balance," -		-		-		-	700	"
" Eldorado,"	-		-		-		1,000	"
"Sam. Knight," -		-		-		-	900	"
" Francis Allen,"	-		-		-		1,300	"
" Nellie H.," -		-		-		-	1,100	"
" Herman Babson,"	-		-		-		900	"
" Carolina C.," -		-		-		-	700	"
"Eastern Queen,"	-		-		-		1,100	u
"Mary Alice," -		-		-		-	500	"
" Mariner,"	-		-		-		700	"
" Quicksteps," -		-		-		-	600	46
"Dahlia,"	_		-		-		1,300	"
"Harvest Home,"				-		-	600	"
"Busy,"	_		-		_		650	"
"Commodore," -		-		-		-	500	"
"River Queen,"	_		-		-		700	"
"J. L. Volger," -		-		_			700	"
"Beau Bassin,"	_		_		_		700	"
"J. H. Hiltz," -				_		_	700	"
"Anna A. Teel,"	_		_		_		800	"
"Ida E." -		_		_		_	1,000	"
" Adonis,"	_		_		_		900	"
"W. M. Volger," -	-		_		_	_	600	"
"H. Hoyes,"		-			_	_	900	"
	•		-		_	_	500	"
"A. H. Č.," -		•		-	_	-	500	. "
"Silver Bell,"	-		-		•		800	46
"Exchange," -		-		-		-	900	"
"Sabine,"	-		-		•		500 500	"
"Ella," -		-		-		-	700	"
"Moses Black,"	-		-		-			"
"J. H. Christie," -		-		-		-	900	66
"Devon,"	-		-		•		600	, "
"Ellen May," -		-		-		-	900	"
"Lady Speedwell,"	-				-		750 500	"
"Prince Consort,"		-		-		-	500	"
"Iris,"	-		-		-		2,000	"
"Mary Elizabeth,"		-				-	700	"
"Golden West,"	-		-		-		750	
"Columbia," -		- ,		-		-	400	•6
"Confederate,"	-		-		•		600	"
"Lavina Jane," -		-		-		-	500	
"Anemone,"	-		-		-		200	"
" Zebra,"		-		, -		-	350	"
"Sea Queen,"	-		-		-		600	"
"Monty, R." -		-		-		-	200	"
" Alpin,"	-		-		-		400	"
"Break of Day," -		-		-		-	430	"
"J. W.,"	-		-		-		400	"
" Jeddo," -		-		-		-	2,000	"
"Princess Augusta,"	-		•		-		500	"
"Swan," -		•		-		-	700	"
"Busy William,"	-		-		-		900	46
"Donna Belle," -		-		-		-	800	"
" Mary Alice,"	-		•		-		800	66
"Dauntless," -		-		_	•	-	1,200	"
"Anne Leonard,'			-		-		1,400	66
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"Helen,"	_		-		-		-	2 00 b	arrels.
"Belle of the Ba	v,"	-		-		-		300	"
" Lydia,"	-		-		-		-	5 30	"
" Jane Ótis,"		-		-		-		900	"
"Arcola,"	-		-		-		-	740	"
" Archangel,"		_		-		-		5 00	"
" Arctic,"	-		-		-		-	600	44
" Queen,"		-		-		-		160	"
"K. E. Stewart,"	-		-		-		-	500	"
" Mountaineer,"		-		-		-		150	46
"Cora May,"	-		-		-		-	300	"
"Prospect,"		-		-		-		170	44
"Flirt,"	-		-		-		-	55 8	"
"Typhoon,"		-		-		-		600	66
"Greenock,"	-		-		-		-	600	"
" Marie Louise,"		-		-		-		200	"
"Cutter,"	-		-		-		-	300	"
"Silver Lake,"		-		-		-		200	"
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Total, - - 93 schooners and 72,938 barrels.

Mackerel Fishery.

Mackerel-fishing is carried on at two different periods, the first taking place during the month of June, when these fish approach the shore for purposes of reproduction, and the second about the middle of the summer, when it has recovered

from the loss of flesh after spawning.

Mackerel-fishing was delayed last spring in the same manner as other fisheries, and began only on the 6th of June. This fishery lasts at most about a fortnight; it is carried on with nets and is very uncertain, fine weather being required to ensure its success. On the 20th June it was over, having given but poor results; and had it not been for the high price of this fish on the markets, fishermen would have experienced great losses. It was noticed that mackerel did not, as usual, enter the bays this spring to spawn, which was the reason none were caught there. Twelve vessels from the Maritime Provinces repaired to the Islands this spring for the purpose of mackerel-fishing and returned with only 629 barrels, or 604 barrels less than last year.

Among the Magdalen Islands fishermen only those of Amherst are engaged fishing for mackerel in the spring; others, being too far from Pleasant Bay, where this fishing is carried on, consider that it is more advantageous for them to carry on cod-fishing at this particular season of the year. Canadian fishermen fared no better than foreigners last spring; they caught only 482 barrels, which forms a total catch of 1,111 barrels; that is to say, 612 barrels less than last year's catch. Mackerel

sold for \$8 a barrel, which is nearly double the price obtained in 1875.

LIST OF SCHOONERS engaged in spring mackerel-fishing at Magdalen Islands during the season of 1876.

" Lillian," -	-		-		-		100	barrels.
"William & Mary,"		_		-		-	40	"
"James Henry,"	-		-		-		33	"
"Trial," -		-		-		-	60	"
"Annie Bell,"	-		-		-		130	"
"Lavinia Elizabeth,"		-		-		-	60	"
"James Otis,"	-		-		-		80	"
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			119					

" Mary Ellen,"	_		-		-		_	20	barrels.
" Arcola," -		-		_		-		30	"
"Amelia M.,"	-		~		-		-	18	"
"Ellen," -	`	-		-		-		5 0	"
"P. Martin	-		-		-		-	8	"

Total, - 12 schooners and 629 barrels.

Summer Mackerel Fishery.

As already remarked, when mackerel have recovered from their loss of flesh, after spawning, about the month of July, they begin taking the hook, and Islands fishermen, as well as strangers, are then engaged fishing for them. Fishing began

this season on the 5th of July, and lasted until the 15th September.

Although the yield was somewhat below that of last year, the value was larger, owing to the high price of \$10 offered on the markets. A few years ago Magdalen Islands' people paid very little attention to mackerel-fishing, which was then exclusively carried on by foreign fishermen, whose schooners, amounting to 400 or 500, kept during a whole season within the waters around the Islands, making extraordinary catches and realizing enormous profits. Encouraged at the success of their neighbours, the Islanders began fishing near shore, and now they almost all engage in this industry, especially when cod-fishing fails. It is, however, to be regretted that, with the advantage of their position, and having at their door a harvest which recurs every year, and which demands only to be gathered, the inhabitants of these Islands have not sufficient enterprise to compete with strangers, when such a competition could only turn to their own advantage. Up to the present date, not a single schooner from Magdalen Islands has carried on this industry in the same manner as our neighbours do; so that we derive but very small profits from this fishery compared to those of Americans.

Mackerel was very abundant this summer around the Islands, especially on the north side, in the waters of Grindstone and Bryon Islands; but the fish was less greedy than usual, and seemed to refuse the bait thrown out to draw it near the schooners. Fishermen were of opinion (and it appears very plausible) that this fact was due to the large number of animalculæ floating on the water, and which, I

presume, offered a more tempting food to the fish than the offered bait.

Mackerel summer fishing yielded 3,858 barrels, or 857 barrels less than last year. Profits were, nevertheless, much larger, owing to the high prices at which fish sold. About one hundred foreign vessels were engaged fishing this season around Magdalen Islands, but, out of that number, I do not calculate that there were more than fifty engaged mackerel-fishing, and according to the best information received, their catch was very moderate. But, even supposing they brought back only 250 barrels each, this would give a total of 12,500 barrels, or \$125,000.

Cod Fishery.

Up to the time of the conquest, vessel owners engaged in fishing at Magdalen Islands, carried on cod fishery only for the purpose of procuring the necessary food for private consumption. People were then satisfied with the enormous profits derived from the walrus and seal fisheries. But when the former had been destroyed, and the latter had become more wary and difficult to catch, parties began to turn their attention to cod-fishing, which became, as it is still at the present date, the principal occupation of the inhabitants, as well as their main source of wealth.

Magdalen Islands possess, perhaps, the most advantageous cod-fishing grounds in the whole Gulf, either with regard to the numerous banks surrounding them, where cod always find an abundant food during summer, as well as with regard to the numerous and safe harbours which they offer to fishing boats. The most frequented banks are those of the west point of Amherst, Deadman, and Bryon Islands, Birds' Rock, and others lying seven or eight miles south-east of Entry Island. Cod is also

found in Pleasant Bay.

The same reasons which influenced the appearance of cod on other coasts of the Gulf, also caused their arrival to be very much delayed on the shores of Magdalen The first fish were caught this year only on the 1st July. With the exception of the banks of Grindstone Island, cod-fishing was poor everywhere else, either because the fish were wanting, or bait failed when they struck in. Several fishermen have this season used with success, bultows, or bottom lines. On the 10th June, when I visited Amherst and Grindstone Islands, I found that those who used bultows had from twenty-five to thirty quintals of cod, whilst the others had barely four or five. The same thing occurred here as elsewhere; the success of one party excited the jealousy of another; and those who were less favoured accused the successful ones of being the cause of their ill-luck. Several complaints were laid before me, so that I was reluctantly compelled to absolutely forbid bultow fishing within the prescribed limit of three miles, and to threaten with fines those who should violate this regulation; although I cannot possibly understand what difference there can be in fishing with these lines at a distance of one or two miles from shore, when none is found in their being used all around the islands outside the bays. Such of the fishermen who are not provided with these lines, complain of their use, but give no reasons to justify their pretensions. So far as my own opinion is concerned, I think, that, far from prohibiting these fishing engines, they should be encouraged in certain places. By this means, fishermen would not be exposed to lose their time in useless labours. Is it not an extraordinary thing to see American and French fishermen fishing with these lines at a distance of from three to four miles from shore, where they sometimes secure double cargoes in a short period, whilst our people at times experience great trouble in securing the fish necessary for their own consumption; and this, too, without any profit whatever for the protection of the species?

During my stay at Magdalen Islands I had occasion to fall in with masters of American schooners, who claimed to have the right, in accordance with the Washington Treaty, to fish with bultows or bottom lines wherever they so desired. I made them understand that this treaty could not give them a privilege which was not granted to ourselves, and that since we were forbidden from fishing with bultows within three miles from shore, and in bays, a fortion, this prohibition should apply to foreigners. They understood the thing at once; and from information since obtained, I am satisfied that the law was not violated. Several schooners from Magdalen Islands were formerly in the habit of going outside and fishing on the banks as Americans do; but this mode of fishing requiring a considerable outfit, which they seldom had the means of procuring, they were compelled to abandon these localities, and to repair to the coast of Labrador, where fishing is carried on more readily, and near shore. Small boats are used, whilst schooners lie safely in snug little harbors. schooners from Magdalen Islands repaired this summer to the coast of Labrador; but their voyage failed in the same manner as it did last year, and they brought back only 1,240 quintals of cod. The total yield of the summer fishery was 9,310 quintals. The period extending from the 15th August to the 15th September was most favorable; fall fishing was therefore comparatively better than the summer fishery. would have been still more successful if bait had been abundant.

yielded 1,642 quintals more than last year.

Total quantity of cod caught at Magdalen Islands in 1876....10,957 Quintals. " 1875....13,035 "

Decrease..... 2,078 "

The fish sold for \$5 a quintal. About fifty foreign schooners fished for cod around the Islands, and according to the figures supplied by eleven of them, which I

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boarded, and from information derived from other sources, I think I am not far from the truth in valuing the average catch of each schooner at 550 quintals, which would give a total value of about \$27,550.

Besides cod, I was told that about 20 or 25 barrels of halibut, and 32 barrels of

eels, valued at \$6 per barrel were caught.

Lobster Fishery.

Lobster-fishing, which began five or six years ago to engage public attention on the shores of Bay des Chaleurs, remained comparatively unknown at Magdalen Islands; the people there would have for a long time lost the profits of this industry had not a Halifax firm (Messrs. Stayner & Co.) caused merchants and fishermen to understand that they did not know how to take advantage of their wealth. utter astonishment of everyone these gentlemen have opened establishments for the canning of lobsters which rival the largest and most successful ones on the shores of the United States and the Maritime Provinces. The canning establishment at Grindstone Island was kept busied during part of the season of 1875, and this year, from 1st June to 4th November. That at Grand Entry was opened only from the 10th October to 4th November. Another establishment will be started next season at Amherst Island.

From the 10th August to the 15th September, the establishment at Grindstone Island was closed; the season of prohibition being fixed between these dates. This close-time is well adapted to Magdalen Islands, as females carry their eggs at this period. Up to the month of August none had been seen, and by the end of September the eggs had all disappeared. According to observations made, this would seem to establish the fact, that lobsters follow the same physiological rules here as they do on the Quebec shores of Bay des Chaleurs; but, I am of opinion that, in order to conciliate all interests—those of lobsters as well as of packers—the close-time for Magdalen Islands might be advantageously fixed from the 15th August to the 15th September. According to my judgement these dates would be quite opportune and nobody would have any grounds of complaint. Although Magdalen Islands fishermen draw only indirect and insignificant profits from lobster fishing, this industry causes a good deal of money to circulate among a poor population; and I must say here to the honour of Messrs. Stayner & Co., that they pay in a royal way and in hard cash. A singular coincidence, which I cannot help noticing here, is that codfishermen are the only ones who are poorly paid, and, moreover, paid in goods. When people who fish for other firms than those of Jersey, &c., &c., are satisfied with their wages, and are happy to work for masters who pay well and scatter abundance for several miles around them, let us throw a glance at the large cod-fishing establishments; you will hear nothing but complaints, and see nothing but poverty and misery. percentage of ten per cent. on every hundred pounds of canned lobsters.

Both the above-mentioned establishments gave employment to forty men and twenty-five boats. Traps to the number of 1,200 were used. The canning employed twenty-two men and twenty women; thus forming a total of employes of ninety-two persons. Men earned \$1 a day each, and women forty cents—with a fortnightly

percentage of ten per cent. on every hundred pounds of canned lobsters.

Lobster-fishing was most successful for the short time it was carried on. catch amounted to 240,000 lobsters, which, being canned, yielded 124,000 pounds, or

105,000 pounds more than last year.

The statistics show that Magdalen Islands lobsters are not large, since it almost takes two to make a pound. If my recollection does not fail me, when the canning establishment at Grindstone Island was opened in June, lobsters promised better than that.

The produce of this fishery were undoubtedly exported to European markets.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.

For a long period after the settlement of Magdalen Islands, its moral and lawabiding population required neither public officers nor Magistrates to administer justice and maintain peace; the authority of the head of each family, or the voice of the priest were sufficient to ensure quietness or repress abuses. But, this happy state of things could not last for ever; and in order to ensure protection against theirs by foreign fishermen, and to put a stop in their origin to the elements of discord which threatened to grow among this credulous and artless population, it was found necessary to appoint Magistrates, establish courts of justice and build a jail. An armed cruiser was also despatched to these waters, and thanks to the increasing efforts of its officers, order and peace reign everywhere and trouble only occurs at distant periods. Having thus secured the protection needed outside, the inhabitants of Magdalen Islands loudly claim, and justly too, a Stipendiary Magistrate residing on the spot. With two or three well-disciplined constables, there is hardly any quarrel which such an officer could not master on the mainland. Moreover, if this officer had civil jurisdiction to settle law suits under one hundred dollars, he would be more useful than any Judges, whose sittings are very irregular and who seldom have to adjudicate upon cases above fifty dollars. One can hardly form an idea of the difficult position of the local magistracy, left to their own impotency whilst having sometimes grave cases to settle. They do all they possibly can, and I must add that they are honest and well qualified; but their duties would be much easier could they at all times secure the services and advice of a lawyer. With a resident Stipendiary Magistrate, the visit of Judges could be dispensed with; and I am of opinion that such a system would be far less expensive, whilst the advantage derived therefrom would be much greater.

Wrecks.

Magdalen Islands being situate on the highway of vessels going up or down the Gulf of St. Lawrence, must naturally be a cause of wreck for many of them, and unfortunately there hardly occurs a season free from some accidents, without taking into account loss of life.

There were this summer four wrecks on the coasts of the Islands; fortunately

we have no loss of life to deplore.

In order to render navigation easier in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and especially around Magdalen Islands, the Government caused three lighthouses to be built; but according to my opinion, and that of mariners who are well acquainted with these Islands, they could not possibly be located in worse places; so much so that navigators are unanimous in demanding a change. The money expended in making these changes would certainly be well applied.

Land Tenure.

The measures adopted by the local Government of Prince Edward Island, to redeem the lands held under long leases, has raised the hopes of our friends at Magdalen Islands, who hold their farms under similar conditions, so much so, that these deserving people wait with impatience the moment when our local Government will do them the same favour. Although neither the present owner nor his agent can be reproached with any hard dealings towards the settlers—and I may ald that several of these people occupy their farms under most favourable terms—it is nevertheless the case that the state of uncertainty in which they are placed, when one day's delay in the payment of their rent can make them lose the result of many years' labours, contributed in a large manner to retard the progress of these Islands, and injured the success of agriculture. The cadastre which is now being prepared will show the extent and importance of these Islands; and it is to be hoped that the Government will then be able to redeem these lands, and rid the inhabitants from deeds and stipulations of another age.

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MAGDALEN

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men

No.	NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.					shing oats.		lat ats.	Fishermen.	Shoremen.		Saln Ne			Co	
		No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. of F	No. of SI	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Amherst Island.			\$			 \$ 	•	\$					\$			\$
2 3 4	Pleasant Bay and Amherst Harbour			! !		284 24 9 34 11	720 270	4	24	57 21	44 13 75						
6 7 8	Grindstone Island. Etang du Nord Cape Mull		 		••••	58 7 18	1740 210 540	40 2 4	240 12 24	148 16 43	140 12 10					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••
10 11	Allright Island. House Harbour Pointe Basse L'Anse à Elie South Beach			18000	5	43 3 17 42	1290 90 510 1260	28 2 4 6		9	10	ļ			<u> </u>		
13	Coffin Island. Grand Entry Harbour and Grosse Isle	i •••••				19	570	6	36	38	5						
14	Bryon Island	·••···		- ,		8	240	3	18	16	2		 		 		
15	Entry Island		j			12	360	2	12	11	2		 	•••••			<u></u>
	Total,	117	5370	175500	5	589	17670	123	738	1493	493	•••					•••

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.---Continued. ISLANDS.

NETS AND SEINES.

-	Herri Sein	ing es.	I	Ierrii Neta	ng	1	Mack Sein		mackerel Nets.				Cape Sein	lin ,		un	ce s.		Seal N	ets.	Brush	Fish'ries.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$					\$
26 4	6600	8800	. 16	144 0 640 2560	360 160 640				1002 44 84 78 11	2200 4200 3900	440 840 780		60	 				1 12				
•••			22	880	220				34	1700	340					 	 	11 15 	660 900			
2 	600	800	3 1 9 31	40	90				45	2 250			300	600				29 36				
	•••••		17	6 80	170			,,,,,,,		*******			<u>.</u> .	. 				73	44 00	2190		
•••	•••••		4	1 6 0	į į		••••			•••••	********		·••••	 .				22	1340	66 0		
			2	80	20			<i></i>	102	5100	1020											
24	7200	96 00	222	8880	22 18	•••		••••	1403	70150	14030	4	36 0	720				199	11990	59 70		•••

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men, MAGDALEN

No.	Name of Station.	Cured, barrels.	Fresh in ice, 1bs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Smoked, boxes.	Cod, qı	intals.	quintals.	ıtals.	arrels.	arrels.
		Salmon, C	Salmon, F	Salmon, ir	Salmon, S	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels	Herring, barrels.
1 2 3 4	Amherst Island. Pleasant Bay and Amherst Harbour Basin					520 850 450 1450 230	200 47				70785 200 100 360 80
6 7 8	Grindstone Island. Etang du Nord	ļ. 	l			3700 50 200				*****	900 62 200
10	Allright Island. House Harbour Pointe Basse L'Anse à Elie South Beach			 		100					3146 50 260 700
13	Coffin Island. Grand Entry Harbour and Grosse Isle					250	20		 	ļ 	750
14 15	Bryon Island Entry Island Total	 				120 40 9310					77743

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.—Continued. ISLANDS.

		_	-	_													
xes.						Sounds,	WHA	Les,	Seal sters	S AND		Ons.				D AS	Bait E.
Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny barrels.	Cod Tongues and S	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	Lobsters, lbs.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.
	100 145 120			5		4 2	110 260	283 110 260			1400 500		250 359 170 720 100	100 50 50			
***************************************	1100 18 200					10	700 38 200	38			3500 200 1000		2000 18 70	• ••••			
	70 40 350 820						800 160 100	160		100000	4000 800 500		570 40 132				
	250 90 533						220	230	•••••	24000	1200		120 54 28				*****
	4969		•••••	32		23	3529	3529	•••••	124000	17730	•••••	4631	400			•••••

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE of the different Fisheries of the Magdalen Islands Division in 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Va lue.	
Summer cod fishing	4,969 do 23 do 32 do 3,529 each 17,730 gallons 4,631 do	\$ cts. 5 00 5 00 4 00 10 00 9 00 10 00 1 25 0 50 0 50 0 15	\$ 46,550 8,235 310,972 49,690 207 320 4,411 8,865 2,315 18,600	00 00 00 00 25 00 50
Other Fish;	400 barrels	0 50	500 200 450,865 414,747	00 00 75
Increase	••••••••••••••••••••••••		36,118	25

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, with Men and Boats, engaged in the Seal Fishery at the Magdalen Islands, during the season of 1876.

Name of Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	No of Seals taken.
Delaney Lion Cora May Jenny Lind	BoudreauTurbide	39 41 43 41 42 39 47	12 12 12 12 12 12 10 12	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	62 120 60 50 60 140 150

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, with the Boats, Men and Seines, engaged in the Spring Herring Fishery, at the Magdalen Islands, during the Season of 1876.

							,	
Name of Vessel.	Master.	From	Whence.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Seines	Barrels of Fish taken.
					_	_		
Setagawa Greyhound	Duptil	United S do	tates	103 90	7	3 2	1 1	1,500 1,200
Island Belle				58	7	2	î	900
Omaha				116	11	4	ī	1,500
Rose	Stickney	do		64	5	2	1	1,000
Anna Frye				128	8	2		2,000
Scud			•••••••	120	7	4		2,000
L. Standish			•••••	115 62	9 6	$\frac{4}{2}$	1 }	1,800
Carrie W			********	42	5	2		1,100 450
Lilly Dale			******	56	5	2		700
H. S. Boynton				69	6			1,000
Percy	Mitchell	do	•••••	81	8	2		1,200
E. H. King	Bunker	do		106	12	4		1,400
Walter M. Young	C. Davis	do		91	10	3 (1	1,300
Mary A. Taylor			••••••	51	4	2		800
Olive Prench		do do	••••••	64 62	6 5	_		800 850
Red Beach		do	••••••	70	7	3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,000
Balance	Allen			59	4	2		700
Eldorado	Thompson	do		74 !	9	2		1,000
Samuel Knight	Logan	do		58	6	2 '		900
Francis Allen	Cousins	l do		98	7	2		1,300
Nellie H.	Mallock	do		78	7	2	1	1,100
Herman Babson	Lauson	do		100	7	1	1	900
Caroline C. Eastern Queen	Ulements	do	•••••	89 68	7 8	2 2	1 į	700
Mary Alice	Westhaver	do Holifor	••••••	36 i	6	2		1,100 500
Mariner.	Mosman	do		56	6	~ '		700
Quickstep	Bakeri			40	7	2		600
Dahlia	Shenkle			94	9	2	1	1,300
narvest Home	Linck	do		59 .	5	4	1	600
Busy	D. Sharpe			48 :	6	3		650
Commodore	Venoit	-		46	6	- !	••••••	500
River QueenI. L. Volger	Smith			51 52	6	_ 1		700 700
Dead Bassin	Zwicker 1			52	6	~ 1		700
1. П. Hiltz	A. Evans			55	8			700
Auna A. Teel	Ritcev	-		59	7	- 1		800
TUR E	Ritcev	do		66	9			1,000
Auonis.	S. Smith			48	5	3	1	900
W. M. Volger	W. Volger		••••••••	45	6	~	·····	600
H. Hoyes	A. Holmes	-	••••••	60 34	6	- :		900 500
onver Bell	W McKev I	-		33	4	1		500
MACHERITOR.	Nigran white I	-		86	5	2	1	800
vaume	I Stoole I	-		50	5	2		900-
-411B	Wagthawar i	do		39	6	2	1	500
		-		68	4	2		700
L. Unristie	R. Steele	do		80	4	2 .		900
Ellen May	Shellnutt	Tnnonhur	~	70 (60)	8			600 900
-ady Diversity in	Hackman	Lunenhur Lunenhur	g	53	6			750
				38	5			500
4118	McFarlana	Port Hood	1	113	5	4 .		2,000
South Mest	Zuriokov ()	Ι.α.Ηαντα		53	7			750
		P. E. Islai	nd	33	4	2	1	400
		do	*******	48	4			600 ⁻
Lavina Jane	wcreod	do 191		37	4	z (.		500
		131	L					

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, with the Boats, Men and Seines, engaged in the Spring Herring Fishery, at the Magdalen Islands, during the season of 1876.—Continued.

Name of Vessel.	Master.	From Whence.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Seines	Barrels of Fish taken.
					<u> </u>		
Anemone		P. E. Island	10	2	1		200
		do	20	3	1		350
Sea Queen	McKay	do	41	4	2		600
Monty R		do	16	8	1		200
Alpin	McDonald	do	26	1 4	1		400
Break of Day	Perry	do	24	5	1		430
J. W	Skerry	do	27	3	1		400
Prospect	Chevrier	do	21	4	2		170
Jeddo	Goold	Campo Bello	103	10	4	1	2,000
Princess Augusta		do	37	7	2		500
Swan	Jamieson		46	7	3	1	700
Busy William			65	6	2	1	900
Donna Belle	Peters	Yarmouth, N.S	45	5	1		800
Mary Alice	Banks	do	58	4	ī		800
Dauntless	Holmes	West Isles N B	75	Ĝ	3		1,200
Anne Leonard	Rave	do	80	7	2		1,400
Helen	Akins	St. Andrews	17	3	ĩ		200
Belle of the Bay			20	4	2		300
	Delorey		62	9	2	1	530
Mary Elizabeth		do	44	7	2	•	700
Jane Otis			50	6	2		900
Arcola			37	7	2		740
Queen			12	5	2	••••••	160
Mountaineer						***********	
Archangel	Toronho	Margaree	12	3	1	1	150
Arctic	Chicagon	· a.	40	5	2	1	500 600
K. E. Stewart		do	52	5	2	1	
Cora May		do	45	5	2	•••••	500
		do	42	5	2	*******	300
	Burke	do	41	5	2	••••••••	558
Typhoon		do	51	5	2	1	600
Greenock		do	30	4	2		600
Marie Louise		do	21	4	2	••••••	200
Cutter		do	27	4	2		300
Silver Lake	Bourgeois	ďo	61	6	2	1 (200
Total, 93 Vessels	********* '******** * **	•••••	5,292	547	202	24	72,938

RECAPITULATION.

Whence.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Seines.	Barrels of Fish taken.
United States	27	2,172	190	65	10	30,200
Nova Scotia	40	2,095	236	91	8	28,908
New Brunswick	Б	312	33	12	1	5,300
Prince Edward Island	11	3 03	40	14	1	4,250
Magdalen Islands	10	410	48	20	4	4,280
Total	93	5,292	547	202	24	72,938

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, with the Boats, Men and Nets, employed in the Spring Mackerel Fishery, at the Magdalen Islands, during the season of 1876.

Name of Vessel.	Master.	From	Whence.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Nets.	Barrels of fish taken
Lillian'	Proctor	Port Ric	hmond	44	8	4	80	100
William and Mary	Murray	do		35	10	4	100	40
James Henry	Boutillier	Spry Ba	y	22	7	3	56	33
Trial	Henly	do		32	11 j	5	100	60
Annie Belle	E. Leslie	do		41	11	5	100	130
Lavinia Elizabeth	Hawes	do		48	14	6	120	60
Jane Otis	Keating	'Port Mul	lgrave	50	10	4	80	80
Mary Ellen	Reeves	do		22	7	3	40	20
Arcola	Purcell	do	•••••	37	7 1	2	36	30
Amelia M	Largley	Port Hav	wkesbury	14	7	3	40	18
Ellen	Shellnutt	Ship Har	bour	50	11	5	100	50
P. Martin	Murphy	¯do		20	9	4	50	8
	Total, 12 vessels	•••••		415	112	48	902	629

EXPORTS of Fish and Oil from Magdalen Islands, showing whence same were exported, during the Season of 1876.	rom Mag	gdalen	Islands,	showing	g whenc	e same w	ere expo	orted, du	ring the	Season	of 1876.
Ports.	Dry Codfish.	Pickled Codfish.	Herrings.	Mackerel.	Seal Skins.	Seal Oil.	Cod Oil.	Whale Oil.	Preserved Figh.	Other Fish.	Value.
	Qtls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Number.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Value.	
Forkign.									ár	69	es ets.
To United States			38,400								3,600 00
COASTWISE.							-				
Ports in Dominion.											
To New Brunswick			006		:	40					3.620 00
Nova Scotia	6,982	1,040	27,388	4,613	2,929	8,830	3,930		124,000	200	230,133 25
Prince Edward Island	150		4,750	356		98	202				23,360 00
Q'iebec	2,000	909	009		009	8,800	009				23,850 00
Total	9,132	1,640	72,938	4,969	3,529	17,700	4,600	4,600	124,000	200	438,163 25
						_					

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ANTICOSTI ISLAND.

This Island has acquired great celebrity in our history, both on account of the numerous wrecks upon its shores as well as owing to the fantastic stories told of the first settler who could muster sufficient courage to go and inhabit a locality which This Island now appears to have entered on a new era, and sailors as well as fishermen, who have acquired a better knowledge of its shores, are becoming by degrees accustomed to it, and land there without experiencing greater dangers than elsewhere. The fishing grounds surrounding this Island have for the past twenty years acquired a reputation, owing to the abundance of all kinds of fish which frequent those waters; there were, however, but few resident settlers until 1872, at which date the company known under the name of Anticosti Island Company induced several families from Newfoundland and elsewhere to go and settle on it, by promises of affording them every possible advantage. This Company, which has now been dissolved, could not unfortunately carry out the promises contained in their prospectus, and it will be easily understood that these poor families must have suffered greatly during the first winter. However, the progress they have since made and their comparatively independent life must now cause them to forget and pardon the sufferings they underwent from the bad management of this Company, whilst at the same time we can never be thankful enough to it for having secured us such a population of This statement may, with reason, astonish you, when the measures which had to be taken and the expenses which had to be incurred to punish those who robbed the Government provision stores on this Island, are still fresh in your mind; but I must say, to the advantage of these new settlers, that they are composed of an honest and industrious population which never had any share in the robberies repeated for three following years, but that this system of pillage and robbery was inaugurated and continued by a few Acadian settlers, hailing from Shippigan and Bay des Chaleurs, to whom the impunity which followed a first theft gave confidence and audacity. The settlers coming from Newfoundland were never guilty of robbery of Government stores during the past winters, being at work during the fishing season, and clearing patches of land which now yield a revenue of one hundred per cent. to those who are not afraid to work. But such was not the case with Acadian settlers, whom the impunity attached to a first fault emboldened to such an extent as to dare everything. Of course, such a state of affairs could not last without causing bad results one day or another; there being no localities where it is more necessary to stop these illegal practices than at Anticosti, where unforeseen circumstances and wrecks may cause any day an increase in the population, with no other resources to fall back upon than the provisions stored in the Government depots. There is no place, besides, where robberies of this nature are more inexcusable, because the settlers might in a very short time become independent, even should fisheries fail; could they only be persuaded Everyone of them might gather at least a couple of hundreds of bushels of potatoes, by working only two or three weeks after the fishing is over, the land being most favorable for this kind of crop. They would also find ready markets at Esquimaux Point, on the north shore, which is only a few leagues distant, and where potatoes readily sell from two to two dollars and a half a barrel. During the winter season everyone of them could earn about one hundred dollars by making shingles, deals or barrels; the lumber being handy as well as a market.

It was, therefore, with pleasure that I received instructions, in September last, to proceed to Anticosti and to take before the Stipendiary Magistrate those of the habitual robbers who were known as the leaders, and who were reported to laugh at all authority. My first action, on anchoring at English Bay on the 6th September, was to divide my crew into two gangs, and to send them in opposite directions on each side of the Island where I knew these fellows would be found. Thirty-six hours after we had secured on board the "Lady Head" the following parties, who were well-known leaders:—David Martin, Paul Poulin, Phileas Bezeau, Jean and Duguay. After an investigation, they requested to be summarily tried, pleaded guilty, and four of them were condemned to six months' jail, and the others to two

months. It will be a long time, I feel sure before we are called upon to chronicle the repetition of such facts. The punishment was severe. It has occasioned some expense; but this is nothing compared to the security gained for public and private property. Had these robberies remained unpunished, there would have been no longer any safety for property; the sound portion of the population, as well as the bad, would have become robbers, there being nothing like impunity to incite to wrongdoing.

Fishing of all kinds, with the exception, however, of salmon, was good around the Island of Anticosti, and greatly superior to that of last year. The price of fish being also very high, it follows that those of the fishermen who felt inclined to work are in easy circumstances. They also had the advantage of purchasing provisions—flour especially—at a low figure, owing to competition. Those who sowed grain in the spring were rewarded by an abundant crop. I hardly know of a better country than Anticosti for growing potatoes, turnips and cabbages. Some of the settlers, especially those hailing from Newfoundland, had potato fields, the equals of which are not seen on our finest farms; and if the crop was not equal everywhere, it was due to sheer neglect, the land being uniformly good and most easy to cultivate. What I have just said about the settlers of English Bay, applies to all others on the Island; the advantages being equal for all.

The census of 1871 gives the population of Anticosti as 102, but it has since increased by the addition of twenty-five families, which would bring its present population to the figure of 250. The two most frequented spots of this Island have for some years past been placed in communication with the north shore and that of Gaspé by means of a schooner. Let us hope, that, when it is included in the telegraphic system which is to join together the several ports of the Gulf, this Island will soon become an habitable, or rather, one of the most advantageous places on the

Gulf shores.

Cod Fishery.

Previous to 1864 or 1865, no mention was made in the statistics of the yield and value of fisheries of Anticosti, although people from the north coast who were cognizant of the fine fishing grounds around its shores, used to go there in large numbers, and made such successful fishing as to attract public attention; it was then that the shores of this Island were visited and protected with greater care than ever. Cod-fishing is carried on here as easily as anywhere else, and even more easily than on the south shore, because it is done nearer to the coast, and the fish are, besides, larger. The bait used is capelin, herring and clams. Capelin appears only during a few days; but herring is more or less abundant during the whole summer. Clams are used where capelin and herring fail.

The most renowned fishing grounds are those of West Point, South-West Point, Fox Bay, Observation Cape and White Cape. The fact of the matter is that cod fish abounds around the whole Island, and that the grounds are all equally good; but the

difficulty is to find safe harbours for barges.

In addition to resident fishermen, there are also several Gaspé firms, such as those of Messrs. C. & H. LeBoutillier, Colas & Co., &c., who hire fishermen either at fixed rates or by half-lines, and who purchase the fish in the same manner as Halifax and Quebec traders do, and supply in exchange the provisions and clothing which

fishermen require, usually at low prices, owing to competition.

The appearance of cod fish was delayed on the toasts of the Island of Anticosti as well as on other shores of the Gulf, on account of the ice; although they were observed sooner than at other places, with the exception of Bonne Espérance and Natashquan. Summer fishing was sufficiently remunerative, and would have been better still, had bait been more abundant. The catch was neverthless very satisfactory and superior to that of the past two years, owing to the high price at which fish sold. The yield was 6.086 quintals, against 4.891 in 1875, and 5.158 in 1874.

sold. The yield was 6,086 quintals, against 4,891 in 1875, and 5,158 in 1874.

The extreme heat of the month of August caused a large quantity of fish to be of inferior quality; but there was such a demand for cod that it did not realize less than

\$4, and most of the fishermen sold it for \$5 a quintal.

Salmon Fishery.

For three years past, the rivers of Anticosti, which are only third class streams, have been exposed to several causes which are more or less injurious to the reproduction of salmon. During the winter of 1874, torrents of rains broke the ice, destroying salmon and salmon fry in the streams. During the season of 1875, the water fell so low, that salmon could not go up, and the spawn which had already been deposited, dried and was lost. Salmon were scarce this year, and as a further cause for ill-success, the water kept so high that half the fishing season was lost. This is not, however, to be considered as an evil, as a larger number of fish were thus enabled to reach their spawning grounds. Salmon-fishing yielded this season only 72 barrels, against 81 in 1875. The local fishery guardians report two violations of the fishery laws. I could not take cognizance of these during last fall, but will do so next spring.

The fishery guardians, Messrs. Malouin and Gagné, are very efficient officers, and will be most useful in securing a proper observance of the fishery laws on this

distant and isolated coast.

Herring, Habibut and Mackerel Fisheries.

The bays of Anticosti are far-famed in consequence of the successful catch of herring which takes place therein each spring. One of these, known under the name of Fox Bay, on the north east side of the Island, is annually visited about the beginning of May, by a large number of foreign vessels who are always successful in their voyage. The difficulties of navigation in the Gulf last spring were so great that only three vessels were enabled to repair to that locality; they took 600 barrels each. Very little herring was caught along shore during the summer, but fall fishing was good; it yielded 2,510 barrels, or 4,410 barrels altogether; which is 3,321 barrels more than in 1875.

I have often had occasion to allude in these reports to the splendid halibut fishing grounds which exist around the shores of Anticosti; this fishery has, however, up to the present date, been carried on only by United States vessels, not one of which was seen in that neighbourhood during the season. Our own people catch halibut only by accident. The statistics return 94 barrels as the total yield of halibut fishery for 1876. The same amounted to 88 barrels in 1875.

No mackerel were seen near the shores of Anticosti during the past season.

Seal Hunting.

Seals are sufficiently abundant on the shores of Anticosti Island during the whole season. I cannot give the exact number of those that were killed, but it must be a good round number, owing to the quantity of oil returned in the statistics, which is 318 gallons, compared to 460 in 1875. Some parties coming from Shippigan and located at English Bay, are very clever at shooting seals. One of them killed three at one shot. These people make a regular business of this hunt,

which therefore gives an increase in the product of that industry.

Whilst speaking of seal-hunting, it may not be out of place to allude to the inconsiderate killing of the fur-bearing animals of Anticosti Island, out of season. The local fishery guardians allude to this matter in their reports and recommend that some measures be taken to put a stop to a growing evil which threatens to destroy one of the most precious resources of this Island. The question of protection to fur-bearing animals being now under the notice of the Quebec Legislature, it is to be hoped that the same protective measures which are required elsewhere will also be extended to Anticosti.

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kind of Vessels, Number of Men, ISLAND OF

Strawberry Cove	Name of Place.		V	essels	•		shing oats.		'lat pats.	shermen.	Shoremen.		Saln Ne			Co	od nes.
English Bay		No.	Tons.		No. of Sailors.	No.		No.	<u> </u>	No. of Fishermen.	150		Yards.	i	No.	Yards.	¦—
McDonald's Cove. 20 800 20 200 56	Strawberry Cove Little River Betcie River Otter River Jupiter River South West Point Chaloupe Creek Dauphine River Bay River Belle River Seal River Fox Bay and River Deep Bay Mozerolle River East Bay Salmon River Cape Observation Capelin Bay Potatoes Cove McDonald's Cove Little Indian Cove	3	195	3600	15	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1360 	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1	320 30 10 10 10 10 10 10 20 180 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	100 22 22 22 22 22 22 23 38 11 29 300 11 566 169		1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 	60 65 60 60 80 60 60 60 60 40	100 200 200 200 15 200 200 15 300			\$

kinds of Nets used, kind of Fish, and Fish Oils, &c., &c.,—Continued. ANTICOSTI.

NETS AND SEINES.

Her Sei				lerrin Nets						lackerel Capelin Nets. Seines.					aunc		Sea	al Ne	ts.	Brush	Fish'ries	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
	İ	\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$		\$
			44	1760 160									300	200		·····			 			
-										1			 					1	12	10	 	
			15	·								3	180	120								
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RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men, ISLAND OF

Name of Station.	Salmon, Cured, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Cod, qu Summer	Fall	Haddock, Quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels,
English Bay	2 2 7 19 7 2 2 4 1 2				1,778 267 641 1,101 500 80 352 389 120 335 200 100	150 51 80 234 75 75 22 10 66 100 80				1,934 285 15 55 140 1,000 210 100
Total	72	ļ	ļ		5,863	943			94	4,410

RECAPITU

VALUE of the different Fisheries of

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
Summer Cod fishing	94 do 72 do 14 do 1 do	5 00	\$ cts. 29,315 00 4,715 00 17,650 00 564 00 1,152 00 112 00 10 00 72 00

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c.—Continued. ANTICOSTI.

s						Sounds,		eals, Whales and Porpoises.						Fish used as Bait and Manure.				
Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Ood Tongues and So barrels.	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.
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LATION.

the Island of Anticosti in 1876.

Kinds of	Fish.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
Seal Skinsdo Oil		318 gallons		\$ cts. 181 25 159 00 125 00 2,540 50
Tot	tal value of the produc	ts of the Fisheries in do	1876 1875	\$56,585 75 34,575 00
	Increase	*********************	•	\$22,010 75

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,
GENERAL RECA

Name of Place.		V e	ssels.			shing pats.		lat ats.		Fishermen.	Shoremen.	Sa	lmon 3	Nets.	Cod	l Seines	3.	Beines.
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		No. of F	No. of Si	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	No.	Yards.
ĺ			\$			\$		\$;		i			\$		\$		
C'ty. Gaspé Bonavent Labrador Magdalen I. Anticosti I.	3 0 51	4064 1589	146420 125000 50005 175500 3800	225 707 5	1501 398 577 589 127	1231	5 449 0 123	23 56 7	50 97	3001 567 1251 1493 322	247 607 493	$\begin{array}{c} 74 \\ 328 \end{array}$	26466	11494	19	250 30 3530 390	0 5 23 24	3369 7200
Total	256	14635	500725	1219	3192	16138	3 2027	210	75	6634	2763	519	87516	30531	21	3780 420	5 47	10569
Nam3	OF I	LACE.		Salmon, Cured, barrels.		Salmon, Fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Fis	Cod, quintals.	Fis	Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.
Labrador Magdalen Isi Anticosti Isl	Bona land land	ventu	re	170 391 1581 72 2216	10	4823 2488½ 9965 	50901	1		6408 492 9699 931 586	2 0 0 3!	2364 698 771 164 94 4093	4 66 7 3		2° 62 94	9320 3575 1 77743	5: 700 80	0 4

kind, of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.---Continued. PITULATION.

NETS AND SEINES.

	He	rring	Nets.		kerel nes.	Ma	ckere	el Net	ts.	Ca	pelin	Sei:	nes.		aur Sein		Se	al No	ets.	Brush	Fish ries
Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No. Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value		No.	Yards.		Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
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	<u> </u>			1							<u> </u>	ns.		1-11	Ī		I USE		MANU		_
Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, Preserved lbs.	Cod Tongues and Salmon, barrels.	No. of Seals	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil gallons	bear out gamens.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.		Cod Oil, gallons.		Herring, barrels.	Capeline, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	(1) L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L.	l cuams, pushers.
52 <u>1</u> 16 <u>2</u> 80 <u>2</u> 14 163 <u>1</u>	8	32 1 47	500^(7133 124000 245338	5 7 5 23 8 8	5941 3529	3529 145	19 1 20	10		537 316	9368 250 9618	20		6301- 744- 3810: 463 508:	5	2638 966 593 400 4597	1355 558	3	652 1050 4 	4	33 10 43

EXTRACT

FROM THE LOG-BOOK OF THE FISHERIES' PROTECTION STEAMER "GLENDON," FOR THE SEASON OF 1876.

May 17.—Left Quebec, 2 p.m. Anchored off Berthier, 3.30 p.m. Left Berthi e Anchored off L'Islet, 10 p.m.

May 18.—Left L'Islet, 2 p.m. Anchored at Brandy Pots, 11 p.m.

May 19.—Left Brandy Pots, 3 a.m. Anchored at Father Point, 1 p.m. Left Father Point, 2 p.m. At Point aux Coques, 3 p.m., to lay a black buoy in six fathoms of water. Left Point aux Coques, 4.30 p.m.

May 20.—Anchored at Point des Monts, 4 a.m. Left Point des Monts, 7 a.m. At

Magdalen River, 8 p.m.

May 21.—Anchored at Chien Blanc, owing to ice, 8.30 a.m.

May 23.—Left Chien Blanc, for same reason, 1 a.m. Anchored at Little Gaspé,

9.30 a.m. Left Little Gaspé. 11 a.m.

May 25.—Anchored in Pictou Harbour, 7.30 a.m. Left Pictou Harbour, 4 p.m. Moored to Black Diamond wharf to coal, 5.30 p.m.

EXTRACT

FROM THE LOG-BOOK OF S. S. "LADY HEAD," FOR THE SEASON OF 1876.

May 27.—Took charge of S. S. Lady Head at H. M.'s wharf at Black Diamond mine, 4 p.m.

June 1.—Left Black Diamond wharf, 11.30 a.m. Anchored off Pictou, 11.20 p.m.

June 8. -Left Pictou, 2 p.m.

June 9.—Anchored at Amherst, Magdalen Island, 6 a.m.

June 12.—Left Amherst, Magdalen Island, 10 a.m. Anchored at Grindstone Point. 11.30 a.m. Left Grindstone Point, 11.30 p.m. Anchored at House Harbour, 3.20 p.m. Left House Harbour, 7 p.m. Anchored at Amherst, 8.30 p.m.

June 13.—Left Amherst, 3.40 p.m.

June 14.—Anchored at Port Daniel, 8 a.m. Left Port Daniel, 5 p.m. Anchored at Paspebiac, 7.40 p.m.

June 15.—Left Paspebiac, 11.30 a.m. Anchored at Maria, 4 p.m. June 16.—Left Maria, 3.30 p.m. Anchored at Carleton, 5 p.m.

June 17.—Left Carleton, .30 p.m. Anchored at Campbellton, 8 p.m.

June 20.—Left Campbellton, 10 a.m. Anchored at Carleton, 2 p.m. Left

Carleton, 3 p.m. Anchored at Paspebiac, 8 p.m.

June 21.-Left Paspebiac, 4.20 a.m. Anchored at Newport, 8 a.m. Left Newport, 10.30 a.m. Anchored at Grand River, 12.20 p.m. Left Grand River, 1.40 p.m. Anchored at Percé, 4.20 p.m. Left Percé, 4.50 p.m. Anchored at Gaspé Basin, 8 p.m.

June 24.—Left Gaspé Basin, 5 p.m. Anchored at Grande Grêve, 7.30 p.m. June 25.—Left Grande Grêve, 7.20 a.m. Anchored at Cape Gaspé, 8.30 a.m. Left Cape Gaspé, 1.30 p.m. Anchored at Fox River, 4.30 p.m.

June 26.—Left Fox River, 2 p.m.

June 27.—Anchored at St. John River, 7.30 a.m. Left St. John River, 2 p.m.

Anchored at Mingan Harbour, 5 p.m.

June 29.—Left Mingan Harbour, 2 p.m. Anchored at Esquimaux Point, 4 p.m. June 30.—Left Esquimaux Point, 7.30 a.m. Anchored at Ste. Geneviève Island, 0.30 p.m.

July 1.—Left Ste. Geneviève Island, 10 a.m. Anchored at Natashquan, 4 p.m.

July 2-Left Natashquan, 9 a.m. Anchored at Wapetigun, 7.20 p.m.

July 3.—Left Wapetigun, 11.30 a.m.

July 4.—Anchored at Whale Head, Little Meccatina, 1.45 p.m.

July 5.—Left Whale Head, Little Meccatina, 3.30 a.m. Anchored n Bay des Moutons, 5 a.m.

July 6.—Left Bay des Moutons, 3.30 a.m. Anchored at Whale Head, Pacachoo, 6.40 a.m. Left Whale Head, Pacachoo, 9.10 a.m. Anchored at Chicatica, 12 p.m. Left Chicatica, 12.30 p.m. Anchored in Bay of Rocks, 1.20 p.m. Left Bay of Rocks, 2 p.m. Anchored at Bonne Espérance, 5 p.m.

July 7.—Left Bonne Espérance, 0.30 p.m. Anchored at Labrador Harbour,

July 8.—Left Labrador Harbour, 11 a.m. Anchored at Bonne Espérance, 1.40

July 9.—Left Bonne Espérance, 1.30 p.m. Anchored in Bay of Rocks, 4.20 p.m. July 10.—Left Bay of Rocks, 11 a.m. Anchored at Chicatica, 0.30 p.m. Left Chicatica, 2.30 p.m. Anchored at Whale Head, Pacachoo, 6 p.m.

July 11—Left Whale Head Pacachoo, 10 a.m. Stopped at Whale Head, Little

Meccatina, 3 p.m. Left Whale Head, Little Meccatina, 3.30 p.m.

July 12.—Anchored at Natashquan, 7.30 a.m. Left Natashquan, 11.30 a.m.

Anchored at Agwanus, 1 p.m. Left Agwanus, 4.30 p.m.

July 13.—Anchored at Esquimaux Point, 10.30 a.m. Left Esquimaux Point, 12.30 p.m.

July 13.—Anchored at Mingan Harbour, 4 p.m.

July 16 Left Mingan Harbour, 6 p.m. Anchored at St. John River, 8.30 p.m.

July 17—Left St. John River, 3.50 a.m. Anchored in English Bay, 7 a.m. July 18.—Left English Bay, 10.30 a.m. Anchored at Gaspé Basin, 9.30 p.m.

July 21.—Left Gaspe Basin, 3 p.m. Anchored at Anse au Gris Fond, 7.40 p.m. July 22.—Left Anse au Gris Fond, 10 a.m. Anchored at Cape Gaspé, 1 p.m. Left Cape Gaspé, 3 p.m. Anchored at Gaspé Basin, 5 p.m.

July 24.—Left Gaspé Basin, 10 a.m. Anchored at Cape Gaspé, 7 p.m. Left Cape

Gaspé, 7:30 p.m. Anchored at Point Pinouille, 9:30 p.m.

July 25.—Left Point Pinouille, 5 a.m. Anchored at Anse au Gris Fonds, 8:40 a.m. Left Anse au Gris Fonds 10.20 a.m. Brought to at Grand Etang, 1 p.m. Left Grand Etang, 2 p.m. Brought to at Pointe Seche, 2.40 p.m. Left Pointe Seche, 3.10 p.m. Brought to at Grand Chloridorme, 3.50 p.m. Left Grand Chloridorme, 5 p.m. Brought to at Grand Valley, 6 p.m. Left Grand Valley, 6.30 p.m. Anchored at Magdalen, 7.20 p.m.

July 26.—Left Magdalen, 11 a.m. Anchored at Mont Louis, 2 p.m. Left Mont

Louis, 3.20 p.m. Anchored at St. Anne des Monts, 8 p.m.

July 27.—Left St. Anne des Monts, 4.30 a.m. Anchored in Trinity Bay, 9.30

a.m. Left Trinity Bay, 3.25 p.m. Anchored at Egg Island, 5.25 p.m.

July 28.—Left Egg Island, 6.30 a.m. Anchored at Moisie River, 1.30 p.m. Left Moisie River, 2.30 p.m. Anchored at Trout River, 3.15 p.m. Left Trout River, 4 p.m. Anchored at Seven Islands, 6.40 p.m.

July 30.—Left Seven Islands, 10 a.m. Anchored at St. Marguerite River, 11.30

a.m. Left St. Marguerite River, 7.30 p.m. Anchored at Seven Islands, 9 p.m. July 31.—Left Seven Islands 3.30 a.m. Brought to at Moisie River, 6 a.m. Left Moisie River, 6.20 a.m. Brought to at Sheldrake River, 11 a.m. Left Sheldrake River, 12 p.m. Brought to at Sheldrake Point, 12.30 p.m. Left Sheldrake Point, 1.10 p.m. Brought to at Thunder River, 2 p.m. Left Thunder River, 4 p.m. Anchored at St. John River, 6 p.m.

August 1 .-- Left St. John River, 11 a.m. Anchored at West Point, Anticosti,

August 2.—Left West Point, Anticosti, 3.50 p.m. Anchored at Cape Rosier, .027 p.m. Left Cape Rosier, 2 p.m. Anchored at Chien Blanc, 3.30 p.m. Left Chien Blanc, 7.30 p.m. Moored at Eden's wharf, Gaspé Basin, 9.30 p.m.

August 4-Left Eden's wharf, Gaspé Basin, 6 p.m.

August 5.—Anchored at Amherst, Magdalen Islands, 2.45 p.m.

August 6.-Left Amherst, Magdalen Islands, 5.40 p.m. Anchored at House Harbor, Magdalen Islands, 6.50 p.m.

August 7.—Left House Harbor, Magdalen Islands, 4.10 a.m. Anchored at North

Cape, 9 a.m. Left North Cape, 1 p.m.

August 8.—Anchored at Percé, 0.30 p.m.

August 9.—Leit Percé, 1 p.m. Anchored at Grand River, 3.30 p.m.

August 10.—Left Grand River, 1.45 p.m. Anchored at Port Daniel, 5 p.m.

August 11.—Left Port Daniel, 4.30 p.m. Anchored at Cape Port Daniel, 6 p.m. August 12.—Left Cape Port Daniel, 1.30 p.m. Anchored at Grand Cove, south shore, 4.30 p.m.

August 13.—Left Grand Cove, south shore, Bay des Chaleurs, 4.20 p.m. Anchor-

ed at Bonaventure River 7 p.m.

August 14.—Left Bonaventure River, 9 a.m. Anchored at Maria, 12 p.m. August 15.—Left Maria, 2 p.m. Anchored at Charlot River, 5.30 p.m. August 22.—Left Charlot River, 11.25 p.m.

August 23.—Anchored at Gaspé Basin, 7 p.m.

August 25.-Left Gaspé Basin, 5 p.m.

August 27 .--- Anchored at St. Patrick's Hole, 12 a.m.

August 28.—Left St. Patrick's Hole, 5 a.m. Anchored at Levis, (Patent Slip) 7.30 a.m.

September 2.—Left Levis to coal at the Government wharf, 7 a.m. Left Government wharf, Quebec, 9.40 p.m.

September 3.—Anchored at L'Islet, 1 a.m.

September 4.—Left L'Islet, 1.20 a.m.

September 5.—Anchored at Trinity Bay, Pointe des Monts, 1.30 p.m. Left Trinity Bay, Pointe des Monts, 2.30 p.m. Anchored at Egg Island, 4 p.m.

September 6.—Left Egg Island, 10 a.m Anchored at Seven Islands, 3.30 p.m. Left Seven Islands, 4.20 p.m. Anchored at Moisie River, 6 p.m. Left Moisie River, 8 p.m.

September 7.—Anchored at West Point, Anticosti, 5 p.m.

September 9.-Left West Point, Anticosti, 9.30 a.m. Anchored in Mingan Harbour, 1.30 p.m. Left Mingan Harbour, 2.30 p.m. Anchored at Long Point, Mingan Harbour, 3 10 p.m. Left Long Point, Mingan Harbour, 4 p.m. at St. John River, 5.15 p.m.

September 11.--Left St. John River, 5.30 a.m. Anchored at Malbay, 3.30 p.m. September 12.---Left Malbay, 0.30 p.m. Anchored at Douglastown, 3 p.m.

September 13.—Left Douglastown, 9.30 a.m. Anchored at Gaspé Basin, 11 a.m. September 15.--Left Gaspé Basin, 11.30 a.m. Anchored on Pinouille Shoals, **0.3**0 p.m.

September 16.—Left Pinouille Shoals, 2 a.m. Anchored at South Point, Anticosti, 11 a.m. Left South Point, Anticosti, 1 p.m. Anchored at East Point, Anticosti, **3.**30 p.m.

September 17.—Anchored in Little Meccatina Harbour, 5 p.m.

September 18 .-- Left Little Meccatina Harbonr, 4.30 a.m. Anchored at Whale Head, Little Meccatina, 6.30 a.m. Left Whale Head, Little Meccatina, 7.30 a.m. Anchored at Canty, Whale Head, 8.30 p.m. List Canty, Whale Head, .30 p.m. Anchored at Harrington Inlet, 5.40 p.m.

September 19.—Left Harrington Inlet, 5 a.m. Anchored at Cape Whittle, 8.40

September 21.—Left Cape Whittle, 6 a.m. Anchored in Washeecotai River, **12** p.m.

September 22.—Left Washeecootai River, 9.30 a.m. Anchored in Kegashca

Harbour, 12 pm.

September 23.—Left Kegashea Harbour, 6.30 a.m. Anchored at Natashquan, 11.20 a.m. Left Natashquan, 11.30 a.m. Anchored at Nashquan Harbour, 12 p.m. Left Natashquan Harbour, 2.30 p.m. Anchored in Agwanus River, 4 p.m. Left Agwanus River 5 p.m. Archored at Little Natashquan, 6.30 p.m.

September 25.—Left Little Natashquan, 1 p.m.

September 26.—Anchored at Bryon Island, 6 a.m. Left Bryon Island, 2 a.m. Anchored at Amherst Harly w, Magdalen Islands, 6.15 p.m.

September 28.—Left Amnerst Harbour, Magdalen Islands, 9 p.m.

September 29.—Anchored at Pictou Harbour, 10 a.m. Left Pictou Harbour, 3,30 p.m. Moored at Black Diamond wharf, 4.10 p.m.

September 30.—Left the Black Diamond wharf, 4 p.m. Anchored in Pictou

Harbour, 4.40 p.m.

October 2.—Left Pictou Harbour, 3 p.m. Anchored at Cape Tormenti 10 p.m.

October 3.—Left Cape Tormentine, 6 a.m.

October 4.—Anchored at Gaspé Basin, 2.30 a.m. Left Gaspé Basin, 3 p.m. Anchored at Sandy Beach, 5.40 p.m.

October 5.—Left Sandy Beach, 5.40 a.m. Anchored at Baie des Anglais, Anti-

costi, Island, 3 p.m. Left Baie des Anglais, Anticosti Island, 10 p.m.

October 6.—Anchored at Mingan Point, 3.15 a.m. Left Mingan Point, 9.50 a.m. Anchored at Magpie, 11.30 a.m. Left Magpie, 1.30 p.m. Anchored in Mingan Harbour, 3.40 p.m.

October 9.—Left Mingan Harbour, 8 a.m. Anchored at Esquimaux Point, 10

a.m. Left Esquimaux Point, 1.45 p.m. Anchored in Mingan Harbour, 4 p.m.

October 10.—Left Mingan Harbour, 8 a.m. Anchored at Baie des Anglais, Anticosti, 11.50 a.m.

October 11.—Left Baie des Anglais, 7 a.m. Anchored in Gaspé Basin, 3 p.m. October 12.—Left Gaspé Basin, 5 p.m. Anchored at Chien Blanc, 7.30 p.m. October 13.—Left Chien Blanc, 8.30 a.m. Anchored at Cape Cove, 11 a.m. Left e Cove, 11.50 a.m. Anchored at Grand River, 1.30 p.m. Left Grand River,

Cape Cove, 11.50 a.m. Anchored at Grand River, 1.30 p.m. 2 p.m. Anchored at Little Pabos, 3.10 p.m.

October 14.—Left Little Pabos, 9 a.m. Anchored at Grand River, 10 a.m. Left Grand River, 11 a.m. Anchored at Cape Port Daniel, 2.20 p. m. Left Cape Port Daniel, 3.10 p.m. Anchored at Bonaventure, 5.30 p.m.

October 15.—Left Bonaventure, .15 p.m. Anchored at Maria, 3 p.m. October 17.—Left Maria, 8.30 a.m. Anchored at Carleton, 10 a.m.

October 17.—Left Maria, 8.30 a.m. Anchored at Carleton, 10 a.m. October 18.—Left Carleton, 9 a.m. Anchored at Campbellton, 0.30 a.m. Left Carleton, 9 a.m. Anchored at Campbellton, 0.30 a.m. Left Carleton, 9 a.m. Anchored at Carleton, 0.30 a.m. Left Carleton, 0.30 a.m. Le

Campbellton, 3.30 p.m. Anchored at Carleton, 6.30 p.m.

October 19.—Left Carleton, 4 a.m. Moored at Eden's wharf, Gaspé Basin, 5.30 p.m.

October 20.—Left Eden's wharf, Gaspé Basin, 3.30 p.m. Anchored at Cape

Rosier, 5.40 p.m. Left Cape Rosier, 7.40 p.m.

October 21.—Anchored at Magdalen River, 2 a.m. Left Magdalen River, 9 a.m. Anchored at Ste. Anne des Monts, 2 p.m. Left Ste. Anne des Monts, 3 p.m.

October 22.—Anchored at L'Íslet, 2 p.m.

October 23.—Left L'Islet, 1 p.m. Anchored off King's wharf, Quebec, 4.30 p.m.

October 24.—Part of the crew discharged.

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

N. LAVOIE,

Fishery Officer in command of the Fisheries Protection Steamer "Lady Head."

APPHNDIX No. 4.

Boats and Nets, Number of Men, together with the the River St. Lawrence, from Point Lévis to Cape			Fish used	25 25 12 600 100
wit. to		elatain?	Codfish, C	
vis		1	siT Ilam2	40
$_{ m L\acute{e}}^{ m reth}$		White .zo	Bar and Fish, D	282 2040 883 377 377 99 99 26 6 6 6
tog int	ish.	Barrels.	Sardines,	2000 8000
fen, Po	of F	Barrels.	Sturgeon	112 126 145 145 145 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
from	Kinds of Fish	No. of Eels.		100 2125 4500 5659 719 9360 9380 13394 2800 6050 6050 7200 9330 7300 9330 7300 8450
ıbeı ıce,		Herringa, Barrela.		25 25 10 10 130
Nun awrei		.ba	No. of Sh	1391 14500 8000 8000 4800 520 250 250 800 600 4000
lets, J. L.		.80	Trout, Li	
r G		'uoml	RS to .oV	291 256 256 61 430 100 100 20
an		Fish'ries	·sulaV	187 135 214 135 225 339 339 362 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 28
e R		EGI	.oV	8 110 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 11
A di	sed.	Brush Rish'ries	•9ulæV	112 330 330 212 394 150 60 60 60 125
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ish	of N	Brnsh Fisheries With Nets.	.eulsV	700 300 1350 400 100
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ber sh,		Fosting Boats.	Value.	6 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
um Fi 6.		ga	.oV	
RETURN of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Fishing Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, on the South Shore of Chatte, during the Year 1876.		Names of Places.		Pointe Lévis Beaumont St. Michel St. Valier Berthier St. Thomas Oap St. Ignace Isle aux Grues Lislet Port Joli St. Anne Riviere Ouelle Pointe Rivière Ouelle Point aux Orignaux Ruisseau Clair St. Denis St. Denis St. Denis St. Denis St. Denis St. Denis St. Denis St. Denis St. Denis St. Denis St. Denis St. Denis St. Denis St. Denis St. Denis Faite aux Harengs. Islet aux Patins Fointe Séche
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RECAPITULATION.

VALUE of the different Fisheries from Point Levis to Cape Chatte, in 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
Cod Fishery	1,642 barrels 144,726 pieces	\$ cts. 5 00 4 00 1 00 0 05 8 00 2 00 0 10 5 00 0 10	\$ cts. 20,000 00 33,896 00 5,436 00 350 00 2,896 00 14,838 00 11,792 70 8,210 00 14,472 60
Small Fish	376 barrels		188 00 4,132 75 116,212 05 82,129 95
Incre	ase		34,082 10

APPENDIX No 5.

North side of the River St. Lawrence, from Quebec Year 1876.		Porpoise (Isanure, ban		<u> </u> 						2590 17
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Lay		hite Fish,	Bar & W			12		157 113	4	
r St.	.	_	Sardines,							
Sive	f Fisb	, barrels.	Sturgeon						က	
he I	Kinds of Fish	.sle	No. of Ee				420 850	652 286	185 330 755 1800	3350 3330 750 6120 420
of t	Kir	barrels.	Rerrings,					::		
side 876.		-рв	No. of Sh	 		450 2000	_			
rth s ar 1		gnd Grey L, lbs.								27400
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tations, Yield, Kinds of Fish, &c., on the to Bersimis, during the		Eel Fisheries	Value.	6-9			62	2 :	69 164 209	. ,
&c., on during		Fish	.oN	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1 2		113 6	;
&c. dur	sed.	Brush Fisheries	Value.	₩					3 27	200
ish, ais,	ets n		.oN	 				129		
f F	of N	Brush Fisheries With Net.	-sulaV	***					<u> </u>	
nds of Fish, to Bersimis,	Kinds of Nets used	H. H.	.oN	<u> </u>		120				
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ld,		Salmon Nets.	No. Yarda.			77	_ ! !	-#	<u> </u>	
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RETURN of Fishing S		Numes of Places.			Island of Orleans.	St. Laurent	the Island)	St. François (north side of the Island)	Ange Gardien Chateau Richer Ste. Anne St. Joachim (Parish) St. Joachim (Farm)	St. Joachim (Gape Tourments). St. Agnos and Lakes Baie St. Paul Gap aux Corbeaux Liste aux Coudres La Misère
RETUR		Nun		151	Islan	St Laure St. Jean	the Island) Argentenay	the Isla Ste. Fami	Ange Gardien Chateau Richer Ste. Anne St. Joachim (Par. St. Joachim (Far. St. Joachim (Far. St. Joachim (Far.	St. Joachim (mente) St. Agnés and Baie St. Paul . Cap aux Corbe lisle aux Misère

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Yield, Kinds of Fish, &c., on the North side of the River St. Lawrence, from Quebec, Fish for Manure, barrels. Seal and Porpoise Oil. No. of Porpoises and Skins. No. of Seals and Skins. No. of Winnonish. Small Fish, barrels : : : : : dozen. Bar & White Fish, Sardines, barrels. : Kinds of Fish Sturgeon, barrels. No. of Eels. to Bersimis, during the Year 1876.—Continued Herrings, barrels. No. of Shad. Speckled and Grey Trout, lbs. No. of Salmon. Fisheries Fisheries Value. .oV Value. Brush Kinds of Nets used .oV Fisheries : ·sulæV .oV .eulsV Salmon Nets. Yards. ·oN 4 6 1 2 4 6 2 1 3 4 No. of Fishermen. 220002200 220002200 220002200 Fishing Boats. Value. oN. Petite Rivière St. François Xavier CLes Bboulements Signay.....Metabetchouan (East) Pointe Cariole Rivière Noir..... Charlevoix..... Grand Crique Port aux Quilles Rivière aux Canards...... Pointe Rouge Petites Isles..... Moulin Baude St.Irenée Port au Saumon Ashuapmouchouan..... Malbaie and Cap a l'Aigle Names of Places. Metabetchouan (West) Tadousac...

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5—d 11	

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE OF THE DIFFERENT FISHERIES FROM QUEBEC TO BERSIMIS IN 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
Salmon (Fresh in ice) Herring Fishery Shad do Sardines do Winnonish do Trout (Speckled and Grey) Fishery Sturgeon Fishery Bar and White Fish Fishery Eel Fishery Small Fish Fishery Fish used as Manure Seal Skins Porpoise Skins Seal Oil Porpoise Oil Total value of the products of do do	17½ barrels 690 dozen 57,071 pieces 2,639 barrels 1,949 do 300 pieces 202 do 3,541 gallons		\$ cts. 2,985 00 1,114 00 265 00 902 50 750 00 34,352 00 140 00 1,380 00 5,707 10 1,319 50 487 25 375 00 808 00 1,770 50 7,672 00 \$60,027 85 17,788 45
	Increase		\$42,239 40

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f Fi		Barrels.	Pickerel,	45 450 200
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ınd	Kinds of Fish	White	bns 188 U ,dsiI	20000
ne s	Kino	Barrels.	Sturgeon,	1100 50
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eld, 876.			kVesh Va ings, Ba	5 5
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Fish the	b u	Boats.	Value.	\$ 150 150 150 150 15 15 15 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168
te of in	.5	B	.oV	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
RETURN of Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., in the Districts above Quebec, during the Year 1876.	11	Names of Places.		GDistrict of St. Francis. do Richelieu do Montreal St. Therese du Richelieu. St. Atlanase. Derville St. Valentin St. Valentin Pike River. Missisquoi Bay Magog Division Obateauguay and Beauharnois Division. Catheau Point to Grenville Gatineau Lakes (augling) Terbonne District of Three Rivers. Total

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE OF THE DIFFERENT FISHERIES IN THE DISTRICTS ABOVE QUEBEC, IN 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
Pickerel do Bel do Sturgeon Fishery Tom Cod do Bar and Whitefish Fishery Maskinonge do Trout (Speckled and Grey) Fishery Pike Fishery Fresh Water Herrings Fishery Mixed Fish Total Value of the Products of the Fisheries, 187	89,940 pieces 180 barrels 22,000 bushels 2,100 dozen 617 pieces 10,800 pounds 400 barrels 6½ barrels 19,530 barrels		\$ cts. 2,182 80 6,950 00 8,994 00 1,440 00 11,000 00 4,200 00 1,234 00 864 00 4,000 00 32 50 97,650 00 138,547 30 156,356 45

APPENDIX No. 7.

GENERAL Recapitulation of the yield of the Fisheries on the North and South Shores of the River and Gulf St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Blanc Sablon, and from Point Lévis to Baie des Chaleurs, and in the Districts above Quebec, during the year 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	1	875.	18	376.
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$ cts		\$ cts
Summer Cod-fishery	117,935 qntls.	1	185,165 gntls.	925,825 00
Autumn do	22,779 do	113,895 00	40,931 do	204,655 00
Herrings, pickled	50,059 brls.	250,295 00	105,454 brls.	421,816 00
do smoked			832 boxes.	208 00
do fresh water		64 020 00	$6\frac{1}{2}$ brls.	32 50
Haddock	6,493 brls. 126 qntls.	64,930 00 630 00	4,975 do 347 gntls.	49,750 00 1,735 00
Ling	33 do	165 00	1,149 do	5,745 00
Halibut	201 brls.	1,206 00	183 brls.	1,098 00
Salmon, pickled	1,392 do	22,272 00	2,216 do	35,456 00
do fresh in icedo	299,873 lbs.	14,993 65	$267,276\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	13,363 83
do dodo smoked	********		8,421 pieces. 1 box.	8,421 00
do preserved	105,206 cans.	26,301 50	50,901 cans.	4 00 7,635 1 5
Lunge, trout	250 brls.	6,250 00	Oo,oor cans.	1,000 10
Winnonish	9,050 pieces.	2,262 50	3,000 pieces.	750 00
Tuladi	150 brls.	1,200 00		
Trout (Sea)	950 h-1-	0.070.00	163½ brls.	1,308 00
do greydo speckled	259 brls. 11,000 lbs.	2,072 00 1,100 00		
do speckled and grey	11,000 105.	1,100 00	447,200 lbs.	35,566 00
Sturgeon	279 brls.	2,232 00	55 1g brls.	4,476 00
Bar and Whitefish	3,735 doz.	7,470 CO	10,205 doz.	20,418 00
Shad	134,992 pieces.		142,405 pieces.	14,240 50
Sardines Eels	1,037 brls.	5,185 00	$1,830\frac{1}{2}$ brls.	9,152 50
do	266,619 pieces.	26,661 90	47 do 291,737 pieces.	470 00 29,173 70
Pike	200,010 preces.	2,000 00	400 brls.	4,000 00
Pickerel	304 do	3,040 00	695 do	6,950 00
Tom Cod	20,400 bush.	10,200 00	22,000 bush.	11,000 00
Small Fish	2,563 brls.	640 75	3,015 brls.	1,507 50
Other Fish	02 407 5-1-	117.097.00	10 500 3-1-	500 00
daskinongé	23,407 brls. 850 pieces.	117,035 0 0 1,700 00	19,530 brls. 617 pieces.	97,650 00 1,234 00
Seals	24,369 do	146,214 00	orr preces.	1,234 00
do skins			9,915 pieces.	12,393 75
orpoises	104 pieces.	1,696 00		
do skins	00.004		212 pieces.	848 00
obsters, preserved	86,964 cans.	21,741 00	245,335 cans.	36,800 25
manure	23,881 brls.	5.970 25	74,640 brls.	32,700 00
od Tongues and Sounds	398 do	2,786 00	177 do	1,593 00
do Roes.	624 do	4,992 00		-7
do Oil	113,469 galls.	56,734 50	118,271 galls.	59,135 50
eal OilVhale Oil	98,709 do	49,354 50	55,126 do	27,563 00
Orpoise Oil	22,781 do 2,667 do	18,224 80 2,133 60	9,618 do 9,610 do	4,809 00 7,684 00
	-,		J,515 40	•,004 00
Total	······	1,596,758 .15		2,097,667 18 1,596,758 15
_		ļ].	-,,
Increase				500,909 03

APPENDIX No. 8.

SYNOPSES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND GUARDIANS REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SOUTH SHORE DIVISION FROM POINT LEVIS TO CAPE CHATTE.

CLOVIS CARON,
HERMENEGILDE MARTIN,
L. E. GRONDIN,

Overseers.

The following comparative table exhibits the yield of the fisheries in this Division.

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871	1872	1873.	1874	78 75	186.
4,545	5,758	9,574	4,432	3,374	4,726	3,342	4,171	5,436 117,927
30,117 350	13,135 369	6,671 219	2,169 242	7,174 130	12,545 298	12,903 523	6,311 263	8,474 362
11,702 $3,100$ $160,242$	10,262 $4,600$ $99,500$	6,688 4,900 109,125	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1,443 \\ 2,200 \\ 109,204 \end{array} $	300	96,734	$\begin{array}{c} 900 \\ 3,200 \\ 151,442 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 930 \\ 2,500 \\ 125,550 \end{vmatrix}$	1,642 4,000 144,726
12	77	208	115	6			<u></u>	96,704
	32,242 30,117 350 11,702 3,100 160,242	4,545 5,758 32,242 26,987 30,117 13,135 350 11,702 10,262 3,100 4,600 160,242 99,500 77	4,545 5,758 9,574 32,242 26,987 16,249 30,117 13,135 6,671 350 350 369 219 11,702 10,262 6,688 3,100 4,600 4,900 160,242 99,500 109,125 12 77 208	4,545 5,758 9,574 4,432 32,242 26,987 16,249 25,035 30,117 13,135 6,671 2,169 350 369 219 242 11,702 10,262 6,688 1,443 3,100 4,600 4,900 2,200 160,242 99,500 109,125 109,204 12 77 208 115	4,545	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Overseer Caron reports that order reigned in his division, which extends from Levis to River Ouelle. People are obliging and readily comply with all his instructions, and difficulties which were formerly so numerous are now very scarce.

Fishing was very good for all kinds of fish, especially salmon and shad. Although the number of fishing stations has somewhat increased during the past two years, the old stands did as well and even better than usual.

The following is a comparative statement of the yield of salmon in Mr. Caron's

division for the past three years:

In 1874, 527 salmon, weighing 8,959 lbs; average weight, 17 lbs. 1875, 335 " " 4,020 " " 12 1876, 700 " " 10

Although the average weight is somewhat inferior this season to that of previous years, the large increase in the number of fish gives hopes of good prospects for the future. It may be added that salmon were caught in streams where none had been seen for years past, especially in the River du Sud, at St. Pierre, and at St. Thomas. Shad were very abundant, 50,571 fish being taken this season.

152

Bass or bar-fish fishery was satisfactory, and promises still better results for the future, with judicious protection. A special report made by this officer, and embodying the results of his investigations, as well as those of Dr. Lavoie, on the best modes of protecting and regulating this fishery will be found at page

There were 3,973 dozen of white fish and Pickerel taken.

Eel fishing yielded more than last year. The following is a comparative statement of the catch for the past three years:

In	1874No	o. of ee	ls	58,641
	1875	do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	62,133
	1876	do	*************************	64,436

Smelts, tommy cod, and other kinds of small fish are increasing rapidly. he fry of shad, white-fish and bar-fish were more numerous this season than ever.

The rivers and lakes are reported as full of fish, owing to the timely and efficient

regulations passed by the Department.

Overseer Martin, whose division extends from River Ouelle to Rimouski, reports the increase of fish in his division as very small; with the exception of sardines, herring and shad, which appear to increase steadily and promise good fishing for the future.

Mr. Martin confiscated thirty salmon illegally caught in Rimouski River

during last fall. This suit is still pending.

Overseer Grondin's supervision extends from Rimouski to Matane. He reports the yield of fisheries in his division as superior to that of last year. Salmon were abundant, and although the fishing did not last long, the yield was better than that of previous years. This overseer seized during the season one flat boat and a net for having fished illegally in Matane River, this stream being under lease. The following parties were also prosecuted by him and convicted:

Oliver Harrison, fined \$5 for fishing trout illegally in Matane River.

François Truchon,	"	"		"	 "
George Sansterre,	"	"		"	٤.
Laurent Fiola	"	"		"	"
David Fiola,	"	"	•	"	"

The three first culprits paid the fines and costs; the two latter were sent to

Rimouski jail for one month.

During the fall of the same year Mr. Grondin was again compelled to proceed against the following people, who persisted against his warning to fish for trout in Matane River during the month of December: Isaac Forbes, Alfred Forbes, and Nazaire Gagnon. They were all condemned, upon admission of guilt, to pay \$20 fine or one month in jail. They choosed the latter.

The following is the score of salmon angling in Rimouski River for the past eleven years:—

1865	8	salmon.
1866	32	do
1867	3 6	do
1868	4 8	do
1869	57	do
1870	18	do
1871	68	$\mathbf{d}\mathbf{o}$
1872	47	do
1873	43	do
1774	73	do
1875	27	do
1876	35	$\mathbf{d}\mathbf{o}$

There were also cought with the floring Matin D'		
There were also caught with the fly in Metis River:—		_
1870		salmon.
1871	30	do
1872	52	do
1873	57	do
1874	146	\mathbf{do}
1875	36	do
1876		do
And in Matane River:—		
1874	49	salmon.
18 75	62	do
1876	121	do

TEMISCOUATA DIVISION.

GEORGE GAGNON, Guardian.

The yield of the fisheries in this county is reported as follows:-

Number of lbs. speckled trout	7,000
do. of doz. whitefish	3,360

Fish have increased in Lake Temiscouata, which fact is attributed to an improvement in the mode of setting nets and to better compliance with the fishery laws.

Lakes Grande Fourche and St. Hubert show a decrease, owing to excessive fishing.

This division is very large: some of the lakes are distant and inaccessible to the guardian, and, consequently, offer great inducements to poachers. The fish caught in this division are mostly used for local consumption, with the exception of a few barrels which are sent to New Brunswick and Quebec.

CAPE CHATTE DIVISION.

JOSEPH I. LÉTOURNEAU, Overseer.

STATEMENT showing the yield of fisheries in this division.

Kinds of Fish.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfishquintals.	7,635	8,666	6,354	5,625	4,160	3,860	6,840
Halibut barrels	12	7	11	Ì	3	2	7
Salmon do	25	20	8	26	23]	12	5
Trout do	8	13	10	9	31/2	24	481
Herring do	25	34	37	27	45	2	376
Fish used as manure do	•••••	300	1,300	260	1,500	3,000	12,266
Cod Oilgallons	3,965	5,280	2,353	1,078	1,604	1,995	3,040
Seal Oil do	146	122	787	440			
	1	160	<u> </u>	<u></u>	1	1	!

Cod Fishery.

Ood fishing was very short during the past season in this division; no fishing of any account taking place before the end of July, and the same being over by the beginning of October. This fishery may, indeed, be said to have lasted only one month. It was, nevertheless, the best catch experienced since 1871. The yield was double that of last year, notwithstanding the scarcity of bait; herring having absolutely failed. Clams had to be used, and, in order to procure these, fishermen had to repair to the north shore, at Caille Rouge Pointe, Pointe aux Anglais, &c. These trips necessitated a great deal of time; and had it been possible to procure bait on the south shore, the yield of cod fishery might have been one third larger. Later in the season, when small trout were numerous in Ste. Anne des Monts and Cape Chatte Rivers, they were taken in large quantities will herring nets and used as bait; some fishermen catching as much as twelve quintals of cod in a day. Green cod fetched \$2.60 per draft, when it was ascertained that dry codfish would command high prices; before this, it sold for \$2 per draft. Dry codfish sold for \$5.20 to \$5.60 per quintal.

It must be remarked that the fishing boats mentioned in the statistics of this division are owned by farmers; so that cod fishing has only secondary importance

for most of those who carry it on.

Traders here supply the fishermen with a fishing boat and one or two nets, on condition that they shall have the preference in purchasing their fish, and paying the highest price. The boats cost \$50 each, and the nets \$20, and several of the latter being lost or destoyed each season, such a system cannot last long, unless fish continues very abundant and prices keep high. Great preparations are being made this fall, in view of next year's operations; traders are building boats and cook-rooms for the fishermen.

Salmon Fishery.

Salmon net-fishing was a failure in this division; the water being higher than ever in the rivers and keeping so until the end of Jane. When it had sufficiently fallen to allow of nets being set, salmon had nearly all gone up. This is the reason why most of the fishermen did not set. Although the gentlemen who angled in Ste. Anne des Monts River were less numerous and fished during a shorter time than last year, they took a much larger number of fish.

The number of salmon caught with the fly in this river since 1871 is as follows:—

Year.	No. of Salmon	Average weight.
	8	
· ·	87	
1874	140	191
1875	69	21
1876	116	$19\frac{1}{2}$

This overseer ascended Ste. Anne des Monts River above the Chick-Chack range of mountains to a point named the Grande Fosse, fifty-four miles from the sea, and noticed that salmon were in much larger numbers above the Chick-Chacks than in previous years, although they were fewer below; which is explained by the fact that salmon ascended early during spring freshets. He also went up Cape Chatte River, a good distance behind the Chick-Chacks, and found no salmon in the lower part of that stream.

No violations of the fishery laws occurred this season; the severe punishments inflicted last year evidently had a good effect.

Trout Fishery.

Net-fishing for trout was a failure, for the same reasons as salmon fishing. Large numbers were, however caught with hook and line and in herring nets in Ste. Anne and Cape Chatte rivers, to be used as bait in cod-fishing. This was a great boon to poor fishermen, who were thus enabled to procure the means of catching cod for their winter use, which would have otherwise been impossible.

Herring Fishery.

This fishery amounted to almost nothing for the past two years. Some were, however, caught this season during the spring.

Capelin used as manure.

This fish appeared much earlier, in greater abundance, and left later than usual. It was a real god-send for fishermen and farmers, who were thus enabled to cultivate grain, hay, and other crops, which would otherwise have failed, besides losing several hundred bushels of potatoes which they could not have planted.

MAGDALEN RIVER DIVISION.

MAGLOIRE LAURENDEAU, Guardian-

Statement of the yield of fisheries in this division :-

CodfishQuintals	19.887
HerringBarrels	
Salmon, pickled do	70
Trout do	
Cod oilGallons	

Salmon fishing was, on an average, about the same as last year, although the fish appeared to be more numerous in Magdalen River than in former seasons. The reason is that salmon stations are all located near the mouth of that stream, and the water kept so high and the currents were so strong, that they prevented fish from being caught in the nets. Fly fishing in Magdalen River yielded eight salmon weighing 152 lbs., the result of two days' angling. Cod fishing was good, but might have been better, had not bait failed. Capelin was abundant for about fifteen days only, and squid during two days in July. Mackerel was abundant, but owing to the want of seines, none were caught.

GASPE, MALBAIE AND PABOS DIVISIONS.

PHILIP VIBERT, JUNR., Overseer.

Comparative statement of the yield of fisheries in this division.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Cod fishery—quintals	53,041	46,623	61,691	60,993
Herring fishery—barrels	2,529	1,527	552	10,378
Mackerel do do	563	170		2
Salmon (pickled) do	361	99	49	96
do (fresh, in ice) lbs		118,304	76,717	72,554
Whale Oil—gallons		16,300	20,306	9,368
Cod Oil—gallons	36,960	29,398	44,034	39,987
Seal Oil—gallons				•••••

Mr. Vibert reports as follows:-

Salmon Fishery.

Owing to the ice remaining so late in the rivers and Bay of Gaspé, fishermen were unable to set their nets until the first days in June, whilst in the South-West and North-West rivers, salmon fishing began only by the end of that month. Three hundred and ninety-one barrels of salmon were caught from Gaspe to Newport against 360 in 1875, showing an increase of 31 barrels; but deducting the catch in the Pabos Division, there is a decrease, from Gaspé to Percé, of 25 barrels for that extent of coast. This may in some measure be accounted for by the above-mentioned fact, that nets could be set only very late, and consequently a large number of fish ascended the rivers before they were in operation. A larger quantity of salmon were caught at Grand River and Pabos than last year, and Grand Pabos fishermen were of opinion that the catch would have been still better, had not freshets and drift timber injured their nets.

Cod Fishery.

The statistics show that this fishery yielded only about half the quantity of last year; the average summer catch being 40 quintals. Cod did not strike until late in June. Herring were scarce and seining boats had frequently to be sent to Sandy Beach for bait. Cape Cove and Barachois' fishing boats did well during the fall fishery but, taken as a whole, this fishing proved indifferent, owing mostly to rough weather and a scarcity of bait. Cod seems to have been abundant on the fishing grounds, but strong winds and stormy weather prevented fishermen from staying outside. Twenty-six vessels cleared at this port with cargoes of cod for foreign markets, and ten from the Port of Percé.

Mackerel Fishery. .

From all accounts there appears to have been a large quantity of mackerel in Gaspé Bay about the end of July and the beginning of August; but owing to the great heat, they would not bite. Very few were caught and the fish soon disappeared. Some fishermen claim that the steamers passing along the Gaspé Bay shores frighten the mackerel.

Herring Fishery.

A large quantity of these fish were caught for bait in cod fishing; but a few barrels only were cured for home consumption.

Whale Fishery.

Three schooners prosecuted this fishery, and captured 19 whales representing 9,368 gallons of oil.

Salmon Angling.

St. John's RIVER.

His Excellency the Governor General and party killed 49 salmon in this river; weighing 830fbs. The local fishery guardian reports the catch of other anglers at 37 fish. The water kept very high early in the season. According to the guardian's reports, a large number of fish went up the river.

YORK RIVER.

Angling here is reported to have been good. The local fishery guardian states that numbers of salmon spawned in the upper part of the river, at a great distance from his camp.

DARTMOUTH RIVER.

This stream was angled by Messrs. Glover and Guild, who caught fifty-four salmon weighing 144 fbs. and 6 grilse. Nineteen fish averaged 23 fbs; the total average being 181-3fbs. Other anglers killed six salmon. The local guardian reports a large number of fish as having gone over the falls, and fly fishing would undoubtedly have been better, had it not been for the intense heat at the beginning of August.

MALBAIE RIVER.

Salmon enter this stream only late in the season. A net was set at its mouth for the purpose of securing parent salmon for the Gaspé Fish-Breeding Establishment. A large number of young salmon were seen in the River by the local guardian.

GRAND RIVER.

The lessee of Grand River killed 85 fish; other anglers killed 70 more—making 155 salmon taken with the fly. This stream is evidently improving, owing to several years of efficient guardianship, and the destruction of kingfishers by the guardian.

LITTLE PABOS RIVER.

The local guardian states that there were from 80 to 100 salmon at the falls during the month of August. A strict guard was kept at the estuary during June and July, to prevent inhabitants from spearing salmon. Four parties were prosecuted and fined by Dr. Lavoie for fishing with flambeaux in this river.

GRAND PABOS RIVER.

This stream is getting re-stocked. Quite a number of salmon entered it this season. The Overseer noticed a large number of young salmon in the North Branch; he also visited the pool on the West River, about three miles above the old mill-dam, and found 15 fish there. The North Branch should be a good angling stream. It has been well protected for the past two years, as the guardian resides at its mouth, and moves up and down the river during the whole of the season. Two infractions of the fishery laws occurred at Malbaie and Anse-à-Beaufils, and the following parties were prosecuted and fined—to wit: Matthew Boyle, \$1, and Joseph Couture, \$1.50.

MALBAIE RIVER.

The Overseer advises the employment of a guardian for the estuary of this stream from the 15th July to the end of October, in order to effectually stop the use of flambeaux and the catching of salmon by cod fishermen, when seining for bait. This guardian should be stationed at the mouth of the river day and night. A reliable man could undoubtedly be had at reasonable wages, and he might be allowed to pursue cod fishing when no seining is carried on in the estuary. It is also very desirable that no nets should be set outside this river after the 15th of July, so that the fish remaining in the tideway and moving in and out the estuary may find no obstacles in ascending it.

PORT DANIEL DIVISION.

JOHN PHELAN, Overseer.

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division:—

					1				
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Cod fish	8,145	6,967	6,175	8,970	7,590	6,175	4,465	5,245	7,046
Salmon	57	79	12 0	108	110	148	110	98	68
Herring		370	695	1,231	830	2 80	710	1,020	1,755
		1		}					

Salmon fishing shows a slight falling off from last year's, owing partly, if not wholly, to the protracted presence of ice in the Bay of Port Daniel. The shores of Bay des Chalcurs were completely blocked by ice until the 26th May. Salmon fishing usually begins in this division on the 1st of June. The first net was set this year by Mr. James Miller, on the 8th of June, at a risk of having it carried away by floating ice. Whilst setting, he caught on that very day forty salmon, which shows that these fish were in great abundance before the nets were put out.

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Spring being unusually late, the necessity of ploughing, &c., prevented due attention to ushing, so that salmon nets were not all set until the 18th or 20th of June. The best fishing time being generally in June, it is easily understood how the falling off in the catch was not due to a scarcity of fish, but to a delay in fishing operations caused by the ice. The same cause influenced spring herring fishing. The fish were abundant, but the season was nearly over before nets could be set with safety. About fifty barrels were taken at Nouvelle and Chegouac. Codfishing began about the 15th June, and was successfully prosecuted, particularly at Nouvelle and Port Daniel. The catch was above an average. No mackerel were seen this season.

Smelt is mostly used as bait for codfish in this division, and in the interest of fishermen themselves, it should only be used for that purpose, as it frequently happens that this is the only kind of bait to be had in the fall, and the success of codfishing depends entirely on the supply. Codfishing, in some localities along this coast exhibits a falling off when compared with the eatch of forty or fifty years ago; but this may be accounted for by the greater dissemination of establishments in operation now than at that time. On the whole, the catch appears to be fully equal to that of former years. Quebec has hitherto been the chief market for the sale of the fish of this division; but extensive preparations are being market for the canning of salmon and lobsters at Port Daniel next season, which will give a more convenient market to our fishermen. Trout were plentiful. There was no mackerel fishing carried on in the Bay. Two or three American vessels came to Port Daniel in search of herring for bait. They bought about thirty barrels from the residents and caught besides about forty or fifty barrels more. No violations of the law came under this Overseer's notice during last season.

CASCAPEDIA AND MARIA DIVISIONS.

R. W H. DIMOCK, Overseer.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division :-

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	
Codfishquintals	5,580	5,375	6,740	4,486	4,111
Herrings barrels.	8,990	2,250	2,080	1,800	4,160
Mackerel do	104	27	20	15	
Haddock do	133	83	122	76	66
Salmonlbs	96,800	116,955	95,824	24,386	51,225
Troutbarrels	3	. 5	15	17	17
Lobsterslbs			4,176	5,844	5,016

Salmon came in abundance about the 8th June, but owing to high freshets and drift wood, nets could not be set before the 10th. The first stand was set by one Francis Giroux, who caught twenty salmon while setting his nets. The fish were abundant during a whole week, and then gradually disappeared. The catch this season far exceeds that of last year, and would have been still better, had fishermen been able to set earlier. Although this fact apparently militated against fishermen,

it was certainly beneficial to the rivers by allowing the first run of fish to ascend without obstruction; no nets being set in the estuaries before the 19th June. The guardians of the rivers report them as well stocked with breeding fish, especially the Grand Cascapedia. The angling was uncommonly good in the streams of this division; the number of fish killed exceeding that of last year in each river. The following is the score of angling during the past six years:—

		Grand	l Caso	apedia	a Rive	r.	Lit	ttle (lasca	pedia	Rive	er.		Bona	vent	ure R	liver.	
	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	18 76	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
No. of sal- mon Weight in lbs	44		68 1434	418 9902	269 6862	369 8998	angled.	angled.	11 194	3 57	4 120					15 225		
Average weight in lbs	23	22]	21 1	23 11	$21\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	0	Nota	17 ½	17 ₁₆	22	15	13	16	16]	15	11 <u>4</u>	14

Trout were as numerous as ever; mackerel were scarce; but spring herring fishing was good, far exceeding that of last year, and would have been still better, had not the nets been carried away by drift ice. Fall herring fishery was a failure. Cod did not strike so abundantly as usual, although the fall was better than spring fishery. The catch of lobsters in Carleton was rather a failure, their scarcity being chiefly attributed to the continuance of freshets in the rivers. In Maria the catch was good during the spring, but gradually fell off after the close season. The people attribute this falling off to the storm of the 15th and 16th October. The Overseer is, however, of opinion that neither of the above reasons are correct, and he attributes the decrease to over-fishing in previous years, and advocates a stringent and extended close season. The following fines were imposed for violations of the law in this division:—

T. N. Verge, fined \$2.00—violation of the "Sunday clause." Levi Leblanc, do 1.00—killing trout during close season. Wm. Lebrun, do 3.00— do do

MATAPEDIA AND RESTIGOUCHE DIVISIONS.

John Mowat, Overseer.

The yield of salmon fishing in these divisions was not, as a whole, as successful as was anticipated. Salmon, owing to ice in Bay des Chaleurs and a backward spring, did not appear in the estuary until the 14th June, and the rivers were then so high that many fishermen found it impossible to set their nets, especially those occupying the fifteen stations above Athol House. The fish ran up in immense schools for six days, as if the first and second runs had arrived together, and from subsequent falling off, the Overseer is convinced that such was the case. The water in the river keeping unusually high until the 1st July, and another freshet taking place on the 4th and 5th, this large run of fish neither stopped in the pools nor in the river as usual, apparently keeping on their way to the upper waters. This fact is corroborated by the local guardian of Kedgwick River, who informed the Overseer that, from the 30th June until the 10th July, salmon passed the mouth of this river in schools. The fish were also noticed in hundreds on the lower portion of the Restigouche. The upper division of the Restigouche did not yield its usual quota of salmon, but the

increase in price compensated for the deficiency; salmon selling at six cents a pound when three cents was the highest price that could be obtained during the last two The catch on the New Brunswick shore, from Dalhousie to Bathurst, was considered good, and was undoubtedly treble that of six or eight years ago. It must be borne in mind that all the salmon above Nipissiguit River, on the New Brunswick side, and Cascapedia on the Quebec side, are Restigouche River fish; a fact acknowledged by fishermen themselves. The average weight is also increasing—a full twenty pounds average, both in net and rod fishing being last season's result, which is three pounds over the average of former years. No trouble occurred amongst fishermen of this Division, -no encroaching upon other's limits, -no attempt to fish without license, and no refusal to pay the license fee. Weekly close-time was rigorously enforced, fishermen in some stations watching their nets Saturdays and Sundays. This, although a hardship, became necessary, in consequence of Indians, and white men also, it is presumed, lowering the nets after fishermen had left, for the purpose of appropriating whatever fish might be taken before daylight. In doing this, they placed a licensee in danger of losing both his nets and his station. Several exciting chases took place in the tideway, fortunately without result, on this very account. Fishermen were exasperated, and as the law does not punish heavily the culprits, they might have taken summary vengeance on them.

Four of the upper stations at the head of fide were allowed to drop their nets at 2 or 3 o'clock a.m., on Monday mornings, when it was high water at or near 6 o'clock a.m., as these stations fish only with high tide, and this only occurs there once in

every 24 hours: the second tide is only known as half-tide.

The following figures give the gross catch of salmon in this Div	vision :—
27 Licensed Stations, New Brunswick side, upper division,	Pounds.
Restigouche County	67,500
5 Licensed Stations, Quebec side	43,200
Settlers on river, 60 barrels, equal to	18,000
Anglers, 500 salmon and grilse	10,000
	138,70
Add, as Restigouche salmon, the yield of 54 unlicensed stations, lower division, Restigouche County—Returns,	
135,000; corrected figures	150,000
Add C. L. Company of the Laterana Manual and Market	288,700
Add fish from Quebec side, between Maguasha and Maria, brought over for exportation by rail	75,000
	363,700

Should we add to this the weight of packages and ice, we find a gross weight of 264 tons carried by the Intercolonial Railway. Settlers on the river suffered from the same cause which affected net fishermen. Three nets were seized for illegal fishing; one by Mr. Fleming, guardian on the Main River, and two below Metapedia by the local guardians.

No decrease is noticeable in the quantity of trout, and as a run of fine fish occurred in October, the Overseer used discretionary power in allowing settlers and Indians to eatch them with hook and lines during the close-season. So far, no export of that fish has yet taken place, and it is doubtful whether it will be possible to open any considerable trade in that direction, it being difficult to procure a sufficient quantity of fish. Their well known rapacity and destructive qualities on the salmon ova was the reason for keeping their number down.

The local fishery guardian on the Nouvelle River has forwarded to the Overseer three smelts taken in that stream. Mr. Mowat has no doubt that they are the

fry planted in 1875, and says he hopes for grilse from it next year.

The guardian on the main Restigouche had no visitors this season. The example made of the parties who were caught last year and sent to gaol had a good effect; the

upper waters, however, should never be left without protection.

The Bay des Chaleurs' fishermen will seldom, if ever, experience a recurrence of the depression heretofore existing in disposing of their fish for want of a market. Freezers, ice-houses, and boiting-houses are being put up at nearly every station on the railway line, and, should proper care be exercised in protecting this source of wealth, those engaged in it will soon reap a rich reward for their labour.

The fluvial division of the Restigouche and tributaries was visited by a much greater number of anglers than on any previous year, but owing to the great body of salmon ascending the river between the 15th and 22nd of June, the most favourable time for angling elapsed before their arrival. From the first to the middle of July the water was above good angling stage, and after this, hot and dry weather following,

made the fish so sluggish that they would not rise to the fly.

Mr. Fleming gave permission to many friends to angle on his division on payment of a small fee of \$5 per rod, and a voluntary contribution of three cents per pound for the benefit of an Indian Fund to be expended in flour for the coming winter.

Guardians Dunville and Campbell report that the upper waters are teeming with salmon and grilse. They both say that the fish are twice as numerous as they ever saw them. The Kedgwick and the Main River above the Kedgwick are reported as being well stocked with salmon.

The Upsalquitch was but little fished, only one person having permission. This

river is also reported as having an extra stock of fish.

The Matapedia, notwithstanding the height of its waters, gave good satisfaction,

principally so at Causapscal, the lessee's headquarters.

The Government pool was never vacant, and gave good sport. Forty-one angling permits were granted by Mr. Mowat for this pool. One hundred and fifty-nine salmon and ninety-five grilse were killed under these permits, weighing 3,086 lbs. The fees paid for these permits amounted to \$114.20.

The score of angling is as follows:-

	1875.	18	376.
Salmon.	Average Weight.	Salmon.	Average Weight
In Metapedia River 73	$19\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	73	22 1 lbs.
Upsalquitch do 97	$15\frac{1}{5}$ "	22	$20\frac{7}{2}$ "
Restigouche, Middle Division 221	$15\frac{1}{2}$ " $17\frac{1}{2}$ "	208	$19\frac{7}{2}$ " 20 "
do Upper do 84	19 "	78	20" "
do Lower do 96	18 "	109	19 "
			
Total No. of Salmon 571		4 90	

QUEBEC AND MONTMORENCY DIVISIONS.

L. P. Huot, Overseer.

D. Rosa, Guardian.

The following is a comparative statement of the Fisheries in the Montmorency Division:—

_		1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
do Shad do Eels do Sturgedo doz. Ba	on or and Whitefish nall Fish	96 1,057 19,059 1,314 1,902 271	1,100 14,728 1,882 2,126 759	82 1,550 51,932 1,901 doz. 2,074 412	150 1,600 9,202 83 brls. 447 66	114 2,250 11,856 32½ 712 92	60 1,850 5,317 12 294 40	52 2,450 8,628 18 338 51

These figures show a fair increase over last year's catch, although fishing is still below the average of past years, with the exception, however, of last year. It is to be expected that continued protection will bring these waters back to their old standard. The local Fishery Overseer reports a general increase of fish in the rivers and lakes of his division. The Guardian, Mr. Rosa, confiscated a large quantity of trout illegally caught during close-season and offered for sale on the Quebec markets.

MURRAY BAY DIVISION.

J. E. Demeules, Overseer.

Ant. Filion,
Jos. Simard,
Etienne Tremblay,

Guardians.

The Overseer in charge of this division is inefficient and pays no attention whatever to his duties. He has sent no report nor statistics of the yield of fisheries in his division, and the Department was compelled to use last year's figures in order not to

break the continued series of comparative statements.

Antoine Filion, Etienne Tremblay and Joseph Simard were appointed during the past season as guardians for the lakes in rear of Murray Bay and Baie St. Paul. Mr. Antoine Filion states that fishing for trout in the lakes and rivers of his district was a failure, owing to indiscriminate and illegal fishing carried on in previous years, and especially in 1874 and 1875, when large hauls were made during the breeding season.

Mr. Etienne Tremblay kept a good watch and seized some trout caught during

the close-season.

Mr. Simard reports that he gave the greatest attention to the protection of fish in his division, and prevented illegal fishing. He succeeded in confiscating three nets which their owners abandoned when they saw him coming. It is calculated that about 127 barrels of trout were caught in his division, divided as follows: 25 barrels in Little Lake Nairne, 49 in Big Lake Nairne, 25 in Lake St. Hilarion, and 12 in Lake a Jerôme.

LAKE ST. JOHN DIVISION.

JOB BILODEAU, Guardian.

Comparative statement of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division :-

	1874.	1875.	1876.
No. of Winnonish	7,500	9,050	3,000
do doz. of Whitefish	1.162	440	350

The immense height of the water in Lake St. John this season was the chief cause of the falling off in the yield of winnonish and whitefish.

SAGUENAY DIVISION.

FERDINAND SAILLANT, Overseer.

Joseph Boily, Guardian.

Yield of salmon net fishing for the past six years:-

In	1870	3,275	salmon
	1871	3,462	do
	1872		
	1873	2,481	do
	1874	2,482	\mathbf{d} o
	1875		
	1876	2.830	do

RIVER BERSIMIS.

This river is utterly ruined by the indiscriminate use of nigogues, nets, seines, &c., practiced by the Indians of the Post. A saw-mill being now built on this stream, and a steamer employed day and night in towing rafts and barges, it is anticipated that this will cause the disappearance of the last fish. Three trout nets, owned by one Xavier Pinault, were confiscated for being fished without license.

LAVAL BAY.

The yield at this station was an average one. The river was nevertheless well stocked with salmon. Two reliable guardians spent the whole season on that stream, and the Overseer feels sure it was not frequented by poachers. Angling for trout and salmon was good.

PORTNEUF RIVER.

This river, it is fairly expected, will be re-stocked in a few years, there being a sufficient quantity of salmon and trout in it to ensure a steady reproduction. A trustworthy guardian was there all summer.

ISLETS PENCHÉS.

Salmon was abundant in this part of the Saguenay Division, from Bersimis to Escoumains; the difficulty, however, was, that nets could not be kept set during the better part of June, thousands of logs being carried up and down by the tide and winds, among the nets. These logs, which had escaped from Bersimis and Sault au

Cochon Rivers, covered the St. Lawrence, especially along shore. In Sault au Cochon River alone, 40,000 logs and a large number of fallen trees, with their branches on, broke from the boom on the 5th June, being carried from one bay to another, dragging everything on their way. It was therefore necessary to take up the nets, and during that time salmon passed. Saguenay River was also covered with lumber of all kinds during the whole month of June. Had it not been for this trouble, the fisheries of this division would have been very productive. As they are, fishermen declare themselves satisfied.

ESCOUMAINS RIVER.

No salmon were noticed in this river at the foot of the dam. The fishway is in good repair, and, the mill being now stopped, it would be a favorable time to restock that stream with salmon fry.

SAGUENAY RIVER.

There is only one net set in this river, and it is set by the Department to supply the Tadousac Fish-breeding Establishment with parent fish. One hundred salmon were caught in it last season, and the whole of them taken alive to the breeding establishment, a distance of nine miles.

STE. MARGUERITE RIVER.

The local guardians on this stream report that they find a falling off in the number of salmon in this stream; but two men who were sent on purpose by the Department, state that they saw a large number of fish. The Overseer, however, seems to share the opinion; he that salmon ascended early in June, and the rivers being then very high and blocked up with lumber, the greatest portion of the fish may have found it impossible to enter the St. Marguerite and passed higher up; which opinion is indeed supported by the fact that the streams above are well stocked with fish.

ANSE ST. JEAN RIVER.

This river is well stocked with large and small salmon, and is admirably adapted for angling. Salmon ascended to the breeding grounds in great numbers. About 30,000 fry were placed there during 1875 and 1876, which will materially aid the restocking of that stream. The Overseer had to proceed against several parties for fishing illegally in this river last season. One of these suits is directed against a gang of ten men, the leaders of whom had a net to bar the channel, so as to be enabled afterwards to kill the fish at leisure. These suits are not completed yet.

ETERNITY RIVER.

About four hundred salmon ascended this river to the breeding grounds, which is far a larger number than were ever noticed, Some poachers killed seven or eight of them, and are now iodged in Chicoutimi Jail. Two other parties were prosecuted, but the Overseer had to postpone their cases until he could secure reliable evidence.

DESCENTE DES FEMMES RIVER.

About fifteen to twenty salmon went up this stream to spawn. The river is well guarded.

ANSE A LA CROIX RIVER.

This river might easily be restocked. A retaining dam three or four feet high might be built at the mouth; cost not to exceed fifty dollars. Then by placing from 500 to 1,000 fry in it this year and as many next season, the result would soon be apparent. There are numerous pools and fine breeding grounds, and the fish might ascend to ten or twelve miles without obstacles.

GRAND BAY.

This river is not considered a salmon river; it might, however, be easily improved. About eighteen or twenty salmon were noticed in it this season; thirty fish at least could find good breeding grounds therein. There is a defect at the foot of the fishway which might be repaired at a cost of \$8 or \$10. The Overseer had about 100 small salmon caught with napkins and sheets below the dam and placed in this river above. Not one died during the transfer. He also placed therein, with equal success, 72 fine trout caught with hook and line.

RIVER A MARS.

This stream is well stocked with breeding fish and fry. The spawning grounds were crowded with salmon this fall. This river may be reckoned as one of the best salmon streams in the Saguenay division. No violation of the law came under the Overseer's notice.

RIVER AUX CARIBOUX.

This river, which is distant about two miles from Chicoutimi, secures a sufficient number of breeding fish to ensure natural reproduction; but it must be well guarded.

The following is the score of angling in the Saguenay Rivers for the past four years.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
River Ste. Marguerite, N.W. Branch. do do N.E. do do à Mars	53 3 13	125 50 28 39 Not angled. do	133 150 75 71 83 Not angled.	77 55 28 31 39 Not angled.	25 49 57 25 14 6

BRUSH FISHERIES.

Brush or fascines fisheries yielded sufficiently, both in salmon and small fish. The Tadousac fishery is considered a great boon to the inhabitants. It supplies them with a cheap manure for their poor soil and enables them to grow crops which otherwise they could not do. The principal catch is capelin. During the fall they also take smelts, tom-cod, herrings and sardines.

Trout fishing was above an average.

Seal and porpoise fishing about three times as good as last year.

To resume, this Overseer adds: "fishing in my division was much better than "that of last season."

The following prosecutions were brought against persons illegally fishing in this division.

Names of Defendants.	Fines imposed.	Costs.	Nature and Place of Offence.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Xavier Pineault			Three trout nets confiscated for illegal
Peter Claveau	5 00	1 50	fishing at Petit Lac. Fishing without license.
do	5 00	1 50	do do
Louis Gauthier	1 00	3 45	Fishing illegally in Ste. Marguerite River.
Napoléon Gauthier		3 45	Still untried.
Joseph Gravelle	1 00	3 45	do
Joseph Gravelle		3 45	do

GODBOUT DIVISION.

GEORGE L. DUGUAY, Guardian.

This guardian visited Mistassini and Becscie Rivers four times, and he reports them well stocked with salmon. The same number of salmon entered Godbout River as last year.

The following is the number of salmon caught with the fly in that stream for the past seven years:—

In 1870	390
1871	509
1872	275
1873	130
1874	273
1875	
1876	213

Herring and mackerel fishing was a failure. About 190 seals were killed at Godbout and Manicouagan.

PENTECOST AND SEVEN ISLANDS DIVISIONS.

F. O. BELANGER, Guardian.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this division.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfish Quintals Herring Barrels Mackerel do Salmon, pickled do Cod Oil Gallons Seal Oil do		1,865 150 200 80 1,346	2,150 3 26 880 300	1,939 96 10 31 545	309 10 20 297 570	612 791 95 678 264

Seal fishing would have been better than ever this season, as these animals were

exceedingly numerous, had the inhabitants been prepared for the emergency.

Salmon fishing shows an increase of 75 barrels over the catch of last year. It might have been still better, had not the freshets in rivers prevented an early setting of nets. The fish ascended earlier and in larger numbers than usual, thus promising a good catch for next season.

No complaints were made of illegal fishing, and having carefully visited all the stations in his division, the guardian is satisfied that the fishery laws were faithfully

complied with.

Cod summer-fishing failed, but the fall fishing was far superior to that of last year. This fishery is not of a great importance to the people of the locality. Spring herring fishing was very good, especially at Caille Rouge; but residents of the locality being poor and having hardly any salt, could take no great advantage of it, several of them are even without any nets. People from the south shore reaped the benefit of this fishery. Fall fishing amounted to nothing. No mackerel were seen in this division.

The bait most in use in this division is herring and clams, which the fishermen gather off the rocks at low tide in the Bay des Rochers. The latter kind of bait is very much prized for cod-fishing, and very handy, as it can be kept fresh from ten to twelve days. Fishermen from the south shore had to come here for clams, the fish usually employed as bait by them having failed on their shores.

MOISIE DIVISION.

G. MATHURIN, Guardian.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this division.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfish	822	5,131 1,104 2,720	5,151 704 1,985	4,030 855 3,580	2,250 146 204,000 1,940	3,783 12 60,200 1,700	2,414 29 102,400 1,500	4,064 47 105,335 3,836

Salmon fishing was good, though the fishermen lost the best period of the season owing to ice and drift wood. Fly fishing shows a slight decrease which is due to the short stay of anglers on the river.

The following is the score of angling in Moisie River for the past four years:-

In 1	873	281	salmon.
	874		"
1	875	97	44
1	876	68	"

Cod fishing was mostly double the yield of last year at Moisie, St. Margaret River and Pigou.

No foreign fishing vessels were seen on that part of the north shore during the

season. Herring fishing amounted to very little.

MINGAN DIVISION.

Donald B. McGie, Overseer.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this division.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfish Quintals Herring Barrels Salmon, pickled do do fresh, in ice Lbs	3,057 727	50,317 3,431 426	40,361 4,600 364	30,009 4,579 217 59,489	16,790 5,710 16 55,876	17,283 6,240 196 3,910	23,160 1,463 320
		5,000 24,252 34,702	4,242 7,128 28,390	3,987 9,247 12,570	5,520 13,995 22,710	5,002 21,341 21,878	1,395 20,021 6,467

Nineteen vessels belonging to this division were engaged in seal fishery which was almost a failure, owing the late season when the vessels went out, and to the prevailing easterly winds which carried the seals with the ice to the westward, whilst the vessels had gone to the east. Only 1,328 were taken, being an average of 70 per vessel. Net shore-fishing for seal is not extensively carried on and not very profitable, these Indians going around the Islands shooting, frighten the seals from coming into the nets. Only 70 seals were taken by the shore net fishermen, making a total of 1,395 seals for the whole division against 5,002 last year.

Cod fishing with vessels was not as good as last year, but boat fishing was a great deal better. The catch amounted to 23,160 quintals, against 17,283 taken in 1875. The price paid for cod taken by vessels was \$4, and the boat fish sold for \$5.20.

Herring fishery was nearly a failure this season, only 1,463 barrels being taken against 6,240 in 1875. This fishery used to be the most prosperous, and never was known to fail for many years past. The fishermen state that herring struck in as numerous as ever this year, but before they could do anything, a gale of wind sprung up and continued so long that it drove them off, and they did not come back.

Bait was abundant until late in September. Launce is the principal bait used here; they were taken in quantities at Long Point and Mingan by the whalers from Thunder, Magpie and St. John Rivers. Capelin was also abundant, but fishermen

prefer launce to bait.

Salmon fishing was poorer than on previous years, although the guardians and fishermen state that they never saw more salmon going up the rivers than during the past season. It appears that the fish kept to the middle of the channel, and so escaped the nets. The high freshets were also a cause of the poor yield, the best-part of the fishing season being over before fishermen could set their nets.

NATASHQUAN DIVISION.

GILBERT BOULET, Guardian.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this division.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfish Quintals Herring Barrels Salmon, pickled do do preserved Lbs No. of Seals Cod Oil Gallons Seal Oil	298	5,794 654 605 1,674 3,891	3,657 483 150 113,727 1,085 1,781 2,380	3,615 420 404 50,000 1,213 2,494 2,947	1,250 125 398 60,000 1,330 1,800 6,820	122 3,876 450

The guardian of this division is old and inefficient, and will require to be replaced by a more intelligent and active man; one who is able to contend with the hardships of travel, bold and strong enough to hold his own against the determined poachers who infest it. Illegal fishing was openly carried on at Agwanus and elsewhere, and fish illegally caught were suffered to go free by the local guardian, he not even enquiring for the name of the offenders.

WATSHEESHOO DIVISION.

P. C. Gobeil, Guardian.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this division.

		1872.	1873.	1874.	1775.	1876.
Codfish	Quintals.		380	560	110	865
Salmon	Barrels.	29	52	33	25	30
Trout	đó		4	2	2	2
Seals.	do		809	967	519	840
Herring	do			1	329	
_					l	1

Owing to a late spring, fishermen were compelled to wait until the 8th June to set their nets, when the first run of salmon had already gone up. In consequence of this fact, salmon fishing was not so productive as it might have been, although it shows a slight increase over the catch of last year. Fishermen of this division engaged in cod fishing have to repair about eighteen miles west of this place. Some of the Betchowan, Watsbeeshoo and Piashter Bay residents engaged in this pursuit this season, and made a good catch. Seal hunting and seal fishing were on the whole satisfactory, showing an increase over the catch of last year.

The guardian is confident that the rivers were not poached, and that no illegal fishing took place during the season, but he strongly dwells upon the difficulties experienced in effectually guarding them against the greed of poachers as well as that

of licensed fishermen.

PACACHOO DIVISION.

J. LEGOUVÉ, Guardian

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this division.

		1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfish	Barrels. do do Gallons. do	9,526 400	3,760 955 2 248 2,954 1,745	844 206 37 173 590 1,238	1,560 426 485 35 310 1,127 751

Fall seal fishing was a failure—icebergs and winds were undoubtedly great obstacles in the way of stationary seal-fishing, but a fact which must also be acknowledged is that the number of seals is rapidly and steadily decreasing. Fishermen will, sooner or later, have to abandon this industry, which at one time was one of the greatest sources of wealth on this part of the coast. Salmon fishing was somewhat above an average, especially in the neighbourhood of the mouths of rivers. The weather was indeed most favourable to this fishery. The prices paid for these fish is, however, so small, that it hardly pays for the trouble, after deducting the expenses of setting. Cod fishing was better than last year. Fish were abundant, and the catch would have been better still had all the boats been supplied with seines. In some localities cod would not take the hook, and those who had no seines lost their voyages.

Only one contravention to the law came to the guardian's notice; that of a fisher-man using five fathoms of net more than he was allowed; he was convicted for this offence. By so punishing small offences, greater ones are prevented, and the guardian is of opinion that it is owing to this practice he owes the quietness and law-abiding habits of fishermen in his division. Herring fishing was a complete failure, and this

will prove a great hardship to many of the inhabitants.

Want of markets and of communication with Quebec, either to ascertain the prices or to procure the articles needed, are great deprivations to people of that locality and occasions a state of poverty which they cannot easily control. The nearest merchant now resides at about sixty miles distance. The only purchasers are two traders, who, having no competitors, regulate the prices at which they sell or buy. The residents must submit to these conditions, having no other means to procure the necessaries af life.

BONNE ESPERANCE DIVISION.

W. H. WHITELY, Guardian.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this division.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfish Quintals. Salmon Barrels. Herring do	4,960 172 250	7,710 136	5,062 118	8,985 312
Cod Oil Gallons. Seal Oil do Whale Oil do	6,170 1,160	5,060 2,630	4,357 5,660 1,500	8,085 3,007

ANTICOSTI DIVISION.

A. MALOUIN, TAOMAS GAGNE, Guardians.

Full details of the yield of the fisheries in this division will be found in Appendix No. 3.

MAGDALEN ISLAND DIVISION.

J. J. Fox, Overseer.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfish Quintals Herring Barrels Mackerel do Seals Number Cod Oil Gallons Seal Oil do Whale Oil do Lobsters Lbs	20,032 2,956 1,172 1,713 9,306 8,040 2,162	17,048 4,847 5,494 5,590 6,050 19,685	13,840 12,137 6,569 4,555 7,395 21,915	13,035 49,951 6,448 16,447 8,527 63,024 975	10,957 77,443 4,969 3,529 4,630 17,730

The local Fishery Overseer makes the following report:

Seal Fishing.

Seal hunting on the shore ice began in March. On the 5th of that month, a number of seals were killed off Bryon and on the south side of Amherst Islands. Immense schools of these animals could be seen on the drifting ice all around the Islands, but the weather being fine and calm, prevented from coming in shore, and the currents were too dangerous for the hunters to go out, consequently few seals were killed.

Seal fishing with nets was attended with better success than last season, although not sufficient to make it a profitable business. Five thousand nine hundred and ninety-five fathoms of swing nets were set at different stations round the Islands, and 728 seals captured, being 525 in excess of last year.

The total production of this fishery is as follows:—

Caught upon the drift ice		2,159 642
" by vessels by nets	••	728
Motel.		3 529

which is 12,918 less than last year.

Experiments were made to catch seals by means of bultows, such as one used for codfish and halibut, and were in some measure successful.

Spring Herring Fishing.

Ninety-three vessels were engaged in this fishery, viz.:-

From the United States	
" Ports in Dominion	56
" Magdalen Islands	
besides the boats of the residents.	

The quantity of fish caught is:---

By vessels residents in boats	72,938 4,478	Brls.
	77 416	"

being an increase of 47,416 brls., over last season.

Spring Mackerel Fishing.

Netting mackerel in Pleasant Bay began on the 6th June, and closed on the 20th of the same month. Twelve vessels from Nova Scotia were engaged in this fishery, together with the boats and nets of the residents; the result was very unfavourable. From some unknown cause mackerel did not spawn inside the bays as usual. The quantity of fish taken is:—

В у	vesselsresidents in boats	$\begin{array}{c} 629 \\ 482 \end{array}$	Brls.
	-	1,111	- "

being 612 brls. less than last season.

Summer Mackerel Fishing.

The result of this fishery is not as favourable as that of last season. Mackerel were abundant, but would not bite. The quantity of fish taken is 3,858 brls., being 857 brls. less than last year. Mackerel were larger and fatter this season than last.

Summer Cod Fishing.

This fishery was not good, owing to the scarcity of fish at some stations and the want of bait at others. Boat fishing at Grindstone Island was nearly equal to that of last season, but at other stations the catch was below the average. Nine schooners from the Islands fitted out for the Labrador and Gulf fisheries, but returned with only 1,240 cwts. of cod.

The total yield of this fishery is 9,310 cwts, being 2,441 cwts less than last season. The number of British and foreign vessels engaged in the cod fishery in the Gulf and around the Magdalen Islands, was greater this season than many years past. It is estimated that over one hundred sails were fishing with trawls in the Gulf and vicinity of the Magdalen Islands this summer, which may possibly have been injurious to the in-shore boat fishing.

Fall Cod Fishing.

This fishery was somewhat better than that of last season. Fish were large and abundant, and the weather kept fine. The catch would have been greater had bait been easier to procure. The quantity taken is 1,645 cwts., being 480 cwts. over last year. Very few halibut were caught.

Eels.

A large quantity of eels were taken, which are used for local consumption.

Lobster Fishery.

The Magdalen Island packing Company had two establishments in operation this season for the canning of lobsters and other fish; one at House Harbour, and the other at Grand Entry Harbour. They have also another at Amherst Harbour ready for next season's work. At House Harbour, this fishery commenced on the 1st June, and closed on the 10th August in accordance with the fishery regulation. It reopened on the 14th September, and closed for the season on the 4th November. There were 15 boats, 20 men and 800 traps employed fishing lobsters, with 12 men and 20 women in the factory; the number of lobsters taken being 200,000, and the quantity of fish preserved 100,000 lbs. At Grand Entry Harbour, 10 boats, 20 men and 400 traps were employed catching lobsters, with 10 men and 12 women in the factory. This establishment commenced working on the 10th October, and closed on the 4th November; the number of lobsters taken being 40,000, and the quantity preserved 24,000 lbs; the greater part of which was exported to European markets via Halifax, N.S.

RECAPITULATION.

No. of lobsters taken.	Lbs. of lobsters preserved.
House Harbour 200,000	100,000
Grand Entry Harbour. 40,000	24,000
	
240,000	124,000

ST. FRANCIS DIVISION.

W. C. Willis, Overseer.

G. G. GAGNON, A. H. N. BRUCE, Guardians.

Overseer Willis states that so far as he can ascertain, the river and lake fishing in his division greatly improved during the past season. Only 10 licenses were issued; the catch of all kinds of fish was, however, good. No salmon fishing licenses were granted, which will necessarily add to the increase. The St. Francis kept very low during the whole of last summer, thus necessitating a greater degree of vigilance. One net was confiscated and the parties frightened off while attempting to use it in one of the deep pools of the St. Francis, where salmon were gathered. No sooner had rain set in, than the fish began to run up in schools. A large number were seen passing the falls at Drummondville. During the latter part of September, large numbers were observed ascending the mill-dam at Scotstown, which is the last obstruction to Salmon River on their way to the breeding grounds in the township of Ditton, at the head of that stream. Eleven nets were destroyed or confiscated during the present season.

This Overseer considers that the number of fish taken may safely be estimated at 70,000, which found a ready sale at prices ranging from eight to thirteen cents a pound.

The local fishery guardian for Lake Megantic and surrounding waters report that fishing was good, but, owing to spring freshets it began later than usual. The catch of lunge, speckled-trout and black bass was all that could be desired; the last mentioned fish, however, not being quite so plentiful as last year, owing to spearing and netting carried on in 1875. None were killed by these means this season.

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Speckled trout are abundant in all the lakes and streams around Lake Megantic. They are caught with the artificial fly or with bait. The largest fish are found in Chaudière and Spider Rivers, and the best fishing time is in the spring and during the month of September. They weigh from one quarter of a pound to five pounds. The principal breeding grounds are on the Chaudière River, about a quarter of a mile from Lake Megantic, and in the Upper Spider River, two miles above Spider Lake. These fish begin spawning about the 15th or 20th September. Trout Pond is also thickly inhabited with speckled trout. They spawn here later than in the rivers.

"Lunge" is confined to Lake Megantic waters; none being found in any of the adjoining smaller lakes. These fish are easily caught during the months of April and May, at the south end of the lake, with bait and deep hand lines. In June they rise speedily to the spoon, but from the latter end of that month until the 20th September

they disappear entirely.

These fish have three spawning grounds, the principal one being at Rocky Point, about half way up the lake, the second off the Gold Mine, and the third at Sunnyside. They commence spawning about the 10th October. Several of them weigh as high

as fifteen pounds.

Black bass is scarce in Lake Megantic, but plentiful in Spider Lake. They are caught trolling with the spoon from the begining of June to the end of August. After that date they are not to be found until the following spring. It is generally supposed that they retire to deep water for the winter. Full developed spawn was found in female fish during the month of August, but owing to their long disappearance it is impossible to ascertain their exact spawning time. They weigh from one-half pound to five pounds. They take the fly in the rivers during July and August.

Since the engagement of this fishery guardian he seized nine nets illegally set in Lake Megantic, and there is good reason to believe that an effectual stop has been put

to netting.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG DIVISION.

S. F. COPP, Overseer.

This Division was, last season, placed under charge of the present Overseer who applied all his energy to secure an efficient enforcement of the fishery laws. With the assistance of special constables he succeeded admirably well. Three boats and two seines were confiscated in the neighbourhood of Georgeville, and another boat and net at Magog. The Overseer moreover reports that people in his Division begin to understand the advantages of compliance with the fishery laws, and that attempts to violate the same were less frequent than previously. The catch of herring by licensed seines was very small—about seven barrels, although the fish seem to be as abundant as before.

RICHELIEU DIVISION.

PIERRE LATRAVERSE, Guardian.

The fisheries of this Division yielded as follows during the past season:—

Number	of Shad	9.000
"	Eels	
"	Barrels Sturgeon	25
cc .	Doz. Barrels Whitefish	6
66	Barrels Fish used as manure	
	182	

Eel fishing is carried on by means of night lines, the other kinds of fish being taken with nets and seines. Pickerel (Doré) fishing was about the same as usual; the fish, however, were smaller.

The following persons were prosecuted for violations of the fishery laws. Paul Peloquin.—Fish confiscated for being caught during close season.

Pierre Antaya.—Fined \$1 and costs—having pickerel (Doré) in his possession during close season.

CHAMBLY DIVISION.

H. W. Austin, Overseer.

This Overseer reports that the spring opened remarkably late, and that it was only on the 1st of May when fishermen could pursue their ordinary avocations. The season was good for all fish, except Bass. Doré were numerous and fine, and are now taken in large numbers in places where a few years ago they were almost unknown. Bass have diminished to an alarming extent, and it will take some years under the new close season before the waters of this Division are restocked. As already remarked in previous reports, this Overseer considers that a close season ending on the 15th June is not sufficient for bass, as they may be seen spawning in small streams until the end of that month. Another fish which is fast decreasing in number is the fresh water herring. Ten years ago they were abundant in the waters of this Division, hardly half the usual number are taken now. The sturgeon also require increased protection. Young fish weighing at most one pound are speared without mercy in some of the rivers.

During the month of June, Mr. Austin observed with attention the passage of

shad up the St. Lawrence. These fish are identical with those of the Hudson.

This season the number of those going up was enormous, and there was a perfect glut in the markets. Their average weight is about four pounds, and they sold as cheap as five cents a piece. Their yearly migration is clearly defined and regularly heralded by telegraph. Five days after they are reported at Batiscan, they appear at Lachine. They are always clean-run fish fresh from the sea, and a large proportion are females laden with spawn. No instance has ever been known of any of these fish being taken descending the stream. From Indians and others it is gathered that shad spawn on the long sandy reaches between Grenville and Ottawa, and these accounts agree so entirely that there is hardly any reason to doubt of their accuracy.

IBERVILLE DIVISION.

J. B. CHEVALIER, Overseer.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division for the last three years.

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Number of Eels	16,293 146	31,627 378	38,940 846
Total Value	\$2,213.30	\$4,674.30	\$5,240

Fishing was better than last year. It was noticed everywhere, especially at River du Sud that the fry were more numerous than usual, which promises a good increase in the yield of the fisheries of this Division in the future. This Overseer is in tavour of a close season for bass extending to the end of June. On the 20th April last during the close season for pickerel (doré); the Overseer seized four nets set in the Richelieu River, and belonging to J. M. Belaire, Pierre Lapalme, B. Tremblay and Marcel Bonneau. No fines were imposed owing to the poverty of the parties implicated in such illegal fishing.

MISSISQUOI BAY DIVISION.

P. E. Luke, Overseer.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division for the three past years:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Value of nets Number of Shad	3,870	6,620	\$778 2,675 45
do do Sturgeondo Maskinongedu barrels of Mixed Fish	300 562		60
Total Value	\$2,620.00	\$2,032.00	\$1,795.50

The decrease in the catch was caused by a less vigorous prosecution of the fisheries. The fish caught in this Division are mostly used for home consumption; some being however sent to the New York Markets. The close seasons were well observed. One violation only is reported, and the guilty party was prosecuted and fined.

CHATEAUGUAY DIVISION.

WILLIAM CLYDE, ANDREW WATT, Guardians.

The fisheries in this Division were about as productive as last year, although the height of water in the rivers and the coldness of the weather retarded the setting of nets.

Mr. Clyde reports that the law was well complied with in his Division. Mr. Watt states that he had some trouble with fishermen regarding the observance of the weekly close time.

The value of fisheries for the present season is estimated as follows:-

•		
Shad	\$153	00
Maskinongé		
Sturgeon	87	00
Mixed fish for home consumption	300	00

\$1,267 00

ARGENTEUIL DIVISION.

ALEXANDER BEATON, Overseer.

The fishery laws were well observed in this division, only one case of violation being noticed and punished. The people begin to appreciate the advantages of protection. The lakes are very much scattered in this division, and vary from one-half mile to seven miles in length. Their guardianship is therefore difficult, but it is to be hoped that with an efficient Overseer, such as the present one, the law will be properly enforced.

TERREBONNE DIVISION.

L. J. LORANGER, Overseer.

This Overseer reports that the law was never so well complied with as this year in his division. The prosecutions brought against offenders, which resulted in the imposition of fines and confinement in gaol, had a very good effect, and will, it is expected, prove a great benefit to a proper compliance with the law in future, the people beginning to understand that the protection afforded to these inland waters by the fishery laws is for their ultimate benefit and advantage. About 800 lbs. of trout were taken this year in this division.

OTTAWA COUNTY DIVISION.

This division was guarded during the present season by special constables detached from the Dominion Police Force and local fishery guardians located at the most central places. The duties were well performed, and the protection was as efficient as could be expected from the large area of waters to guard. Parties fishing with nets for purposes of trade and commerce in the Ottawa River, or with hook and line in the lakes, are compelled to provide themselves with licenses to do so. These are issued to them free of charge, most of the parties being poor people, whom the hard times and decline in lumbering operations have thrown out of employment. This system works well, and these people being provided with the necessary legal authority to fish, are of great assistance to the Department, as they look with a jealous eye upon parties who fish without license, and thus become as it were interested guardians. No less than 150 licenses were thus issued during the present season.

One hundred and seven licenses were granted to residents for the privilege of fishing in lakes of this division, and forty-three licenses were also granted for spring

and summer fishing in the Ottawa River.

Three nets were confiscated at Campbell's Bay, for being set without license; one at Salmon River for barring the channel, and six at Brigham's Creek for not being raised on Sunday.

SPECIAL REPORT ON BASS OR BAR-FISH FISHERY.

By F. C. CARON, Esq., Fishery Overseer.

L'Islet, 19th October, 1876.

The Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions of 2nd June last directing me to pursue the investigations begun last spring by Dr. Lavoie, relative to the habits of Striped Bass (Bar-fish); I have the honour to report the result of my investigations.

ENQUIRY.

I proceeded to St. Thomas on the 19th May last, in company with Dr. Lavoie, who was then enquiring into the same matter. We examined together bar-fish at several fisheries, and especially at Dr. Beaubien's, who has the best station in that neighbourhood. We opened about fifteen fish, one half of which with eggs in them. It was also established by Drs. Lavoie, Beaubien and Bacon that these eggs were not in an advanced state of maturity. Dr. Lavoie inclined indeed to the opinion that they would not be shed before the month of August. Several smaller fish of from 15 to 16 inches in length, and looking two years old, were also opened and found to be without spawn. This would seem to indicate that bar-fish do not breed before attaining the third year of their growth.

Immediately on receiving the instructions of 24th June to continue this investigation, I called upon Dr. Beaubien. He stated having caught a fish on the 20th of the same month with eggs in a far more advanced state than those we had examined on the 19th of May. I requested him to observe the progress of the spawn from week to week, which he promised to do. Unfortunately, no other bar-fish were caught during the remainder of the season, except a few small ones, without eggs.

FRY OF BAR.

The only possible way to then complete my investigations was to watch the fry. They were first noticed swimming around the fishery stations about the 15th of July, and were then of a very small size, but grew so rapidly that, on the 15th of August, the smallest fish reached one inch in length and some even measured three and four inches. I can offer no satisfactory explanation of this extraordinary difference. Mr. Frs. Ruelland, of St. Michel, who has a great knowledge of the habits of fish, seems to be under the impression that there are several kinds of bar-fish, some of which, although hatched at the same time, become as large when only one monthold as the others when they have attained a three months' growth. Dr. Beaubien is of a contrary opinion; he believes that the breeding season of bar lasts from two to three months; say, from April to the end of June.

I shall not attempt to say which of these versions is most plausible.

BREEDING SEASON.

My own experience, however, leads me to believe that bar has certainly done spawning by the end of June at latest. This is proven by the appearance of young fish about that time, and is moreover borne out by the success in angling, which was tolerably good this season, especially at the shoal called Loup Marin. About four or five hundred bar were caught with hook and lines since the 15th of August last. of an average weight of eight pounds. I spoke to several anglers who said that these fish had no eggs at this period of the season.

SPAWNING GROUNDS.

With regard to the breeding grounds frequented by bar, I am led to presume that the appearance of the fry sufficiently explains their location. One sure thing is that these fish do not deposit their spawn on the battures of St. Thomas, from which they retire before having spawned; the fishing season lasting only one week. These shoals are composed of soft, clear mud, which is more or less disturbed at each tide, and I think this constant motion would occasion the death of the eggs. Above tnese mud shoals are battures of hay which the sea covers only during high tides, and I also presume that the eggs, if laid on the latter, would be lost by the action of the sun. The general impression is that bar keeps outside and frequents the Islands to deposit its ova.

PLACES WHERE BAR FISHING IS CARRIED ON.

The fry of bar are noticed only from Beaumont to Cap St. Ignace, at least on the south shore of the river. I must, however, mention that this year they were met with as far down as L'Islet. This exception lasted only a week and was never noticed before.

EXTENT OF BAR FISHING.

Fishermen from St. Thomas and neighbouring parishes state that they never noticed such a large number of young bar as this spring. The same remark also applies to the fry of white fish and shad (what these people call sardine). These facts lead me to believe that the complaints made against the fisheries of St. Thomas are unfounded. First of all, there are only four fisheries on the south-west of the river which caught Bar this Spring, viz.:

		No.	Average Weight.
Dr. Beaubien's Fish	nery1	1,500	4,500
Johnny Talbot's	(;		1,500
Godefroi Lelourneau's			4,200
Côté's	"	500	1,500
	3	3,900	11,700

It will thus be seen that only 3,900 bar were caught; this quantity does not exceed the reproductive power of a single fish. It must also be borne in mind that the product of this fishery is not equally large every year; success being dependent upon the breaking of the ice and the direction of the wind. These facts, added to the increase of the fry, evidently support my opinion.

PISHING PROPERLY CARRIED ON.

After examining all the fisheries in that locality, those of St. Thomas as well as those of Cap St. Ignace, I ascertained with pleasure that, for the past two years, they had been set in a legal and proper manner. The net-work is large and the boxes are opened at the outside end, so as to allow small fish to escape. I was even compelled to close one of these boxes at St. Thomas, in order to procure young bar for the Department. When I visited Cap St. Ignace fisheries in September last, I desired to secure a further supply of young bar, but would have been unable to do so had I not found one of the boxes with water still in it. I was thus enabled to procure a few specimens which I forward with this report. They were captured on the 12th September last.

CAUSES OF FAILURE OF ANGLING FOR BAR.

I ascertained the cause of the comparative failure of angling around the Islands which led to the complaints against the fisheries of St. Thomas. The only apparent reason was that the natural food for bar was so abundant this year amongst the Islands that the fish seldom felt hungry enough to look at bait. I myself opened during the month of August, two bar fish of about two years old, and found them full of young fish. One had nine and the othor ten fish of from two to three inches long in their stomachs. I am also under the impression that the high temperature of the water around the Islands may have compelled them to resort to the shoals at Loup Marin, where it is more salted, and consequently cooler. The food being also scarcer at the latter place, the fish were more hungry (anglers inform me that they had nothing or almost nothing in their stomachs when caught), and as a consequence were more inclined to bite freely.

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SEINE FISHING FOR BAR AMONGST THE ISLANDS OF ST. THOMAS AND AT THE ISLAND OF ORLEANS.

According to my instructions, I also visited the Islands opposite my division with a view to inquire into the seine fishing; beginning at Goose Island up to the Island of Orleans where I visited three parishes, viz.: St. François, Ste. Famille and St. Jean. At Goose and Crane Islands I only found a few sturgeon seines, the meshes of which measure five inches in extension. The first bar seine is found at Grosse Isle, it belongs to Capt. Deroy, and is fished only for family use. I found no other bar seines except at the Island of Orleans, viz:—

St. François:—George Lemelin,
Frs. Lemelin,
Olivier Picard,
Damase Allaire,
Urbain Masse.
Ste. Famille:—Jos. Hamelin,

STE. FAMILLE:—Jos. Hamelin,
Louis Gagnon,
Frs. Hammond,
Frs. Marquis,
Eustache Morency,
Xavier Morin,
Onézime Poulin,
Xavier Martin,
Régis Marquis.

St. Pierre:—There are here two or three seines which I could not visit. St. Jean:—Jean St. Hilaire.

SIZE OF SEINES FOR BAR FISHING.

These seines are from twenty-five to thirty fathoms long; the meshes $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{2}{4}$ inches, whilst the law says they shall be no less than three inches, extension measure. The people, however, appear to act in good faith, and this is easily explained. These seines are made on moulds of legal size, but the twine being new and dry, the meshes although of the required extension when new, are liable to shrink when in the water. I selected two of the smallest fish caught in these seines, which I forward to your Department. I did not at the time prosecute these people, having received no instructions to that effect; but I distinctly told them they would not be permitted to use seines of a similar size next year; and that, very probably, a new regulation would be enacted on the subject. On the south shore, one of these seines belongs to one Renaud, and the other is owned by Alexis Leclere. I saw them, and found the meshes to be of the legal measure, and even larger.

CAUSES OF DESTRUCTION OF BAR.

I am of opinion that fishing for bar with seines of small mesh is the principal cause of destruction of an enormous quantity of young fish, not over a year old. It would, I consider, be a wise thing to compel these people to take special licenses binding them to use seines of not less than four inches, extension measure, in the meshes.

CONCLUSION.

Such, Sir, is the result of my investigations and of my labour for nearly the whole of last season. To Mr. Bauset, of your Department, I am indebted for valuable assistance and practical directions with regard to the best mode of conducting this investigation. His thorough knowledge of the business, of the wants of fishermen, as well as the amount of fair protection required for the breeding fish, enabled me to

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form a clearer idea of the subject, and to bring my investigations to a practical conclusion. I need not say that both Mr. Bauset and I agree in the recommendations herewith made for a fair and efficient protection of bar. A special close-time for this fish I do not at all consider necessary, so long as care is taken to allow the fry to escape by having proper openings in each fishery, covered with one-inch network or wire. The real injury is done by seine fishermen who, besides constantly raking the spawning grounds, also catch large numbers of young fish one year old, which are afterwards sold on the Quebec markets under the name of bar de douzaine. As already stated, by compelling these parties to take licenses, and regulating the size of their seines to four inches mesh, extension measure, most of the present trouble will be avoided, whilst it will at the same time give satisfaction to the public.

Although I do not claim having done anything complete, still, I have the conviction that my feeble endeavours will enable the Department to form a clearer opinion of the matter en litige, and enable you to decide with connaisance de cause upon the

conflicting opinions and assertions advanced.

I have the honour to be,

&c., &c.,

F. C. CARON,

Fishery Overseer.

APPENDIX No. 9.

Schedule of Salmon Angling in the leased Rivers of the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick during the Season of 1876.

Name of River.	Number of Salmon.	Total Weight.	Average Weight.	Weight of largest fish.	Weight of smallest fish.	Remarks.
	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Du Gouffre	2	68	34	24	12	
Murray	1	6	6	6	6	
St. Margaret, N.E. branch	49	702	144		5	One grilse and two winnoniche.
do N.W. do	25	325	13	28	5	Time smiles from 5 to 7 lbs such
A MarsLittle Saguenay		6601 1761			5 9	Five grilse, from 5 to 7 lbs. each. One grilse of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Water kept very high.
Anse St. Jean	25	325	13	18	6	102, mgm.
Sault au Cochon	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1		Not angled.
Laval		80	13	12	5	
Godbout		2,834	13		. .	Six grilse, 26 lbs.; 40 trout, 78 lbs.
Romaine			•••••		. 	Not angled; given up by lessee.
Mingan Moisie		1 100				do
Saint John		1,186	17	35	7	Water kept very high.
Natashquan	1					Not angled. do River unlet.
Watsheeshoo		400	12	24	6	do inverantes.
Washeecootai		210	121		9	
Rimouski		490	14		8	1
Metis		406	$21\frac{1}{2}$	37	15	
Matane		1,808		$27\frac{1}{2}$		A large increase of fish in this river.
Little S. W. Bic	19	813	4	5	3] ,
Ste Anne des Monts	116 8	2,256	$19\frac{1}{2}$	39	9	0-1-4
York	123	152 2,725	19 22	32	10	Only two days' fishing.
St. John	87	1,439½			10	Angled by His Excellency the
	, ,,	2,1002	109	1	1	Governor General.
Dartmouth	58	1,002	171	27	8	Two grilse.
Grand	151	2,4691	16	27	73	Lessee reports river as well stocked.
Grand Pabos						Not angled. River being re-stocked.
Little Pabos						do do do
Bonaventure	45	622	14	21	9	One grilse.
Little Cascapedia Grand do	14 369	210 8,998	15 241	20		800 to 1,000 lbs. of trout.
Matapedia	73	1,6381	$\frac{244}{22\frac{1}{2}}$	41 32	102	59 salmon over 30 lbs.
Upsalquitch	22	229	201	24	6	Angled only for a few days.
Restigouche, Lower Division	109	2,106	192			75 grilse. 33 angling permits issued, revenue \$114.50.
do Middle do	208	4,068	19]			Subscriptions of rods for benefit of Indians, \$238.
do Upper do	78	1,550	20			38 grilse.
do do settlers	1	,,,,,,				- G
and others	50	980	20			20 do
Jacquet	7	614	83	103		5 do Ten days' fishing.
S.W. Miramichi	235	$1,017\frac{1}{2}$	44	21	$2\frac{1}{2}$	•
Nipissiguit, Upper Waters	340	4,760	14	23		106 grilse. 20 rods on the water.
do Rough do	145	2,030	14	20	8	50 do 16 do do
Total	2,944	48,0721	$16\frac{1}{2}$	41	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
			190		<u>-</u>	

APPENDIX No 10.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR NOVA SCOTIA, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

To the Hon. A. J. SMITH, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Sir.—I have the honour to transmit herewith Returns shewing the yield and value of the Fisheries of Nova Scotia for the year 1876, which you will observe shows an increase over last year of nearly half a million of dollars, the largest increase being in the county of Shelburne and may be attributed to the use of fish traps licensed by your Department. Between the saving of labour and the increased quantity of fish taken, this mode of fishing is proving very remunerative, and is likely to come into general use, as the prejudice that existed against them in the outset is dying out.

I do not think that fish has been more plentiful than usual, but in consequence of the dullness of the coal and lumber trades, and the suspension of a number of lob-ster packers, a larger number of people than usual have been engaged in the fisheries. Had it not been for this and the use of traps in Shelburne, our returns, I have no doubt,

would have shown a considerable falling off.

Herrings show the large increase of 43,924 barrels, thus exploding the idea that the lobster traps were an injury to the fishery. Codfish have increased over last year by 26,000 quintals, and Haddock show an increase of 9,961,261 pounds, or over three

hundred and fifty per cent.

A few other items also show an unimportant increase, while there is a decrease in mackerel of 18,100 barrels, in alewives 5,600 barrels, and 1,333,300 cans of lobster. This latter is not in consequence of the scarcity of fish, but there are not so many engaged as formerly in the business and the lobsters are generally smaller sized; this business having been overdone for several years past, and like other branches of trade in these hard times the financially weak have had to succumb.

I have, as far as my limited time would allow me, condensed and compiled the following facts and information from the Overseers' reports, many of whom have had considerable experience as officers of your department as well as a practical knowledge of the fisheries, and their suggestions are worthy the attention of your

department.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Overseer W. T. Carty reports nothing, his returns show something of an increase over last year.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

Alexander McDonald, Esq., overseer for Antigonish, says,—"I am pleased to be able to report that our fishermen have had during the past year an average catch. Salmon have been more numerous and larger in size than for many years past; the storm however of the 6th July was so destructive to the nets that the loss was very heavy; had it not been for this, many more salmon would have been taken.

"There were more salmon passed up our rivers the past autumn than for many years past, and as the violations of the law appear to be growing less and less each year, owing to the vigilance of the wardens, I anticipate the day is not far distant when the noble fish will be as plentiful as it was in the days of our forefathers."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Overseer J. J. Hingley.—" The Department authorized me to employ two special guardians on the River Phillip this fall, and I engaged William Miller and George King, and they did good work; they were often attacked and stoned by gangs of poachers in the darkness and from behind bushes, and in every case they went ashore where the stones were coming from, but never could catch the guilty parties, so that it was impossible to bring an action against them. However, when the cowards saw the men were not to be frightened they gave it up.

"I am happy to report that the salmon successfully ascended the new fishway constructed by W. H. Rogers' direction on the dam at Oxford, A. B. Wilmot Esq., having swept a number off one fall above the dam for the purpose of getting spawn.

"Some parties unknown deposited a quantity of lime in the sluice which conducts the water into the flume containing the salmon, with the intention of killing them, but fortunately it was discovered by the men in charge in time to save the fish, but they were all blinded and most of them have since died.

"In Pugwash River the oysters are becoming very scarce from over-fishing; I should recommend that steps should be taken to regulate this valuable fishery, for if something is not done it will be destroyed in the Rivers Phillip and Pugwash."

Overseer James King reports that there is a falling off in the catch of shad in his district this year, but the quality is much better. Herrings were more plentiful than last year. Salmon are largely in excess of last year. All along the western shore, the rivers are being improved by passes for fish and the removal of mill rubbish. Alewives do not seem to increase much as yet, but the indications are favourable for the future.

Hugh Davidson Esq., Overseer at Bay Verte, says: "Spring herring are the only fish caught to any extent, they never fail to strike in about the 1st of May, and continue until about the 1st of June; large quantities might be caught, but the inhabitents catch no more than they require for home consumption. Two lobster factories were erected on the Nova Scotia side of the Bay; they have both done a fine business."

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Overseer Wm. Blair reports:—"The salmon are on the increase in the Bay; the fishermen have taken more than for many years past, but on account of the low state of the rivers they did not make their appearance until late in October; they then came in great abundance into the rivers; very few attempts were made to molest them; a few parties with spears, under cover and at night, violated the law, but it is almost impossible to convict, as parties feel inclined to shield one another.

"I have four cases now under consideration, but fear I will not succeed for want of sufficient proof; the streams in my district being small, they are much harder to

protect."

Overseer J. W. Davison says:—"The catch of fish this season has been small, as indeed it has been for several years past. Brush weirs which are used on this shore kill a great many young fish. It is my opinion, after carefully considering the matter, that this operates very strongly against both the shad and salmon fishery in this bay, and that steps should be taken to remedy the evil, or a very important branch of industry is likely to become to a large extent a failure. The law has been very generally respected, as far as I know, no violations having come under my notice.

"With regard to mill owners taking care of sawdust and mill rubbish, a great deal has been done."

Overseer James Bonneyman says:—"Both on Waugh and French Rivers, salmon have been very plent ful this season, more so than usual, but there is much dissatisfaction with the present law, as the fish do not come into those rivers until the latter part of September."

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Overseer Francis Quinan reports as follows:—"I have visited all the stations in this district and made careful enquiry as to the catch; in some cases it is difficult to ge at a correct statement of the quantities taken, as the people have an idea that this business in the end means taxation, still it is gratifying to know that our fisheries largely exceed that of last year.

"The increase is, however, largely due to the dulness of the coal trade, many of the miners having engaged in fishing through the whole season, finding it their only

means of living; you will observe a large increase in salmon and herring.

"Many complaints are made against the practice of throwing fish offal and gurry on the fishing grounds along the banks outside the three-mile limit; some means

should be adopted to prevent the practice."

Overseer York Barrington says:---"You will see by my report that there is an increase in all the fisheries of my district this year. That of cod would have been still greater only for the scarcity of bait, neither squid nor capelin struck the shore this season and summer. Herring do not come till the end of July, making it late for wod fishing.

"I have been particular to circulate all circulars relative to the lobster fishery, although in my district it is unnecessary, as there is no canning establishment and they are not caught; however, I think the prospects for such an establishment are favourable, judging from the quantities of lobsters which are thrown on the shore in a heavy storm. I have had two new ladders constructed this year by two different parties. The wardens of my district are attentive to their duties."

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Overseer James A. Tory says:—"The fish that migrate to the rivers and lakes seem to be on the increase, and this year the first that ascended the rivers were of a

superior quality, and entered at a much earlier part of the season.

"The shore fisheries, as a whole, are considerably short of last year, but may be considered a fair average one, although in some portions of the district some branches of the fishery have been nearly a failure, while others have been exceedingly good. The falling off may be principally noticed in mackerel and herring east and north of Cape Canso, which will leave many fishermen in want of their winter supplies. West of that point the fishermen have nothing to complain of, as the fishery was good, and prices ranged high, especially for dry fish.

"The lobster fishery shows a falling off when compared with last year. This is owing to the close season, and the removal of one of the establishments during the fishing season, which prevented its working for a while. These fish appear to be as numerous as formerly, but diminishing in size, which I think calls for a further restriction in the regulations respecting the size to be taken, and I also think

wardens ought to be appointed to oversee those establishments.

"I have but one violation to report, which was for throwing lobster shells on the fishing grounds. The party was fined, which I now enclose.

DIGBY COUNTY.

Overseer J. H. Morehouse says:—"I am happy to report the fishery on the aggregate has been fairly remunerative.

"The mackerel fishery at St. Mary's Bay, though not so productive as in former years, has nevertheless amply repaid those engaged in it.

"The shad and herring fisheries at this place have also been advantageous to those engaged, and equal in yield to last year, while the high prices paid for cod and other deep sea fish have not only been satisfactory, but have sensibly stimulated enterprise

in this department of trade.

"Two vessels are now building at Bear River to be engaged in the business the coming season, and two more on Digby Neck. Because of the failure of some of the best fishing grounds along the coast of the Bay of Fundy, our fishermen for the most part now resort to the fishing grounds outside Cape Sable, this failure has been going on slowly for some years, the fishermen think the trawl fishing the cause, but I think the real cause lies in another direction, and may before long be traced to the destruction of the river fisheries, which, as a consequence, have ceased to attract the cod and other fish to our shores; with this conviction I have done my best to repair the injuries of the past; but I fear, owing to the slow process of law and the lack of sympathy where I have a right to expect it, irreparable injury will be done to the coast and herring fishery of Digby Basin. This latter would soon be restored to its former productiveness, but for the quantities of saw dust drifting into it from Bear River. It is but fair to state I have had less trouble the past year than in any since my appointment. More herring were taken last season than for a number of years previous, while salmon trout and alewives were seen endeavouring to regain their old spawning grounds, but as there are no fish ladders on this river they cannot ascend.

"The importance of our river fisheries cannot be over-estimated, and unless they are protected they must cease to exist. A few hundred dollars judiciously expended

may save all."

HANTS COUNTY.

Overseer T. O'Brien says,—"I am sorry to report a decrease in the catch of all kinds of fish during the past season in this district. The returns, however, do not give the total number of fish taken, as fishermen from other places resort to our

waters and carry what fish they catch to other places.

"I wish to call attention to the weirs made use of on our shores, the brush being woven so close as to retain the small as well as the large shad. In one case I succeeded in inducing the owner to place a piece of net in the centre of his weir, which had the desired effect of allowing the small shad to escape. I consider this a matter of importance, and think something should be done to remedy this evil, as many young fish are thus annually destroyed. I would recommend that the plans I adopted in one should be made compulsory in all cases, as it is very desirable that the fish should be tostered so as to prove remunerative as in the past."

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Overseer William Anderson says,—"You will observe a large increase in the outfits as well as the catch of fish, all except mackerel, which have been very scarce both spring and fall. There are several reasons for the large catch and outfits.

"First—The failure of the lumbering establishments, that is the shutting down of four out of the six large saw mills has thrown many hands out of employment, and

being formerly fishermen, had to resume their old business.

"Second-The closing of six, being half the lobster factories, has also thrown

men into the fishing business.

"Thirdly—The high price and ready sale of fish gave a stimulus to fishermen, quickened their energies and encouraged their efforts, hence the curing of so much fish the latter part of August and September, this being the close time for lobsters.

"I have had a great many complaints about trawl-fishing codfish. They say (the fishermen who ought to know), trawls catch all the large or mother fish, and that line fishing is useless in their neighborhood, many say it will ruin codfishing on our shore it continued.

"Haddock has been very abundant in some places eastward. I have from some

boats 100 to 130 quintals, they ought to be returned by the quintal or cwt.

"In our returns there ought to be a column for the time each vessel, boat and men who were actually engaged in fishing, as some vessels go out banking a month or two in the spring, and then go trading or coasting the remainder of the season; some men will go lobstering all summer until the close season, then fish for a month or six weeks; all those are charged the whole season or supposed to be by the returns. 1 have had considerable trouble with Porter's Lake, Chezzetcook and Che.

"It would be well to have alswives mentioned in the regulations with salmon, they are not mentioned now; they ought to be protected; it is they and the spring

herring that bring the codfish on our shores so early.

"I had some trouble at Mosher's River; the former warden was too infirm and timid to do the work; Fraser was not appointed until July, so the spring fishing was over before his appointment; I visited the place three times, but it was to no purpose, the mill was stopped and no person in charge, the fishway out of order; I was much annoyed, but I trust we have got over the trouble; it is a good fishway and I trust next summer to make it prove itself so. The poaching up Musquodoboit has been stopped, we have a good staff of wardens; the fishways in good order and lots of salmon gone up."

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Overseer M. A. Ross reports:—"A falling off in the quantity of codfish taken t year, in consequence of the scarcity of bait.

"Mackerel were plenty, showing an increase of 1080 over last year's catch;

herring 912 barrels over last year, and also an increase of haddock 176,548 lbs.

"The river fishery, as regards trout and salmon, was much better than last year, salmon showing an increase in the catch over last year of about 10,000 lbs., so that

the falling off is in coast fish and oil.

"The alewives have been a total failure this year again, but there were plenty in the river, and they ascended to their spawning beds, but the water was so high that they could not be taken and large numbers of young fish were seen descending the river in September. There is a fine alewife fishery at Chetticamp which will soon be destroyed unless a good man is soon appointed to look after it, as the outlet from a chain of lakes (one of them six miles long) is badly fished by a man who claims to own the outlet. There is also a small river near there, called Little River, a fine salmon stream which sadly needs looking after, as there is no officer within twenty miles of these places and one man could look after both.

"There were three parties fined for violating the law, but they are so poor that

I have not been yet able to collect the fines."

KINGS COUNTY.

Overseer A. Bishop reports: -- "The quantity of alewives that returned to the Gasperaux River this season was somewhat less than last year, yet the quality was better.

"The new fishway constructed by the direction of W. H. Rogers, Eq., over Calder's dam at the White Rock mills, seems to work much better than the old one, and this year a considerable number of alewives ascended it, and the river being entirely clear of obstructions above the dam they ascended to their spawning beds, and during the autumn large numbers of young fish descended the river.

"It is very necessary that another warden be appointed to watch the river in the vicinity of Calder's mills, as there are now but two wardens for the whole river, and at this point the river should be watched night and day while the fish are in the river."

Overseer J. E. Starr reports:-"The fisheries of that county have produced more value this year than ever before. The quantity of shad taken is small, but the quality is good. Line fishing has also been somewhat less than last year, but herrings have been abundant and fat, and were in good demand at fair prices. The

fishermen generally seem inclined to respect and obey the law whenever its provisions are understood; sometimes a contention will arise between parties as to the best right to fish in certain localities, but I am happy to say that I have always been able to settle such disputes without resorting to severe means, consequently have no fines to remit."

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Overseer H.S. Jost reports:—"The amount of value is in advance of 1875, caused by an increased number of banking vessels, as also by a much better result than last year, from the shore, hook and line fishery, from whale boats, &c."

"The Labrador returns were poor this year, fortunately but few of our vessels went

"Our lobster returns are not large this year. There is but one factory at work in this section of the country, and it has not been working more than half the season. Generally speaking the lobsters have improved in size, but there is ample room for a much greater improvement before they will be equal to what they were a few years ago. There are now but two factories in the county, and the little sharp practice that sometimes crops out, is proof that the lobsters are not as plenty as the proprietors would desire them to be. I fined three persons for breach of regulations of close time for lobsters; they all plead ignorance of the change of time from that first notified. I do not think there will be any difficulty in having the close time strictly observed in future.

"The prevailing opinion expressed here among the fishermen is that the close time for lobsters should be earlier in the season, at which (they say) the lobsters are shedding their old shells, and are not fit for food. They only mention proofs to show that spawning is not confined to any particular season of the year. Since my last report two gang-mills have been destroyed, one by fire and the other by water. The first-mentioned was on the Mushamusk river, and was burned down on a Sunday forenoon. It is not to be rebuilt; the dam is now open, and will likely be removed altogether. Thus has the original right of way of the fish been recovered at this place.

"The other case mentioned was Mr. Davison's lower mill on Lahave river, which was removed and destroyed by the freshet. A new mill has been erected at the same place, and a new ladder has been placed in the dam, making two in that dam.

"Before the breach in the dam was repaired, the fish no doubt availed themselves

of the opening as a means of reaching the second dam.

"Petite Riviere, near Conquerall Mills, which was cleared out last year, is still clear of rubbish, and remains without obstruction. The fish-pass in the dam near Petite Riviere Bridge has been repaired and improved, and offers more facility for

fish passing than previously."

Overseer George Redden reports that the rivers of his section of the county are in good working order. Middle River branch has been cleared out this season and promises to be a fine stream for alewives and salmon. There are still some small streams which require attention. The fishery law has been pretty well respected, except close time. More salmon have ascended the rivers this year in this section than for the past two years.

"If the Indians could be stopped from poaching on the rivers at night, there would still be a greater increase; some parties have abandoned salmon fishing altogether,

as they cannot set their bag nets under the present law.

"There has been some increase in the salmon and mackerel fishery, and a slight increase in herring and alewives, also a decrease in codfish, hake and pollock. There

has been an increase in the lobster fishing this season.

"The amount of fresh fish consumed is about one hundred barrels. There is a considerable number of mackerel and herring sold to American vessels for bait; these I cannot get any account of. I have had to visit every fishery in the section, inlands included, to collect statistics which have given me a great deal of labour. The time expended to get a correct statement of fish has been seven days extra."

PICTOU COUNTY.

Overseer David Marshall reports:—"At an early part of the season just closed I communicated with the several Wardens in the division respecting the condition of the fishing grounds under their charge, and in most cases received satisfactory replies.

"Grant's dam at the upper end of Mr. Delany's limits is the principal obstacle to the free passage of fish on this branch of the river. With very considerable difficulty I have succeeded in getting a fishway erected on a plan provided by Mr. W. H. Rogers, through which the fish have passed for this season, but the first freshet in winter when ice descends will completely demolish the structures, and the work will have to be done over again by most unwilling hands next summer.

"The warden reported to me, when requested, in the early part of the season, but upon personal inspection some time after, I found that the fishways were in such

a condition as to render them quite useless for the passage of fish.

"There are two dams in Hopewell; Mr. Myers Gray owns the lower one, and

Messrs. McDonald the upper one.

"Contrary to the report of the warden, I found that any sawdust made at Gray's Mills invariably dropped into the stream, and a portion of the same article was carried into the river from McDonald's Mills. The Grays insist that the amount of sawing done in their mill will not warrant the expense of removing the sawdust, and that if the law is to be rigidly enforced they will stop altogether. They willingly engaged to make a good fishway.

The Messrs. McDonald engaged to repair the fishway, and to stop even the occasional dropping of sawdust. I regret to report this section in such an unsatis-

actory condition.

"The fishway at Mr. Conolly's dam, at Middle River, has answered the purpose

this season

"Warden Evans, at West River, has great difficulty in guarding his limits with the amount of vigilance exercised. I trust that next season will find it more difficult

to escape detection on the part of offenders than heretofore.

"Cariboo and Toney Rivers are comparatively unimportant, still I hope that with increased care they will become more productive in future. During the season some matters were handed me to report upon in relation to Pictou Island. I would recommend a resident warden there, with whom correspondence could be conducted, and who could assist when a visit to that island became necessay, which, I think, must take place on the part of the overseers early next season.

"My experience in procuring boats, when necessary, to the owners of which I am under personal obligation, inclines me to ask whether or not, in consideration of the contiguity of so many rivers, the Department might not furnish a boat of very light draft, suitable for running up the rivers of Pictou for the more efficient carrying

out of the work of the wardens and overseers."

Overseer John McDonald, of East Pictou, made no report.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Overseer S. T. N. Sellon reports:—" Salmon supposed in good abundance came in very early, some being caught the latter part of January with rod and fly, when the rivers were covered with ice, and a heavy stream of water; as a sequence these fish went up the river unmolested, and in my opinion are the real reproducing fish, and though our fishing can commence the first of March with nets, floating ice prevents that till April, which gives a free chance for salmon to go up January, February and March to the head waters. The same school of salmon were in good supply and the eatch more than last year in the Medway River; but from the fact that the fishways are really good for the transit of fish, it follows they have a better chance to go up, and I am sure they do so, which is quite patent to everyone working on the river, when they see, on or about the 15th May, the river teeming with salmon about seven inches long, going to sea, and abundance of water to do so. The shore

fishing for salmon was not good; quite a number of salmon were in our rivers in October waiting for fall rains to raise the rivers. Alewives came in as last year, the first school came in very early, others in June and July, which is very late. Large quantities of young alewives came down the river at three different times and sizes. The first school of fry, about a finger's length, were seen at Pombrook the early part of September in great abundance going down the river.

"In October a second school of less size were seen in the still waters; mill ponds were well supplied with them, and in November a third school of very small alewives came down. This is my proof that three schools went up to the spawning grounds. These fish should be protected when descending the river, as the rivers are very low and obstructions are made for catching eels, which destroy them. I was directed by W. H. Rogers, Esq., to look after the young fish, though late I attended to it and destroyed eleven eel traps, in one of which a box three feet square and full of young alewives, not two inches long.

"Herrings were unusually scarce, not giving a supply for bait; the line fishery

suffered, and only a small supply for market.

"Codfish were in good supply and remunerative to fishermen, when they had bait, but boat fishing was delayed for about six weeks; but as soon as the fish traps were set, a number of boats and vessels got a small supply, which brought into our market not less than four hundred thousand dollars' worth. The fish traps were not a success to the owners, but a general benefit to the fishermen.

"The catch of mackerel was very small, though large quantities were seen going up shore, but keeping too far off to be taken. Our inland fishery is a success, and can, with good protection, be still more increased. Eight years ago there were only a few fish in our rivers to restock them, and very few to eat, the weirs being obstructed by mlll dams and without ladders."

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Overseer Edward Ballam says,—"The cod and haddock fishery has been above the usual average and as good prices have been obtained, this branch of the business has been very remunerative. The herring fishing has also been good. Alewives about the same as last year. The catch of mackerel was very small, the fall fishing

being a complete fallure.

"The lobster fishing, though not coming up to last year, was very successful; the catch would have been very good were it not for the close time; the weather after the 20th September is generally rough and many of the fishermen do not care to resume the business. It is necessary to appoint a warden for the lobster factory in Arichat in connection with Wood's Brook, as it is impossible for me to give them the attention they require."

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Overseer Samuel Moore reports, --" Haddock and mackerel have been more than an average catch. Herring have also been plenty, but owing to the low price very few have been taken.

"The catch of lobsters is not so large as last year, as it was difficult to employ men to catch them as they were more profitably employed in other branches of the fishery.

"Salmon and alewives were scarce in all the streams in the county.

"I have visited several of the parties owning fish traps and after making careful enquiries from different parties, I only found one person opposed to them. I think the time is not far distant when all that can will use traps and do away with nets; if they do not catch more fish they save time and labour.

"There are twenty fish-ways in the county, all in good order at present, but will have to be closely watched in the fishing season, as interested parties are apt to close

them up."

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer D. McRae, Junn, reports,—"I am happy to state that the increase of salmon in the rivers in my district is large. When the waters rose, salmon were seen in great numbers going up to the spawning grounds. The people now see and realize the benefit of observing the regulations.

"The Wardens in the several districts discharged their duties well.

"The only difficulty is at Middle River, where three wardens reside close beside one another, and it is a difficult matter for them to perform their duties satisfactorily. Therefore I would recommend that a change be made in the district and have another warden appointed at the lower settlement of Middle River, between warden McLellan's and Donald McQuarry's district. The coast fisheries foot up to nearly what they did last year, although there is a large falling off in mackerel, and some other items, but the increase in prices has made it remunerative to the fishermen."

Overseer J. W. Burke says,—"There is an increase in mackerel and herring, but in consequence of the scarcity of bait there is a falling off in the take of codfish.

"The catch of salmon is a shade better than last year, while the lobster fishery was a total failure, but I think the fault was with the parties employed, as lobsters seemed to be plentiful; on the whole I find an increase of about one-twentieth of the yield of last year. With reference to salmon rivers in my district I may state that there is a great improvement and the law is very generally observed."

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Overseer Enos Gardner says,—" The fishing industry shows considerable increase over last year and is chiefly owing to the success of our shore fishermen, most of the vessels have been engaged in the shore fishing and have obtained very high prices for them. A few vessels that fitted out for the Banks made a poor season's work.

"The river fishery for alewives and salmon was a very small catch. In the early part of the season the freshet in Tusket River was very high and large quantities of alewives got up by keeping the deep water, this is one of the reasons of a small

catch.

"The river during the summer was very low and it was late before the young fish could get down, the weather however kept mild after the freshet came and very large quantities of young fish came down the river, fishermen on the river say more

than for many years.

"In May and June I visited all the mill dams in the county. On the Salmon River at Symond's and Crosby's Mill I found the dam closed; the parties were brought up and fined. At the upper mill, owned by Hiram and Thomas Crosby, found they had paid no attention to my notice respecting sawdust; these parties were also brought up and fined. At all the other mills the gates were open and good passage for fish.

"At Carleton, the mill-dam was carried away by a freshet last winter, and the temporary dam they had put in was taken out and a good passage was given for the fish during the fish season. At all the other mills on Kempt and Tusket Rivers

the passage was kept open and free for the fish to get up.

"On the 26th August, W. H. Rogers, Esq., Fishery Officer, was here, and a fish ladder, under his direction, was built at the Carleton mill-dam and at the gang mill, Kempt; and I hope the owners will keep them in good repair, and the evils complained of at these places may be remedied by the ladders satisfactory to all parties when I visit them again.

"At the Lower Falls, near Tusket village, Mr. Edward Reynard had placed obstructions, and also altered the course of the river; I had given him a written notice a short time before. Mr. Rogers came to remove the obstructions to which he

paid no attention, and would not give Mr. Rogers any satisfaction.

"He (Mr. Rogers) then employed men and took out the obstructions and filled up places where he had altered the course of the river and made complaint against

him; he was fined twenty dollars and costs and eleven dollars expense in removing obstructions. By the advice of his counsel he paid the fine and all costs, and I think we shall have no further opposition from him.

"The lob-ter factory at Little River was in operation this year, and was properly looked after; the law was strictly observed and the close season was attended to."

GENERAL REMARKS.

It being late in the season before I had the honour of receiving the appointment of Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia, and feeling the importance and necessity of making myself acquainted with any duties, and knowing that it would require great attention in order properly to discharge the duties of the office. I immediately repaired to Halifax, on the receipt of my commission, and called at the Marine and Fisheries Department and upon the Dominion Members of the county of Halifax to receive any information from them which they could give me. They were not in a position to give me any instructions, and I took upon myself to telegraph to Mr. Rogers to meet me in Halifax as soon as possible, and after talking the matter over with him and hoping for some definite instructions from your Department, I arranged with Mr. Rogers to take the western part of the Province and I would take the east till further orders, and I found on my arrival home a letter from your Department giving me similar directions, and I hope they have been carried out satisfactorily for the past season.

There are some fines which I believe have not been collected; I am keeping them

in view, and as soon as I receive them will hand over to the Department.

I wish to bring to your notice, Regulations for the county of Antigonish. I

think Mr. McIsaac, the M. P. for that county will acquiesce in them.

It is of great importance to this Province to have the River Fisheries protected, as overseer J. H. Morehouse has justly stated: "The reason of the deep sea fish leaving our shores is the want of small fish that were so numerous on our coast in former years. But I think there are other causes for the fish not ascending our rivers; the settling of the country and the clearing of the timber from the banks of the rivers has naturally caused the streams to get warm in summer, and in many places to dry up, and has kept the fish from taking their usual course. It is often very late before they have water enough to ascend the rivers.

I have found in my travelling the several counties of Inverness, Victoria, Cape Breton, Richmond, Guysboro', Antigonish, Pictou, Halitax, Colchester and Cumberland that the fishermen and those interested in the fisheries are beginning to take an interest in the protection of the salmon and other river fish, as they find where the

rivers are protected the fish are beginning to increase in them.

The prohibition of saw dust and mill-rubbish in the navigable rivers is beginning to be better understood; several who did not conform to the requirements of the Act have been fined, as my statement of fines with the returns will show, with a receipt for the amount paid to the Marine and Fisheries Department in Halifax.

I am pleased to report favourably about the fish-ladders that have been built under the superintendence of Mr. Rogers; some I have seen, and others I have made enquiry about, and I find when they are properly built and attention paid to keeping them in repair, they are quite satisfactory and encouraging; but I must certainly disapprove of these fish gates (so called) in the dams, as they are of very little use, and it would require a warden at or near them to watch at the time the fish were ascending the river to spawn, and I am free to say that even then the fish could not face the rush of water through the gate.

Our shore fishing is a matter which has puzzled many, even those who have been following the business all their lives; they cannot fully understand the changes the herring and mackerel make in calling on our shores. This year both have been

200

The lobster fishing is of great importance, and different opinions exist in regard to the close time, and as I reported before, the only difficulty in the way is in making different regulations for different counties that would not interfere with each other's right. Probably by making Cape Sambro the dividing point, a regulation might be made for the west, and a later one for the east; and the northern ports, where they put up lobsters, it would be immaterial whether it was earlier or later, providing it would not interfere with their spawning or soft shell time. It is impossible to come to any correct conclusion in those matters, as I see by referring to the reports that some of the officers' opinions change from year to year.

I shall endeavour to make the improvement of the river fisheries my particular study, and with the limited experience of the past season, if anything should arise

that would be an improvement, will most willingly communicate it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servent,

WM. HY. WYLDE,

Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia.

APPENDIX No. 11.

REPORT OF W. H. ROGERS, ESQ., FISHERY OFFICER FOR NOVA SCOTIA, ON THE YIELD AND VALUE OF FISHERIES, DURING THE SEASON OF 1876.

To the Hon. A. J. SMITH, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

AMHERST, 31st December, 1876.

SIR,—I herewith enclose you a report of my own doings, or part of them, during the past summer, which I hope will be satisfactory. I do not know that you wished me to report any further than I had already done, but thought that the enclosed would do no harm, and if it is not worth printing in your annual report, it may

afford some suggestions that may be of service.

In presenting my report for the year 1876, I have much pleasure in stating that great progress has been made during the year in the enforcement of the law, and in the construction of good serviceable fishways. I find a growing desire among all parties that the fishery laws should be enforced, and that Nova Scotia's most valuable natural resource should continue to reward the toil of our hardy fishermen, in the future as in the past. As the people begin to understand that your department has no other object in expending so much money in protecting and cultivating fish than the good of all parties interested in the fisheries, greater interest is felt and a more cheerful obedience to the law is rendered; but while I make this statement I am obliged to say that there are many who act very differently, and seem to be determined that the last fish shall be destroyed; these latter it is our duty to educate by making them feel the weight of the penalties which follow the violation of the law.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

In this county during the past year a large number of poachers have been fined and some twenty-five nets taken which has put a wholesome check upon poaching.

Two new fishways were constructed, one at Oxford, which worked well, and one on the Shinimicas, and several others have been repaired. I personally superintended these improvements, as well as engaged in the seizures, and fined several offenders.

Oysters could be cultivated at Pugwash and Wallace, if the proper parties would take hold of the business. At present the beds are being destroyed by a reckless mode of fishing. If your department is disposed to lease a sufficient area for the business and give proper protection, I think I could induce qualified parties to take hold of the business in the proper way and make a successful enterprise of it.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

A good fish ladder has been built on the only mill-dam on Waugh's River and the fish go up.

While on a visit to this place in September, I found that a party from Antigonish County had a large fleet of salmon nets set at the mouth of the harbour; I obtained

men and a boat and proceeded down the river, and took all the nets the boat would carry, which were worth four hundred dollars; I had them dried and stored and left in charge of Mr. Urquhart, the warden, as I had to return to attend some cases at Amherst. During my absence the store was broken open, and all the nets taken; I at once went in pursuit, and after searching day and night for twenty-four hours, did not succeed in finding them, as the parties had gone to sea in a boat with the nets a few hours before we got to their stopping place.

PICTOU COUNTY.

The fishways in this county are still in a bad state, and will have to be looked after when the water is low next summer, and will have to be thoroughly built under the immediate direction of some person who understands the business.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

The fishway on Moses River will require repairing or reconstructing next summer, and there is a mill-dam on the Ecum Secum River in Guysboro' county, a few miles below the Halifax county line which will require a fishway. The dams on the Sackville River will also have to be provided with fishways. The ladder on Messrs. Todd and Polley's dam at Margarets Bay was carried away by a freshet ast fall, and will have to be rebuilt in the spring.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

A new fishway was constructed on Mr. Davison's lower dam, which is now pro vided with two good fishways, and the two dams next above with one each, and if the poachers are not kept away next season, there should be no difficulty for the fish to get up the river. There are two or three ladders needed in this county on smaller streams which must be attended to next summer.

Fishing for alewives should be allowed four days in the week to within fifty feet of the fishway, say on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, as these fish cannot be taken in deep water. By making this concession we will have but little difficulty in enforcing obedience during the remainder of the week, this is very important and should be attended to before the first of May next.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

I had the fishway on the lower dam on the Mersey River thoroughly repaired, and I have no doubt but the fish will ascend it easier than before. I would like to visit the head waters of this and the Medway River next summer, to examine some obstructions said to exist there.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

I had two new fishways built on the two mill dams on the Jordan River, which I have no doubt will give satisfaction, a good way is also built on the Shelburne River,

but there are some matters at its head waters which require looking after.

I had a good fishway built on the lower dam on the Clyde River; also one on Mr. Coffin's old dam next above. There was much need of these improvements in this County, as the ways put in by the local efficers rever worked well. The same regulations are required here as in Lunenburg County, with reference to taking alewives, and four days should be given for taking them up to the mill-dams, but not within fifty feet of a fishway. I personally superintended the construction of these fishways, and will be responsible for their working.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

I built two new fishways in this County, one at Carleton and the other at Kempt, and I will guarantee they will both work well. There are some other mill-dams in this County which will require tobe looked after next summer.

I found that a man by the name of Renard, by the most outrageous and illegal means, monopolizing the principal part of the fishery on the Tusket River. I took a gang of men and levelled his destructive arrangements, made him pay the costs and fined him besides. This will have a salutary effect in the future.

DIGBY COUNTY.

The Salmon River in this County is in a bad state, and the fishways will require looking after next summer. There are also some natural obstructions on the Montague and Weymouth Rivers, which ought to be removed or fishways built over them. The Bear River is also obstructed with mill-dams, and no fish ascend it, as it was a few years ago exempted from the operation of the law with reference to fishways.

The brush weirs used on the Digby and Annapolis Basin have completely destroyed the herring fishery there, which was a few years ago so productive, and they should either be prohibited altogether or the weirs so arranged that the young fish could escape.

Mr. Carty, the overseer, informs me that he sent you regulations for his county. The fish ladders in this county do not give satisfaction, and they will require renovating next summer.

KING'S COUNTY.

The new fishway on the dam at White Rock Mills works well, as they always do when properly built and located.

I have not been in the eastern counties for years, but Mr. Wylde informs me that the fishways in that section of the Province are not giving satisfaction. The Inspector and I have arranged (if agreeable to you) for me to devote my time next summer principally to the construction and repairing of fishways, while he attends to other matters. I think this will be the wisest course, as it requires considerable experience to properly deal with fishways, and in overcoming obstructions in rivers.

The smelt fishery in this Province, as you will see by the returns, is assuming considerable importance, and will require to be sharply looked after, as well as in New Brunswick. The smelts caught in this Province are more than twice the size of those caught in New Brunswick, which, no doubt, is caused by the excessive fishing carried on in the latter Province for several years past.

Alewives, for some unaccountable reason, did not visit any of the rivers in Nova Scotia in their usual abundance, as you will see by the returns. Tusket River, in Yarmouth county, did not produce half the quantity it did in 1875. You will remember that the Margaree River, which four years ago produced over five thousand barrels, has for the past two years yielded nothing, and as there are no mill dams to prevent their passage to and from their spawning grounds, I was puzzled to know the difficulty; but Mr. Wylde tells me that within the last two or three years there has been a woollen factory built there, and I have no doubt but the dye from this establishment has destroyed the fishery, and will have to be enquired into next summer.

A great deal can be done in the way of improving the alewife fishery by the expenditure of a little money in opening or improving the outlets of lakes and small streams along the coasts of this Province, as was done at Ketch Harbour in West Halitax four years ago, and which has already very much improved the fishery there. The Nine Mile River at Margaret's Bay, can be opened for the free passage of fish for about two hundred dollars.

The alewife fishery is one of the most important in the country, not because it produces a large quantity of fish, but because the young alewives coming out of the rivers attract mackerel and other coast fish into the harbours and estuaries. There is abundant proof of this, which can be produced, if necessary, in many localities in this Province, and sufficiently strong to settle the matter beyond all controversy.

I would, therefore, suggest the propriety of asking the House of Commons to grant a sum, say of about one thousand dollars per annum, for four or five years, to open up small rivers and the outlets of lakes for the purpose of facilitating the ascent

and descent of alewives and other fish around the coasts of Nova Scotia.

There are many people in Canada and New Brunswick who believe that because Nova Scotia produces more than two-thirds of all the fish taken in the Dominion, they are largely caught in fisheries outside of the three-mile limit, i.e., in Labrador, Newfoundland, on the Banks, &c.; but this is a mistake. The most of our fish are taken in boats around our own shores, as a glance at our returns will show. This being the case, it is of the utmost importance that every little stream around our shores capable of admitting smelts, alewives, trout or any kind of fish that seek fresh water in which to deposit their spawn, should be properly opened and protected during the spawning season at least, and a little money spent in this direction will in a few years repay the outlay a thousand fold, as it has already done at Ketch Harbour in Halifax county. I refer to this matter at length because I know of many places along our coasts that really need to be opened at once, and because I know by experience and observation that alewives have a greater influence in attracting coast fish into our harbours and bays than any other fish we produce, and besides they produce bait for line fishermen at a season when no other can be obtained.

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

W. H. ROGERS,

Fishery Officer.

APPEN

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

	1					ATS :		Fish	ing M	AT:	BRIAL										
Counties.		Ve	ssels.			Boats	s. 	N	ets.	V	Weirs.				Fresh, in	Smoked,	cans,	Mackerel, barrels.	cans,	Herrings, barrels.	Smoked,
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Port George	1	24	600	6	20	360	40	700	350	4	600	6	2250	 		20		1700	600		
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Round Hill	••••			••••	••••	i	10	100	50	••••			50	•••••	•••••			!			
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Total	-6	150	6100	48	234	6680	516	14060	7155	 26	2440	-	5200			129		14555	26780		

RECAPITULATION .-

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Total.
Salmon	14,555 do "	\$ cts. 18 00 0 15 10 00 4 00 0 25 5 00 7 00 3 50 3 50 0 06	\$ cts- 198 00 780 00 1,290 00 58,220 00 6,695 00 21,096 00 21 00 5,131 00 5,040 00 14,010 30

DIX No. 12.

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

	Kinds of Fish.														SH P				
Alewives, Darrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, 1bs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	o, tc	Fish used as Mannure, barrels.	Value.		Where Marketed.
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١					l I	,											\$ 0	ts.	₹
į	100		20	ļ. .	1000	2000				 	ļ		500	100	50		12,350	00	St. John and Bos
	5 0		25	50	7000	2500		ļ			 		400			}	9,703	00	do
	85		15	10				¦		ļ				50			15,375	00	l do
••}	213	3	106	10	10000	4000	¦	ļ					100	309			13,647	85	do
٠,	•••••	•••••		25	1500	1000		·····	ļ ,		•••	•••	•••••	50		•••••	2,285 7,405		
"	15 30		•••••• 	25 25	1	2000		•••••	••••	•••	•••		•••••	45	12	*****	4,216		
"	50		50	5	500	1000	•••	******	••••		•••	•••	•••••	50	10	*****	2,715		
"	175		100		10000	10000				•••				300	30		6,300	00	do
1	500		450		505	4000								1000			9,557	80	Halifax.
. 18					200000				l				1000				38,750		do
.].									ļ ¹				1000	10	100		8,941	50	Home.
٠[.	i						2	1000				•••					112		
٠ŀ					•••••		•••		100		•••	••••	<u> </u>				21	00	
٠,		•••••		•••••			••••	•••••	150	••••	••••	••••	••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	16	50	
. .	•••••	•••••		•••••	••••••		···· į	•-•••	500	••••	••••		•••••				30	00	do
12	1216		1466	1440	233505	28500	7	1000	950	-	-	!	3000	4014	807		131,426	40	
. 4	[218]	3	1400	1440	⊿33003	20200	4	TOOO	930]		••••	3000	4014	031	•••••	131,420	τU	

ANNAPOLIS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Total.
Halibut. Shad Bass Tront Lobsters Fish Oil Fish Guano	38,500 lbs. at	\$ cts. 0 06 8 00 0 06 0 06 0 15 0 65 15 00	\$ cts. 2,310 00 16 00 60 00 51 00 450 00 2,609 10 13,455 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels

	1		ELS A					Fishi	ng Ma	TEI	RIAL								
Counties.		V es	sels.]	Boats		Ne	Nets.			els.	sh, in	ted, lbs	ns, lbs.	barrels.	cans, lbs	barrels.	smoked, in
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Men. No. Value. Men.		Fathoms.	Value.	No. Value.		Salmon, barrels	Salmon, Fresh, ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked,	Salmon, in cans,	Mackerel, bar	Mackerel, in c	Herrings, bar	Herrings, smc boxes.	
Antigonish.			\$			\$			\$		\$								
Antigonish	1	15	450	5	30	900	90	7800	7200			60	33332		1200	600	·	500	
Arasiag					50	1500	150	1500	1500	 		12	26666			500		5 00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Morristown	1	25	759	6	100	3000	300	6000	6000		····	75	····· .			826		25 0	•••••
Tracadie	7	222	66 60	42	70	2100	2 10	4200	4200	·		50				650	·····	750	
	9	262	7860	— 53	 250	75 00	750	19500	18900	8900		197	 59998		1200	2576		2000	

RECAPITULATION .-

Articles.		ζ	\uai	ntities	Rate		Total.	
					\$	cts.	\$	cts
Salmon	197	barrels	at	**************	18	00	3,546	00
do fresh, in ice	59 ,998	lbs	ιι		0	15	8,999	70
do in cans	1,200	u	"		0	15	180	00
Mackerel	2,576	barrels	"		10	00	25,760	00
Herrings	2,000	u	"		4	00	8,000	00
Alewives	535	"	"		3	5 0	1,872	50
C od	4,600	cwt.		** *	5	00	23,000	00
Cod tongues and sounds	90	barrels	"		7	00	630	00 -
Hake	2,380	cwt.	"		3	50	8,330	00
Haddock	7,125	lbs.	"		0	06	427	50
\$\text{Shad}	9	barre!	s "		8	00	76	00

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Continued.

	Kin	DS 01	FF	'ısn.											SH P				
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, Ibs.	Shad, barrels	Bass, 1bs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Mannure, barrels.	Value.		Where Marketed
																	\$	cts	
100	900	20		200	100			2000	2500	1500	6 0	····	2 00	200	5	10	21,0	95 8	United States.
6 0	600	40		95	25									100	1	2	15,1	20 9	do
30 0	3000	30		2000	6000		$9\frac{1}{2}$	30		1700	15			25 0		4	34,7	09 3	do
75	100	••••		85	1000	••••			50	5000	6	400		2 00			13,2	07 00	do
5 35	4600	90		2380	7125		$9\frac{1}{2}$	2030	 2550	8 2 00	81	400	200	750	6	16	84,1	33 0	

ANTIGONISH.

Articles.		Qı	uai	ntities.	Rate	•	Total.		
	-				\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
Bass	2,030	lbs.	at		0	06	121	80	
Trout	2,550	"	"		0	06	153	00	
Smelt	8,200	"	"		0	06	492	00	
Eels	81	barrels	"		9	00	729	00	
Oysters	400	"	"		3	00	1,200	00	
Lobsters	200	cans	"		0	15	30	90	
Fish Oil	750	gallons	"		0	65	487	50	
Fish Guano	6 1	tons	"		15	00	90	00	
Fish used as manure	16 l	barrels	"		0	50	8	00	
							84,133	00	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

	7	PLC	RLS	AN)	Bo Fis	ATS I	2M-		'ishin Ateri									,	
Counties.		Ves	sels	١.]	Boats	s. 	Net	s.	rrels. ssh, in loked, cans, lbs. arrels.		rels.	oked, in						
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, 1bs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
Cumberland.			\$			\$		Lobster traps.	\$		\$								
Amherst Shore			••••		3	60	6	obster	200				' 						
Goose River Roslyn			••••		6	120		300	75							6			
Oxford						*****													
Pugwash					11	440	22		800	1			.,,,,,,			10	1	30	
Pugwash River							İ			l						i			l
Shinimicas					4	80		200	50	1								40	
Toney Bay							l			1								20	
Wallace			•••		4	60	7	Lobster traps.	300					•••••				30	
Wallace Bay	•••						••••	•••••						•••••					
Tidnish	··· j	••••	••••		12	228	30	480										240	•••••
Amherst Shore			••••		10	200	24	360	260					•••••				200	
Fort Laurence						•••••	87	200	150	•••		إ	500					•••••	. • • • •
Amherst			••••		••••	•••••	17	400	300			•••	4000		•••••		•••••		*****
Manudie			٠١		•••••		12	700	600		•••••	•••	5000	•••••					••••
Apple River	•••	¦	•••••	¦	2	80	6	200	100	1	4		500			•••••	•••••	100	
Advocate	••••	•	···j		4	200	12	400	200	•••			•••••	•••••				300	•••••
Spencer Island	•••	•••••}	•••••	•••	3	150	9	200	100		70	···¦		••••••			;	250	•••••
Port Greville		•••••أ	•••••	···j	5	250	16		•••••		100	···						500	••••
Parrsboro'	•••		•••••	¦	5	200	20				100	•••	1500					350	•••••
Two Islands	∤	••••			1	20	10		•••••	5	160	•••	3000	'				500	•••••
Total			i		70	2028	199	3440	3455	17	434		15100			16		2790	

RECAPITULATION .-

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.		
Salmon, Fresh, in ice	15,100 lbs. at	\$ cts. 0 15 10 00 4 00 3 50 5 00 3 50 0 06 8 00 0 06	\$ cts. 2,265 00 160 00 11,160 00 1,067 50 4,325 00 1,557 50 1,470 00 318 00 8,624 00 301 50		

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.-Nova Scotia.-Continued.

		Kind	3 01	F F1	sh.									P	Fi	SH UCTS			
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, 1bs.	Halibut, 1bs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Kels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure,	VAI	.de.	WHERE MARKSTED.
40	••••					 							18000		 		\$ 3,64	cts .	England & U.S.
70 40 20 10								3000	1000	10000		300	130000				659 800 19,720 1,150 261	00 00 00 00	Home. Halifax. Home. England & U. S. Home & Halifax. Home. Go
		•••••	••••	 		•••••			 		2		6 0 0 00			120	9,198	00	England & U.S.
10 15 50	35 130 150 500 25 25		30 60 40 200 75 40	50 70 75 100 75 50		100 400 300 1000 500 3000	75 350 450 200	25	2000 200 60 200 1000 100				25000 17000	10 50 40 60 30 75 40	15		600 4,915 3,350 710 3,635 4,575 974 2,368 2,193 5,985 2,467 4,783	00 00 00 00 50 00 00 60 75 50	Halifax. Lobsters sent to Europe; all others home consumption.

CUMBERLAND.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
Trout Smelt	4,660 lbs. at	\$ cts. 0 06 0 06 9 00 3 00 0 15 0 65 15 00 0 50	\$ cts. 279 60 678 00 198 00 1,680 00 37,500 00 230 75 375 00 60 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

	F					Fish		Fish	ng b	[AT	ERIAL.								
Counties.		Ve	sse	ls.		Boats	3.	Ne	ts.		WEIRS.	els.	, in ice,	ked,	cans,	rrels.	ans, lbs.	barrels.	sked, in
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel in cans, lbs.	Herrings, bar	Herrings, smoked, in
Colchester.			\$	1		\$			\$		\$								
Masstown De Bert Little Dyke Great Village Great Point Highland Village Birch Hill Bass River Little Bass Biver Upper Economy Economy Point					10 2 7 2 9 5 1 3 4 4 10	250 50 210 60 270 125 40 90 150 150 300	14 14 18 10 4 8	500 2 500	100 575 120 630 300 80 210 280	 1 2 1 2 2	100 300 800 700 100 1300 6000	12 8	600					20	50
Economy Village Five Islands Clifton Black Rock Princeport Sterling Head of Bay Brule Waugh River and Tributaries					5 2 3 25 1	150 40 64 335 15 15	15 13 3 6 27 3 3	35 56 400 30 30	250 46 77 500 10	10 3 	3300	16 20 24						60 20 6 4	10
French River and Lakes					 25	225	25	160	240				900						
<i>i.</i> 1.	- -	-		'	119	2569	202	16661	4768	31	12900	140	17310	_		_i	-	160	15

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
Salmon do fresh in ice Herrings do smoked Alewives Cod	140 barrels at	\$ cts. 18 00 0 15 4 00 0 25 3 50 5 00	\$ cts. 2,520 50 2,596 00 640 00 37 50 294 00 750 00

engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

Squix squix	1.		_		lbs.	38.	els.				ls.	arrels.	ps.	-	Fish Robus.		Value.	Where Marketed.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod Tongues and	Sounds	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cw	Haddock,	Halibut, Ibs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, Ibs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, Ibs.	Eels, barn	Oysters,	Lobsters, 1bs.	Fish Oil, gallons	Fish Guano,	Fish used		
		1							:			١.	1	ĺ			5 cts.	1 1
							33 15 16) 37 88 64 175 166 107 343 229				,						1,028 25 246 00 2,030 00 369 50 1,379 75 782 00 654 00 1,511 00 1,444 00 1,075 00 3,334 00 2,044 50	Home & United States do do do do do do do do do do do do do
84	8						290 60 30		5000	25000							2,585 00 1,260 00 528 00 640 00 902 00 64 00 26 00	do do do do do do do
84 15	50						80 1980	 	 2400	12500 3000 40500	 					10 25 35	755 00 1,111 50 25,569 50	do Home.

COLCHESTER.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
Shad Trout Smelt Fish used as manure	1,980 barrels at	\$ cts. 8 00 0 06 0 06 0 50	\$ cts. 15,840 00 444 00 2,430 00 17 50 25,569 50

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

	and	_	Q u	W11 01			, I I I	· · · ·		ше	_	-				. 01	TIEC.		mpr	o y eu
		1	/ess	ELS V	nd I n F:	Boa' ishi	rs emf NG.	LOYE	Fisi	HING M	LA.	ERI	AL.							
Cot	UNTIES.		v	essel	s.		Boat	s,	N	ets.		Veir	1	ü	d. lbs.	cans,	ls.	cans,	82	ed,
		No	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathom.	Value.	No	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in	Salmon, Smoked, lbs	Salmon, in c	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in ca	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
Cape	Breton.			\$			ş			\$		\$								
Albert Mira G	Bridge. ut		36	600	12	13 4						. i . j	. 43					-	25	5
	Island.	1	ļ		ļ	5	60	5	360	280		.	. 27	800	300		1	}	65	i
False H Wadde	Beach		ļ		ļ	12	84	12	340	150		ļ	. 2	400	ļ	ļ	30	ļ	95	
	Cove	\	<u> </u>	 .	ļ	12	90	15	300	90	ļ	ļ			¦		40		200	
Cow Head North	Bay and	1	40	1000	8	13	880	42	960	800		ļ	12	200		 	100		435	
				•••••		12 3									!		20 16		100	
	Pond ice Bay	 				4 15							12	500	۱ ا		2		300 300	
	•••••	 				22	396	36	1460	648	•••	'		ļ	¦ 		14	ļ	525	
Bridger Low Po	oint .			•••••		17	352	25	480		•••				¦	' 	4		1	
Lingan	Shore & Bar-					27	487	46			•••	, 		 	••••			¦		
South I	ar and		į į	400	6	13	!	26		•	•••	 		300	••••	•••••	1		167	1
Coxhea	River th and	i	43	2000	8	28	400	40	1940	734 	•••		5	880		*****	••••		290	
West Kilkenn						20	400	40	640	236	•••			150	••••				69	
Black E		•••					•••••			•••••	•••						•••••			
	adows & Bou-			•••••							•••									
lardice	Island	17	510	5100	119	25	750	50	4500	14400				2000			250		1000	****
Jabarus Zennins						80	2400	170	7680	1920	•••				Ì		800		1334	•••••
	Cove					6 55	180 1650	20 120	540 2140	270 1055			40	1000			30 265		90 1222	*****
lig Lor	raine					33	1390	69	5760	2490 1340			17 20				132 54		837 650	•••••
0 DAG	~v)	•••		······ į	1	¥0,	ן טבו	30}		14	••••		# JUL		•••••	··········	- T	******	3001	

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

	Kinds	s of	Fis	н.	•										sh Pr				
Alewives, barrels.	God, ewt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, 1bs.	Trout, 1bs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Value.		Where Marketed.
																	\$ ct	s.	
25 15	140			1	20000	 400			200 500	1800 2000	20 30			70	 				Home. Halifax and
	80					350			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					40	2		1,403	00	Sidney. Halifax and
	150				2500	600			500	1200	25			80	5		2,166	00	Cow Bay. Halifax and
	360				20000	1200								200	1		4,417	00	Cow Bay. Halifax.
	1120				4000	16000								580			10,163	00	Halifax and Home.
	400 65					2000				•••••		•••		200 32			2,730 (725 8	00 80	Home. Cow Bay.
6	7 6 0	•••••		.	•••••	1000			30 0	8000				3 3 0			212 9 2,474 0	95 00	Schooner Pond Montreal and Halifax.
	364	•••••		•••	1600	3200			<i></i> .					180			4,465 (00	Glace Bay and Halifax.
••••	424				1000	2000			200	2000	25		•••••	212			3,534 8	80	Montreal and Halifax.
	364					75 00					••••			182			4,116	30¦	
••••	487			•••		4900			400	1000	20	¦¦	•••••	240	20		-	- 1	Sydney and Lingan.
8	376				1000	760			600	3000	35		•••••	190			4,050	10	Halifax and Sidney.
4	12	 	 	 					500	3200	46	 		6			1,012	10	Home.
•••••	******		 		•••••				200 800								12 (48 (do do
اا	••••••	<u> </u>				 		İ	1000								60	00	do
****	3000				5000	40000			 		ļ	20	ļ	375			24,803	75	Home and
••••	6500		••••		15000	300	¦ 		 		 		ļ .	4000			49,354	00	Halifax.
••••	400		١	 	6000		.,.		ļ		ļ	ļ	ļ				3,169	50	
••••	1680		١	١	72500	800	·	ļ						1650			18,856	50	
•••••	1 300	l	ł	I	36000	500	i	! ····	l	1	21	i 3	•••••	1 730	1	l	10,664	50	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value

	V	ESSE	LS AN	nd B	OAT	S EMPI G.	LOYED	Fishi	ng Ma	TE	k I A L								
Counties.		Ve	essels	3.		Boat	8.	N	ets.	w	eirs	1 -	ı, in	Smoked, lbs.	cans,	rels.	cans,	els.	Smoked,
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smok	Salmon, in c	Mackerel, barrels	Mackerel, in lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Sme
Cape Breton.— Continued.			\$		1	\$			\$		\$								
Baulin Main à Dieu Mira River and Catalone Mira River and	•••				15 35 30	1425	80	4900	2500	' İ	ļ		i	i	1140		1172		1
Catalone and Lewis Bay					28 16	190	30	600						<u>.</u>	•••••				

Articles.		Qua	ntit	ies.	Rate	·.	Total.	
Salmon	1,172 11,208 228	barrels lbs. cans barrels cans barrels cuts. delta	at	•	(((10 0 4 3 5	cts. 3 00 1 15 1 15 0 15 0 00 1 55 0 00 0 550 0 06	\$ 5,184 1,672 136 171 23,475 44,832 798 138,820 3 27,306	50 00 00 80 00 00 00 50

of Vessels engaged in the Fisheries.—Continued.

	Kinds	OF	Fis	н.											H P				
Alewives, barrels.		Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, 1bs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Valu	е.	Where Marketed.
																	\$	cts.	
••••	750 3300		 		32000 66000	600 1600		 		' 			32 26	500 1 8 30		\ 	8,673 31,412	00 70	
10	2400				45000	1000	ļ 	ļ	 .			ļ		1425			22,903	25	
100	300 27764			 	455100		3	<u> </u>	600 300	600	15	50		150 15885		<u></u>	612 3,446 263,002		

CAPE BRETON.

Articles.		Que	antities.	Rate).	Total.	
Halibut Shad Trout Smelt Eels Oysters Lobsters Fish Oil do Gwano	3 6,300 23,800 219 80 3,236	lbs. barrels lbs. '' barrels '' cans gallons tons	66 66 66	8 0 0 3 0 0	cts.) 06 3 00) 06) 06) 06) 00 3 00) 15) 65 ; 00	\$ 5,118 24 378 1,428 1,971 240 485 10,325 457 263,002	00 00 00 00 40 25 50

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

	. 	VESS			OATE	BEMPLO	YED	Fish	ing M.	ATE	RIAL.								
Counties.		Ve	essels.			Boats	3.	N	ets.	v	Veirs.	1	h, in	ked.	ins.	rels.		rels.	Smoked,
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh,	Salmon, Smoked	Salmon, in cans	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, Ibs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Sm in boxes.
Digby.			\$			\$			\$		\$								
Church Point Saulnierville Meteghan Cape St. Mary Salmon River	1	30 25 50 50 140 400 157	3600 7830	9 8 10	17 18 15 16	440 550 400 550 800 400 1800 350 800 480 1200	20 34 36 30 32 40 20 40 120 60 42 42 44 48 40 16 34 70 90	400	420 475 330 450 600 200 300 100 240 40 350 1500 96 1764 1690	3 12 12 8 2 	500 300 150 1800		4000			250 100 200 350 500 500 25		400 400 425 500 800	2200 1500
Total	57	1314	294 30	310	46 3	13225	838	15277	11 46 0	_ 34	5 65 0	-	4000			1850		7535	9700

RECAPITULA

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
Salmon, fresh, in ice	1,850 barrels "	\$ cts. 0 15 10 00 4 00 0 25 5 00 7 00 3 50 3 50 0 06	\$ cts. 600 00 18,500 00 30,140 00 2,425 00 103,415 00 714 00 37,604 00 26,131 00 102,054 00

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

	Kinds of Fish.											Fish	СТ					
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, ewt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as ma- nure, barrels.	Value.	Where Marketed.
	2500 550 490 1250 1100 2300 60 100 40 1000 7116 1350 2227	5 13 10 20 4 5 4 10 5	250 250 375 100 220 50 40 20 800 3000 500 2869 675	230 600 390 900 1300 4	10000 1000 2000 1000 2000 4000 400 700000 350000	1000 1500 1500 1500 500 1000 200 200 1000 13650	1000		2000	100000	200 5 8			50 60 20 200 1000		100 100 100 100 100	806 00 673 00 9,726 00 14,935 00 2,409 00 111,052 50 31,588 00	St. John. Halifax. Boston. Yarmouth. do
		102			1700900				!	!		-	-	24985				St. John.

TION .- DIGBY.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
Halibut	1,010 barrels " 3,600 lbs. " 106,050 do " 48 barrels "	\$ cts. 0 06 8 00 0 06 0 06 9 00 0 65 0 50	\$ cts. 1,515 00 8,080 00 216 00 6,363 00 432 00 16,240 25 300 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

	v	ESSE	ELS AN		OATS Hing		7ED	Fishi	ng Ma	TE!	RIAL.							
Counties.		V e	ssels.			Boats.		Net	ts.	V	Veirs.	els.	b, in	red, lbs.	cans, lbs.	barrels.		rels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	و م	Salmon, Fresh, ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in ca	Mackerel, bar	Mackerel, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.
Guysborough.			\$			\$			\$		\$				-			
Marie Joseph Crooks Island!	6 5 1 4 6 1 	140 35 160 224 20	500	30 25 7 20 35 4	65 145 105 320 102 85 60 18 24 2 15 7 10 9 30	120	130 195 315 640 150 204 160 120 41 32 4 28 12 20 45 40	11000 25200 64000 10000 17000 24000 1440 600 40 1560 600 360 820 180	8500 12000 500 210 16 546 210 210 180 287 63	19 20 3	1000	40 24 20		12250		775 350 1575 640 400 950 425 600 10 45		900 250 2925 1600 2800 425 (3500 475 274 465 271 345 240 810
Spanish Bay Total	 28	969	34500	 141	$\frac{6}{1059}$	120 30110	$\frac{9}{2154}$	$\frac{120}{193720}$	$\frac{112}{96034}$	61	10850	261	9050	12250	••• •••	57 8 0	9600	19000

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
Salmon " Fresh, in ice " Smoked Mackerel "Herrings Alewives.	19,000 barrels "	0 15 0 15 10 00	\$ cts. 4,698 00 1,357 50 1,837 50 57,800 00 1,440 00 76,000 00 1,620 50 91,725 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds Pollack	63 barrels "	7 00 3 50	441 00 700 00

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.-Nova Scotia.-Continued.

	Kind	s of .	Fise	ı.											Fig:	R CTS.			
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, Ibs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	YALUI	s.	WHERE MARKETED.
56	580 0 5250 0 3000 900 3500 125 5 500 225 40 3 233 115 770 770 1790 272	3 40 20	200	500	36400 101500 262500 40000 15000 25000 2000 15000 5000 2000 20	1000 4000 2500 500 600 400 400 4560			3000 1000 2000 400 2000 600	500	10		82800 239044 137904 251760 88584 74976 83148 99828	215 60 710 500 1500 120				50 85 00 00 50 50 05 40 00 25 00 80 00 00	

GUYSBOROUGH.

Articles.	Quan	tities.	Rate.	Totals.	
Hake Haddock Halibut Trout Smelt Eels Lobsters Fish Oil	900,500 lbs. 18,980 " 10,200 " 1,100 " 40 barrels 1,058,044 cans	t	\$ cts 3 50 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 06 9 00 0 15 0 65	3,762 8 54,030 0 1,138 8 612 0 66 0 360 0 158,706 7 7,445 7	00 80 00 00 00 50 75

and the			.sexod ni			3:	:	<u> </u>	:	: :	-		:		<u> </u>	=	=
y ar in th		oked,	Herrings, Sm		•			0		0						<u>:</u>	657[
Quantity and ed, &c., in the		rels.	Herrings, bar		160	909	400	38	8 2	88	9 30	8	837	6458	3307	115	65
the Fisheries; Quantity of Men employed, &c., in	зн.		Маскетеј, јрв													•	8108
eries mplo	Kinds of Fish	rela.	Mackerel, bar		2000	400	2000	2000	800	38	S 56	1250	80 80	1048	152	92	104
fish en e	KINDS	cans,	Salmon, in lbs.		<u> </u>	:										<u>:</u>	3000
the Fisheries; of Men employ		oked,	Salmon, Sm Ibs.											1800	3240		
l in		ni "d	Salmon, fres ice.		2000	20000	45500	00000	1000		20000		96				1200
age		.8l8.	Salmon, parr				1		<u>:</u>							:	
s engotal l	IAL.	Weirs.	Value.		10400			7			6000					:	
Boat e Te	LATER	≯	.o.M					28			3.30				<u> </u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>
and 1 nd th	FISHING MATERIAL.	Nets.	Value.	₩			-	3600				1200		3090			2010
ssels sh, aı	F18	Ne	Fathoms.								32000		3080	17440			4020
f Ver of Fi	HING.		Men.		9	130	100	150	55	120	120	100	114	128	6.	99	106
and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number 1876.	Versels and Boats employed in Fishing	Boats.	Value,	•							3000			2241			1608
and Va d Quant 1876.	PLOYE		No.		150	100	06	120	92	38	88	20	ිජ රි ප	99	3	33	99
<i>∞</i> -5 - 1	TH BW		Меп.		:6	:				26	:	3		23.5		<u>-</u>	2
Tonnage a Kinds and the Year 1	IND BOA	els.	Value.	₩.		2000			:	10500	15600			7000	•	20	009
r. Ton i. Kiji ir the	88118 4	Vessels	. эзвипоТ		001	707				200	:	130	49	332	18	266	15
nber rial a, f	V		No.		٥	9	i				13	9		000	, 4	22	-
RETURN showing the Number, Value of Fishing Material; Province of Nova Scotia, for		Counties.		Ηαίγαχ.	North Shore	Peggy's Cove	Dover	Terrence Bay	Pennant	Ketch Harbour	Portuguese Cove	Ferguson's Cove	bour Sober Island to Murhaboon				:
絽			Į	222		4 63	4 4	9	~ α	0	2=	13	14	19 29	11	8 2 2 8	

40		1CU	OF
		2000	
2135	583	35742	
		8028	_
416	46	17184	-
	540	13908	_
1872	2160	130828	
	Ī		
	:	83600	
		418	
7260	2230	75920	
14520	4460	173240	_
145	.	2356	-
1287	821	58550	-
06	47	1989	-
28	6	424	-
3160	820	65510	
104	28	1710	
	7	2	1
Porter's Lake		Total	
- - 7			

und the		FED.		
ntity 8 cc., in 1		Where Marketed.		Halifa do do d
Fonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the the Year 1876.		VALUE.	€ cts.	32,555 00 80,625 80 80,625 80 69,627 50 69,627 50 80,028 50 80,028 50 80,028 50 80,028 50 80,028 50 7,702 50 7,702 50 81,702 50 82,323 50 82,339 41 61,974 66 81,686 62 82,339 41 61,974 66 81,676 62 81
isher em		Fish used as ma- nure, barrels.		0.00 0.00 74
Men		Fish Guano, tons.		300
n the		Fish Oil, gallons.		
ged i		Lobsters, cans, lbs.		20 50 50 10000 10000 114000 35 6 114000 36 38688 110
nga N		Oysters, barrels.		220 220 220 225 225 220 220
s el otal		Hela, barrela.		
Boat the T		Smelt, lbs.		700 1100 20100 540 1100 2500
and	Kinds of Fish.	Trout, lbs.		1280 1450 1450 1650 750 1050
sels ish,	EO SIG	Basa, lbs.		
Ves of F	KIN	Shad, barrels.		
e of ities (Halibut, lbs.		20000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 500
Valu Juant 76.		Haddock, Iba.		: m :
and Id G		Hake, cwt.		100 100 100 100 260 50 50 50 50 50
ige i s an Tear		Pollack, cwt.		20113 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
nna ind he J		Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.		
ar, To		Cod, cwt.		
mb terig		Alewives, barrels.		30 30 30 30 103 110 110
RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Value of Fishing Material; Kinds and Quantities of Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.		Gourties.	Halífax.	North Shore French Village Dover. Prospect Prospect Terrence Bay Fortuguese Cove Herring Cove Retun Bay Ferguson's Cove Herring Harbour Fortuguese Tove Herring Harbour Fortuguese Tove Herring Harbour Fortuguese Tove Herring Harbour Fortuguese Tove Herring Harbour Sober Island to Murhaboon Spry Bay to Pope's Harbour Tangier to Ship Harbour to Olam Bay West side of Ship Harbour to Olam Bay Magquodoboit to East side of Chezzeteook
RE				128 43 23 13 13 13 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16

001 51 58		Totals.	\$ cts. 19,624 20 2,086 20 171,840 00 142,968 00 2,768 50 228,020 00 2,768 50 3,504 00 3,605 28 23,826 00 42,665 28 23,826 00 42,665 28 23,826 00 113,838 00
31,146 01 15,162,51 156 798,162,58		Rate.	8 0 0 10 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
18816 1500 110000 2 955 15456 900 1500 10 891 866 711088 397100 13930 140340 312 758920 19410	RECAPITULATION,—HALIFAX.	Quantities.	130,828 lbs. at 13,908 do 14,184 barrels 13,908 do 15,712 barrels 12,000 boxes 12,000 boxes 12,000 boxes 10 cwt. 12,000 boxes 10 cwt. 11,008 lbs. 10 cwt. 13,300 do 13,34 do 140,34 do 155,920 cans 156,920 cans 156,920 cans 155 barrels at
20 West side of Chezzetcook to 275 1742 2 6 18 21 Cole Harbour to Rastern Pas- 8age	RE	Articles.	Halmon, fresh, in ice do smoked do smoked Alewives Cod Tongues and Sounds Pollack Halbut Ealbut Ench t E

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels

<i>š</i> i .	1	ES P	SELS LOYEI	ANI IN	Bo Fis	ATS I	EM-	Fise	ing M	LATE	RIAL.							•	
Counties.		Ve	ssels		 	Boats		Ne	ets.	w	eirs.	barrels.	resh, in	ked, lbs.	cans, lbs.	rreis.	cans,lbs.	rrels.	loked, in
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, bar	Salmon, Free ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in c	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, boxes.
Hants.			\$			\$			\$		\$								
Windsor	ļ _.				12	600	15	2200	700	3		8	ļ				ļ. .	ļ	ļ
Maitland					4	172	8	758	295	••••		111							
Upper Selma			·····		2	84	4	390	165			3 1		ļ				ļ	
Lower Selma					1	40	2	190	85			21							
Noel Shore							••••			1	216	1							
Noel		•••			4	195	8	890	340	1	290	103							
Burncoat	•••				2	115	4	410	170			1	.				,		
Moose Brook		ļ			2	110	4	425	180			1 ½							
Tenniscape	ļ	ļ			6	274	12	1300	435	1	75	5						35	
Walton					4	290	8	1030	408	1	6 0	5₺						24	
Total		 		-	37	1880	65	7593	2778	7	641	49]		<i></i>				59	

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.		
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Salmon	49½ barrels at	18 00	891 00		
Herrings	59 " "	4 60	236 00		
Cod	99 cwt. "	5 00	495 00		
Shad	528 barrels '	8 00	4,224 00		

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.-Nova Scotia.-Continued.

Kı	NDS	OF	Fish.										P	Fisi				
Alewives, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, Ibs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	VAL	UE.	Where Marketed.
					-											\$	cts.	
		.		ļ		5	! ! 	ļ	50000		ļ	ļ	 	ļ	ļ	3,184	00	<u> </u>
29		.				64		ļ								859	5 0	Maitland.
17	/	· ···	ļ	 .	ļ	47										524	00	do
	.ļ	.¦		 .		29										272	50	do
		ļ	ļ			34	••••									290	00	do
34		·		 .		95							45			1,152	75	Noel.
19	·	ļ		ļ		25		ļ					18			324	70	do
			 .		ļ	18	••,•••									171	90	do
	ļ			 -		122										1,206	00	do
	ļ					89	•••••									902	50	do
99				 ,		528			50 000	-			63			8,886	95	

ANTS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
Sm.1		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Smelt	50,000 lbs. "	0 06	3,000 00
Fish Oil	63 gallons at	0 65	40 95
			8,886 95
	1	I	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

	V	essi	ELS AN		OATS		OYED	Fish	ing M	ATE	RIAL.						
Counties.		v	essels.			Boats		N	ets.	W	eirs.		Fresh, jin	sed.	ns.	rels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fres	Salmon, Smoked.	Salmon, in cans.	Mackerel, barrels.	
Inverness.			\$		İ	\$			\$		\$					Ì	
fargaree Chance Cove Ducette Cove S. W. Margaree Lake Ainslie & outlets Vide Cove Cheticamp Point Piers Head Lig Pond Cheticamp Lastern Harbour Lishing Cove Cleasant Bay	8	200	8000	45	11 5 6 6 25 10 16 70 9 2 10 5	246 175 60 110 2500 980 5000 360 60 100 50	28 15 16 75 30 48 200 27 8 40 20	1193 1430 175 660 1700 600 1408 4450 414 180 350 5	55 380 1700 600 960 4450 216 180 240	124	8480	25	3130			170 180 125 450 250 59 500 32 11 150 10	
Icasant Bay IcLean's Cove Margaree Island Ort Bane, B.C Icarsh Peint, B.C. ront Brook, L.A. Ort Hawkesbury Ort Hastings Ort Hood Whycocomagh Iarble Mountain Islagawatch	1	97	2000	12	17 23 10 20 25 30 12 16 12	170 650 120 600 1000 1200 480 640 480	34 69 30 60 75 90 48 48 48	750 500 600 740 600 700 800 360 500 360	750 400 550 520 900 1050 1200			50				250 100 400 350 600	

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Total.
Salmon	126 barrels at	\$ cts. 18 00 0 15 0 15 10 00 0 15 4 00 0 25	\$ cts. 2,268 00 5,382 30 2,592 00 55,010 00 21,936 00 250 00
Alewives	608 barrels 44	3 50 5 00	2,128 00 181,700 00

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

		Kinds	ог Г	ısh											F18H	i I			
Herrings, barrels. Herrings, Smoked,	Alewives, barrels	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	VALUE.	WHERE Marketed.
		1																\$cts.	
323 1000 30	130	240 250 190 17000 1300	3		60 70 45	7840 6720 6720 201600 15000				600		14			80 75 80 3700 437 920 1650 97 33 95			2,900 70 105,951 00 10,673 05 12,105 50 33,204 00 4,552 55 1,206 45 4,498 25 434 05	Brazil, Spain. Italy, Jersey. do do do Halifax. Cheticamp. Am. Coasters
620 217 14 4 20 25 100	338	321 76 20 500 250 700		ļļ	1 2 1	1000 4000 2000 4000				2000 1734 2000		9						1,020 00 13,816 80 3,776 79 672 75 522 50 538 00 2,680 10 8,555 00 120 00 17,508 50	Home. do do do do do Vunited States
200 590 300 400 300	113					351536			 	•••••		 			10348			8,300 00 13,955 50 1,200 00 9,100 00 8,700 00	do do

INVERNESS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Total.
Cod Tongues and Sounds	837 cwt. "	\$ cts. 7 00 3 50 0 06 0 06 9 00 0 15 0 65	\$ cts. 63 00 2,929 50 21,092 16 380 04 234 00 10 80 6,726 20

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

	v					ATS I		1	Fish								
Counties.	 	Ves	sels.			Boat	s. 	Ne	ts.	w	eirs.	els.	Fresh, in	ked, lbs.	cans, lbs	rrels.	ans, lbs.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels		Salmon, Smoked, lbs	Salmon, in ca	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs
Kings.			\$			\$			\$		\$						
Starr's Point							50		1000								
Wolfville						400	20	2000	500								
Little Island							4		300								
Oak Island							10		400								
Porter's Point							12	750	200					• • • • • •		••••	ļ
Scot's Bay	·····						40	2000	1000					••••		•••••	¦
					•••••		22 32		•••••	6				••••	•••••	••••	
Pereaux						•••••	32 6			8	1200		•••••		••••	•••••	
Hall's Harbour					3 30			1200	300	2	300	••••	4000	••••	•••••	50	
Chipman's Rock					4				50		300		4000	•••••	••••	30	
Black Rock					3	60					100			••••	•••••	••••	
Harbourville					4										••••	••••	
Ogilvie Pier					7	98							1000				
Morden Bay					10	150			300	3	300						İ,
Gaspereaux						180			300		- "		500				
Cornwallis													900			••••	
North Aylesford						•••••						4	·····				
South Aylesford												3					
Total					83	1433	336	12755	 4305	24	3100	7	17000			50	

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
Salmon	50 barrels "	\$ cts. 18 00 0 15 10 00 4 00 0 25 3 50 5 00 3 50	\$ cts- 126 00 2,550 00 500 00 29,924 00 2,520 00 1,540 00 5,950 00 350 00

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.-Nova Scotia.-Continued.

K	INDS	of I	Fish.						-						Pro	Fis				
Herrings, barrels. Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, Ibs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, Ibs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Value.		Where Marketed.
	440	100 500 100 40 100 175 175		100				80 75 100 40 387			1500				1025 200 800 2000 3400 550		1200 300 400 161 3500 755 1500 1000 500 400 1500 600 1400	615 (820 (328 (6,000 (745 (1,475 (1,340 (000 T 000 T	Halifax and United States, excepting about one-fourth for nome consumption.

KINGS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Total.
Shad Trout Smelt Eels Fish Oil.	6 barrels	\$ cts. 8 00 0 06 0 06 9 00 0 65 0 50	\$ cts. 7,376 00 •48 00 186 00 54 00 1,556 75 715 50
	-,		\$53,796 25

= 0		1					
and ι thε		ai ,be	Herrings, Smoke				
ıtity c., ir			Herrings, barrels.		4250 2500	2940	3000 1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1200
Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the the Year 1876.		, lbs.	Маскетев, іп сапа		340		
ries; nploy	F Fish.		Mackerel, barrels		1900	1400	1500 1000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 1000
Fishe en er	Kinds of Fish.	lbs.	Salmon, in cans,				
the of M	, A	lba.	Salmon, Smoked,		200		900
d in nber		ice, lbs.	Salmon, Fresh, in		180	1600	3500 6300 6300 1000 3000
ıgage I Nur			Salmon, barrels.				
ats er Tota	ī.	r8.	.enlaV	₩		<u>:</u>	1800 1500 1500 1800 900 600 1200 750 300
d Bog I the	Fishing Material	Weirs.	·oN				120 120 120 48 88 25 25
els an 1, and	SHING M	Nets.	Value.	65	19280 8300		13122 800 400 100 4000 1200 1200 200 6000
Vesse f Fisl	E	ž	Fathoms.		17890 7180		10500 16000 800 200 4000 1000 1200 1200 200 6000
te of ties o	ING.		Меп.		450 160		312 100 100 44 60 80 80 80 100 100 100
Yalv uanti 6.	N FISH	Boats.	Value.	**	11800 3564		8400 500 200 200 110 200 160 160
and nd Qu r 187	OXED I		·oN		290	227	210 200 200 200 200 111 200 100 100 100
nnage ids al	TS EMPI		Men.		487 197	380	331 40 40 1331
r, Tor ; Kin or the	ISELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.	els.	Value.	₩	2290 109535 799 44000		67700 19000 5000
imbe erial itia, f	SELS A	Vessels	Tonnage.		2290 799	1535	1320
Mad B Mad	VES		No.		35	78	3 3 3 8
RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds and Qua Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.		Gounties.		Lunenburg.	Lunenburg to Cross Island Mahone Bay		have Chester Martin's Biver. Hill Gove Lodge North-west Gove Applotoge Sandy Beeches. Blandford
R	N .		· 2 32		. 98	*	55 44 65 113 113 113 114 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115

2000	800	450		1000	1000		200 300	200	
*OM:	95852 76	11500	=	17830 30	3050	. 11600	340	14760	

	Wнеке Манкетер.		V. Indies &	U. States. do	do	op	Ialifax.	op op	50 do	do	do	00, do
	VALUE.	\$ cts.	272,797 50 V	76,013 10 U. States.	166,337 00	186,659 00	43,607 50 H	10,367 50	21,367 50	10,230 00	9,662 00	4,000 001 6,990 00 T
drs.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	****	300	2	100	150	:		:		<u>:</u>	:
Fізн Рко р оств.	Fish Guano, tona.	-	22	15	40	40			100			_
Fish	Fish Oil, gallons.		25006	6354	16400	18000	200	3	100	200	200	9
	Lobsters, cans, lbs.		2000	i			125000			:		
	Oyaters, barrela.					•				:	Ī	
	Eels, barrels.		63	21	707	40		Ī				
	Smelt, lbs.		2500	3200	2200	3000		-				
	Trout, lbs.		2000	2000	2000	2000		:				•
.•	Base, Ibs.		i	•		i	<u> </u>			•		:
Fish	Shad, barrels.			10	10	20						:
Kinds of Fish.	Halibut, lbs.		95000	8200	32000	40000						
Kı	Haddock, lbs.		3000 336000 95000	67200	00096	1800 150000	200	2000				
	Hake, cwt.		3000	520	1250	1800	200	•	•	:		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
	Pollack, cwt.		3450	450	1200	2200	20		150			
	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.		207	īĊ.	15	12		i		25		:
	Cod, cwt.		32500	9200	22375	24000		:		100	20	9
	Alewives, barrels.		15	75	20	0 4	40,	9 5	19	20		
	COUNTIES.	Lunenburg.	Cross Island	Mahone Bay Lahave River to	land Bound 18-	Lahave	Martin's River	Will Cove	Lodge	Aspotogan	Sandy Beeches	blandiora
	904		-	2 Kal	A No.	5 Ch	_	_	9 6	11 ABT	12 380	

0 o o o		Totals.	\$ cts. 2,674 50 116,000 00 116,000 00 59,040 00 1,067 50 477,250 00 34,545 00 35,782 00 35,000 34,545 00 25,782 00 11,266 00 26,250 00 26,250 00 26,250 00 310 00	
5,230 00 2,550 00 25,995 00 859,572 35	-	Rate.	64 c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	
300 809 150 620	-			
175000 67				
144	NBURG.	Quantities.		
250000 200000 229700 177000 40 14000 10900	RECAPITULATION.—LUNENBURG.	·	at cels :: c	
177000 40	CAPITULAT		17,830 3,050 11,600 11,600 14,340 14,500 17,360 17,000 17,000 11,900 10,900 67,160 67,160 67,160 67,160 67,160 67,160 67,160	
200000 200000 9870 929700 177000	RE			
52 7350		e s.		
95		Article	fresh, in ice smoked gues and Sounds no na manure	
Dep Caroona Iron Bound			Salmon, fresh, in ice do smoked do smoked Herrings. Alewives Cod. Cod Tongues and Sounds Pollack Hake.	
120	161		Salmon Gracker Gracker Gracker Alewiv Cod Trond Fish user Fish user	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

	v					OATS		Fish	ing M	ATE	HAL.								
Counties.		Ves	se]	8.		Boats	 3.	Ne	ts.	W	eirs.	els.	ai, ia	ced, lbs		barrels.	cans, lbs	barrels.	smoked, in
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, ice, lbs.	Saimon, smoked,	Salmon, in ce	Mackerel, bar	Mackerel, in	Herrings, bar	Herrings, sm boxes.
Pictou.			\$			\$			\$	 	\$								
Caribou and River John. Lismore. Ponds North Beach Big Island Little Harbour Chance Harbour					25 10 9 5 6 9 14	139 108		1640 1440 1280 2160 1786					7840 14860 10900 8088 28728 15800 13080	•••		24½ 8 2 12		200 5 7½ 1 2 10 6	
Total					78	1340	137	10291	7049		 .		99286	•••		$46\frac{1}{2}$		$231\frac{1}{2}$	

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Total.
Salmon, Fresh, in ice	99,286 lbs. at	\$ cts. 0 15 10 00 4 00 5 00 3 50 0 06	\$ cts- 14,892 90 465 00 926 00 580 00 402 50 58 56

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.-Nova Scotia.-Continued.

Kinds	ог Г	'ist	τ.										I	Fis Propu				Y
Alewives, barrels. God, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, Iba.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrela.	Bass, 1bs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure,	Valı	16.	Where Marketed.
116			54 36 1 12 12	 				146 215		10			1790 30 10 10 1840			\$ 2,556 3,984 2,150 1,240 4,485 2,650 2,047	80 70 70 96 40	Home. do do do do do do

PICTOU.

Arti c les.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
Smelt Eels Fish Oil	5,410 lbs. at	\$ cts. 0 06 9 00 0 65	\$ cta 324 60 270 00 1,196 00 19.115 56

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

F	Vı	essel	s and in F			MPLOY	ED	Fishii	ng Ma	TEE	IAL.								
Counties.		Ves	sels.		1	Boats.		Ne	ts.	w	eirs.	barrels.	Fresh, in .	Smoked,	cans,	rrels.	cans,	rrels.	noked,
÷-	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	athoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, bar	Salmon, Fre ice, lbs.	'	Salmon, in lbs.		Mackerel, in lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
Queens.	<u>z</u>	T	<u>^</u>	- N	_	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>^</u>		<u>~</u> \$5	82	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u>22</u>	- N	<u>~</u>	F	
Liverpool	15	458	35000	117	44	٠ ١	100	2400	•	1	Ť	 	14800			25 0		780	
Port Medway Port Mouton Brooklyn Eagle Head Coffin Island Blue Berry Mill Village West Head Black Point & Moose Har- bour Pudding Pan Ecconfield	2 2	82 125 30 50		24 30 10 12	150 26 12 35 20 38 60	780 240 1050 300 310 1200 450 240	300 40 24 60 30 56	10000 1600 700 3000 1600 700 3000	800 320 1200 960 364 1500				10200 1200 3000 500 400 7000 300 400 500			62 70 10 10 20 20 20		2762 400 180 98 200 220 276 363 160	
Milton	2 1 1		1500	! 7	8	75 500 500 240	16 25 30 24 14	160 1000 300 2000 300	50 400 240 800				1700			40		150 70 40 20 20	
Total	41	1264	77210	327	507	13727	956	31916	14670	1	1800		40000			567		5739	

RECAPITULA

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
Mackerel	157 do "	\$ cts. 0 15 10 00 4 00 3 50 5 00 7 00 3 50 3 50 3 50	\$ cts. 6,000 00 5,670 00 22,956 00 549 50 142,145 00 434 00 1,715 00

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

	Kinds	or F	'ish.											Fisi	н Р			
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.		Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as mannure, barrels.	Valus.	Where Markethd.
50	7320 5835 5200 2500 164 900 280 120 1250	10 12 12 	60 40	 	98500 3000 900 2500 30000 6000	4000 6500 2000 500 700 960							10000	3416			\$ ots. 50,688 00 51,073 40 30,755 00 14,779 75 1,676 50 3,227 60 1,936 00 8,900 00	do do do
57 20 30 157	575 160 1100 1100 1225 400 300		250	10 	2000 10000	900 600 1000 1000		!			20		35000				5,051 00 2,261 00 400 50 325 00 8,095 00 6,510 00 8,507 50 2,335 00 7,135 00 211,332 75	do do do do do do do

TION .-QUEENS,

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
Haddock Halibut Kels Lobsters Fish Oil	217,300 lbs. at	\$ cts. 0 06 0 06 9 00 0 15 0 65	\$ cts. 13.038 00 1,149 60 558 00 6,750 00 10,192 65 211,332 75

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

	v	essei	LS AND IN		ATS HING		YED		'ISHING ATERIA									
Counties.		V e	essels.		_	Boats	5.	Ne	ts.		Weirs	barrels.	sh, in	ked, lbs.	ans, lbs.	rrels.	sans, lbs	rels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barn	Salmon, Fresh, ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs	Salmon, in cans, lbs	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs	Herrings, barrels.
Richmond.		İ	\$	ĺ		\$			\$		\$							
Fourchie Framboise St Esprit L'Archevêque Grand River Point Micheau L'Ardoise St. Peters Island St. Peters River Bourgoise Arichat West and Port Royal Petit de Grat Cape Hogan Little Aniz Grand Antz	 6 1 2	150 16 100 1140 56	3900 450 1000 40000 3500	16 302 14 24	45 30 7 130	380 180 480 1200 600 2100 900 300 2600 2000 1840 820 1340	15 30 70 54 250 85 60 20 150 200 166 123 201		500 300 600 1500 3800 2850 1396 900 700 2850 2000 6000 2400 7500			5 50 8 6			10000	240 110 60 96 420 600 1350 166 150 350 200 500 400 500		600 330 240 36 1500 1000 1050 380 50 400 200 3000 500 550
D'Escourse Polimand Cape Le Rond Rocky Bay Martinique Lennon Passage River Inhabitant Little River and Cariboo Cove Black River	14 4 1 1 3		500 400	40 3 4	10 4 15 20 5	200 80 450 800 100 60 720	20 8 30 40 10 10 60	1520 320 1200 6000 400 1000 7000	760 160 600 3000 200 500			10	100 309 			300 500 200 800 50 10 200		150 40 300 1200 150 20 300
	93	2986	79750	755	975	2245 0	2 062	113460	49616			114	8800		10000	7132		16796

Articles.	Quantities. R.	ate.	Totals.	
		\$ cts.	\$ c	ts
Salmon	114 barrels at	18 00	2,052 0	00
" Fresh, in ice	8,800 lbs "	0 15	1,320 0	00
	10,000 cans "	0 15	1,500 0)0
Mackerel	7.132 barrels "	10 00	71,320 0	Ю.
Rerrings	16.796 do "	4 00 '	67,184 0)0
Alewives	692 do "	3 50	2,422 0	Ж.
Cod	39,962 cwt. ''	5 00	199,810 0)()
Cod Tongues and Sounds	109 barrels "	7 00 i	763 0	
Pollack	120 cwt. ''	3 50	420 0	90
Hake	1.190 cwt. "	3 50	4,165 0	Ю

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

		KIN	DS O	F F1	SH.										Pro	חם נפו				
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	VALU	E.	Where Marketed.
		3600	 	Ì										10800	3000				cts.	Hali fax
		540													400	١	ļ	5,380	00	**
•••••		120							٠						80			2,212		16
	••••	180 30							•••		•••••	•••••	•••		120			2,082		"
	10	200	3	10		10000				••••			•••		100		!	10,363 11,846		"
	120	3300		10					•••				,		5000		l	63,970		"
*****		182		<u> </u>		54800					1	6	•••		150			9,149		**
	5																	1,861		"
	60	6000		ļ		150000	200	اا				10			5000			48,504		"
******	20	3350	10	50	40	500000	500	·		5 0	200	10	١	159576	3000			76,964		Halifax
			١					!												and
******	200	3000			200					40	3000				3000			54,549		
•••••••	50 10	4000 2000			500 100	600000 250000				•••••) 5	•••		3500 2000		•••••	76,685 29,285		States.
	30	2900 2900			200	190000				•••••			•••		1900			47,540		u
	30	500			50	75000									300			14,705	00	u
	10	6000	60				10000				600	40		6 1344	2000			49,182		"
······i	5	1600	20				8000		i		200		•••		500			10,834		"
		250	•••••	10]			10					•••••	6,455		и
	10	100	·····			7500		···¦		•••]		,	- 1		13,849	50	"
	12	1000			50	50000	·•• ••••		•••		2 00							9,329		ll Ll
*****	10					1000					500							545		"
	50	10	[••••••	100000	•••••	9	٠	1000	TD00	100			100			9,110	VV	
	50	700		50	50	150000	100		- 1	100	500	i			1000	ŀ		16,682	00	"
	10					130000						20			1000			2,710		44
								_ .	_].							_			_	
ا,	692	39962	109	120	1190	3168300	21000	5	:	2690	6700	231		231720	31400			600,164	40	

RICHMOND.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
Haddock Halibut Shad Trout Smelt Eels Lobsters Fish Oil	3,168,300 lbs. at	\$ cts. 0 06 0 06 8 00 0 06 0 06 9 00 0 15 0 65	\$ cts. 190,098 09 1,260 09 40 09 161 49 402 09 2,079 00 34,758 00 20,410 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

	,	/esse	LS AND		ATS		YED	Fish	ing Ma	\TE	RI AL.					-		
Counties.		V	essels.			Boats	s.	N	ets.	W	eirs.	els.	resh, in	ked, lbs.	cans, lbs.	rels.	ans, lbs.	rels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Free ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs	Salmon, in ce	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.
Shelburne.			\$			\$			\$		\$							
East Jordan	2	85														15		200 400
Green Harbour	11	40 1000	3000 60000									٠		•••		25		1200
Lockeport	1 5 5		12000					4000		•••		•••				40 10		650
Lower Jordan] 3 2		7000	26				900		•••		••••	•••••			10		120
Upper Jordan	ĺź	110									•••••	•••						250
Sand Point	13		10000	37										1				300
Wood's Harbour	7	350	7000	80				900	550	1	1200	4				1600		2000
Bear Point	3	100	4000	34	29	250		5400	2000						j	856		286
hag Harbour	7		9000	70	15	180	25	1300	630							750	1	300
Cape Island	12				90	26 00	185		3360	6	5150			•••		5160		882
West Barrington	8	227	10000		9	495	18		384				•••••			90		140
Blanch	2	42	1250			675	42	1500				3		•••	•••	5		152
Lower Port Latour		150	10000	30		2320	151	8154	3176			•••	•••••			700		1500
Upper Port Latour Port Clyde	6 2	225	15000			240	26	900	3 50			•••	••••	••••		250		500 275
Roswav and	ľ	120	4700	2 0	32	1280	73	1260	500	•••	•••••	•••	•••••	···i	••••	250	••••	213
Cape Negro	7	325	21000	30		3600	200	16000	6300	•••		•••	•••••	•••		400		1500
Carlton Village	'	323	21000	30	5	400			133		•••				•••			30
McNutt's Island	1			<u> </u>	4													200
West Shelburne	1	59	3000	10												20		100
Gunner Cove	١			••••	9			320			اا				!			150
East Shelburne	2	60		14			8			1					اا		i	520
Cat Point					4	160	9	, 	ļ	1	1000	1				215		320
									·	-		-	—	<u> </u> -,	—		-!	11075
	93	4281	2 0 6 200	951	646	22395	1406	55184	25247	9	8250	5			•••	10139	••••	11975
	1		1						1	į,	1		1	1	1			

Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
5 barrels, at	\$ cts. 18 00 10 00 4 00 3 50 5 00 7 00	\$ cts. 90 00 101,390 00 47,900 00: 2,576 00: 509,240 00: 315 00: 24,073 00:
0	0,139 " "	5 barrels, at

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.-Nova Scotia.-Continued.

-	=				=			=	=		=	_				-		1	
		Kı	NDS	or F	ISH	•									PRO	Fis DU			
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	God Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, Ibs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure,	VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.
																		\$ cts.	
	10 10 20 20 35	1000 40000 2200 1522 2900 5000 1800		30 400 20 350 300		40000 120000 60000 10000 11200 6000 38000 28000 22400	2000 10000 2000			800				80000 200000 82000 300000	5000 900 500			84,089 50	W. Indies "" "" Halifax. Boston & Locke-
******	310 6 10 75 120	1630 1500 4400 1000 4150 90 100	10	3000 400 50 200		28000 28000 500000 600000 448000 515000 51520 78400	5000 5700					10 15		95000	1660 1690 8000 3900 4000 4700 500			26,437 00 26,032 50 66,200 00 64,460 00 38,517 50 	•
******	75 65 736	806 400		60 200		53600 67200 56000 11200							:: ::	797000	460 450 200 180			8,407 50 7,134 50 8,047 50 4,937 00 \$1055,837 25	

SHELBURNE.

Articles.	Quan ^{ti} ties.	Rate.	Totals.
Haddock Halibut Trout Eels Lobsters Fish Oil	3,077,800 lb1	\$ cts. 0 06 0 06 0 06 9 09 0 15 0 65	\$ cts. 184,668 00 2,352 00 48 00 225 00 119,550 00 63,235 25

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and

	v	esse	LS AI	nd l	Boat Ishin	S KMPI G.	OYEI	Fish	ing M	ATI	RIAL.								
Counties.		Ve	ssels			Boats		N	ets.	V	Veirs.	els.	resh, in	red,lbs.	cans,	barrels.	cans,	barrels.	Smoked,
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fres	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in	rel,	Mackerel, in lbs.	Herrings, bar	Herrings, Sm in boxes.
Victoria.	! 		\$			\$			\$		\$								
IngonishGreen Cove New Haven				10 	105 12 42		24	840	672			75 2				1990 63 115		2200 210 290	
Neil's Harbour White Point Bay St. Lawrence	 4	48	2000	18	58 75 43	1500	150	3000	2400	ļ		24 35				315 200 150		1200 110 425	
New Campbell- tonGreat Bras d'Or. Boulardarie Isl'd		90	1200	16	25 30 4	500 600 80	6 0 8	870 80.	470 40			5 5			•••••	201 5		250 250 20	
French River English Town North Shore Grand Narrows		50	600	5	9 100 25 10	-180 2000 500 200						25			·····	40 300 50		50 200 60	
Total	_	218	55 00	49			_		17906			171			1200	35 09	5000	5265	

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
Salmon	171 barrels at	\$ cts. 18 00 0 15 10 00 10 15 4 00 5 00 7 00	\$ cts. 3,078 00 180 00 35,090 00 750 00 21,060 00 92,325 00 21 00

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—Continued.

-	Kinds	9 010	Fre	270									==		IBH					
	ZIIID.												ļ	Pron	OUQ	TS.				
Alewives, barrels,	Coa, ewt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, 1bs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as mannure, barrels.	VALUE.		What	
									! 								\$ c	ts.		
	5020 660			115	75300 6160 5600				 	 			5600	3560 445 1170			5,464	85		do
•••••	1975		•••	10	5600	1800	•••	 	 	· · · ·				1170	•••		,		Newfound Home.	
••••••	1775			30			•••				···			1050			18,890 1 9 ,779	50	Halifax and	l Home do
*****	2975 1530				12600 10300				 			i		1880 875		 	12,666			do
	1150							ļ	ļ 		 	ĺ		500		ļ	· ·		Halifax.	
	1800						 	ļ		 	ļ	١	 	1000		•••••	12,750			
	80						•••	ļ	ļ	ļ	ļ	· · ·	·····	10		••••	536			
• • • • • •	200				••••••	•••••		···				}		90		•••••	1,658 9,575	90	do do	
•••••	1000 100			*:•••		•••••	•••				١	١		500 50			1,272			
	200								١	:::	١	l		80			1,052	00	do	
_		i		155	191960	0700	<u> </u>	-	<u> </u> -	-	-	-	#C00	11210	-	-	169,210		1	
•••••	18465	3	ļ	155	131 26 0	2100			ļ			ļ	5600	11210			109,410	00		

VICTORIA.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals
Hake Haddock Halibut Lobsters Fish Oil	155 cwt. at	\$ cts. 3 50 0 06 0 06 0 15 0 65	\$ cts. 542 50 7,875 60 162 00 840 00 7,286 50

Vessels No. No. Fishing Material No. No. No. No. No. No. No. 22 1089 3800 279 11 1700 55 600 400 23 1089 38800 279 11 1700 55 600 400 24 179 800 175 100 20 20 140 40 100 36 1772 8100 65 20 40 100 20 20 20 400 100 20 20 400 100 20 400 100 20 400 100 20 400 100 100 20 400 100 <	KINDS OF FISH.		Salmon, barrela. Salmon, Fresh, in ice, Salmon, amoked, Iba. Mackerel, barrela. Mackerel, in cans. Mackerel, in cans. Mackerel, in cans.		370 560 60 100 200 16 156 255 16 300 101 438 16 300 300 460 460 400 370 425 946 400 120 150 410 120 120 160 190 120 120 20 190 120 130 130 180
Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.	(ATERIAL.	Weirs.	No.		50 000 175 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170
Vessels and Boats Baploted in Fight Yes Yalue. Boats. 22 1089 39800 279 11 1700 8 398 1160 29 300 200 200 200 1 1 1 1 2 300 200 200 200 200 200 1 1 1 1 2 300 200	FISHING D	Nets.			2 1 2
	ф.	<u> </u>	Men.		158 55 18 18 30 160 90 40 40
	IN F.BHD	Boats.	Value.	€	:
	9 Y KD		No.		
	EMPL		Жел.		: : :
	Волтв	els.	Value.	€	e : - : - o
	LE AND	Vess	Топпаде.		: : :
	VESSE		No.		222 222 223 888 88 111 114 44 44 44 44 44 44
			Countes.	Yarmouth.	

Countible Coun	Pollack, cwt. Hake, cwt. Haddock, lbs. Halibut, lbs.	1550
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ries, &c.—Nova		Totals.	cts. \$ ct
Fishe		Rate.	₩ ○○4.wær-wwooooœooï
Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Scotia.—Continued.	RECAPITULATION.—YARMOUTH.	Quantities.	3,870 lbs at 2,537 barrels "; 4,362 "; 1; 2,267 w."; 1,594 cwt. 1,795,100 lbs. 1,11,700 lbs. 24,226 "; 26,20,20 cs. 24,226 cs. 24,226 cs. 26,20,20 cs. 26,20 cs. 27,20
KETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova	REC	Articles.	Balmon, Fresh, in ice Maskers! Herrings Alewives Alewives Alewives Alewives Alewives Alewives Hadnock Hish Oll. Fish Guano Fish used as manure

	ui	Herrings, smoked, boxes.		26780 150 9700 2000 11080
	— — 	Herringa, barrela.		14555 2000 2790 11208 7535 19000 35748 7484 7484 7484 14760 12760 116796
ij	lba.	Маскетеј, іп сапа,		340 5000 8000 8708 6000 5000
of Fish.] j	Mackerel, barrela.		125 2576 16 16 23474 1850 17184 1560 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 1
Kinds of	ba.	Salmon, in cans, l		1200 140 17280 10000 1200
	.gql	Salmon, smoked,		910 13280 3050 3050
•	ce, lbs.	Salmon, fresh, in		5200 59998 115100 11150 4000 25882 17830 17800 17800 17800 17800 8800 8800
		Salmon, barrels.	-	111 140 288 261 261 126 7 7 114 114 15
AL.	Weirs.	Value.	€€	2440 434 12900 5650 10850 8480 11500 11500 1800 8250 8250
A TERL	We	.о.У.		26 17 17 17 18 18 418 418 124 124 16 17 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
FISHING MATERIAL.	ġ	Value.	€9	7155 18900 3455 3456 31306 11460 2078 2078 18621 7049 14670 14670 14670 14670 14670 14670 14670 1695 10095
Fisi	Nets.	Fathoms.		516 14060 7155 750 19500 18900 199 346 3456 202 16661 4768 1076 46570 3156 838 18277 11460 2356 17372 96034 236 17372 2078 1173 20565 18621 336 12755 4303 2041 10296 5893 3191 14670 2063 11346 45401 1076 25520 17906 764 23400 10995 764 23401 10995
HING.		Men.		
IN FIR	Boats.	Value.	59	6680 7500 2028 2028 2569 14497 13225 30410 12861 1433 36634 1340 1340 1372 1340 1340 1340 1340 1340 1340 1340 1340
LOYEI		.oV		234 250 70 1119 5561 1989 1989 1989 1238 1238 1238 437 646 646 648 648 648 648 648 648 648 648
BMP		Меп.	-	48 53 153 310 141 424 1192 1192 327 725 931 434 6049
VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.	els.	Value.	€	6100 48 234 6680 7860 53 250 7500 9100 153 561 14497 29430 310 463 1325 34500 141 1925 1826 3550 14 1925 1849 1660 144 1989 68550 1660 119 313 1861 1660 119 313 1861 17210 377 1433 363 77210 377 77 77 7750 756 757 1372 7750 756 757 1372 7750 756 757 1372 7750 456 2236 550 550 49 538 11285 1998 123 12425 1054845 6048 238 12425
SELS AN	Vessels.	Tonnage.		150 262 647 1314 969 1710 505 6313 1264 2286 4281 218 4181
VES		·o _N		6 9 9 22 22 28 28 70 70 1112 1112 1112 653 653
		COUNTIES.		Annapolis. Antigonish Cumberland Cunberland Cape Breton Digby Halfix Hants. Inverses Kings.
		o z		128470-000128470-8

RECAPITULATION showing the Total Number Tennage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c. Nova Scotia.—Continued.

		Where Marketed.	
	TOTAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	Vалив.	\$ cts. 131426 40 16 84133 00 72249 85 25569 600 354729 25 26300 506 155 7886 95 155 7886 95 1431 5476 26 1431 5476 26 1431 5476 26 1431 5476 26 155 7886 95
1	₩	Fish used as manure, barrels.	16 35 600 600 600 620 155 134 3291
	Fish Products	Fish Guano, tons.	897 25 30 <u>4</u> 30 <u>4</u> 150
	Fish	Fish Oil, gallons.	4014 750 365 365 15885 14985 1440 1684 1684 1684 1588 11210 3140 3140 3140 3140 3140 3140 3140 31
		Гораțета, сапа, Іра.	3000 4014 25000 356 320 15885 323 15885 1058041 14456 758920 19410 7500 19410 7700 1589 72 10348 72 10348 72 10348 72 10348 73 10348 73 10348 73 10348 73 10348 73 10348 73 10348 73 10348 73 10348 73 10348 73 10348 73 10348 73 10348 73 10348 73 10348 73 10348
		Oysters, barrels.	88 80 1040
		Eels, barrels	811 222 222 223 2312 2312 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27
		Smelt, lbs.	850 2550 820 820 830 830 830 830 830 830 830 83
300000000000000000000000000000000000000		Trout, lbs.	• • • • • •
	H.	Basa, 1ba.	2030 2030 5025 8055
	KINDS OF FISH.	Shad, barrels.	2 92 1078 1980 1980 3 1010 528 922 40 5
	Kinds	Halibut, lbs.	233505 38500 7125 5300 700900 25250 900500 18980 711088 397100 351536 71000 217300 177000 217300 19160 131260 39200 131260 2700 131260 2700 131260 2700 131260 2700 131260 2700 131260 2700
		Няддоск, lbs.	
		Наке, смс.	
		Pollack, cwt.	1466 4445 10744 200 100 7350 120 6878 34852
	į -	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	90 90 102 103 103 103 868 868
		Cod, cwt.	4218 860 860 160 27764 2068 18345 4569 4569 1190 95450 95450 95450 1190 95450 1190 95450 1190 95450 95450 95450 95450 95450 9566
1	[-	Alewives, barrels.	535 305 305 305 305 440 305 736 736 736 736 736 736 736 736 736 736
		COUNTIES.	Annapolis Antigonish Cumberland Colehester C
ľ		o z	250

Value of the different F	alue of the different Fisheries of Nova Scotia, during the Year 1876.		
Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		es cts.	es cts
***************************************	barrels at		
Fresh, in ice		0 15	24,651 00 71,295 60
Preserved),		4,517 7
		0 15	4,623 0
op 25	cans "	0 15	4,623 0
Smoked	165,1422 barrels "		660,570 0
Alewives	boxes barrels "	0 25	12,827 50
	cwts	000	25,638 94 2,549,840 9
Cod Tongues and Sounds	barrels "	2 00 2	6,076 0
	. :	3 50	121,982 0
Haddock	lbs	3 20	90,842 5
Ė	1) -[90 0	56,472 00
Bass	oarreis :	8 00	44,620 00
	33	90 0	483 30
	431,625 "	90 0	4,676 40
Destant	arrels "	90 6	15,507 00
Undaters	3	3 00	3,120 00
Figh Oil	•	0 15	502,308 00
Fish Gueno	gallons		224,688 10
Fish used as manure	5	15 00	20,752 50
Fresh Fish sold in Halifax fish markets			20,000 00
-	Total		6 029 049 94

APPENDIX No. 13.

REPORT OF W. H. VENNING, INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

St. John, N. B., 31st Dec., 1876.

Hon. A. J. SMITH, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and remarks upon the fisheries of the Province during the year just closed.

Salmon Fishery.

The opening of the Intercolonial Railroad has greatly increased the facilities for transportation and export of fresh fish packed in ice, or frozen by the patented processes which are being generally adopted in all the principal salmon districts in the Province. This will, in a great measure, change the whole aspect of the fish trade, by leading to the partial abandonment of the canning establishments and to the total abandonment of the previous custom of salting in barrels. This change will. I have no doubt, render the trade more profitable, by greatly reducing the labour heretofore necessary to preserve and get the fish ready for market. By means of rail carriage, salmon from New Brunswick, frozen or packed in ice, can now be placed in American and Canadian markets in a perfectly fresh state, within a few hours after being caught and will, of course, bring higher prices and better profits. This will incite fishermen to greater exertions, and at the same time offer them greater inducements to pursue illegal fishing in future. This has been proved by the experience of last season, during which several parties from St. John and the shores of the Bay of Fundy transported their boats and nets to Petit Rocher and Charlo, in the Bay of Chalcurs, and commenced drifting off the mouth of Restigouche River. Reports of this and of the action taken, were submitted to you in June last To prevent this and to more effectually protect the fisheries in districts where the facilities for poaching are very great, some changes are necessary in the personnel and jurisdiction of several officers, as well as in the regulations for the several counties. These changes have been urged in letters to your department. Nothing will tend more to this protection or strengthen the hands of the officers in enforcing it, than the immediate adoption of the license system that now prevails in Quebec and Ontario. All past experience conclusively proves the benefits of this system, not only to the fisheries but to the fishermen themselves, and in several counties they have expressed their desire to take out licenses, pay a reasonable fee, and be protected in the peaceable and legal occupation of their stands. In various letters, I have strongly urged the adoption of this system, and every year the necessity for doing so becomes more apparent. The present unsatisfactory mode of assessing the tax on salmon stands, the strong objections of the fishermen against it, the impossibility of getting correct returns of their catch, and the difficulty and expense of collecting the tax, all call loudly for the adoption of the more simple and satisfactory mode of placing the stands under license at a fair and equitable license fee. If this is done the present dissatisfaction will be removed; the license fees will, in most cases, be cheerfully paid; the fishermen them selves will have a direct interest in the enforcement of the protective clauses of the Act, and the fishery officers will be enabled more effectively to superintend and control their several districts.

Bass Fishery.

The concession granted as an experiment last spring to the people of Napan and Black River, to take bass during the close season, has been much abused. the pretence of catching a few fish for domestic use, as set forth in their petition, over nine tons of bass were taken from the opening of navigation to the 25th May, and the largest portion of these were sold to shippers and disposed of in the towns of Chatham, Douglastown, Newcastle and Nelson. The plea that they were needed for domestic use was a mere pretence, and under cover of this permission given to the Napan people, the close time for bass was evaded everywhere, without the possibility of the overseers being able to prevent it; for all in whose possession bass were found were ready to swear they were caught in Napan. The whole of the above large quantity of bass consisted of fish just about to deposit their spawn and milt and small bass under the legal weight. They were mostly taken by means of seines or sweep nets, which destroy everything they surround, and the small fish are killed by being hauled and tumbled over the beach. Those who profited by the concession, gave false returns of their catch, and the expenses of collecting the tax nearly absorbed the whole amount, as the overseer was obliged to make three visits through the district, so unwilling were the people to pay. The close season for breeding fish should be everywhere enforced, and there can be no doubt, from the result of this experiment, that if the concession is continued the effect upon the bass fishery will be most disastrous.

Under pretence of fishing for bass after the 15th August, many salmon are taken in the lower part of the river, and the close time for the latter fish is thus evaded. As the bass fishery is not commenced after the spawning time until 1st October, except under pretence and for the real purpose of catching salmon after the close time, the setting of bass nets should be prohibited until 1st October, after the salmon have gone up.

Gasperaux Fishery.

The destructive practice of seining gasperaux in the Miramichi River has been frequently urged in letters to your Department, and in my last annual report, for the following reasons: This mode of fishing commences from the opening of navigation and is allowed to continue until the 15th June. Under cover of this, salmon, grilse, spawning bass, young bass and large trout are taken indiscriminately along with a few barrels of gasperaux, which latter fish could just as well be taken in set nets, as is done in all other parts of the Province. Indeed, in no other river in the Province, that I am aware of, is this destructive mode of fishing pursued, and I am fully convinced were it not for the salmon, grilse and bass taken it would not be resorted to in Miramichi; but as long as it is permitted, unscrupulous men will use it as a means of evading the law as regards other fish. I most urgently recommend that by Order in Council this mode of fishing for gasperaux be prohibited.

Herring Fishery.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the herring fishermen of Charlotte county in consequence of the alleged excessive tax upon herring weirs. This fishery is extremely fluctuating and uncertain, and no calculation can be made on its annual yield. If the tax were reduced, and all weirs obliged to take out license, it would iremove all cause of dissatisfaction and conduce to the better regulation of this mportant fishery. Several petitions are in your Department, setting forth the hardship of this tax, and praying for its reduction.

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Smelt Fishery.

Hitherto smelts have been very numerous because the fishery has not been followed to any great extent, but the facilities now offered for transportation are so great that a large business in this fish is growing up all along the Northern Shore of New Brunswick, including the counties of Kent, Northumberland and Gloucester. They are sent to the United States, where they find a ready sale at profitable prices. In addition to the large quantities of a marketable size that are taken by the use of seines, great numbers of very small ones not suitable for market are destroyed. is quite evident that this destructive mode of fishing must, in a few years, exhaust the supply, and I submit for your consideration whether some means of controlling it within reasonable bounds should not be adopted. Perhaps the easiest and most effectual mode of keeping the fishings within reasonable limits, will be to license them, under suitable conditions, at a nominal license fee. Several applications have already been made for licenses and others will follow. I am convinced that the use of seines in this fishery should be prohibited, because they necessarily take large quantities of fish too small for market, which are consequently wasted. In view of the rapidly increasing business in this fish, and the extent to which it is now pursued, every means should be taken to foster and protect it, as it gives remunerative employment to large numbers of poor persons during the winter months. The present close time from 15th April to 15th May does not cover the spawning season of the summer smelt nor sufficiently protect the breeding fish. Large numbers are taken after 15th May (before they are done spawning) and used as manure. The close time, to be effectual, should be extended to the first July, not only to prevent destruction of the spawning fish, but also to prevent their being used as manure. If they are caught all winter to the extent that now prevails, and then destroyed wholesale during the spawning time, a very few years will effect their exhaustion. I would respectfully urge that this change be at once made by Order in Council, so that it may be operative during the coming season.

In Maine, Massachusetts, and New York, where, formerly this fish was almost as numerous as it is now in our waters, smelts have become very scarce from the same causes that are at work in this Province. These States are now dependent upon our fisheries for their supply, Boston and New York furnishing the principal markets for our shipments. These States have found it necessary to make stringent laws for the preservation of the species in their waters, and we should not ignore the lesson they teach us. The following extracts from their law will show how they now protect

them.

"1st. Whoever offers for sale or has in his possession any smelts between the 15th day of March and the first day of June in each year, shall forfeit for each and every smelt so sold or had in his possession the sum of one dollar.

"2nd. Whoever takes or catches any smelt or smelts with a net, of any kind, or in any other manner than by naturally or artifically baited hook and hand lines, shall forfeit for each and every smelt so caught or taken, the sum of one dollar, and the burden of proof shall be upon the defendant to show that they were legally caught."

I have made a special report upon the Smelt Fishery, as now pursued in this

Province, to which I beg to direct your attention.

Lobster Fishery.

The importance of definitely fixing the close time for lobsters in the several localities in which this fishery is pursued, cannot be too strongly urged. During the last season, in consequence of concessions to those engaged in the canning business, there was practically no close time, and lobsters were caught during the whole spawning season. In former reports I have called attention to the rapidity with which this shell-fish is being exterminated in every locality where the fishery is carried on, and urged the necessity which exists for a strict enforcement of a close

season during the time of spawning. I regret to say that nothing practical had yet been done, and the destruction continues to go on at a yearly accelerating rate. In every district where canning establishments exist, small sized lobsters and breeding females have been taken in vast numbers. If this is allowed to continue, a total failure of this now extensive and profitable fishery cannot be far distant. Notwith-standing the assertions to the contrary of those in the canning business, nothing short of a strictly enforced close season during the time of spawning, and a compulsory observance of the law prohibiting the killing of under-sized and soft-shelled fish, will preserve the lobster from speedy extermination. So great is the diminution in the size of lobsters now taken in most of the canning districts, that five pounds of crude fish are required to make one pound of preserved meat, taking on an average three lobsters to fill a pound can. When it is considered that many hundreds of thousands of those cans are filled annually, it will readily be understood how great is the destruction each season, and how necessary it is that some effective measure should be enforced.

Oyster Fishery.

The remarks made in all my former reports on the state of the oyster beds upon our coasts and in our estuaries and rivers, are, I regret to say, still more applicable now, and every passing year witnesses their rapid depletion. The present close season is found to be inadequate to their preservation, in consequence of incessant raking during the whole open season. Nothing will now save them from total extinction except a compulsory rest of several years.

St. John Harbour Fisheries.

In a former report, and in several official letters to your Department, I have called attention to the fisheries of the harbour of St. John, and the illegal manner in which they are pursued. The protective clauses of the Fisheries Act are entirely ignored, and even the by-laws passed by the Common Council for their regulation and protection, are, of late, openly violated. The following are some of the evils which prevail in the harbour, all of which are prohibited by the Fisheries Act, which it is contended is not applicable to these fisheries:—

Drifting for salmon both inside and outside of the harbour. Total neglect of weekly close time, from Saturday night till Sunday morning. Total neglect of close season for

salmon and bass. Great destruction of young gasperaux by weirs.

These evils have now become so great, and their injurious effects on the fisheries of the harbour and river are so visible, that some means should be adopted to put a stop to them, or the total destruction of these valuable fisheries is merely a question of time, and a few more years will see the end of them. No fewer than seven counties are dependent upon the St. John river for their fish, and all these are at the mercy of the Common Council and the fishermen of the harbour, for of late the former never enforce the By-laws, and the latter pay no attention to them. In a letter addressed to your Department, on the 10th March last, I described the extent to which drifting for salmon is pursued. Should the Fisheries Act be applicable, as I believe it is wherever fishing is pursued in the Dominion, I would respectfully urge that it be immediately enforced, both inside and outside the harbour of St. John. This subject is of great importance, as the serious falling off in the fisheries of the harbour and river during the last few years, in consequence of the illegal and destructive manner in which fishing has been pursued, calls loudly for some immediate protective action.

Trawl or Bultow Fishing.

Every year complaints against this mode of fishing are becoming more general, and old fishermen assert that since their use has become so common by Americans in 255

our waters, all the line fish, such as cod, haddock, hake, pollock and halibut, are becoming scarce. All the Overseers in Charlotte county, without exception, bear testimony to this, and strongly urge that in the Bay of Fundy, at least, this mode of fishing should be prohibited for the following reasons:—First,—these trawls give all our best fish to American fishermen, because of the great extent to which they use them. Second,—they kill a very large number of small and useless fish, that are wasted. Third,—they keep the fish off shore by the large quantity of bait used, and prevent them coming into bays where our small boat fishermen can get them. In connection with this mode of fishing is the baneful practice of throwing gurry or offals on the fishing grounds. The use of trawls encourages this practice as the vessels will not voluntarily leave the fishing grounds to dispose of it otherwise, and the distance from shere renders it impossible for our Overseers to detect and punish the wrong-doers, without a suitable vessel and sufficient help to enforce the law by vigorous measures. The subject is of great importance to the fisheries of the Bay, and I urge its careful consideration with a view to abating the evils pointed out.

Saw-dust and Mill Rubbish.

In all the counties where lumbering is pursued and saw mills are in operation, complaints continue to be made of the quantities of saw-dust that are allowed to go into the rivers. Every year this evil is increasing rather than diminishing. Mills are being multiplied in rapid succession all over the Province. No proper provision is made for disposing of their refuse, and the great bulk of it is either thrown into the streams or deposited on the banks in such a way that every freshet washes it into them. The evil effects of this on the fisheries I have repeatedly pointed out. In almost every report made to your Department I have called attention to this growing evil and urged its abatement. I regret to say that hitherto the influence of lumbermen and mill owners has been allowed to set the law aside, and the evil continues without check or hindrance. In my last annual report the following remarks were made on this subject, and I beg leave to reproduce them here, and to solicit for them your early consideration.

Since the Fisheries Act of 1868 has been in force, vigorous efforts have been made to carry out its provisions, respecting the pollution of streams by saw-dust and mill rubbish. These efforts have been met by determined opposition of influential mill-owners, and it has, in many cases been found impossible, owing to circumstances unconnected with the law, to compel compliance with its requirements. The matter is one of vital importance to the fisheries, and the navigation of all our large rivers, and I respectfully ask for the following remarks your favourable consideration.

and I respectfully ask for the following remarks your favourable consideration.

There can be no doubt that the operations of saw-mills at a time when there was no law compelling the erection of fish-ways or prohibiting mill refuse from being thrown into the streams, have caused many of our rivers that once abounded with migratory fish, to become entirely deserted by them. In fact this is the case with by far the greatest number of our smaller rivers and streams at the present time, and the same causes are operating to depopulate our larger and more important rivers-These milling operations are now threatening to undo all that has been done to restock the River St. Croix. After fish-ways have been built in all the dams, and salmon and alewives have begun to ascend to their old spawning places, sawdust and mill refuse bid fair to render useless all that has been accomplished. In the County of Careleton, on the Upper Saint John, there are some thirty-three saw and shingle mills, and the whole of their refuse is allowed to pass into the river. Already this has had a visable effect upon the salmon fishing in its whole extent, for the further the fish ascend after passing Fredericton the worse do they find the water, and the sawdust is fast covering up the beds upon which the salmon were accustomed to spawn. There can be no doubt if this continues but a few years longer, the salmon fisheries of the whole river, harbour and bay will be destroyed. When it is considered that mill-owners have only a life interest in their operations, it seems unreasonable to allow them to destroy, for their own immediate profit, the heritage of future generations—one of the richest gifts of a beneficent Providence. In view of these facts, I would respectfully urge that all fishery officers be sustained in their efforts to compel mill-owners to comply with the law respecting sawdust and mill refuse, and that steps be taken to secure the co-operation of the Fishery Commissioner of Maine, so that the law may be enforced on both sides of the River St. Croix.

Fish Culture

The falling off in the three most valuable species of fish in the St. John River, viz.: salmon, shad and alewives, has become so marked of late years that good grounds exist for fearing their total extinction at no very distant day. Advancing civilization is having its usual effect, the extension of lumbering operations, the multiplication of mills, the settling of the country, the clearing up of the wilderness and excessive fishing, all combined are so altering the old condition of things that it is not to be wondered at if the fish supply is showing unmistakable signs of The only remedy I can suggest is the extension of artificial hatching. hatching house for salmon at some suitable place on the St. John and the artificial process of hatching shad and gasperaux, might yet restore the fisheries on this river to their old state of prosperity. The facilities for this are great, and the outlay need not be large, while the benefits will be incalculable. At a comparatively small expense several millions of young salmon and shad might annually be placed in the These, in addition to the natural increase of the parent fish that reach their spawning places, would keep up the supply and replace the drain now made on the diminishing stock. The success now attending the establishments already in operation, is very encouraging, and the benefits that will result are too plain to be overlooked. I beg to commend this matter to your favourable consideration as regards the St. John River A special report on the operations of the Miramichi fish breeding establishment for the past year accompanies this.

The following remarks on the fisheries of the several counties compose the substance of reports from the District Overseers, from which, and from the returns accompanying them, it will be seen that the fisheries of the Province show a large falling off from the yield of last year. This is accounted for in the remarks of the Overseers of the several districts, but my own opinion is that nothing like full returns of the salmon catch have been obtained from a single district in the Province, and until the license system is adopted, I see no means of compelling the fishermen

to give correct, or indeed any returns.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

When the ice left in the spring of 1876 appearances were rather unfavourable for the fishermen, the river being very high with a great depth of snow in the woods to keep it up, which caused the fish to be very late in entering the river, consequently fishing did not commence until later than usual, and was of short duration. Overseer Ferguson, of the Upper District, in his report says:—"I am happy to inform you that although the season was short the catch, was very heavy and remunerative to the fishermen, bringing good prices and punctual payments. On the whole, the fishing was above the average. On account of the high freshet a very large number of fish got well up the river before nets were set, and afforded good scores to the anglers. It is now admitted by all fishermen that the enforcement of the Fisheries Act has been followed by a great improvement of the yield of the coast and river salmon fisheries."

Overseer McMillan of the lower district of this county writes as follows:—"While the season's catch of salmon has exceeded the best fishing in a number of years, mackerel and codfish have proved almost a failure, very few of either having been taken in my district. I can assign no cause for this, except the erratic and uncertain movements of these fish. The catch of spring herring was less than usual, owing to large quantities of ice in the bay which continued during the whole spring fishing." The lobster

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fishery has not yielded as large a return as formerly, although the business was extended nearly two months later than usual. The importance of enforcing the close season for this shell fish, during the time of spawning, cannot be too strongly urged.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

The returns from this county show a large falling off, compared with the catch of last year, in all descriptions of fish, except bass and smelt. The catch of codfish was not nearly so good this year as last, which is attributed by fishermen to the late spring and scarcity of bait. The decrease in other deep sea fisheries may arise from the same causes, but the falling off in the salmon fishery is due to a different cause. Overseer Hickson says:—"Four years ago I re narked that during the salmon spawning season the freshets were very high and the fish spawned on the banks and shoals that were then covered with water, but when the freshet fell during the winter, the deposited eggs were left completely bare and consequently perished from frost. Hence last season there were but few grilse, and this season scarcely any four-year-old salmon, and I fear the same result will attend the spawning this fall. Though the river was well stocked with parent fish, the freshet rose too soon and was very heavy, so much so that a number of full grown salmon were found dead along the shores of the Nepissiguit, some of them spent and some only half spent. Here is a difficulty that cannot be remedied except by the hatching house which, I believe, is the only sure means of keeping up our stock of salmon.

"The Tetagauche was well stocked with salmon this season. Up to the first week in September, about one hundred fish were let through the pass on their way up river, and from that date the pass has been continually open. There have been

very few attempts at poaching this season on any of the rivers.

"Experience has proved that the tax on salmon, as it now stands, cannot be collected in this county, for the simple reason that there are no means of finding out the catch of each stand of nets, and the fishermen positively refuse to give it. Under these circumstances, I would recommend that the mode of assessing the tax be changed to license fee of 3 cents per fathom on all salmon nets in this county, payable when the license is issued, and all nets set without a license to be forfeited. Under this system the fishermen will be secured from all intrusion while they comply with the law, and the Department will be better able to control the fishings when disputes arise as to the ownership of the stands. The smelt fishery is growing to be a branch of industry that will soon compete with the salmon trade in our county. Smelts are now shipped in great quantities to American markets where they find a ready sale at remunerative prices. This trade has grown up since the opening of the Intercolonial Railroad, and gives employment to a large number of poor people of all ages. There are many complaints against the use of seines and bag-nets in this fishery, and im my opinion they should be prohibited, as large numbers of fish, too small for market, are taken and wasted. I would also call attention to the close season for this fish; as it now stands it is nearly useless. It should be extended to the 1st of July, as during the months of May and June smelts are taken only for manure, and vast quantities are thus destroyed at the very time they are entering the streams and brooks to spawn. The destruction of this valuable fish at the spawning season, for the mere purpose of manuring land, is a sinful waste of good and nutritious food, and an outrage against common sense. Now that it is becoming a valuable export, and a source of profitable employment in all localities where it abounds, this fish should be carefully protected, or the supply will soon be exhausted. I am strongly of opinion that all nets for the capture of this fish should be licensed at a nominal fee, in order more effectually to control the fishery." Overseer Landry, of Pokemouche District, reports that the catch of alewives is decreasing every year, and thinks the cause is overfishing at the gully or entrance of the river.

the catch of spring herring as very good, and also that of codfish and eels.

Overseer Savoy, of Tracadie District, reports an average catch of cod and herring, but a falling off in that of mackerel. The catch of salmon has been a fair

average and that of alewives somewhat better than during the previous year. Trout and eels have been abundant and during the past season a large number of bass have been caught about Miscou, Shippegan and Tracadie, principally with hook and line, and there is every likelihood of this fishery growing into considerable importance, now that the rairoad gives facilities for its transportation to market. Overseer Savoy recommends that the close time for smelt be extended to the 1st of July as a protection to this fish, which is now becoming an article of commerce in his district.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The returns of the overseers in this county show a poor season's fishing in salmon, but bass, shad and alewives have yielded good returns.

Overseer Wyse, of Escuminac and Portage Island district, reports:-"The catch of salmon during the past year has been small, in some localities almost a failure. On Portage and Fox Islands there has been an average catch, but these two places are the best stations on the whole river. The prevalence of westerly winds during the summer is in a great measure the cause of the falling off inside the bay. The great extent of nets set off and about Portage Island has no doubt been a main cause of scarcity in the river, and the curtailment of these has become absolutely necessary. Every year this cause of complaint is becoming more apparent, and nothing but the introduction of the license system will remove it. It is absolutely impossible under the present regulations to compel fishermen to give correct returns of their catch, and there is no mode of compelling them to pay the tax. If the present tax on the catch were changed to a license fee on the net, and made payable when the license is given, these difficulties would be removed. Seining for gasperaux in the spring and for bass in the fall should be stopped. The value of spawning bass and young bass destroyed in one year is greater than that of all the alewives taken in five years, and the latter fish can be just as well taken in set nets. The close time for bass, which expires on the 1st August, should be continued until the 1st October, to prevent the taking of salmon moving to the spawning grounds after the 15th August. The smelt fishery has now grown into proportions so large that some regulations to keep it within reasonable bounds should at once be adopted, and the wasteful practice of using this valuable fish as manure in the spring should be prevented by extending the close time to the 1st of July. All smelts caught after the 1st May are spawning fish, and are used for no other purpose than for manure. Their value as a food fish and as an article of commerce far exceeds their value as a fertilizer, and this wholesale destruction of the spawning fish will, if continued, soon exhaust our waters."

Overseer Russell, of Lower Newcastle, also reports a small catch in his district, which he also attributes to the excessive netting pursued at and around Portage Island. He strongly urges that this excess of nets be reduced and none allowed in that locality except under license. He also recommends that the close time for bass be extended to the 1st October, to prevent the taking of salmon after the 15th August, and the close time for smelt to the 1st of July, to prevent the spawning and spent fish being used as manure.

Overseer Perley, of Chatham and Glenelg district, reports that the salmon fishing has not been good. It commenced with a very fine run at the opening of the season, but from some cause unknown to him the run continued but a very short time. He is of opinion that the prevailing winds were unfavourable in the early season, as, after September, very large runs ascended to the spawning grounds. In his district alewives were plentiful and a good catch was made; shad also were more plentiful than for many years; bass also gave a good catch; smelts were very plentiful and large quantities have been caught. He also strongly urges that some immediate measures be adopted to foster and protect this fishery, which in his district is becoming a valuable one. He complains that saw-dust and mill rubbish from the Chatham mills do great damage to the nets in his district, and urges that the Harbour Master be compelled to abate the nuisance.

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Overseer Hogan, of Newcastle and Northesk, reports a small catch of salmon in his district, but that of bass was very large and remunerative. He complains that the fishermen will not give him any returns of their catch, either of salmon or bass, and strongly urges the adoption of the license system, and a fee upon the net, instead of on the catch, to be paid when the license is given, all nets set without license to be subject to forfeiture. He also bears testimony to the great destruction of spawning bass from the use of the seine in taking gasperaux in the spring, and strongly recommends that this mode of fishing be prohibited entirely. The destruction of spawning smelts in his district, during the months of May and June, when this fish is used only as manure, he reports as very great and urges its prevention by extending the close season to the 1st of July. Overseer Hogan represents that it is quite impossible for him to enforce the close season for bass in his district, so long as the Napan people are allowed to take them during the close season. Large numbers are caught in his district in the night, carried across the river, and then brought back and sold as Napan fish. At the time these fish are caught, either in Napan or Northesk, they are ripe for spawning, and he urges that the close time be strictly enforced everywhere on the river.

Overseer Cushman, of Upper Nelson and Derby, reports but a light catch of salmon and alewives in his district, but says that shad were more plentiful than usual. He thinks that the practice of seining these fish has the effect of keeping down their increase, by not allowing them to reach their spawning grounds in sufficient numbers. As these fish can be caught in set nets he recommends that the use of seines be prohibited entirely. In the months of May and June smelts ascend the South-West River and its tributaries in vast schools to deposit their spawn, and at this time large quantities are taken and used as manure. He recommends that the close time be extended to the 1st of July, in order to prevent their destruction. He also complains that no correct returns of catch can be got from fishermen, and therefore he finds it impossible to collect the tax in its present shape of a rate on the weight caught. He thinks this difficulty could be removed by allowing no net to be set without a license, and that a license fee on the net be made payable when issued.

Overseer Underhill, of Blackville District, reports but a small catch of salmon and alewives, which are the only fish caught in that part of the river. The fall run of salmon was very large, and a good supply of breeding fish reached their spawning beds after the nets were removed. This district is perhaps the worst in the river for poaching, and the utmost vigilance on his part cannot apprehend the offenders, who have an organized system of signals, by which the movements of the officers are signalled from one end of the district to the other. He reports that he was twice fired at with pistols while on duty in the night, by parties who were watching him from the shores. I would recommend that this officer be allowed to employ assistance during the close season, as the district is infested by an organized band of most determined poachers, and the other officers are too far from him to render assistance when most needed.

In the adjoining district of Blissfield where the lumber is earlier got down the river, Overseer Freeze reports the catch of salmon to be better than that of last year. The run of grilse was unusually large, and the inducements to use nets of a less mesh than the law allows were great; many seizures of illegal nets were made, consisting of a portion of old and worn net, with a few fathoms of new small meshed net attached; as these nets are set only in the night the constant vigilance of the overseer is necessary to discover them, and as his movements are carefully watched and signalled the difficulty of apprehending the poachers is very great. Overseer Freeze is obliged to disguise himself, leave his home at night in a waggon, drive to the upper end of his district, and then float quietly down in a canoe. By this means he can often seize the nets, but the owners of them escape without detection. If this officer were also allowed to employ assistance when needed he could more effectually guard his district.

Overseer Cameron, of the upper district of the South-West, reports about an average run of salmon, but a most unusual run of grilse during the months of June

and July; but the late run of spawning fish in the upper reaches of the river was smaller than usual. This he attributes to the extension of the time of netting from the 15th to the 31st August, and he expresses his opinion that if this extension is continued for a few years more the upper waters of the river will suffer for want of a sufficient number of parent fish to keep up the stock. Angling was very successful, and all who visited the river had fine sport, but there was a large preponderence of grilse in consequence of excessive netting in all the lower districts of the river. Overseer Cameron is of opinion that netting is allowed too far up the Miramichi River, and suggests that no nets should be set above Blackville. In no other river in the world, that I am aware of, are salmon allowed to be netted on their spawning grounds, after running the gauntlet of innumerable nets from the mouth of the river upwards. The comparatively few fish that escape the toils besetting their accent from the time of entering the mouth of the river, and reach their accustomed spawning grounds, should be allowed to perform their procreative functions undisturbed. In former reports I have repeatedly expressed this conviction, and every year's experience only strengthens it.

KENT COUNTY.

In this county, the catch of salmon last season was about equal to that of the previous year. Owing to the low price of canned salmon the great bulk of the catch was sent fresh in ice by rail to American markets. Overseer Sutherland says:— "There have not been so many lobsters caught this year owing to high winds and rough weather. The gasperaux and spring herring fisheries have been almost failures this season, which the fishermen say was caused by the late season and the ice running in the rivers and on the coast so late in the spring. Cod, mackerel, and herring have been scarce all along the coast this year, and the catch of these fish has been small. But few bass were taken last winter. The fishermen have been closely looked after and they have not been allowed to use any illegal nets. special attention to this during the winter, often staying on the ice over night, which is the time this fishing is done. The tax on bass has not been paid, though fishermen have promised to do so. Considerable quantities of trout and eels were caught and sent to American markets. The cod, herring and mackerel were mostly used for home consumption. The quantity of oysters taken was very small, and the beds are becoming worse every year. The smelt fishery has been more largely pursued than ever before, and great quantities have been sent to American markets. The bag-nets take large numbers of very small fish, which are unfit for market, and I think some restrictions should be placed on them to prevent this, and fishing for winter smelts should not continue after the last of January or the middle of February at latest. The close time for summer smelts should be extended to the 1st of July to cover the whole spawning season of this fish, large quantities of which are wasted for manure. The tax on salmon has not been paid; no means are provided for compelling correct returns of catch, and fishermen will not give them so long as the tax is on the catch. If a license fee of 3 cents per fathom were placed on all salmon nets, and none allowed to be set without license, this difficulty would be removed, and I think the rate would be more cheerfully paid. In May last I visited all the mills in my district and reported to the Minister as respects fish-ways and mill refuse, but have had no further instructions since I was ordered to stop all proceedings in enforcing the law, consequently the mill owners pay no attention to it nor to my efforts to secure its observance.

Overseer Cormier reports that in his district, from Shediac to Richibucto, the catch of all kinds of fish this year has been less than that of the previous season, except eels and lobsters. Bass have been plentiful in Cocagne and Buctouche Rivers and Bays, but not a great many were caught, as fishermen were not prepared with proper nets, this fish having been scarce the year before. Oysters continue to decrease. In addition to continual raking during the open season in summer and winter, the practice of opening them on the ice, and leaving the shells there, is helping to pre-

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vent their increase, for all the young oysters attached to the shells are destroyed and wasted. Some more effectual protection to our oyster beds is needed. This present close season is not sufficient to foster their increase. The mills still continue to allow their saw-dust and rubbish to go into the rivers, and no attention is paid to the law against this abuse.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Overseer Deacon reports that he cannot see much improvement in the catch of fish in his district. There was a falling off in herring caused by ice holding on the shores so late last spring, and the floating ice carrying off a large number of nets. Salmon in the Shediac river are increasing and require strict watching to prevent poaching. The lobster establishments have been doing a good business this season, but they require close attention to prevent the use of those prohibited by law. The oyster beds may now be said to have ceased to yield any returns that will pay for the labor of raking, and nothing but artificial culture will restore them, and nothing but an absolute rest of several years will save them from annihilation. Overseer Davidson, of Bay Verte, reports that on the north side of the bay spring herrings were plentiful and supplied the inhabitants living in a district of twenty miles, but the fishery there is pursued only for home consumption. Alewives do not increase, and he thinks there is not much hope that they will do so, until fish-ways are placed in the dams. and mill rubbish kept out of the rivers. But my conviction is that there is really no hope of restoring these rivers. The mills have been long allowed to do all they could to destroy them as fish rivers, and the milling interest is now more important than any fishery that could be restored either in Port Elgin or Tidnish Rivers. He reports the oyster beds in the bay as nearly exhausted, and recommends that they should not be disturbed for several years in order to give them a fair chance to recuperate. The lobster establishments on the south side of the bay have done a much better business than they did last year. Overseer D. T. Cormier reports that he is sorry to say the catch of shad is much less than it was the previous season, but he can give no reason for the falling off, since the prosecution of the fishery was as vigorous as usual. No other fishery is pursued in his district, except that for herring to a limited extent. But two boats engaged in it last season, although their catch was very good. The shad nets still continue to take a large number of salmon, and this prevents any increase of that fish in Petitcodiac.

ALBERT COUNTY.

Overseer Akerley, of this County, also reports a falling off in the catch of shad from that of the previous year, which he attributes as much to a less vigorous prosecution of the fishery as to a scarcity of fish. He also reports a falling off in the catch of salmon, which he attributes to the increase of milling operations and the consequent effects of mill rubbish. In Germantown Lake both salmon and alewives are increasing, and he recommends that some restrictions be placed on trout fishing, to prevent the killing of so many smolts. He reports the fishways on Pollet, Coverdale, Salmon and Point Wolf Rivers in good order, and they have been kept open during the proper season. In this County the fisheries are pursued mostly by farmers, who devote but a portion of their time to the business, and most of the entire catch is used for home consumption.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer McCluskey, of this County, reports that salmon were not so plentiful in the Tobique last season as they were the season before, which he attributes to the number of nets set in the lower Counties, and the sawdust and mill rubbish from the mills in Carleton County. Later in the season, after the nets were taken up in the lower parts of the river, a good stock of fish ascended to the spawning grounds in

the Tobique and the Serpentine. The great difficulty of protecting this fine river lies in its wild and unsettled character, and the number of Indians that are continually passing up and down it, where the facilities for poaching are great. Though no instances of spearing came to his knowledge, Overseer McCluskey fears that both Indians and settlers seize every opportunity that offers for evading the officers, whose districts are of great extent and difficult to guard. If Overseer McCluskey were allowed to employ one or two guardians to camp on the unsettled portions of the river for some weeks after the close season commences, I have no doubt that much illegal work would be detected and punished.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Overseer Harrison reports a great falling off in the catch of salmon and shad in his district, the cause of which is the saw-dust and mill rubbish that has accumulated in the river and tributary streams. Not even a pretence of respecting the law is kept up in this County, and the whole refuse of the thirty-six mills within the limits of the County is openly and defiantly allowed to go into the rivers. He says: "There "have been very few nets set this season in Carleton County; the sawdust and rubbish "fill up the nets almost as soon as they are set. Some people who formerly fished "never set their nets this season, and some who did set them never caught a salmon. "Many went down to York County, as they said they could do nothing in Carleton." I did not feel justified in putting the Government to any more expense in going to all the mills, as there are now thirty-six saw-mills in the County of Carleton, and I visited them all last year. Those I have seen this year I found in the same condition as last year, the owners paying no attention to the law. As my instructions were to do nothing without further orders, all I could do was to urge the owners not to violate the law, but they would pay no attention. I do not think there will be any benefit from putting in the fish-ways in the mill-dams at the mouths of the streams, unless there can be a stop put to mill rubbish and saw-dust from the mills up the streams, for it is impossible to keep them open on account of the rubbish coming down. I do not think any salmon will attempt to ascend the streams, as most of them are filled up with rubbish from the mills. In former reports and in many official letters I have called attention to the state of things in this County, and I can now only add that unless the evil is at once stopped by a vigorous prosecution of the law against saw-dast and mill rubbish, the fisheries of the whole River St. John will, in a very short time, be irretrievably ruined.

YORK COUNTY.

The same remarks are also applicable to this County. Every year the fishing is becoming worse and less attention is being paid to its pursuit. The returns scarcely repay the labour of fishing, and this once valuable resource of the inhabitants is no longer to be relied on. Overseer Brown reports as follows: "In compliance with your request by circular, I may say that there are a few things, the removal of which would largely benefit the fisheries of the St. John River. After many years' experience in salmon fishing, I can very safely say that ten years ago ten salmon were taken where one is taken at the present day. The reason of this falling off I can only assign to one cause—the constant throwing into the rivers and streams of sawdust and all kinds of mill rubbish. If such an illegal practice were as openly and persistently pursued in any other department of business, in the face of the law, and of the officers, some means would be found to put a stop to it and punish the offenders. But our mill owners take no notice of the many appeals to them, but are ever ready with trivial excuses, calculated only to convenience themselves at the present time. I know of no cause more calculated to injure the fisheries of the whole river than this, and if it is not soon removed it will, in a few years, lead to the destruction of one of the great natural resources of the whole seven counties through

which the St. John flows. I would not recommend that our mill owners and lumbermen be put to a large expenditure, but as the law compels men in other branches of business to clear from the river everything calculated to obstruct navigation and destroy the fisheries, I think they should be compelled to remove sawdust and mill rubbish to some spare corner of their premises and burn it. I would therefore, urge that the law relating to sawdust and mill rubbish be strictly enforced throughout the whole length of the St. John River, and that every man, whether rich or poor, be dealt with alike."

QUEENS AND SUNBURY COUNTY.

The only fish caught in these Counties are alewives, shad, bass and trout. The former two kinds are taken in set nets, and the latter two with hook and line. Salmon fishing is scarcely pursued at all in these counties, as of late years the number caught does not repay the outlay for boats and nets. Overseer Hoben reports a falling off in the catch of gaspereaux, which he attributes principally to excessive fishing in St. John Harbour, and to the great destruction of young fish by the harbour weirs as they are going down to the sea. Shad have given an average catch, and about the usual quantity of bass and trout have been caught, all of which are used for home consumption. The mills on the Oromocto River still continue to throw both sawdust and other refuse into the river, pleading the impunity with which the mills above on the main river are allowed to set the law aside.

KINGS COUNTY.

Overseer DeVeber of the Westfield and Nerepis District, reports the worst season's fishing he has ever known in the County. Salmon were so scarce that many who formerly pursued fishing with vigor, became discouraged and paid but little attention to it. The strong freshet at the time shad were running prevented this fishery from being successfully prosecuted; gaspereaux were also scarce last season as they were the previous one. This fishery has been failing for some years, and will continue to do so until the harbor fisheries are regulated more in accordance with the Fisheries Act. The gaspereaux fishery has always been a valuable resource to the inhabitants of this County, on both sides of the St. John. Almost all families have a small net, and have always been accustomed to catch more or less for domestic use, and the failure of late years is a cause of great regret.

Overseer Gosline reports that in consequence of the very low state of the water, fishing on the Kennebecasis River has not been so good as usual, although the catch has supplied home consumption in the parishes of Rothesay, Kingston and Hampton. He reports the gratifying intelligence that the salmon fry I was obliged to put into the head waters of this river last spring in order to save them from death while on their way to Hopewell River in Albert County, have done remarkably well. During the summer large numbers were seen, which would collect around a handful of oatmeal thrown into the water, and eat it with avidity. They were seen at various places along the stream, several miles from the place where they were liberated. The greatest danger these fish will have next season will be the rod and fly of the anglers; it is almost impossible to detect these, but it is feared that many smolts are thus destroyed; nothing but a more enlightened state of public opinion can remedy this evil.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

The fisheries in this County the past season have not been remunerative owing to the generally small catch. The salmon fishery produced but a small yield, and this, with the low price prevailing at the consuming points, rendered the returns small.

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Overseer O'Brien says:-" I am still of opinion that the falling off in salmon is mainly caused by extensive drifting in the bay and harbour, which seems to have the effect of driving the fish to the Nova Scotia shore, where I am informed large quantities have been caught in brush weirs. The catch of alewives was but little more than one third of an average, which was caused by what may be termed wholesale destruction of young fish by the harbour weirs, which has been going on for a number of years. The weirs are not provided with any means by which the young fish can escape alive, and they remain in and die when the tide leaves them. loss in the catch of this fish was somewhat counteracted by a good demand at a large price, about all being sold at \$4.50 per barrel. Shad were plentiful, but this branch of fishing never yields much, as the season for catching them in this harbour and bay is short. What was quite unusual occurred the past season during the months of August, September and October; large schools of bass averaging about four pounds each made their appearance in the harbour and were taken in considerable quantities and sold at remunerative prices. Several years ago bass were numerous, but of late, owing to causes detrimental to their increase, such as saw-dust and mill rubbish from the mills being thrown into the river above where they resort to spawn, they have been very scarce. If these illegal doings could be prevented, I have no doubt that bass would soon become as plentiful as ever, and add largely to the yield of our fisheries. An increase in the number of fishing vessels owned in this district has taken place during the year, and I think, with the splendid facilities we have, possessing all the necessary outfits and with a large home market for herring, cod and other fish, that our people are wise in going more largely into this branch of the business, as it gives employment during the whole year."

Overseer Skillen, of St. Martin's district, reports the catch of all kinds of fish as very small compared with the number of men employed and materials used. "One reason for this was that the season commenced late, and the fish left the shore earlier than usual. My returns, however, do not include the whole catch, as a number of vessels never came into port, and I could not ascertain their quantities. Last fall I opened Mosher's mill stream as a fish river, and have good hopes of having it stocked with salmon. During my examination of the river this summer, I found a few miles from its mouth large schools of salmon fry, which justify my hopes of its future productiveness. The great difficulty I have to contend with in this district is the sawdust and mill rubbish. I have succeeded in stopping all but sawdust, and this, from the construction and situation of the mills, I cannot stop without shutting them up. Salmon were not so plentiful as last season, and very few were caught in my

district."

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

The great difficulty the St. Croix District has now to contend with is saw-dust and rubbish from the mills at Baring and Milltown. The fishways have worked well and salmon are indisputably increasing. Last summer they were seen going up the river in large numbers, and if they are now allowed to increase, no doubt can exist that they will soon restock all the waters of this noble river. Overseer Curran · reports that alewives in the Dennis stream still continue to show a yearly increase, and the people of the surrounding country got, last summer, all they needed for domestic use. Two days in each week were allowed them to fish. The fishways on the stream were kept in good order, and there was no violation of the law on our side of the river. On the main river a fishway is needed at Salmon Falls to allow the alewives to ascend, as they cannot get over them when the water is high, as it always is when they come into the river. Messrs. Todd and Eaton have arranged their mills so that no rubbish can get into the river, except what sawdust falls directly from the saws. If the other mill owners could be induced or compelled to follow their example great benefits to the fisheries would result. On the American side, I regret to say, all the mill rubbish finds its way into the river, and of course while this is allowed by American officers it is useless to prosecute our mill owners for neglect of the regulations.

I visited the fishways at Vanceboro' and Forest City, and found them in good order. In Cheputneticook Lake whitefish are becoming numerous, and a large quantity was caught this fall. I visited the lobster factory at St. Andrews, which employs about 20 boats and 75 men, and puts up ten hundred cases, each case containing four dozen cans. This industry gives employment to many others besides those mentioned, about as many fish for lobsters and bring them to the factory. A close season is necessary to protect this fishery. Last year there was practically none, for it did not commence until the lobster had spawned. The close time should commence 10th July and continue till 10th September to be of any use in this district.

Overseer Cunningham, of the Inner Bay, reports as follows: The winter herring fishery, I am sorry to say, shows a decrease from the yield of last year. This, I believe is owing to the large quantities of nets, in fact miles of them, being set by United States fishermen all the way from Grand Manan to Lepreau, and far out in the bay by the Wolves, sunk from 20 to 25 fathoms, which kept the fish from coming into this In this view I am borne out by all the fishermen with whom I conversed on the subject. Our fishermen who own vessels have now to go a distance of six to eight miles off shore before they can catch any. The poorer class of fishermen who have nothing but small boats made but a poor catch. However during the winter months there were caught and sold in a frozen state to United States vessels 1,900 barrels, at from \$4 to \$5 per barrel. The price being somewhat better than last year helped to make up the deficiency in their catch. About 500 barrels were used for home consumption. There was a better catch of smoked herrings amounting to 4,000 boxes, and there might have been a larger business in this line but prices were so low that those in the business preferred making oil and pumice, which paid better. There were only 175 barrels of mackerel caught this year, although a large school of these fish came into the bay, but they would not bite at a bait, nor did they come inshore close enough for the weirs to do much. Those caught were taken mostly in nets, with a few good hauls in the brush weirs, but I feel confident that if seines had been employed there would have been a large catch. In haddock and hake there is a decrease from the catch of last year, occasioned no doubt by the use of trawls or set lines outside. My own experience is, having formerly used a trawl or bultow, that it is a destructive mode of fishing, and kills a great many small and useless fish as well as keeps the fish from coming near shore, and I am convinced that their use should be prohibited altogether in this County. A very serious injury to the fisheries is the habit of throwing over the gurry or offals on the fishing grounds, by our own fishermen as well as by Americans.

As they are fishing far off shore, a week at a time, this destructive practice can be followed with impunity and without fear of detection. The Overseers are many miles away on shore, and can do little, for the fishermen will not inform on each other. can see no way to prevent this most destructive abuse, but to have a small vessel employed to go around among the fishing craft and see that the gurry is taken ashore and disposed of. The lobster shows a small increase this year, the average weight being a shade better than 2½ lbs. The canning establishment at St. Andrews put up 48,000 cans, and there were also sold for shipment to the States about 50 tons fresh, hence will be seen the benefit of the protective measure for the last three years. I would recommend that the close time commence the 1st August, and continue until the 1st October. I have no violation of the regulations to report as I kept a strict surveillance of the several creels or pounds during the season, which gave me more trouble than all the other various duties of my office. The trout fishery in this district is confined mostly to the Chamcook Lakes, which are at present land locked, but if the stream were cleared out and the dams opened to the ascent of fish, there is not a doubt that salmon, shad and alewives could breed in them and their tributary streams, but there have been dams near the mouth of the stream for the last fifty years, and the old stock has long since died out. The same remarks apply to the Digdeguash River, which has been long closed to the ascent of fish, and would now require restocking.

Overseer Best, of Beaver Harbor and Letete District, reports about an average

catch. While line fish have fallen off to some extent, the yield of herring has exceeded that of the previous year. This deficiency in line fishing he attributes to the use of trawls, which destroy so many small and useless fish. The catch was made chiefly in deep water this year, as far out as five to seven miles off the coast, and no line fish have been taken within two miles except haddock. These have been plentiful, but cod scarce, while hake have been taken only in deep water. Lobsters have been abundant, but as there is no canning establishment in operation in this district, the fishery has not been prosecuted extensively. The winter fishing was principally done in deep water, as rough weather prevailed most of the time; the fishermen found it very difficult to take care of their nets, a great many of which were lost. A large number of American vessels now frequent our coasts to engage in this fishery, and pay but little attention to our laws, which prohibit Sunday fishing and throwing over gurry. This I am powerless to prevent over a stretch of 20 miles of coast on which from 50 to 100 vessels are engaged. A suitable vessel is necessary for this work, and she should cruise around among the fishing grounds and see that the laws are respected by those who are participating in the benefits of our fisheries.

Overseers Lord and Brown, of West Isles, report an average catch. Cod and hake about the same as last year, pollock and haddock rather better, herring scarce in the first of the season owing to heavy westerly gales, but plentiful during the fall. Both complain of American vessels throwing gurry on the fishing grounds which they are powerless to prevent so far from land, without the aid of a suitable craft to cruise

around among the fishing vessels.

Overseer McLaughlin's report of the Grand Manan District is as follows: "Compared with last year there has been a slight increase in the catch of fish of all kinds in the waters of Grand Manan, with the exception of mackerel, a fish our people scarcely calculate on. The principal causes of this cheering increase are the more vigorous prosecution of the fisheries, the prevailing fine weather during the whole year, and the abundance of herrings, both large and small, in my district. Line fish and herrings of excellent quality are now being taken in abundance along the whole southern coast of the Island, and our people are busily engaged in catching and selling them fresh for the United States markets. One item of increase is as pleasing as it was unexpected, that is lobsters. Without any extra effort and really fewer fishermen engaged, the catch exceeds that of last year by 38,400 cans. This increase can be attributed only to the protection given to spawning lobsters by the close time, and I am sure that still greater benefits will accrue to this fishery if that close time is made from 15th July to 15th September in each year.

Our fishermen complain loudly of the great extent to which trawl or bultow fishing is now pursued off shore by American fishermen, and the quantity of gurry they throw upon the fishing grounds. I have no doubt that both these practices are greatly injuring the line fishing in shore, and it would be politic to prohibit the use of trawls in the Bay of Fundy, if only to prevent our best fishing falling into the hands of foreigners. Were these prohibited, the gurry evil would in a great measure be suppressed; but at present the only feasible mode of doing this, and of preventing Sunday fishing, is to employ a suitable vessel to exercise a strict surveillance over the fishing grounds. Our officers are without the means of doing this so far from My Wardens have done as well as could be expected for the first year. I have frequently visited and assisted Warden Gilmour at North Head, and the fishermen have now a healthy dread of his vigilance; but to be more useful he should be furnished with a suitable boat, as I have already requested, and his salary should be raised to at least \$50, for the work he has to do is onerous and important. Carroll at Whitehead Island has done his duty well. He has found it difficult to enforce the regulations to prevent net fishermen from encroaching on the rights of weir fishermen; but if he errs it is on the side of leniency, a virtue, Iam afraid, fishermen do not appreciate. He has been able to collect but half the weir tax, and states that several have absolutely refused to pay, and that all are dilatory. I shall visit the place as soon as the weather permits and demand the tax myself. I have experienced much trouble in collecting the tax this year, and would urge that every weir owner

be compelled to take out a license and pay the fee before the 1st May in each year, or forfeit all claim to the weir privilege after thirty days' notice posted in the district. This would have the effect of immediately removing this cause of much useless work on the part of officers. A number of weir privileges under license the past two years have not been built upon, and a number of old weirs have been left without repairs and not fished this season, making the number actually in fishing condition, twenty-eight. The prices of smoked and pickled herrings are very low this season, but the quality has never been better; the price of line fish and frozen herring is good, and arge quantities are now being taken."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. VENNING,

Inspector of Fisheries, N.B.

APPENDIX No. 14.

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE SMELT FISHERY IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, N.B. 1st January, 1877.

W. F. WHITCHER, Esq.,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I am this mail sending to the Minister a long report on the Smelt Fishery's as now being pursued in the northern counties of this Province. To accompany it, I send by mail a box containing six specimens, alluded to in report, for the better understanding of the whole subject. Will you please open these fish and show the Minister that they are soon to spawn. Enforce upon him also the sin of destroying the smallest ones and the tom-cods, which are most valuable as food producers for deep sea fishes, and also the necessity of extending the close time for "black back" smelts to 1st July instead of 15th June, as recommended in letter of 18th ultimo.

Please observe that immediate action is of vital importance, so that no vested interest will grow up and be subjected to loss by the restrictions necessary to save the

fishery.

If you conclude to license bag-nots, lose no time in sending me 500 copies of draft

sent you with report, if approved of, for use of overseers.

You will observe if licenses are issued we can make the necessary regulations and restrictions in the conditions embodied, and no executive action is necessary.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. VENNING,

Inspector of Fisheries, N. B.

St. John, N.B., 6th January, 1877.

Hon. A. J. Smith,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In calling your attention to an article from the "Miramichi Advance," edited by Mr. D. G. Smith, I wish to observe that he has not displayed much knowledge of

the question and to beg your notice of the following remarks:-

1st. As to my "zeal getting the better of my judgment," you will best judge of this from the reports of Overseer Mowat and myself now in your hands. 2nd. Mr. Smith errs in not appearing to know that there are two distinct varieties of the smelt, the "silver backs" such as I sent you samples of, and the "black backs" which do not come till the breaking up of the ice in spring. He has confounded these, and supposes they all spawn at the same time, which is not the case, for the "silver backs" are now spawning as you can see from samples sent; while the "black backs" will

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not come in to spawn till May and June. 3rd. His reasoning is all fallacious, because based on the ignorant asumption pointed out in 2nd. The facts are as I stated in my report, and already prices are going down. At all events, I recommended what the Bathurst people want, and they ought to know their own business as well as Mr. Smith. 4th. He was not there, did not investigate the matter, and can know only from the interested Miramichi dealers who are operating bag-nets in Bathurst, while Messrs. Mowat, Hickson and myself enquired fully into the matter, consulted the principal dealers there, the leading people of the place, and the fishermen themselves. 5th. You may rely on the fact that his reasoning does not apply to the smelts I sent you as specimens. 6th. Because this business is new, and because there is great danger of ruining it, I again commend our reports to your careful attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. VENNING,
Inspector of Fisheries, N. B.

St. John, N.B., 1st January, 1877.

Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of proceedings incident upon my inquiry into the smelt fishery, and to call your attention to the necessity of

immediately providing some regulations to limit and control it.

The complaints against Warden Brimner that reached me from the inhabitants of Napan, and the wish expressed by several leading men among them that I would visit the place and make some rules for the smelt fishery that would be fair and equitable to all, induced me to lose no time in examining into the matter, in order that I might more intelligently convey to you the facts of the case.

Accordingly, I arranged to leave here on the afternoon of Christmas Day, previous to which a telegram from the Hon. Robert Young, President of the Executive Council, informed me that great destruction of small smelts was going on in Bathurst Harbor, and that my immediate presence there was advisable. I at once wired Overseers Hickson and Mowat (in whose district this fishery had been commenced) that I would be in Bathurst by the next train, and I arrived there about 8 o'clock

that evening.

In company with Overseer Hickson I spent all the following day on the ice, going round among the fishermen, examining great numbers of fish and observing the manner in which the fishery was being pursued. I found about 100 people, men, women and children, on the ice catching smelts with hook and line. These people were then catching comparatively few, as the tides were not favorable, but those they caught were nearly all fine large fish, such as the samples sent you, (marked No. 1.) For these they readily obtained 5cts, and 6cts, per lb. from the buyers and shippers, who get for them in the United States markets from 13cts, to 18cts, per lb. according to the state of the markets. In ordinary good fishing these line fishers will make from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day, according to their luck in taking a smaller or larger quantity. There were also five bag-nets employed, attended by two men each. These nets are simply an immense bag, netted of strong twine, with meshes of an inch extension from knot to knot. The bags are from 12ft, to 15ft, in width at the mouth, and from 15ft, to 20ft, long in the bunt. They are imported from Boston, and cost from \$30 to \$40 each, according to size. They are set in long

narrow holes, cut through the ice along the channels of the rivers emptying into the harbor, the lower edge of the mouth of the bag being sunk to the bottom of the water and the upper edge a little below the surface. As the fish play up and down the channels, they enter the extended mouth of the net, and getting in the bunt, are retained there until the bag is drawn up, when the contents are emptied on the ice by untying a string passing around the end of the bunt. These nets take large quantities of small fish, such as those sent to you, (marked No. 2.) These smaller fish do not bring so good a price as the larger ones, and the smallest of them are thrown away and wasted.

As you will perceive, these fish are filled with well developed spawn and milt, and are about to deposit them, having come in from sea for that purpose. Though they are now very fat and in good condition as food, some restrictions should be placed upon their capture, or else, from the great quantities of mature fish taken, in addition to the large numbers of small ones that are destroyed, reasonable fears are entertained that a sufficient number of parent fish will not be left to keep up the stock. Besides smelts of all sizes, these bag-nets take large numbers of tom-cods or "frost fish" as they are called, samples of which I send you (marked No. 3.) These are not of much value as commercial fish, but bring 2 cts. per lb. on the ice, and 5 to 6 cts. in the United States. As you will perceive, these fish are also full of well developed spawn which is fully ripe for depositing.

I informed the owners of the bag-nets that their use without a license being first obtained was illegal, but that, pending my report to the Department and learning your decision, I would not seize them. I thought it more prudent to do this, because at present there are no regulations for this fishery, which has suddenly grown into very large proportions, and because not a very large number of fish are being caught, nor will there be any very large hauls until the next full tides, previous to which I hope

to have some definite instructions from you.

I was informed that, previous to the freezing of the harbor, immense quantities of smelts and tom-cods of all sizes were taken by a Mr. Miller with a seine, and that very great destruction of small fish of unmarketable size ensued. I conversed with a number of the principal dealers, and with some of the leading men of the place, and I found that great dissatisfaction was felt at the waste of small fish, consequent on the use of seines and bag-nets, and there was a general feeling among the people of the place that these modes of fishing should be prohibited. After carefully examining the fish and the modes of capturing them, I cannot but strongly recommend that the wishes of the people be granted, and that this fishery in Gloucester County be confined to hook and line, and that seines and bag-nets be prohibited for the following reasons: -These smelts known as "silver backs," are a variety distinct from the smaller fish known as "black backs" which enter our rivers and streams on the breaking up of the ice in spring for the purpose of spawning. They attain a much larger size, are much fatter, and are a better food fish. They come in from the sea to mature and deposit their spawn about September, continue to play up and down with the tides, in the esturies and rivers of the County until the months of January and February, when they deposit their spawn and milt, and return to the sea just like the salmon, to which family of fish they belong. Accompanying the schools are vast quantities of very small fish, wholly unfit for market, which bear the same relation to mature smelt, as the grilse does to mature salmon. By hook and line but very few of these small fish are caught, the great bulk of the catch, by that mode, being the largest and finest fish (see sample No. 1) bringing the highest price not only to the fishers but also to the dealers. By the use of hook and line there is no danger of exhausting the supply, because sufficient parent fish will always be left to reproduce their kind and keep up the stock, and the small fish will return the following year in a mature state. The use of hook and line also gives profitable employment to the poorest class of the people, and enables them to obtain all the necessaries and some of the comforts of life. But the seine and the bag-net, besides destroying vast numbers of small fish like No. 2, take too many of the breeding fish, (No. 1) and thus have a tendency to exhaust the supply; besides which they will take such quantities as will

glut the market and bring prices down to so low a figure that there will be no profit for the dealer, and therefore no remunerative employment for the poor. Besides this, the available space for fishing in Bathurst is comparatively limited, and if bag-nets are allowed, they will deprive hundreds of poor people from any chance of making remunerative wages by the use of hooks and lines.

For these reasons I am strongly of opinion that it will be wise to confine this fishery in Gloucester County to the hook and line, and to prohibit the use of seines and bag-nets by the simple means of not granting license for them, and enforcing sub-section 7 of section 13 of the *Fisheries Act*. I think the fishery should not be allowed

after middle of February, even with hook and line.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND KENT COUNTY.

Overseer Mowat joined me at Bathurst and accompanied me on my return t Miramichi, when we proceeded with Overseers Wyse and Hogan, D. G. Smith, and T. W. Crocker, Esqs., to Napan, to investigate the fishery there and to enquire into

the complaints made of the gross partiality of Warden Brimner.

The smelts now being caught at Napan, Black River, Bay du Vin and Bartibog, in Northumberland County, and at Richibueto, Buetouche, Cocagne, and other rivers in Kent County, are the "silver back" variety; but they are not nearly so large as those caught in Gloucester County; those marked No. 4 are a fair sample of the largest, and No. 2 of the smallest, fish taken in these localities; but the great bulk of the catch is fairly represensed by those marked No. 5. These latter bring 3 to 4 ets. on the ice, and 12 to 15 ets. per lb. in the United States. The fishing in these places is done wholly by bag-nets, scarce any one using hook and line, as the fishermen there consider this too slow a mode of taking them. In these places the dealers themselves are engaged in the catching, furnishing the nets and supplies, and taking the proceeds from the persons who work the nets. In Napan bag-nets were set along the sides of the channel, from the mouth of the river to the bridge, a distance of about three miles, without regulations of any kind; many nets being in the middle of the channel, and many of them but a few yards apart, and there was much bickering and quarrelling in consequence.

In this place there are no very poor people like there are in Gloucester County, but nearly all those engaged in the fisheries are in comfortable circumstances and most of them are able to purchase their own nets, which cost, as above stated, from \$30 to \$40 each. The mode of fishing is precisely similar to that before described,

but most of the nets are of larger dimensions.

The complaint against Warden Brimner was, that he showed gross partiality to his four sons, in whose fishery it is said he is interested, although he denies this. The channel of the river flows under one particular span of the bridge crossing the river, and on each side of this span his sons had placed their nets in such a way that they intercepted the fish passing up and down through the span. When requested by the neighbors to remove his sons' nets to a reasonable distance from the bridge, he refused to do so, which gave rise to much ill-feeling and quarrelling. The neighbors were naturally desirous of getting as near the bridge as possible, and consequently close to his sons' nets. Instead of making his sons remove to a reasonable distance, as he had ample power to do under sub-section 5 of section 18, of the Fisheries Act, he ordered the neighbors to remove farther from his sons' nets. This they refused to do, and hence the disturbance.

At the request of the fishermen and property owners, we all went to the house of Mr. Benj. Sweezy, an old and respectable settler, where a large number of persons interested in the fishery, including most of the property owners in Napan, met to discuss the Regulations which they desired to have enforced. The meeting was organized by D. G. Smith, Esq., editor of the Miramichi Advance, being moved to the chair. After considerable discussion, in which Warden Brimner and his sons

behaved in a very rude and reprehensible manner, interrupting and abusing several speakers, the following Resolutions were carried by a large majority:—

- 1. No net to be set within 100 yards of Napan Bridge.
- 2. Nets to be set 100 yards apart.
- 3. No net to occupy more than one-third of the channel, from the side whence set.
- 4. No wing nets nor brush fences to be used.

After these had been agreed to, I addressed the meeting and stated "that they had been regulating nets which the Fisheries Act prohibited except under license; that all these nets were illegal, and that the strict letter of my duty would compel me to seize and confiscate them all, and impose a fine on the owners; but that, under all the circumstances, I would not remove the nets until I could report the facts to the Minister, and receive his instructions. In the meantime, however, to prevent any further disturbance, the Regulations they had agreed upon should be carried out, for which I had authority under the Fisheries Act." I then instructed Warden Brimner to see that they were impartially enforced. They all agreed to this, even Brimner and his sons giving their consent to act accordingly, and they at once proceeded to remove their nets from the bridge, and to cut other holes laid off for them by Overseer Wyse under my direction.

I returned to Newcastle, intending to go by the night train to St. John and report the whole matter to you as soon as possible. Shortly after my arrival at Newcastle, Mr. Crocker, who remained in Napan some hours after I left, returned and informed me that immediately after my departure, the Brimner boys went back to their old holes at the bridge, paying no attention to the Regulations they had themselves assisted to make, nor to any instructions given to their father in presence of the whole meeting. I saw at once that some decisive action was here necessary, as this lawless spirit had been long enough endured in this county, so I concluded to return to Napan in the morning, and take such steps as the facts of the case would call for. Accordingly at an early hour next morning I took Overseers Wyse and Hogan with me (Overseer Mowat having returned home the previous night) and proceeded again to Napan, where I found that the statement of Mr. Crocker was true; and that the old holes close to the span of the bridge had been occupied that morning, as the nets were there and the proceeds of their morning's work lay on the ice beside the holes. I at once seized the two offending nets, cut them loose from the poles, put them on a sled, had them taken to Chatham and placed in the custody of Overseer Wyse, until you decided as to their further disposal. This I did under sub-section 11 of section 13, Fisheries Act. I also suspended Warden Brimner from his functions as a Fishery Officer, and ordered him to do nothing further in that capacity until your decision was made known to him. I took this extreme step because the man's conduct in this whole matter has been a disgrace to the service, and has proved him unfit for the office. I hope you will approve of my action and dispense with any further service from a man whose gross partiality in favor of his own sons, and I more than suspect in his own interest, has caused such a feeling against him as must destroy his future usefulness. His conduct is the more reprehensible because he is in affluent circumstances, as judged by the Napan standard.

REMARKS.

The mode in which the smelt fishery is now carried on in Kent, Gloucester and Northumberland is a most wasteful one and calls loudly for some stringent regulations, as you will see by the foregoing report. In addition to a most shameful destruction of vast quantities of small smelts, and a considerable number of young bass, such as are sent you in Sample No. 6., a still larger number of tom-cods (see sample No. 3) are destroyed, for the fish are not marketed by the Miramichi dealers, being considered beneath their notice. Of the large quantity taken, some are fed to

their hogs by the farmers, thus wasting good fish to make bad pork, but the larger portion are wasted, being put to no use whatever. They lie about the ice in large heaps, the fishermen being too lazy or careless to put them back into the water on drawing their nets. As you will perceive, these fish, which belong to the cod family, are full of spawn, now on the very point of being deposited. You will also perceive how very prolific they are and how large a mass of spawn they mature. The fry of this fish and of the smelt is the food in search of which the mackerel, the herring, the cod, the hake, the pollock and the haddock frequent the coasts and bays of these Destroy this food and the deep-sea fishes above named will leave northern counties. these coasts in search of the food they can no longer find in their present haunts. As food-producers for deep-sea fishes these small and commercially unimportant fish are of incalculable value, and their wholesale destruction is an act of most short-sighted In this connection I would beg to call your attention to the variety of smelt known as "black backs," which enter our rivers in the months of April, May and June. In the southern part of the Province they come in the former month, but later as they go further north. They enter the Miramichi and other northern rivers from 1st May to 1st June, according as the season is early or late, and deposit their spawn all through the latter month. At this time they are commercially valueless, because they cannot be marketed to advantage in warm weather, and because at that time the demand for them has ceased. But vast quantities are taken and used on the land as manure. As food-producers for deep-sea fishes these smelts are of far greater value than as manure, for they are a poor fertilizer and leave the land all the worse for their use. The close season for this fish ought to be extended to the 1st July in order to prevent their useless destruction, (see also my letter dated 18th ult. Facts since learned induce me to still further extend the time recommended in that letter. The 1st July ought to be adopted.)

In the pursuit of present gain fishermen are, above any other class of men, the most blind to their future interests; their present destructive and wasteful ways are doing serious injury to the fisheries generally. They kill all kinds of fish without any regard to their quality or condition, and then they grumble at their bad luck, and lament the falling-off in their catch. The salmon, bass, shad, gasperaux, herring, cod, lobster and oyster fisheries are every year showing more and more plainly the results of the greed and stupidity of fishermen. Now, a new source of wealth is opening up in the smelt fishery, and already they are pursuing a course that will in a few years render it profitless, and finally extinguish it. To obviate this, and to guard the future interests of fishermen from the consequences of their ignorant cupidity and

folly, I beg to offer for your consideration the following

RECOMMENDATIONS.

After carefully considering the matter, and consulting with the Overseers and more intelligent and far-seeing of the fishermen themselves, I am of opinion that in the counties of Kent and Northumberland the smelt fishery can be pursued to advantage only by the use of the bag-net. The bulk of the smelts in these counties are too small to be caught at a profit with hook and line. But if these bag-nets are allowed, they should be placed under strict regulations that will render them

less destructive than they now are.

The mesh at present used is not large enough to allow small and unmarketable fish to pass through. The meshes should be at least 1½ inches from knot to knot, and no bag-net should be allowed except under special license for which a reasonable fee should be charged, say \$5.00 each season, to be paid on delivery of the license, and under such conditions as will prevent the useless destruction of tom-cods and young bass, the killing of these fish ought to forfeit the license and render the net liable to seizure. The fishery with bag-nets should not commence until the ice has formed, and should cease the middle of February. Under these conditions I think bag-nets might be permitted without any serious danger of exhausting the fishery-

Hook and line fishing to be free at all times, for this mode can do no serious injury,

and can be pursued to advantage only when the fish is in good condition.

If you consider these recommendations worthy of adoption, I would respectfully urge immediate action before any greater number of persons become engaged in this new branch of business. If the matter is delayed, a kind of vested interest will have grown up, and then persons interested will plead that they will sustain loss from the operation of the regulations or the conditions of the license.

In the case of Gloucester county, if you conclude to meet the reasonable wishes of the leading people and of those most interested in the business, I would request that you inform me at once by wire, so that I can instruct Overseer Hickson to prevent the

further use of bag-nets in his county.

Submitting the whole matter to consideration,

In the case of Northumberland and Kent, if you decide to allow bag-nets under license, I beg to enclose a draft of one that will, I think, meet the exigencies of the case. If approved, please have about 500 printed for the use of the several Overseers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. VENNING,

Inspector of Fisheries, N. B

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

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	v	essel	S AND IN	Bo Fis	ATS HING	Ем рц	OYEI	Fis	HING]	Mate	RIAI								
COUNTIES.	_	Ves	ssels.			Boats	3.	N	ets.	w	eirs.	-		sh, in	ked, lbs.	cans,	rrels.	cans.	rrels.
4	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men	ó	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon barrels	(Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs	Salmon, in lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.
Restigouche.			\$			\$			\$		\$						٠		
From Belledune to Eel River From Eel River to Morris Rock	 2	31	400			1250 180			36 6 0	1100	740	1		61400 44975		260 00		••••	1000
Total	2			4		1430		·	5000	1100	740		-1-	06375		260 00			1049
	Vi	SSEL	S AND	B ₀	DATS HING	Емр:	LOYE	D IN	Fishi	NG M	ATE	RIAI					-		
Counties.	_	Ve	ssels.			Во	ats.		N	ets.		Weirs	els.	ı, in ice,	red. Ibs.	ns,	rels.	cans.	rels
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Mon	No.	W-1	varue.	Men.	Fathoms.	Тапа		No.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice.	Salmon, smoked, lbs	Salmon, in cans,	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels
Gloucester. From Belledune			\$				\$			4	5	1	,						
to Grindstone	17	6 70	2010	0 6	89	3 115 8 35	490 520	2039 386	70045 7060		270 0 6 0	- 		15698	5	71200	1775 24		12050 2500
Shippegan			•••••	 - -	. 2	7 2	300 700	50 81	20000 1350	i	000 . 375 .				-		100 75		700 1500
Total	17	670	2010	0 6	9 112	8 154	010	2556	98455	380	005	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	15698	5	71200	1974		1675

No. 15.
engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1876.

			Kin	DS	ог Г	is H .										Pı	Fish Roduc	TS.	.		
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, 1bs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	I obatom com	Girt Oil	r isti Oii, galions.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure,	barrels.	Valu	e.
												3		7.5	000					\$	cts.
******	••••	10		••••		1		•••••		100	30	1		1	500	•••			49	28,437 7,920	
		10			-					¦-	30	-:		-,	500				_ _	36,357	
Herrings, smoked, in Boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Ood, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Halibut, lbs. Shad, barrels.		Trout, lbs?		Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.		Proi		Fish used as manure, properties.	Vali	72.
																				\$	
	455 0	33526 57 9 0		 	250	550 400	2400 1400		16750 400	1 65 0	ю Ю	142 6 00 26 00		1800 1000	27359	0 1	2850 4000		600 600	35099 4498	
	150 400	270 1580			250	150	10000	i!	600 6000	<u> </u>	10	12000 3000	600		4000	- -	300 1000	 		3036	
•••••	5100	41076			500	1100	13800		23750	2350	ω¦	160200	763	2800	31359	0 1	8150		1200	43399	1 75

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

	VE	SSELS	and in F	Вол	TS I	E M PL) Y IE D		Fishin [ateri									
Counties.		Ve	ssels.			Boat	s.	N	ets.		Weirs.	els.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	ked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	rrels.	cans.	rels.
		ige.						ms.				Salmon, barrels.	n, fres	Salmon, smoked,	n, in c	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmo	Salmo lbs.	Salmo	Salmo	Macke	Macke	Herrin
${\it Northumber land}.$			\$			\$! !	\$		\$							
Tabusintac Bay and River		ļ	ļ 	ļ	21		21	1850	230	 		 	<u> </u>		 	7		
From Neguac Island to Burnt Church Portage Island and	1	12	300	3	50	1500	100	4100	1400		:	ļ			 	8		2000
Escuminac From Burnt Church				i	-	l	l		11255				7700			20	 	2000
to Chatham Ferry Hucklebury, Egg, Fox & Bay du Vin	2	45	1100	4	89	1464	82	16088	7613		 	353		ļ 	' 		•••••	400
Islands and Bay From Bay du Vin to		ĺ	1		i	ļ		1	10000	i	 	 	104000	1	16000		1000	2000
Beaubair's Island From Chatham Ferry to Head Waters of	1	20	800	4	40	640	50	956 0	4780		 	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	30000		·••••	•••	•••••	
North-West From Beaubair's Is-	••••			 	ļ			2811			ļ	 I	44000		······	•••		
land to Blackville. Blackville to Bliss-	••••		 	••••	50			1920 2992	2032 837		•••	73	17000	•••••			·····	
Blissfield	••••					120	14	245	122				2641					
Hovey Island From Hovey Island to Burnt Hill	••••	· • • • •	•••••	•••	••••	•••••	45	462 156	300 77	•••	•••	••••	6000 2810		<i></i>		•••••	1
-	304	1677	1 62 00	938	403	6698	565		39846			426	214151	7000	16000	35	1000	6400

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick.—Continued.

			Kini	os (of F	зн	•								Pi	Fisi			
Herrings, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, 1bs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Hels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	VALU	B.
				1									!			 		\$	cts.
	80		ļ	ļ			ļ		 			2	351		 	ļ	ļ	1,421	00
108		100		 			ļ		1000	5000	8000	8	ļ		20	ļ	ļ	9,532	00
		4 000			4000						350000	! :	ļ	 			ļ	64,355	00
	29		 	·			ļ	3	246 0	1000		1				ļ	ļ	8,296	10
•••••	176	2400	! 		2000			250	20000	******	10000	ļ	2100	48600	3000	ļ		6 6, 1 5 6	00
•••••	500		ļ					80	8000	•••••	8000				••••·			7,850	00
								20	186079	•••••		5	·				.	17,969	74
	200							15		400						 -		7,004	80
	105				•••••	•••		74		7480			1				322	!	
	3		 	 			 										4	396 910	15 50
	••••				l	•••			 		 		ļ 			 		421	50
168	1093	6500			6000			442	217719	13880	436 000	16	2451	48600	3020		322	187,196	09

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and

						OATS ISHING			Fishi Mater				A decided to the second			,	
Counties.		Ve	ssels.			Boat	в.	N	ets.	We	irs.	els.	h, in	ed, lbs.	ns, lbs.	rels.	ans.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smok	Salmon, in ca	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.
Kent.			\$			\$			\$		\$						
From Shediac to Richibucto From Richibucto to Escuminac.	11 1	100 30	1175 500	38	515 138	7930 2600	1030 440	28300 8900	14150 6950	3 5 0	525	 45	115000	ì 	ļ	490 165	800
Total	12	130	1675	41	653	10530	1470	37200	21100	350	525	45	115000	-		655	800
Westmoreland.				Γ						<u> </u>				Γ	Γ		Γ
Dorchester Bay and Cumber- land Basin to Shepody Bay Bay Verte to Cape Tormentine. Shediac River to Cape Jouriman	1		100					16050 1450	2946 1080		6 0	!				200	
Total	1	15	100	13	74	900	200	17500	4026	_1	60	76 —		 		200	
From Hopewell to Point Wolfe River			•		25	640	250	3400	1540	10	760	28	••••••				<u></u>
Victoria.																	
From Carleton County line to Grand Falls				_		•••••		160	100				5000	 			
Carleton.														Í	ĺ	Í	
Carleton Co. St. John River					40	608	55	700	280			<u> </u>	5500				
York.							l		ĺ			!					
From Sunbury Co. line to Carleton Co. line					30	90	35	400	200			16	1086				

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.-New Brunswick.-Continued.

_		===						- 32											
				Kin	DS (or F	'ısн.										F1S	H UCTS.	
Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, 1bs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oi', gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	Value.
															 				\$ cts
3700 570		465 4 0	380 550		105	1 6 0	7650			1750 1500	4200 2300	460000 192000	250 35	2035 125	336000 255000	435 100	ļ		111,728 7 75,633 0
4270		505	930	<u> </u>	105	160	7650			3250	6500	652000	285	2160	591000	5 35			187,361 7
1320 5000	2000	50	 	<u> </u>						4000		3000 300000 303000	8	50 450	170000 170000			250	17,658 0 5,605 0 67,937 0 91,200 0
150	200	70	20		9	150	5 2 00	1800	350	540	12000	72 00			********	178			6,575 6
									8	700	500	500							1,063 0
•••••		15			•••				15	1200	*****	•••• . •••			•••••				695 40

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

	V	esse	LS AN IN		DATS HING		OYEI	Fish	ing M	ATI	GRIAL.						
Counties.		V	essels.			Boats	ı.	Ne	ets.	7	Veirs.	els.	sh, in	smoked,	18, lbs.	rels.	in cana.
COUNTED	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, ice, lbs.	Salmon, smo	Salmon in cans, l	Mackerel, bar	Mackerel, in
Queens and Sunbury.			\$		İ	\$			\$								
French Lake, Sheffield Oromocto River Maquapet Lake, Sheffield Washademoak Hart's Lake Jemseg and vicinity Oromocooper Grand Lake St. John River Oromocto, French Lake Upper Gagetown Sheffield Total					15 4 17 5 35 10 8 3 2		12 12 20 6 22 7 45 14 12 5	350 200 900 160 900 360 1600 400 320 100	1300 400 1500 1200 3000 1000 300 25				150 200 150 100	•••••			
Kings. Kennebeasis and Smith's Creek	-1				41	531	41 41	2000	1017	i'						 	
St. John.									 	-						_	_
From Quaco Head to Point Lepreaux, including Har- bor of St. John From Goose River to Quaco Head		531 38	- 1	165 8	310 8	10 50 0 275		100000 80				••••	66000	42 000		•••	
Total	26	569	12000	173	318	10775	703	100080	71360	31	10900		66000	42000			

Boats engaged in the Fisheries.-New Brunswick.-Continued.

	Kinds of Figh.															F _{II} Prob				
Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, smoked,	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, 1bs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure,	VALUE.	
																			\$ c	ts.
		2616	0						100 8 100 100 100	800 800 800 800 3700	500								768 (451 (6 451)	00 00 50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0
	' 	830							214	4000	1000	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				<u> </u>		9,381 0	_
8500 300 8800			2500 160		1050 70 1120	760 	21500 6900 28400	1300	2050										120,149 00 2,737 00 122,886 00	o o

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

	v	essel	S AND	Bo Fisi	ATS HING	EMPLO.	YED	Fish	ing M	ΑT	ERIAL.								
•		Ve	ssels.			Boats	3.	N	ets.	V	Veirs.		ice, lbs.	lbs.	pa.	-			in t
COUNTIES.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.		Smoked,	Salmon, in cans, 1	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
Charlotte.		<u> </u> 	\$			\$			\$		\$								
	18 2 	120 720 160 500	2400 10000 7665 13000 700	28 182 85 95	34 240 133 350	2820 13140 4914 30000 350	75 70 245 163	2500 28100 6043	12650 800	1 16 23 28	400 6500 2875				•••	170		8400	4000 110000 129700
Total	101	1969	46865	5 56	904	54889	1147	74543	40089	78	26275		130			170		89198	4947 00

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick.—Continued.

			Kinds	ог Г	ISH.										Fise			
Alewives, barrels,	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tonguesand Sounds,	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, brls.	VALUE	
							(. \$ 0	cts.
	2700	22	1625	7650	762000		 							14685		75	227,269 175	25 00
	3000 1448 7000 480 300 100	 8 5	1900 2775 5500 50 20	1635 8500 720	200600 132600 207000 16000 12000				700				54667 8090 32000 120000	15000 8919	200 69 500		384,041 8,607	00 35 00 00 00
50	15028	45	11870	24805	1346200	52000			700				214667	75124	869	3375	865,866	15

	ui ,	Herrings, Smoked	108 2000 2000 200 494700
		Herrings, barrels.	1049 1000 6400 108 800 4270 2000 6500 2000 150 200 8800 88198 89198 494700
٠		Mackerel, in cans.	1000
KINDS OF FISH		Mackerel, barrels.	1974 35 655 200 200 170
Кінрв	pa.	Salmon, in cans, l	28000 71200 7000 16000 42000
	lba.	Salmon, Smoked,	
	ce, lbs.	Salmon, Fresh, in i	22 106375 426 214151 45 115000 76 28 5000 5500 248 66000 66000 66000 66000
		Salmon, barrels.	: " : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
ų	Weirs.	Value.	740 525 60 760 760 10900 26275
Fishing Material.	We	.oN	350 350 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
HING M	is:	Value.	\$600 38005 38005 38005 38005 21100 4026 1540 1007 1265 1017 71360 40089
F	Nets.	Fathome.	\$\text{256}\$ 8890 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000
NG.		Men.	119 2556 565 565 1470 250 250 250 181 41 41 147
in Fishi	Boats.	.9nlaV	\$ 103 1430 1430 1430 1430 1430 1430 1430
LOYED 1		·oN	103 1128 403 653 653 74 25 25 30 131 40 30 131 41 318
LTS BWP		Men.	938 938 41 13 173 556
Vresels and Boats employed in Fishing.	Vessels.	.9ulaV	400 16200 1676 100 1676 100 12000 46865
BEELS A	Vee	Топпаке.	2 31 17 670 104 1677 12 130 1 15 15 16 10 1969 63 5061
Ā		No.	2 304 12 12 12 12 101 101
		COUNTIES.	Restigouche Gloucester. Gloucester. Northumberland Kent. Albert. Victoria Oarleton Vork Queens and Sunbury Kings St. Joha Charlotte
			1984 6 6 7 9 9 9 1 2 E

RECAPITULATION of the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the 814 1,063 695 10,000 9,381 122,886 865,866 VALUE. 36,357 433,991 187,196 187,361 91,200 6,575 1,953,388 869 5196 barrels. **F**івн Раориств. Fish used as manure, ::: Fish Guano, tons. 97107 Fish Oil, gallons. 313590 48600 591000 170000 1416357 Lobsters, cans. 763 2800 16 2451 285 2160 28 500 1559200,1096,7911 Oysters, barrels. Eels, barrels. 436000 652000 303000 Smelt, lbs. 23500 13880 6500 3500 12000 Trout, lbs. Bass, lbs. KINDS OF FISH. 5700,2050 73300 4870 Shad, barrels. : Halibut, lbs. 28400 1346200 1393550 Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1876. Haddock, lbs. 32415 Hake, cwt. 13154 Pollack, cwt. od Tongues and Sounds, barrels. 66374 Cod, cwt. 19229 Alewives, barrels. Carleton..... Restigouche ictoria Northumberland Westmoreland Albert Queens and Sunbury...... COUNTIES.

RECAPITULATION

OF the yield of the Fisheries of New Brunswick during the Year 1876

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities,	Prices.	Value.
Salmon, pickled	73,300 do "44,870 barrels "428,859 lbs. "62,180 do "1,559,200 do "1,096 barrels "7,911 do "1,416,357 cans "97,107 gallons 869 tons "48,700 do "1,0	\$ cts. 18 00 0 15 0 15 0 15 10 00 0 15 4 00 0 25 3 50 5 00 7 00 3 50 3 50 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 06 0	\$ cts 15,498 00 100,654 05 7,350 00 16,980 00 30,340 00 270 00 522,468 00 124,252 00 67,301 50 331,870 00 525 00 46,039 00 113,452 50 83,613 00 4,398 00 17,331 30 93,552 00 9,864 00 23,733 00 23,733 00 2212,453 55 63,119 55 13,035 00 2,598 00

APPENDIX No. 16.

REPORTS ON THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOR THE YEAR 1876.

PRINCE COUNTY-JOHN CLARK, Overseer.

Tryon River, Lot 28.

In this river there are plenty of very fine trout, and in the month of June the gasperaux come in, but to no great extent; these are the only kinds of fish taken in this river.

Dunk River, Lot 25

Is the next. This river abounds with trout, but it is not possible to get an accurate account of what is taken, as the anglers come from all parts of the county to this river to fish. This river is also literally full of salmon; in the month of November they pass up to Wall's mill, which is on the main river about five miles above the head of the tide, but they have to stop at this place, as there are no fish-ways to let them pass through. I do not think that fish-ways are required, the river is so long, and there is plenty of good spawning ground below this mill.

there is plenty of good spawning ground below this mill.

The great trouble on this river is to protect the salmon from the spears of the poachers, who are a party of outlawed men that come to this river at midnight with boats, torchlights and spears, and set the wardens at defiance by being armed and disguised. I believe some of these marauders come from Summerside, and more of them from Middletown, which places are near this river; but the plunderers have themselves so blackened and disguised that the Wardens cannot identify them on oath. The law will have to be more stringent, or the fish cannot be protected from these fellows.

Bedeque Harbour, into which this river empties, salmon are taken outside Indian Point Bar, at the entrance of the harbour (this harbour is now called Summerside.) I believe there cannot be found better salmon fishing ground in any of these waters than between Indian Point and Seacow Head, if properly prosecuted.

Egmont Bay is the next. To the west of this bay, or rather outside of the bay, is good herring fishing ground. In the month of May the inhabitants take a great many barrels of them, which are principally made use of for bait; there are also some mackerel taken here. Mr. Trudell, a merchant doing business here, is about the only one that buys to any extent what the inhabitants catch; he ships the fish to Boston.

Enmore River, Lot 10,

A little further westward, is a good river for trout fishing, there are abundance of trout continually in this river, and a gentleman who is engaged in shipbuilding, Mr. Bollam, tells me that the salmon come in very plentifully.

Brae River, Lot 9.

This is the next river to the westward we come to. There is but little fishing done here. There are no fishing stages. The inhabitants catch herring in the spring which are pretty much consumed at home.

Big Pierre Jacques,

Towards West Point. There are some salmon in this river which come up the river as far as Ramsay's Mills, in the months of October and November, and some have been taken at the mills.

Next comes the West Point. There are no fishing stages here, and very little fishing done, except what the inhabitants catch for home use. There is one

establishment for putting up or canning lobsters, kept by John Matheson, Esq.

Now we leave the West Point, Lot 8, and come along the Lot 7 shore northward. On this part of the Straits of Northumberland fish of almost every kind are taken; herring are taken here both spring and autumn, and mackerel, cod, ling and halibut during the season. About eleven miles from the West point, at Campbellton, there are a number of men and beats engaged in the fishing business; those men are nearly all employed by Mr. Matheson, who carries on an extensive fishing business a little further down the shore.

Memnigash, Lot 3.

At this place the fishing is prosecuted very extensively by Mr. Matheson, Capt. Foley, and others; great quantities of mackerel, cod, ling and herring are taken for

these men and shipped for the Boston market.

There are also bass taken inside of what is called the Memnigash Run (I have seen some very fine bass taken there), which is a very important fishing place, the only thing it wants being a good harbour, which could be made by building a breakwater and some dredging, as there is a deep pond inside, but shoal outside.

Black Pond.

Mr. Costin and Mr. Mallet carry on fishing here to a considerable extent; her-

ring are taken here both spring and fall, also cod and mackerel in the season.

Skinner's Pond, further north: This is a very important fishing place during the summer; Mr. Francis Larkin, Mr. Coy, and Mr. James Morrisay have about 100 boats and 200 men employed catching and curing fish.

Neal Pond.

This is the most important fishing place on this shore; there are about ten fishing stages, the business of which is carried on by the Hon. J. C. Pope and Richard Hunt, William Larken, Horton Agno Gaudet, and others. These parties have 200 boats and 500 men engaged during the summer.

There are about 1,000 fathoms of nets at this shore, between Skinner's Pond and

North Cape.

Now we come to the North Cape. There are two fishing stages here, kept by

P. Hogan and James Davidson.

Seacow Pond is the next coming to the southward, between the Cape and Tignish Run. There are some fishing stages here, one of which is owned by William Morrisay, and the others by the French inhabitants. Those parties sell their fish to Hall and Myric at Tignish Run, who have about ten boats and 30 men employed at this place.

290

Tignish Run.

There are two very important fishing stages here, one of which is carried on by Hon. J. C. Pope and R. Hunt; the other by Hall and Myric & Co. At both stages there are about 50 boats and 300 men employed in taking and curing fish; there are about 2,000 fathoms of nets set here in the spring, also at rap or bag net.

From this place to Cascumpec harbour there are small fishing stages all along the

shore, which on the whole employ about 40 men and 20 boats.

At Tignish Run there is a breakwater built by the Dominion Government, which is a splendid work, reflecting great credit on the builder (Mr. D. McDonald); this breakwater is a great boon to the fishermen; the harbour is now a splendid one for boats and small schooners.

Cascumpec Harbour.

There are two fishing stages here, one kept by James F. White, Esq., and the other by the Hon. George W. Howlan. A considerable quantity of fish are taken for these men, both of cod and mackerel.

Between that Harbour and Kildare Cape, salmon have been taken by Captain Hewitt, from Nova Scotia, near Halifax; he set out about fifty fathoms of net, and took about twenty barrels of excellent salmon, which he sold at \$1 each; they

weighed from 12 to 18 lbs.

Above Cascumpec Point is Cascumpec or Holland Bay, into which four large rivers empty, viz: Lots 6, 10 and 11, which rivers abound with trout and salmon; they come up these rivers very plentifully in spawning time. On some parts of this bay and these rivers oyster beds are extensive, the oysters are taken and carried by rail to Summerside, and are shipped to Quebec and Montreal. In this bay herring are taken in large quantities in the spring.

This bay extends to the Black Bank or the commencement of the Narrows or Lennox Passage. This is a streak of water between the land and the Sand Hills, extending from Cascumpec Bay to Richmond Bay. On this streak of water are the Squirrel Creek Oyster beds, which have been granted to the Hon. W. H. Pope by the Local Government, with the privilege of fishing outside of his grant for the propaga-

tion of oysters.

Trout River, Lot 13.

This river is noted for trout, eels and oysters, there being extensive oyster beds on this river where the oysters are fised.

Richmond Bay.

This is the most important bay on the north side of the Island. Grand River empties into it. There are a number of ships built on this river every season for the Messrs. John and James Yeo, all of which come down into this bay and taken out Malpec Harbor. Port Hill, the residence of Hon. John and James Yeo, fronts on this bay, which is also a good herring fishing ground where abundance of herring are taken in the month of May, and oysters can be taken on almost any part of it. This bay extends to Princeton shore or Malpec, where there are two fishing stages with 14 boats and 50 men employed by Henry McNutt and A. McGougan; these stages are on the north side of the Island and near the Division line between Prince and Queen's County.

In concluding this Report, I would beg to say, in reference to fish-ways, there is no such thing in the District, nor was there any exacted by the local Act, and I have

had no instructions to have any built.

It is the opinion of all the fishermen and merchants in the fishing business, that the catch this season has been a hundred per cent below the average of former years.

The opinions respecting the smallness of the eatch of fish this season are various, some say deficiency is owing to the fish not being so plenty as in other seasons. Others say that the extreme heat in the month of August was the cause. There is one thing certain that the fishing business has never been so vigorously prosecuted as it has been this season.

QUEENS COUNTY—ISAAC THOMPSON, Overseer.

According to your instructions I have collected, and now forward, the statistics

of the fisheries of Queen's County, Prince Edward Island.

The fishing season just ended has proved less productive than usual, the catch amounting only to about half that obtained in each of the two preceding years. the early part of the season both codfish and mackerel were abundant and of good quality, but the occurrence of a heavy storm in the beginning of August drove the fish from the coast; no mackerel, and very few codfish, were taken afterwards.

In some localities where there are no regular fishing stations, I experienced much difficulty in ascertaining with precision the relative quantities of the different kinds of fish taken. I found this to be the case more especially at Tracadie, Cow-

head, and along the shore from Crapaud to the county line at Wood Islands.

The produce of the fisheries in the vicinity of Charlottetown is, for the most part taken there and disposed of fresh or slightly salted; and as no exact accounts of quantities are kept, the entries in the returns are probably a little less than the actual quantities taken. I ought, however, to notice that the returns from the South Shore are the result of one month's fishing by the farmers, there being no regular fishing station.

Lobsters.

No lobsters are canned in Queens County, but a considerable quantity is taken at Rustico and disposed of in the Charlottetown market in the fresh state. I was unable to obtain an exact account of the amount or value of this business; I estimate it, however, at eight dollars per week for twelve weeks.

Oysters.

At the beginning of the close season last summer a good deal of illegal fishing occurred, but I prosecuted five of the parties under the Island Statute. Two of the defendants were convicted and fined, a third defendant absconded, and in two cases

my witness failed to prove the illegal fishing against the defendants.

Warden McRae also took proceedings against three parties at West River, but the Justice of the Peace to whom he applied considered the proof insufficient to sustain the complaint, which was therefore allowed to drop. These proceedings, though only partially successful, had the desired effect of putting a stop to illegal oyster fishing during the remainder of the season.

The preservation of oysters in the bays and rivers connected with this County is a question surrounded with difficulties. At periods not very remote, deep and extensive beds, of oysters existed in most of the bays and estuaries: these for the most part have perished from causes which have never been clearly explained. A few live oysters are occasionally found on the surface or edges of these effete beds; but the beds consisting of mud and partially decomposed oyster shells, the latter often twelve or thirteen inches in length, are dredged in the winter by horse power machines, and the material thus obtained is carried by the farmers long distances inland, to be used as manure. It is scarcely possible to overestimate the value of these deposits for this purpose; valuable as oyster fisheries undoubtedly are, these effete beds, often ten or more feet in depth, are far more so. Inferior and exhausted lands have been raised to a high state of fertility by the use of shell manure in conjunction with that from the barnyard sources. It is therefore essential in farming regulations to protect live oyster beds, that no impediment should be placed in the way of farmers in obtaining free access to the great natural stores of this valuable fertilizer.

In view of the foregoing facts I would make the following suggestions.

One of the prosecutions instituted by me having failed in consequence of a defendant pleading that he was engaged taking oyster shells; I recommend that no person shall take oysters or oyster shells in any river or bay in Prince Edward Island during the close season.

Also that any person having in his possession or on his premises newly opened oyster shells, or having a boat containing instruments for oyster fishing, moored on

an oyster bed, shall be considered as engaged in taking oysters.

To encourage the production of oysters I would recommend that certain beds of living oysters be reserved, the boundaries of which might be defined and advertised, but that in other effect beds the work of dredging for manure should not be

interrupted.

That Government grant to all persons having shore fronts on the bays and rivers the exclusive right to form oyster beds (on their own frontage) except in cases where beds of oysters already exists. Such privileges to be defined, and in the case of parties living on the shores of creeks or rivers, to be limited to one side of their channel.

The free grant of this privilege would, it seems probable, induce many persons to commence oyster cultivation, for which the bays and rivers are admirably adapted, the stillness and warmth of the water favors the fixing of the spat, and if farmers and others resident by the water side were better informed as to the facility with which new beds can be formed, and old ones renovated, also of the handsome profits which may be realized from oyster culture, they would require little persuasion to induce them to engage in the business.

Eels.

Eel fishing is practised with spears in the fall and winter. I have been unable to obtain any reliable account of the quantity taken.

Salmon.

Very few salmon were taken during the past season. The nets which are set outside the harbors were driven ashore by the August storm already referred to, and no fish were taken afterwards.

I placed some young salmon in my mill-pond last summer, but my experience in hatching salmon ova during the previous winter did not prove successful. The house in which the trays containing the ova were placed was too cold, and I was obliged to turn on too much water in order to keep them from freezing.

I did not procure any ova this fall in hopes that the Department will decide on

erecting a suitable building for the purpose.

The young salmon were very plentiful in Winter River this season, but owing to the dryness of the summer and fall, and the consequent lowness of the water the spawning fish did not ascend in such numbers as in the previous year. They spawned however, nearer the foot of the river in large numbers; in the West River they were more numerous than usual, the tuture prospects of the salmon fishery may therefore be considered favourable.

293

Trout.

Complaints have been made of the failure of the trout fishing in this Island, but it is not owing to any remissness, or hesitation on the part of the fishery officers of this county, to prosecute offenders. There has been no doubt a great failure of the trout fishery during the last thirty years, caused principally by the damming up of the streams for mill purposes. The history of Winter River, on which I reside, is the history of almost every stream on the Island, except that there has been no saw-mill nor tannery on it; it has therefore been kept free from sawdust and tanbark. •

Thirty-six years ago the first mill was built on this river two miles above tide water; a dam was thrown across the stream and no fish-way left. The following summer and fall the fish ascended and tried to reach their old haunts, were stopped by the mill-dam, and there caught in traps, or destroyed in other ways. In the mill-pond, however, they increased till another mill was built three miles higher up the stream, when similar destruction occurred. They are again increasing in the pond, being protected by an Island Statute which forbids trout fishing during their spawning season.

The partial failure of the fly fishing last summer was due to the great heat, the thermometer reaching to 80 degrees—had a marked effect on the small river running through a pond covering 70 acres with an average depth of two feet. That trout exist in this river above tide is evident from the fact that individuals are taking

from two to three dollars value per day with hook and line.

For the further protection of trout and salmon, I would recommend that no person shall take trout with jiggers, or in any other way than with hook and line—that no person shall use spears for taking eels or for any other purpose in any river, or the mouth of any river, frequented by salmon—that no tame ducks, they being great destroyers of salmon spawn, be allowed in any river set apart for the breeding of salmon—that saw-dust and other mill offal destructive to fish be kept out of the streams.

Respecting fish-ways, it must be remembered that the Island Statutes did not require their construction, and to enforce the Dominion law concerning them would stop every mill in the Island, except during about two months in the spring and as many weeks in the fall. The benefit to be derived from them would be very doubtful. The streams being small, the fish would be easily taken by poachers, unless an extra Warden was appointed for each stream.

I consider it will be necessary to appoint a Warden for Johnson's River, as that part of Queen's County is separated from my supervision by the Hillsborough River, and I believe that Mr. Barnard McKenna, of Johnson's River, is a fit person to

receive the appointment.

KING'S COUNTY-MARTIN McINNIS, Overseer.

Enclosed you will find the Statistical Returns of the season of the year 1876. I now await the instruction you may give as to what further is required of me. I did all in my power to collect the statistics in my division. I travelled all around the County. The statistics cannot be much better taken under ordinary circumstances; it may not be well placed in the blank forms, still it will give you an idea of the amount of each County. I visited the County three times in order to fix the saw-mills. I have given them an easy plan to take away the saw-dust from the mills; it was something hard to do at first; now they see the good of it. I got so far without a law-suit. I had the work well done, and kept our people on hand and together.

I have the honor to bring under your notice certain obstructions to salmon and trout, caused by trap nets set in bays and tidal waters, also trawls and set nets placed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the Straits of Northumberland which also tend to destroy the mother codfish in general. As regards the time set aside for lobsters to spawn, I do not consider there is any season for lobster breeding in particular in the

waters of this Province of Prince Edward Island, it depends on the heat and clearness of the surrounding waters. I am told by good judges that the lobsters spawn some seasons in the spring, other seasons in mid summer, other times in the months of September and October. It is difficult to determine the time of lobster spawning in this Island. I would, however, respectfully suggest, in all cases, to leave the spawning season to the judgment of the local Overseer of each County, as it is not easy to ascertain the right season for shell fish in this Island; also to recommend stopping the gaffing of lobsters in shoal water in the early part of summer; it is the female lobsters which come in all cases to shoal water, probably to spawn or otherwise. I would like to bring under your consideration a causeway bridge placed on the mouth of the North Lake east point, situate on the north side of King's County, emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; its being the means of leaving that beautiful lake relieved of its nature, on account of the obstruction placed in the way of the gasperaux coming into the lake; a frame work would answer the purpose. The above bridge composed of brush and rubbish to near the surface of the water the gasperaux is of an alarming nature. There is great falling off from the previous seasons in all kinds of fish, particularly the mackerel fishing has been a failure on the coast of this Island. The catch of codfish and hake shows a decrease in this season, as well as herring and gasperaux, owing to the ice hanging on the coast, that with high winds caused a scarcity of all kinds of fish. As regards the oyster beds of this Province, they were destroyed by mill rubbish and saw-dust this season. I allowed no oysters to be taken in order that they may multiply. I also recommend that the Mudgell and the Moselle Rivers be emptied of the large amount of I consider it desirable to erect three fish-ways in rubbish they contain. King's County, Prince Edward Island. I did not think it advisable to construct fishways last season, on account of the Fishery laws never having until lately been enforced in this Province. The mill owners were not in a position to open the mill dams at that time of the season. I have notified the mill owners that the law with respect to fishways will be enforced the coming summer.

The several close seasons have been well observed in King's County.

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

	V	ESS			Boa:	rs empl	OYED		Fish ater				-			
Counties.	_	V	essels			Boats.		Ne	ets.	w	eirs.	els.	sh, in	Smoked, 1bs	cans, lbs.	rrels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smc	Salmon, in c	Mackerel, barrels
Prince.			\$			\$			\$.\$					
Tryon, lot 28	ļ									•••				 		1115
Egmont Bay	 				6	3000 240	150 12	1000 1000 100	250 20					 	 	700 1850 50
Skinper's Pond	ļ			•••	50 60 50 20	3000 4000 4000 800	200 150	2000 400 500 600	500 400 500 500						 	2000 2400 3000 200
AlbertonLennox Passage or NarrowsRichmond Bay and Princetown	i	1			120 20 14	9000 800	480 60	1000 400 1000	800 32 0		••••	ļ!	2000	•••		2620 200 400
Total				-	400	25540							2000			14535

Twenty per cent. of the yield of fish in Prince's County is used for local consumption.

No. 17.
engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1876.

				Kı	NDS (æ	Fish.										Рво	lsi DU			
Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, Ibs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Fels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	Valu	
											l İ									\$	cts.
			ļ								į	600						٠			00
j		•••••	•••			•••			•••	•••		 30 00	•••	•••				•••	[······ [180	
•••	100	•••••	•••	143		•••	······		•••	•••			•••	••••	4000	5556				22,444 6,350	47
	300	•••••	•••	200	30	•••	800	•••	•••	•••	6000		•••	••••		7200	1000			2 3 ,334	00
•••	550 100	•••••	•••	300 50	30	•••	20		•••	•••	0000			•••	••••••	1200	1000	•••	1	932	50
	400			300	•••••	• • • •	200			•••				••••			200				
	800			1500	40		1000										600			19,105 31,745	00
1	2000			400			600										1000			33,800 6,278	00
	400			600			300										120			6,278	00
	1700			1500			1000					4000			750		6000		!	53,565	-00
	500			600			1000			•••					1500		800		[]	13,920	00
	1000	•. •••-		700		!			•••	٠	•••••			•••		11520				10,057	40
	7850			6093	120		4920				600 0	7600		_	6250	120276	9720			220,747	37

Return showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats

														- 1 A.	
	v	esse	LS A1		ATS HING.	EMPLOYE	D IN	Fish	ing Mati	eri.	AL.	 			
Counties.	_	Ve	ssels.			Boats.		N	ets.	w	eirs.	barrels.	resh, in	Smoked,	cans,
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, bar	Ε,	Salmon, Sr lbs.	Salmon, in lbs.
Queens.		:	\$,\$ cts			\$ cts.					!	\ !
New London					35 16 87 14	3400 0	50 535	100 1500 212	25 00 378 00 53 00						
Tracadie					14 18 1	.280 00 360 00	36	300 720	75 00 180 00			 			
Canoe Cove	₂	 15	300			120 00 1600 0	8 78	480 1035	258 00	ļ					
do south do From Flat River to Belle Creek	 				12		45	1466	102 62						
County Line	İ				15	660 4	60	1800	126 00			 			
Total	<u> </u>	80	2450	13	285	13170 7	1178	11846	2060 99			 			

Note.—Fish used for local consumption is included.

engaged in the Fisheries, &c .- Prince Edward Island .- Continued

				Kı	NDS (or F	ISH.											Pı	F18F			
Mackerel, burrels,	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, Ibs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	VALUE	- Individualists
																					\$	cts.
1200		1000		ļ	350		ļ				 	 	····	•••	····	200	1	232		ļ	14,338	
450 4981		3000			200 2700						• • • •			•••	•••		•••••	132 1800		·····	4,635 59,993	
375		200			50						١							34		1	3,734	
		12					`				 	ļ	اا									00
50		180			20		•••••			¦	· • • •	•••	• • • •	•••	•••			13	ļ	ļ. .	943	
40		325	•••••	·····	·····		•••••	•••••	···	¦	•••	• • •	•••		•••		;·····				1,132	
3		8					•••••		•••	····	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••••		*****	·····		00
130 16		425 120	·····	•••••	45 20		•••••	*****		•••	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	•••			30 13			2,313 521	
		120	*****		610	1		******	1		•		• • • •	•••		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		400	*****		8,303	
552		26			130			20			•••							76			736	
*****		120	1	1	88													58			711	
***			}			1	1							i		1						
*****		90		,	342			62	•••	•••	•••	•••		¦		ļ. .	······	228			2,043	70
8		300		 	400	! 		200										266			3,386	90
			•••••	. 		•••••										1455	••••				4,365	00
7785		6324			4955			282								1655		3282			107,234	05

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats

	V	SSEL	S ANI		OATS BHING	Employi	ED IN	Fish	ING MATE	RIA	L.					
Counties.		Ves	sels.			Boats.		1	Vets.		weirs.	eis.	ı, in ice,	ked, lbs.	cans, Ibs.	rrels.
COURTIES.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in Ibs.	Salmon, smoked,	Salmon, in ca	Mackerel, barrels.
Kings.			\$			\$ cts.	 		\$ cts.		\$					
From Savage Harbour to Big Cape From Bear Point (on north					51	1530 00	204	244	146 00			4 0			1000	26 0
side) to Grand River (on south side)	2		2491 3680			Ì)		ļ	1					1570 423
From South Point to Little Sands (County line) Used for local consumption	1			 	ļ	į	l	1800				 8				300 510
Total	4	305	6171	22	306	9887 00	1311	3720	23 19 00			48			1000	3063

RECAPITULATION of the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

Counties.													_			
PrinceQueens Kings	3 4 —	80 305	2450 6171	13 22	285 306	13170 9887	70 00	1178 1311	8000 11846 3720 	2060 2319	99 72	 	 48 —	 	1000	3063

engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Prince Edward Island.—Concluded.

								==						_						_
		ISH DUC	PRO											•	Fish.	DS OF	Kin			
Value.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Lobsters, cans.	Oysters, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Halibut, lbs.	Haddock, lbs.	Hake, cwt.	Pollack, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Alewives, barrels.	Herrings, smoked, in boxes.	Herrings, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.
\$ cts.																				
1656 4 60			260	1000			 	 			! 	260	140	 	10	2 800	150		142	
59764 95	'		2 595	1000								20	5024		139	5820	400		282	
16838 75			2 80				 						1186		45	2 001			121	[
4638 2 50 2743 4 86			350	20000 0 4 -400				 		 			1700 1 6 10		200 80	2900 2704	 110		32 115	
16698 5 66			3485	242400								336	9660		474	16225	660		692	

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1876.

														i						
_		 	_		 	4000		— 	 	 	 	— 	— 	 	 		 			
•••	6324			6093 4955 16225	 ļ	282						ļ		1655	120276 242400	3282	٠		220747 107234 166985	05
-	14866			27273	 _		l——	l—	 			<u> </u>	! —		362676		<u> </u>	.—	494967	

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield of the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island, during the Year 1876

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Codfish	27,273 cwt	4 25	115,910 25
Mackerel	14,866 brls	2 50	37,165 00
Haddock	25,383 "	8 0 0 0 06	203,064 00 20 16
Hake	14,862 cwt	3 50	52,017 00
Salmon, pickled	63 brls	18 00	1,134 00
do fresh, in ice	2,000 lbs	0 15	300 00
do preserved	1,000 cans	0 12	120 00
Alewives	660 brls		2,310,00
Trout	7,600 lbs	0 06	456 00
Bass	6,000 "	0 06	360 00
Oysters	7,905 brls	3 00	23,715 00
Lobsters	362,676 cans	0 12	43,521 12
Cod Tongues and Sounds	594 brls	7 00	4,158 00
Fish Oil	16,487 galls	0 65	10,716 55
Total Value	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		494,967 08

Al'PENDIX No. 18.

QUANTITY and VALUE of Fish Exported from Prince Edward Island in the year 1876

Year.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value. '
do	Codfish, dry salted, cwt Mackerel, pickled, brls Herrring do do smoked, lbs Sea Fish, pickled, brls Uysters, fresh, brls do preserved, lbs Lobsters do Salmon, canned, lbs Other kinds, pickled, brls Fish Oil, galls Total Value	9,347½ 2,494 3,000 1,000 51 434,446 3,792 572 2,590	\$ cts. 25,400 00 80,289 00 7,505 00 75 60 6,000 00 95 00 60 00 40,568 00 475 00 7,547 00 1,700 00

Of the foregoing, there were shipped to

GREAT BRITAIN.

1876. do do	Codfish, ewt	7,140 27,614 468	
	Total	35,222	00

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

1876 do do do do do	Codfish, cwt	142½ 1,175 3,000 480	5,159 00 964 00 3,130 00 75 00 60 00 12 00 7 00
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QUANTITY and Value of Fish Exported from Prince Edward Island, &c .- Continued.

	UNITED STATES.	1	
Year.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
1070		1 179	\$ ct
1876. do do do do	Codfish, cwt	1,172 9,195 1,319 1,000	2,975 00 79,265 00 4,375 00 6,000 00 2 00
do do do	Lobsters, lbs Other kinds, brls Fish Oil, galls Total	93,444 141 2,590	12,622 00 5,547 00 1,700 00 112,486 00
	NEWFOUNDLAND.		
1876. do	Codfish, cwt	1,322	5,054 00 89 00
Ç.	Total		5,143 00
	FRANCE.		
1876. do	Lobsters, 1bsOther fish, bris	2,544 431	320 00 2,000 00
	Total		2,320 00
	SPAIN.		
1876. do	Codfish, cwt	1,788	5,07 2 00 60 00
	Total		5,132 00
	SAINT PIERRE.		
1876.	Oysters, brls	2	4 00

RECAPITULATION.

MEGALITORATION.		_
Places.	Value.	•
Great Britain British West Indies. United States Newfoundland France Spain. Saint Pierre.	\$ 35,222 9,407 112,486 5,143 2,320 5,132 4	00 00 00 00
Total Value	169,714	00

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., for the

	V	esel		Boa'		MPLO	red			_	NE	тѕ, т	HEIR	Num	BER,	Size,
STATION.		Ves	sels.			Boats	J.		Gill Ne	ts.	5	Seine	s.	Poi	and l	Vets.
DIATION.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Lake Superior Division.			\$			\$				\$			\$			\$
Victoria Island Fort William Welcome Island McVicar's Creek Bear Point Mary's Island Hare Island Hare Island Grand Saganash Fluor Island Salter's Island Grand Saganash Lizzard Island Gargantua Point Lizzard Island Sandy Island Gargantua Point Lizzard Island Sandy Island Gargantua Point Lizzard Island Gargantua Point Lizzard Island Gand Saganash	Stea	mer 7			2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 3 3 2 2 2 3 3	75 105 75 60 50 173 275 45 250 700 750 250 350	5 2 4 3 2 2 3 4 6 4 7 4 2 6 5 5 4 9 2	10 6 11 25 50 18 32 10 44 14	100 110 80 60 60 50 800	150 200 100 80 100 75 1200 1755 2000 1050 2000 1500 1120 950 1320						
Total	<u> </u>	7	2000	3	27	4000	74	246	14245	13040						

No. 19.

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario,
Year 1876.

VAL	ve, &	c.				1	Zinds	AND	QUA	NTIT	nes o	F Fis	н.		_	v.	LUE.	TOTAL.
Ho	oop ets.		oop ets.	barrels.	lbs.	No.	S.	els.	els.	barrels.			rels.	Fish, barrels.	barrels			TOTAL.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	White Fish,	White Fish, lbs.	White Fish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge,	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish,	Total No. of of Fish.	Fresh,	Pickled.	Value.
	\$		\$														1	\$
				90 18 400 58 300 392 150	2000 4000		5 60 25 35 500 10 500 125 21 1100 60 271 125 361 225 413								10 97½ 50 45 85 70 800 215 39 1500 60 329 425 753 375 759 10	30 30 4250 7530 5990 100	850 700 200 8000 2150 390 15000 600 3290 	100 975 500 450 850 700 200 8000 2150 390 15000 600 3290 4250 7530 3750 7590
•••••				2043	40700		3396								5642½	17930	i	56425

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., for the

	v	essel	S A	nd B Fish		EMPLO	YED				N	ETS,	THEIR	R Nu	BER,	Size
Station.		Vess	els.		i	Boats.			Gill N	ets.		Sein	es.	Po	und l	Ne ts.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value	No.	Rods.	Value	No.	Rods.	Value.
Manitoulin Island and Lake Huron Division. West Bay, Lake Wol- sey, Bayfield Sound			\$, \$				\$			\$			\$
and Gore BayLa Cloche	I. -]		25 2	200	4	24	500	120						
East Manitoulin Kagawong			 		50 2	3000 100	100 4	600 10	12000 200		, ,					
Manitou Lake Horse Island		···- 7	اا	3	1 20	50 1600	2 40	5 100							•••••	
Sheshegwaning					15		30	75		300						
Michael's Bay Providence Bay		••••	}		4		8 4	40 24		200 120						•••••
Southampton					2 13	200 3300		$\frac{24}{1110}$	500 25500	11100						
Port Elgin					2	400	6	144	3300	1440						
KincardineGoderich	··· •	••••	····		6 13	1400 2565	18 39	476 977	10930 21410	4760 8475		•••••		•••••		
Bayfield (ice fishing in-	1	ì	····	•••••		2000	55	-					••••			
cluded) Bosamquet				•••••	7	1425	121	767	15158				0100			
Lake Shore					10 13		60 36	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••	10 9	705 425	2100 1545			
Point Edward					3	40	10	•••••			4	22	200			
Sarnia Bay	• • • • •				1		4 24	•••••			1 6	14				
Indian Reserve					6 5	91 66	24				5	75 61				
	_ _	7 5	00		200	17933	620		97898	37040	_					

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, Year 1876.

V A	LUE,	&c.			F	(IN	DS AND	QUA	NTI	TIE	s c	F	Fish.			¥		m	
	oop ets.	Sco Ne		rrels.	2			els.	els.	barrels.			rels.	arrels.	r of bar-	VAL	UE	TOTAL	•
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge,	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total Number of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.	
	\$		\$,											\$ cts.	\$	● \$ °	ets.
				85	water.		15 10								100 20	•••••	1,000 200	1,000 200	
•••		•••••		10 500	••••	••••	800		•••	•••					1300		13,000	13,000	
			•••••	10			5								15		150	15,000	
				3	••••										3		30		00
					********		700		••••						700		7,000	7,000	
				52	•••••	•••			•••		•••	,	•••••		52		520	520	
	•••••	••••		100		•••	166	•••••	•••			•••	••••••	•••••	2 6 6 31	•••••	2,660	2,660	
•••	•••••	•••••	•••••	20	•••••	•••	11 828	90		••••	••••	••••	•••••	•••••	2778	27,330 00	310	310	00
•••		*****	••••	1860 140		•••	50	75	1			•••			265	2,275 00		27,330 2,275	00
•		•••••		750			300	260							1310	11,800 00		11,800	
					386800		833								2767	27,670 00		27,670	
- 1				i		İ				1							İ	1	
•••					214400		510	416	ļ	••••		•••	67	•••••	1998	18,235 00		18,235	
•••					279200		#C.3	422	, 	•••	69	•••	145	•••••	2032	17,140		17,140	
•••		•••••		4	3200		70 1	835				•••	961	*****	1022	1,788 50			
•••	••••••	•••••		3	900			490 28					67		564½ 28	1,350 00 60 00		2,860	
***	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••			165	١	ļ		,		•••••	165	105 00			
•••	*****				*********			326		ļ			100	•••••	426	995 00			
	******					<u> </u>		520	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				200 0	1,130	2,130	
			-	2527	884500	ŀ	4298	2107	•		69	ſ	1751	i	15842]	108,748 50	32,089	140,837	E0

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., for the

· i '	No. of Tugs.	value.	Men.		Boats.		-	lill Net	8.	8	eines	٠.	Pou	nd N	ets.
	No. of Tugs.	Value.					_								
Georgian Bay Division.	İ		Me.	No.	Value.	Men,	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
		\$		·	\$				\$			\$			\$
Thessaion River Fraser Bay Killarney Bustard's Islands Missisaga River Byng Inlet Sandy Island Shawanaga McKay's Island Mink Islands Mink Islands Midland Station Penetanguishene Collingwood Thornbury Meaford Point Rich Owen Sound Presqu'Isle Colpoy's Bay Cape Croker (Indians) Vail's Point Lion's Head Qape Hurd	2 5	0 1000 2 1400 5 2500 5 3000	4	4 1 13 4 4 3 3 16 3 3 11 22 35 29 22 11 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	140 360 100 865 285 240 1275 575 820 4350 300 1650 600 90 115 75	46 7 8 23 34 65 62 4 23 8 8 3 3 6 4 4 4 4 4	100 1800 600 422 5 2399 422 37 1533 1433 3122 498 322 1966 666 612 3 4	2611 5466 45455 3000	720 240 200 810 150 1195 1260 310 4590 613 1331 17430 1120 6860 2310 600 140 200 240 240 120						

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, Year 1876.

VAL	oe, &	c.				K	INDS	AND (Quan	TITIE	s of l	F18H.				V.		m
Ho Ne			oop ets.	rrels.		·c	ls.	rels.	els.	barrels.			rels.	Fish, barrels.	of barrels	VA	JUE.	Total.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, Ibs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinongé,	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish,	Total No. of of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
	\$		\$													\$	\$	\$
4	54			510 64 509 455 378 285 105 335 301 136 385 43 79½ 150 20 30	3600	15000 8000 12600 300 27000 173300 8500 62200 34500	45 45 16 139 20 70					222	10 2 2		760 64 509 730 653 560 121 410 535 157 929 456 453 1733 85 622 345 360 20 74 47 102 80 25	200 60 1260 30 2700 2685 3015 17330 850 6220 3450 200 76	6530 3350 1090 3800 3460 1520 5240 3470 544 260 400	7600 640 5090 7300 6530 4850 1170 2685 3015 17330 850 6220 3450 3550 200 620 460 1010 850
4	54				3600	336200		675 <u>}</u>				22	19]		9830 <u>1</u>	40686	51144	91830

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., for the

	VE	SSELS		Boar		IPLO¥	R D			I	Nets,	THEIR .	Numbe	r, Si	ze, V	ALUE,
Station.		Ves	sels.		ŀ	Boats.		Gi	ll Ne	ts.		Seines		Pot	ınd N	Vets.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Thames River & Lake St. Clair Division.			\$			\$				6			\$			\$
Cashmere & Bothwell Mitchell's Bay Thames River & Lake					5 7	50 220	3 0			•••••	.7	50 105	250 595			•••••
St. Clair Total		<u> </u>			-22 -34	302 572	109				33 	462	1630 2475			
Detroit River Division.																
Bois Blanc Island de. Fighting Island do.	•••••				15 2 2 4 16 5	50 40 100 320	96 14 13 15 77 35				23 2 2 4 16 5	439 44 49 71 350 106	400 450 600 2400			
Total					44	930	250			<u></u>	52	1059	8190			
Lake Eric Livision. Point Pelee	1	82	4000	•••••	1 11 3 4 3 1 3 4 2 1	65 75 35 200 50 57 337 15	31 19 6 16 7 4 8 12 8				3 2 4 2 3 4	1700 .544 1677 600 1533 307	470 140 385	1 5 4	135 500 160 375	700 2500 500 1500
Grand River				•••••	2 6 2 1	90 40 20	7 15 2 4	1	38	12	6					
Total			45 00	8		2947	157		668	322	27	1083	2535	27	2275	10800

together with the Yield and Value of Fish, in the Province of Ontario, y ar 1876.

åc.						Kin	IDS A	nd Q	UA	NTI	TIES	of F	ish.			VAI	UR.	Тотл	AL.
Ho Ne	Value.	Scoop N	value.	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	skinonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.	-
No.		No.	<u>A</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>**</u>	<u>₩</u>	Tr	H	S.	ME	BB	P.	Pi	<u>5</u>	T_	<u> </u>		\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
1	\$		\$													\$ c	ts.	\$	cts.
		Dip nets.	40	299		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	140	500	\ 	1	11 85	4		110 10 5	1217 190	8170 845	00		00
														1	760	3380	Ì	3380	
		27	40	299			140	500		1	96	4	492	6 35	2167	12355	00	12395	5 00
						19600 1600 475 8000 40000 2600 72275		60			2 2			35 1 1 10 70 117	270½ 19½ 7 97 550 107½ 1051½	160 51 804 4340 570	00 00 50 00 00	160 51 804 4340 570	0 00 1 50 1 00 0 00 0 00
		5 4	5 4	57	1800 5000 2045	1000		201 490 315 20			9	16 8	147 20 40 60 10 9 36	117 189½ 279 122 97 17 21 28 3 21 74 30 5	2341½ 266 835 207½ 286 122 606 65 131 535½ 25 39 130 58 7	4393 1008 1218 488 3110 348 749 3514 132 174 576	00 00 00 50 00 50 00 00 00	1361 4393 1008 1218 488 3110 348 749 3514 132 174 576 260 40	1 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 6 00
				3004		14850		3302	<u></u>	 	1403	281	200	15 11 64		1060 30563		1060 30563	

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., for the

STATION. —	nage.	ssels.]	Boats	NETS, THEIR NUMBER, ts. Gill Nets. Seines. Pound									
	nnage.	age.						Gill N e	ts.	s	eines	3.	Pou	nd N	Tets.
Niggara River and	T ₀	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Lake Ontario Division.		\$.			\$				\$			\$			\$
Fort Erie, Niagara River (and angling) Bertie, Niagara River				2	40	8			, .	2	40	250			
(and angling) Willoughby, Niagara	1	1		2 1	40	8				2	3 0	150			,
River (and angling) Queenston, Niagara River				4	45	3 10				1 4	20 360	600			
Niagara and River Two Mile Creek Four Mile Creek				7 2 3	$ \begin{array}{r} 225 \\ 100 \\ 140 \end{array} $	16 4 8	$\frac{4}{6}$	1000 930 1760	380 360 605	5 1 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 242 \\ 75 \\ 144 \end{array} $	300			
Port Dalhousie		1		3 2 1	100 50	4	6 3	1135 515	390 174	 1	•••••				
Wynona				2	95 75	2 4 2	8 7	1440 1300	500 460						
Burlington Baydo (spearing) Burlington Beach					80 1093	7 41	14 43	4372	216 2705	15	1029	2730	•••••		
Bronte			 	3 1 2		6 2 8	6 4	908 360	664 160	1 2		220 480			
Toronto Island		.		4 5 3		8 6	11 18		685 385 708		100				
Gate's Gulley		.		1 3	40 100	4 2 8	12 4 2	180	80 40	1	30		 .		
The Rouge			•••••	1 1 1		3 2 2	7	410 399	150 60	1 1	26 30	60 110			
Whitby		. !		8 3		16	2 7 3		20 5100 1270	2 2	30 75	80 105		3	
Port Hope		:		6 2	450 120	12 3	6 1		3600		25				
Port Granby				1	10 20					1 1	25 30	20 50			

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, year 1876.

VALU	je, &	c.					Kind	S ANI	Qu.	ANTIT	IES O	F F18	SH.			VALU		Tomas
Ho Ne	op ts.	Spe	ars.	rrels.			zó.	els.	els.	barrels.			rels.	barrels.	barrels	V ALU	K.	Total.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge,	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
	\$		\$	***************************************												\$ cts.		\$ cts
•••••								20			10	5	6	12	53	253 00		253 0
		,,,,,,			ļ	. .		30			8	5	40	2 0	103	495 00		495 0
•••••											4	5	31	10	50	240 00	ļ	240 0
•••••				42½ 40 45 8			4	48 56 30 15	10		13		46 55 30 10 5		134 $173\frac{1}{2}$ 130 80 31	643 00 1060 00 820 00 615 00 211 00		643 0 1060 0 8 2 0 0 615 0 211 0
		52	260	10 26 30 36 15 5 12 120 13 10 4½ 12 10 4	20		10 15 10 5 4 15 6 10 8	5 10 90 57½ 30 8 8 8	199 45		4		114	10 5½ 10 40 10 6 45 4 5 2 4 3 2	$\begin{array}{c} 29\\ 56\frac{1}{2}\\ 80\\ 154\\ 90\\ 385\frac{1}{2}\\ 121\\ 9\\ 26\\ 273\\ 56\\ 42\\ 20\\ 8\frac{1}{2}\\ 17\\ 26\\ 29\\ 17\end{array}$	185 00 467 00 450 00 2117 50 695 00 184 00 1995 00 188 00 218 00 128 00 142 00 218 00 218 00 218 00 218 00		185 0 457 0 615 0 770 0 450 0 2117 5 695 0 184 0 1995 0 306 0 320 0 188 0 218 0 218 0 81 0 81 0
*****							436 <u>1</u> 83 126 41	11						216 5 20	663½ 83 126 41 5	4624 00 830 00 1260 00 410 00 20 00 80 00	660	

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c. for the

															10	r the
· ·	v	EESE		то Во Гівні	ATS I	EMPLO	YED			4.1	1	Nets,	тнк	ır Nı	MBER	, Size
Station.		Ves	sels.			Boat	.s.		Gill N	ets.		Sein	es.	Po	ound	Nets.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Prince Edward County Division.			\$			\$				\$			\$			\$
Weller's Beach Cory's Beach Wellington Beach West Point East Lake Beach Salmon Point Point Peter From Point Peter to Petticoat Point Petticoat Point and Point Traverse Timber Island Gull Island Bain Ducks Island South Bay Smith's Bay Green's Island Cape Vesey Point Pleasant (Bay and Lake sides). Total	1 1	255	2000	2 2 1	11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	1 300 2 38 5 100 5 177 8 88 2 228 2 200 40 100 100 100 50	16 (44 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	2 24 24 1 8 29 1 1 4 4 5 5 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 30 8 298 8 340 4 120 6 80 0 200 6 30 6 30 5 50 6 55 8 1400	0 35: 0 99: 0 740 0 660 0 240 0 160 0 500 0 500 0 700 1 00		40	0 100 1	5		
Bay.of Quinte Division. Trent River					3 4 4 1 1 1 2 2 1 6 5 5 6 6 11 1 4 6 6 2 1	100 100 100	24 66 12 6 2 33 24 28 36		100 200	100 200	'3 5 6 1	300 180 270 360 60	200 200 400 200 1000 600 900 1200			
Total					60	5115	279	15	1480	1 46 0	32	1890	6300			

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, Year 1876.

VAL	UE,	₹c.				Kinds	AND	QUAN	TIT	IES	OF	Fı	SH			- VALI		T	
	oop ets.		coop lets.	rrels.		0.	ls.	rels.	els.	barrels.			rrels.	barrels.	barrels	VALC	. Ei.	Тотаг	••
No.	Value.	₩ 0.	Value.	Whitefish, barrels.		Whitefish, No.	Frout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge,	Bass, barrels	Pike, barrels	Pickerel, bar	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.	
	\$		\$													ets.	\$	\$	cts.
				25	8000 5 19200 14250 1 21250 1 39625	2400							•••		94 152 354 711 1061 1981 622	1,720 00 4,165 00 712 50 1,062 50 1,981 25	250	940 1,720 4,415 712 1,062 1,981 625	00 00 50 50 25
		ļ	.			827	116							·•••	1241	1,247 70		1,247	70
				. 25 150 150 10		800 3200 13100	8 10 50 60 16 40	4			6	10 20	5 4 10 6 3 		256 63 39 210 216 39 20 50 40 135	2,070 00 605 00 370 00 2,050 00 275 00 100 00 480 00 320 00 1,310 00 22,163 95	100	2,470 605 370 2,050 2,130 375 100 480 320 1,310	00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1 21 10				70 40 25 30 20 64 25 52 115 42				50 40 80 50						45 100 20 240 180 30	63 240 90 65 110 70 45 374 245 382 585 782 360 240 180 30	650 00 450 00 700 00 450 00 180 00 2,090 00 1,350 00 2,120 00		336 1,550 650 450 450 180 2,090 2,120 2,120 4,100 2,150 960 720 120	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
	,		••••								.		. 1		1300	5,200 00		5,200 0	
34 1	690	14	26	564				2598		.		-	. 1	999	5161	26,626 00 .		26,626 0	0

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., Ontario, for

,	Ve					BOATS SHING.				P	NE	тѕ, т	HEIR	Nсм	BER,	Size,
STATION.	v	es	sels	-	1	Boats.		Gi	ill Ne	ts.		Sein	es.	Por	ind N	Vets.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Lennox and Addington Counties Division.			\$			\$				\$			\$			\$
Westly McCoon Lake Long Lake Collins' Lake Napanee River Hay Bay Hog Island Pleasant Bay Conway Total				••• ••• •••	1 1 1 3 1 1 2 ——————————————————————————	20 20 15 30 75 50 110	4 5	1 3 2 20	20 30 20 200 70	20 30 20 160	 1 1	15	40			
Kingston Division. Bath						25 60 25 40 215 200 210 180	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ \hline 47 \end{array} $	57 75 60 86 	565 750 600 855 	228 300 240 344 						
Muskoka Division. Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, Three Mile, Sk-leton, Vernon, Long, Trading, Peninsula, Clear, White- fish, Walker's, Doe and Round Lakes.					50	250			spea				spec			s for

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of the $\Upsilon \mathrm{ear}$ 1876.

VALUE	, &c.					Kı	NDS .	ANI	۰ Ç)UA	NT I	TIES	оғ F	isn.		VAL	UE.	Тота	L.
Ноор	Nets.	Scoo	op Nets	trels.	9.		l ri	rels.	ls.	barrels.			els.	barrels.	barrels				 -
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	White fish, barrels.	White fish, Ibs.	White fish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herrings, barrels.	Sciscos, barre	Maskimonge,	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value	e.
	\$				1													\$	cts.
5 2	50			12		1500 1500 4500 6500	15	18	12	6	5	15 8 8 10 10	19 13 30 27	10 16 18	10 12½ 30 72 83 74½ 100 115½ 497⅓	595 484 952	90 150	100 140 150 303 400 595 484 952	00 00 00 00 00 00
					-				-		-					~			
10 32 10 15	640 200 300			73			42 60 30				 19 		16	60 234 50 60	21 60 234 50 60 150 60 131	240 936 200 240 1325 300 1090	300 80	180 240 936 200 240 1,325 600 1,170	00 00 00 00 00 00
9 20	180 400		;	100			80				3 2	 1 6	7 4	45 115	190 1 45 127			1,850 5 180 520	00 00
96	1920			256	.— 		217	 	 	 	39 —	7	46	564	1129	7066	380	7,446	00
		9 spe	ars. 27											7	7	2 8		28	00
angling	were i	ssued	l.)	8			6	18			 		2		34	240	 	240	00

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c. for the

																0110
	v 1	ESSEL		Boa Fishi		MPLO	YED			Ner	з, тні	sir N	UMBE	r, Siz	ze, V	ALUE,
		Ves	ssels.			Boats	s.	G	ill N e	ets.		Seine	s.	Por	and l	vets.
STATION.			:	i		1	1			1			1		1	;
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Lake Simcoe Division.			\$			\$				\$			\$			\$
Orillia (Narrows) Hawkestone Barrie Bell Ewart. Keswick Port Bolster Thorah Island Beaverton Mara (Spearing through the ice) Total					1 24 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 3 1,	31 180 20 15 20 30 100 40	1 1 1 2 3 2	2 4 1 1 2 1 2 1	255 437 100 85 185 300	140 350 55 50 100 185 100	1	300	200			
Lake Scugog Division. Port Perry and Lindsay Cæsarea					30 40							(236 (274	spec	al p	ermit	s for
Total			- 		70	700	510					510		do		
Rice Lake Division	 				204	4600	392					(392	speci	al pe	ermit:	for
Charleston & Gananoque Lakes Divisions. Charleston Lake					1	6	4	1	35	35					 ,	
Gananoque do, Squaw Point Griffin do					1	20 10	4						speci		 crmit	for
Upper Beserly and Low Lakes					2 l				d d							
Total					6	58	14	1	35	35		10				

together with the Yield and Value of Fish, in the Province of Ontario, year 1876.

&c.						K	INDS	ŅND	QUA	NTITI	s of	Fisi	ı.			V.	ALU	E.	Тот	AL.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	rout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.		Pickled.	Value.	
_	\$	-	\$		-			1	02	-	<u></u> -			<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	\$ 0				ċts.
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	••••			2			15	11			12	6		3 1	40	281	50	•••••	281	50
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15	500			2			15	11			63	68		203½	353	1646	50		1646	50

RETURN of the Numbe and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., for the

	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.						NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,									
Stations.		Ves	sels.			Men.		Gill Nets.		Seines.		s.	Pound Nets		Tets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	ue.
			\$			\$	ì			\$			\$		<u> </u> 	\$
Mississippi River and Lake Division.																
Carleton Place	· 	••••			1	30	2					· .	·			
Madawaska River and Lake des Chats Divi- sion.																
Arnprior					1	25	2					 .				
Bonne Chère					$-\frac{1}{2}$	25 -50	$\frac{12}{14}$									

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, year 1875.

	VAI	LCE, &	¢σ.			Kı	NDS .	AND	Quan	TITIE	S OF	Fish.				Valu	12	TOTAL.
Ho Ne	op ets.	Sce Ne	oop ets.							brls.				bris.	brls.			TOTAL.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, brls	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Sciscos, brls.	Maskinonge, t	Bass, brls.	Pike, brls.	Pickerel, brls.	þ,	Total No. of of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
	\$		\$													\$	\$	\$
,,,, ,,	****					•••••	•		•		12	150	725	30	217	1055		1055
		12	20	20			15			10	30	15	3 0	75	195	1075		1075
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		12	20	30			90			35	40	75	5 5	120	445	2705		2705

61 spears, \$287. 942 special permits for angling were issued.

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Fisl	VALUE, &C.	Hoop Nets.	slue.	Λ	54		1690 200 1920	led.	~~``		4364
$_{ m jo}$	VALU	H00]	.0	N	4		34 7 96	1881	op op	:	156
Value	Size,		alue.	Λ 69				(30 special permits for angling were issued.	200 200	•	10800
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ne Yi	NETS, THEIR NUMBER,	1	Alue.	7 8	4530	2535 7190		al perm	do do		34720
ith tl	NE	Seines	gods.	1			35	30 spece 600	92 92 10		10402
. I			No.	I	33 35	222	323	<u>∵~</u> €	25. I	:	255
and Value of Yessels, Boats, Nets, &c., together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, for the Year, 1876.			Value.	69	13040 37040 40874	322 19312 4994	1460 308 1220		35	36	120231
, &c., t he Yea		Gill Nets.	Rods.	I	14245 97898 116080	668 37968 25050	1480 360 3035	1500 1592	35	210	300121
Nets for t			.oN	<u> </u>	246 4552 2158	191 923	33 305			9	8598
s, Boats, Ontario,	HING.		Мел.		74 620 374 159		54		392 14	14	3488
sels, lot of	Vessels and Boats employed Fishing.	Boats.	Value.	€€	4000 17933 13210 572			1 250 466 700	•	20	59005
nd Value of Yessel in the Province of	EMPLOY		.oV		27 200 183 34 44		60 11 27	150	204 6 1	2	1200
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Valu the F	AND BC	Vessels.			2000 500 7900	4500 460					19860
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abei	\ \hat{\sigma}		.oN			64 : E				<u>: 1</u>	14
RECAPITULATION of the Number		DIVIBIONS,						Lake Simcoe.		Chats	1.0681
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Fish	<u> </u>	Torat.	Value.	cts.	56425 00 40837 50 91830 00 12395 00	8025 50 30563 25	21286 50 22913 95 26626 00 3124 00	28 00 240 00 330 00	252 50 000 00 346 50 155 00	2705 00	437229 70
of]			1	€	_	8 66 					4372
and Value of Fish		ė	Pickled.	es cts.	38495 32089 51144		660 750 340				123973
		VALUE.	Fresh.	\$ cts.		8025 50 30563 25	20626 50 22163 95 26626 00 2784 00	240 00 240 00 5715 00	4000 00 4000 00 1646 50 1055 00	2705 00	313256 70
e Yiel		lo .	Total No. of bris Fish.		66424 158424 98302 2167	1051 } 5869	31323 22303 5161 4973	34 543	353 217	445	55003
h th			Coarse Fish, brls			117	5243 1999 146 564	-	203	120	2300 5510
wit	***************************************		Pickerel, brls.	<u> </u>	4753 194 492	723	337		25	92	2300
ther .876.	Fisu.		Pike, brls.		22 4	282	188 35 51	52	68 150	15	6804
Nets, &c., together for the Year 1876	E OF	ļ	Bass, brls.		69 -	$\frac{2}{140\frac{1}{2}}$	83 10 14 39	: :	္တမ	40	8793
&c.,	VALU		Maskinonge, brl				35	22477	200	35	6414
ets, or th	AND		Sciscos, brls.			<u> </u>	304			:	316
s, Ne io, fc	QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF FISH.	j	Herring, brls.		<u> </u>	3302	431 4 10 2598 48	18 30	17		10781
s, Boats, Ontario,	s, Quai		Trout, bris.		3396 4298§ 1549 140		7864 853 54 217	: :	15	90	
	Kinds,		Whitefish, No.		336200		22327 6500	19250			471402 11744
Value of Vesse the Province of			Whitefish, Ibs.		40700 884500 3600	8845	114825				1052490
l Val the			Whitefish, brls.		2043 3557 3895 § 299	300	443 598 564 18 256	& က	2	30	95 11999
and in		Scoop Nets.	Value.	€9	Dip nets. 27 40	9	g :	27		20	
ıber		SZ	- No.			·		° ; ; ;		12	<u> </u>
RECAPITULATION of the Number		DITTINDAS	•	5	1 Lake Superior 2 Manitoulin Island and Lake Huron 3 Georgian Bay 4 Thames River and Lake St. Clair 5 Detroit River.			T rescout. 3 Muskoke Lake Simcoe 5 Lake Sugog		Chats	Total
24			. !	•	e4 m3 44 8 0	-	- 00 0 1 1	38488	2282		

325

RECAPITULATION.

Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of Ontario, during the year 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
Whitefish do do Trout Herring Sciscos Maskinonge Bass Pike Pickerel Coarse Fish	11,999 barrels 1,052,490 pounds 471,402 pieces 11,744 barrels 10,781½ do 316 do 641½ do 879½ do 2,300 do 5,510 do Total value of the Fisheries, 1876 do Decrease		\$ cts. 119,990 00 52,624 50 47,140 20 117,440 0c 53,907 50 1,580 00 3,207 59 4,397 50 3,402 50 11,500 00 22,040 00 \$437,229 70 453,194 00

APPENDIX No. 20.

SYNOPSES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR THE SEASON OF 1876.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION.

Joseph Wilson, James Dickson, Overseers.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of fisheries in this division:--

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Whitefish, brls	1,252	2,275 7,000 1,500	2,580	2,117 955	2,043 40,700 3,392
TotalValue	3,280	3,755 \$18,045	4,264 \$42,640	2,172 \$21,720	5,642½ \$56,425

Overseer Dickson reports that the fisheries of his district yielded during last season a larger quantity of fish than in 1875, although no greater amount of capital was invested in this industry than in previous years. The weather was very favourable during the whole fishing season, and fishermen seemed quite satisfied.

All the fisheries in operation in this portion of this division, under charge of Overseer Wilson, were visited by this officer during the past season, and he reports

the fish as numerous as usual.

Complaints continue to be made of Americans trespassing on our fishing grounds in the neighbourhood of Parisienne Island, Lake Superior, and Cockburn Island, Lake Huron. Mr. Wilson was informed that Americans had been fishing during the close season at Grant's Island. He says these infringements can be remedied only by more frequently visiting those localities.

A great deal of trouble is experienced by the local officers in getting returns of the fish caught and their value. Mr. Wilson suggests that in future a clause be inserted in the fishing licenses to the effect that when the licensee shall refuse or neglect to make proper returns of his catch the license will not be renewed.

The following is as near as can be ascertained the quantity and value of fish

used for home consumption in this division:—

Whitefish, Pickled, do Fresh, Salmon Troue, Pickled, do Fresh, 1,473 brls. 10,067 lbs. 1,398 brls. 21,200 lbs. 327 The present close season has given general satisfaction in this division.

The extension of the close season for speckled trout to the first May will be very

beneficial to the protection and preservation of that fish in this district.

Angling in Nepigon River was carried on under special permits and the sport was equal to that of former years. Eighteen permits were granted to angle in this river, twelve of which to foreigners. The fees paid by these foreigners amounted to the sum of \$45.00.

A great abuse exists in this division; fishermen will, sometime, leave their nets as many as six days in the water without visiting them, and the consequence is that the fish die in them and are thrown in the water to the injury of the fishing grounds.

MANITOULIN ISLAND, GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE HURON DIVISIONS.

G. B. Abrey, Overseer.

ALEX. PROULX, Guardian.

Wm. McGown, "James Muir, "
Samuel Frazer, Overseer.

A. C. McKinnon, "

DAVID MCMASTER, Overseer.

Statement of the total yield and value of fisheries in these divisions for the year 1876.

Whitefish, brls	$7.432\frac{1}{3}$
do., lbs	
do., Nos	336,200
Trout, brls	5,847
Herrings, brls	$3,782\frac{1}{5}$
Bass, brls	69
Pike, brls	22
Pickerel, brls	495
Total value \$5	32,667.50

Overseer Abrey states that the catch of whitefish in his District (Manitoulin Island) during the last season was much above that of 1875, but that there was quite a heavy decrease in the yield of salmon trout. Both the increase and decrease are attributed to the change in the close season for these kinds of fish. He says that there is a discrepancy in the total value of the fisheries of his district, but that this is the result of the low prices offered for fish, in consequence of the overstocked market. The close seasons were well complied with.

Guardian McGown reports that the fishery laws and regulations were well complied with in his district, although it was alleged by fishermen that the change in the close season for whitefish and salmon trout was greatly to their detriment. This officer also advises the Department that the lumbering company of Parry Sound have built a furnace to burn all the sawdust and rubbish from their mill at that place, thus putting an end to the illegal and injurious practice of letting this stuff fall into the stream.

Mr. Frazer, Overseer, states that salmon trout and whitefish are not caught in great quantity in his district, but that the fishermen nevertheless, allege that the last change in the close season for these fish prove detrimental to their interests and that they would much prefer the old close season. Many of them even say that if the actual close season is not changed they will not take out a license in future.

Herring fishing was not very good. This fish approached the shores much earlier this year than usual, coming in with cold, stormy weather in October, but when came the usual fishing season (November), the weather being remarkably

warm and calm, they were induced to leave for deep water, so that the quantity

caught was not large, if compared with the number of fishermen employed.

Pike, pickerel, bass and coarse fish generally, are not extensively fished for, but some are occasionally caught in nets. Lately, nevertheless, fishing for the coarser kinds of fish with hoop-nets was introduced in this division and bids fair to become a profitable branch of the fishing industry if carefully conducted and strictly watched.

Two pernicious abuses are practiced in Mr. Frazer's division, which consist in letting saw-dust and mill refuse drop into the streams and in throwing into the water the detritus and decayed fish. Mr. Frazer states that this illegal practice is not to be charged to the fishermen of his division but to those of Collingwood and particularly to the fishermen on Mr. A. Port's tug-boat. Mr. Port was prosecuted for this offence, convicted and fined \$10.00 and costs.

Overseer George S. Miller attributes the decrease in the yield of the fisheries to the stormy weather which prevailed during the whole fishing season throughout his district, doing great damage to fishermen by preventing them from vigourously carrying on their industry and, in many instances, destroying all their nets.

In Mr. Patton's district the same causes produced even worse effects than in Mr. Miller's. Almost one half of the nets owned in this district were destroyed on the shore by the storms or still remain in the Lake. This will prove a great injury to the fishing interests and will be felt for at least the next two years if these nets can not be recovered in the spring, which nevertheless is not probable as the ice will move them away during the winter. Nine fishing boats, valued at \$150 each, and the tug "Kate Pilgrim" valued at \$2,000, were also lost. The close seasons were, as far as ascertained, well observed.

Overseer James Muir, reports that the last fishing season opened one month earlier than in 1875 in his division, and that, save for herrings, the yield of the fisheries was as good as in previous years. At Southampton the fishing was very good, and as many as eighteen boats were engaged in this industry during the latter part of the season. Thirteen of these boats were owned by parties residing at that place. Herring seine fishing was a complete failure at Whitefish and Burkes Islands, whilst at Beaman Island, and at most all the other points generally resorted to by herring the frequent and violent storms which prevailed during the latter part of September adestroyed large quantities of nets, thereby preventing fishermen from carrying on their operations during the best part of the fishing season. The close season was well observed.

Overseer A. C. McKinnon reports that the fear entertained last winter that the fisheries of his division, especially the white fish and salmon trout fisheries would be ruined owing to the cutting of a canal from Port Frank to Lakes Burwell, George and Smith, was happily not realized. It was at first thought that the immense quantity of black mud and other refuse carried from these lakes through the canal would cover all the seining grounds and so prevent the fish from coming or staying on these grounds where they could find food no longer. But this muck was all washed ashore during the summer, and in the fall the fishing was as good as usual. The fishery laws are reported to have been well complied with in Mr. McKinnon's division.

Overseer McMaster attributes the decrease in the catch of pickerel in his division to the change of close season. He also reports that the fishery laws were well observed.

In the few instances of illegal fishing reported for these divisions, the parties caught so doing were punished by the confiscation of their nets, and the imposition of fines amounting in all to \$6, which were paid, together with costs of suits.

LAKE ST. CLAIR AND THAMES RIVER DIVISIONS.

F. McRae, Peter McCann, \} Overseers.

The value of the yield of fisheries in this division for the past four years was as follows:—

In	1872	\$8.255
	1873	
	1874	
	1875	
	1876	

Fishing was not very good in Overseer McRae's district owing to unfavourable weather, and the height of the river. In September last, for purposes of economy and better efficiency Mr. McRae was relieved of that part of his district comprising part of the Thames River, and the same was put under charge of Mr. McCann. Overseer McCann attributes the increase in his division to the efficient fish-ways on the River Thames. He convicted, on view, four persons for fishing without license. The fines imposed amounted in all to \$8.50.

DETROIT RIVER DIVISION.

Ed. Boismier, Overseer.

Statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division for the year 1876:—

No. of V	Whitefish.		2.275
No. of l	parrels of	Herrings	60
"	"	Pike	2
"		Pickerel	4
"	46	Coarse fish	$11\overline{7}$

There is a marked decrease in the catch of fish in this division as compared with that of previous years. This decrease amounts to nearly \$10,000 as compared with 1876, and is attributed by the Overseer, in a great measure, to the heavy western winds, which drove and kept the fish back in Lake Erie where they were obstructed and destroyed by the pound and gill-nets. Mr. Boismier suggests that in future pound nets be only allowed, subject to the inspection and approval of the fishery officers, and also that their meshes be fixed at four inches for the crib and five inches for the leader.

POINT PELEE DIVISION.

James Cummins, Guardian.

Whitefish, lbs	1.800
do No	13.850
Herrings, brls	2.153
Bass, brls	97
Pickerel, brls.	37
Coarse fish, brls	$145\frac{1}{2}$

Total value.....\$,825.50

LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

JOHN McMichael, Alex. McBride, C. L. Bingham,

Overseers.

Statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this Division for 1876:-

Whitefish, brls	$300\frac{1}{3}$
do lbs	7.045°
do No	1,000
Herring, brls	
Pike and Bass, brls	79
Pickerel, brls	686
Coarse fish, brls	
Total value	\$17,071.25

Overseer McMichael says the fishing season commenced under very favourable auspices last spring, the fish being plenty on the shore, but the fall weather was very stormy and did great damage to the fishermen, destroying their nets and injuring their fisheries. The pound nets more especially suffered from the boistering weather. The fishery laws were well observed.

Overseer Bingham reports:—The catch of fish last season was smaller than in 1875 owing to a less vigourous prosecution of the fisheries and to the fact that many of the nets and seines used were old and almost worthless. The close season was well

complied with.

Overseer Bingham took particular pains during the two weeks preceding the close season for salmon, trout and whitefish to acquaint himself with the breeding habits of these fish, and found the spawn quite developed, leaving no doubt but that the fish were congregated on the grounds for the purpose of depositing their ova.

The fishery laws are well complied with, except the statutes respecting sawdust

and mill rubbish, which needs being enforced.

The quantity of fish used for home consumption is estimated at 231 barrels, valued at \$1,062.

GRAND RIVER DIVISION.

HENRY LAWE, HENRY GRIFFITHS, Overseers.

Mr. Lawe, whose jurisdiction extends from the mouth of Grand River to Caledonia, states that the yield of the fisheries was very satisfactory in his division. Trolling for maskinonge is the only branch of this industry which did not give good results, owing to the muddy state of the water caused by the building of a dam at Mount Healy. He also reports that the close seasons were well observed, only one violator being found and punished by the imposition of a fine. Spearing is decreasing.

Mr. Griffiths, who has charge of the same river and its tributaries from Brantford, upwards, reports favourably, as regards the compliance with the fishery law in every respect, all through his division. A party was fined \$8 and costs for letting sawdust and mill rubbish fall from their mill in the creek, in the Township of Bedford, and

another \$1 and costs for violation of the close season for pickerel.

NIAGARA RIVER AND LAKE ONTARIO DIVISIONS.

J. W. KERR, Overseer.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Whitehsh, barrels do lbs	166 512 219 8 280 261	498 93,958 466 55 405 288 12 488 444 780	482 96,500 99 405 134 42 620 723 798	623 43 268 188 77 251 156 236	20 786 ¹ / ₃ 431 ¹ / ₂ 304 35 271 337 524 ¹ / ₂
Total	2,714 \$16,601	3,436 \$25,899	3,303 \$24,783	1,842 \$13,542	3,132½ \$20,286 50

Overseer Kerr reports that the yield of whitefish and salmon trout was small as compared to that of previous years. He attributes this to the following causes:—

1st. Neither as many men nor as much material were employed in gill net fishing during this season as in former years. Besides great quantity of these nets were lost early in the season, being carried away by ice, and this loss discouraged the fishermen who were able to replace them only when the season was nearly over.

2nd. Seining for whitefish, in many cases, proved a complete failure owing to unfavourable weather on Burlington Beach. The fish caught, however, were of a superior quality. And the Overseer adds, that taking into consideration the prices, the value of the fisheries shows an increase of some \$121 over last year.

Spearing for bass and pike in Burlington Bay, during January, February and March, 1876, was a complete failure owing to muddy water and the continua breaking of the ice there. But part of November and December was very remunerative.

Salmon were accidentally caught in herring and whitefish gill nets, and even in seines, on Lake Ontario, thus proving that the pains and expense to which the Department has been subjected in connection with artificial fish breeding have not been thrownaway. On Burlington Beach, last fall, four small salmon were caught in herring gill nets. At Grimsby a large salmon was caught in a whitefish gill net. At Frenchman's Bay two salmon were also caught and liberated, whilst at the Rougeone was found dead in a net. Large schools of salmon fry were observed at the mouth of the Rouge during the breeding season, and a few parent fish spawned on the rapids up that river. Duffin's Creek was well guarded during the breeding season by the local guardian and his son. The first salmon made their appearance on the 16th October last, and about the 6th November the last fish had left. The mouth of the creek was stopped up so often by lake storms that the guardian had to open it eight different times during the breeding season. The entire number of beds was 38. number of parent fish could not be ascertained owing to the muddy state of the water caused by the freshet. The guardian, however, counted sixty salmon in the creek, and he is quite certain that there were more fish in it than in previous years. The fish all returned to the lake unmolested. The guardian of Credit River reports seeing salmon during the breeding season in this river.

The fish in general are increasing in this Division, and more active, vigourous fishermen, with an abundance of good substantial material, is all that is wanted to render the fisheries very productive.

The violations of the fishery laws are decreasing, owing to the vigilance and efficiency of the local Fishery Overseer. He confiscated about 1,500 yards of pike gill nets found set in prohibited portions of Burlington Bay by unlicensed fishermen,

whom he also fined for the same offence.

Fines amounting altogether to the sum of \$54, exclusive of costs, were imposed by this Overseer for violations of the fishery laws and regulations. A fishing boat, a quantity of nets, two spears, one grapnel hook and some herring and salmon trout nets were also seized and confiscated for similar offences.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY DIVISION.

JOHN G. HIOKS,
WM. PILEWS,
W. A. PALEN,
PETER HUFF, JR.,
DAVID CONGER,

Overseers.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of the fisheries in the division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Whitefish, brls	1,449 148 140 150 15	1,095 324,709 27,022 194 195 60	1,242 84,611 112 192 71 7 5 2	1,834 430 10 54 77 67 58 8	598 114,525 22,327 853 10 45 31
Total	1,907	1,554	1,519	2,538	2,230}
Value	\$15,118	\$16,877	\$14,670	\$24,288	\$22,913 95

The catch in this division was very good, but fishermen had to hang their nets during the greatest part of the season owing to the low prices and small demand for fish. The fish caught are generally exported to the United States, save what is required for local consumption.

The close seasons were well complied with. No violation of the law reported.

BAY OF QUINTE DIVISION.

CHAS. WILKINS, HUGH RALSTON, Overseers.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of the fisheries in Mr. Wilkins' District.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Whitefish, brls	90	77 20	232	834	564
Herring, brls	3,075	2,711 120	1,251	1,935	2,598
Coarse fish	450	1,250	595	165	1,199
Total	3,615	4,178	2,078	2,934	5,161
Value	\$13,200	\$22,588	\$12,090	\$19,005	\$26,626

This Overseer reports: "The quantity of fish caught is in excess of last year, showing a commercial increase of the various fishery stations of this division.

The number of stations has been increased, and there is yet remaining plenty of

unoccupied territory for many more.

The cold and inclement weather, accompanied with severe high winds during the fishing season, was much against the fishermen. Had the weather been warm and favourable the quantity of fish caught would have been far greater.

The salmon fry put in the River Moira, by Mr. S. Wilmot, the Officer in charge of the Government fish-breeding establishment at Newcastle, is increasing in number

and size.

The fish-ways in this district are all kept in good and efficient report."

COTPARATIVE STATEMANT of the number, kinds and value of fish, caught in Mr. Ralston's district:—

	1875.	1876.
Whitefish, barrels	46	18
do No		6,500
Trout, barrels	6	54
Herring, barrels		4 8
Sciscos, barrels	10	12
Maskinonge, barrels		20
Bass, barrels	52	14
Pike, barrels	92	51
Pickerel, barrels	114	89
Coarse fish, barrels	344	146
No. of barrels	676	4971
Value	\$ 3,659	\$ 3,124

Fish were more plentiful in this district than in previous years, but the dull sale and small demand, especially for coarse fish, prevented fishermen from carrying on their industry as vigourously as usual. The fishery laws were well complied with, with the exception of a few of the poorer class, who were caught fishing with nets for their own use. The Overseer did not prosecute them for the above reason.

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KINGSTON DIVISION—WOLFE AND AMHERST ISLANDS.

P. Kiel, Overseer.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Whitefish, brlsdo lbsdo per 100 lbs		151 1,500	302	694	256
Trout, brls	554 12	3,950 418 12 182	272	325 12 317	217 46
Pike and bass, brls;	27 166	56 217	110 6 39	172 647	46 564
Total	1,146	1,036	1,914	2,167	1,129
Value	\$8,310	\$8,945	\$11,100	\$15,942	\$7,446

The number of men employed fishing this season was 47 against 83 last year. The fishing implements used and the quantity of fish taken were diminished in consequence, only 1,129 barrels of fish being caught against 2,167 last year. This is due to several causes, one of which being the continued stormy weather which prevailed during most of the fishing season, and prevented fishermen from setting their nets. Another cause is the low rate paid for fish, owing to the abundance of that article on the American markets, which were supplied by vast quantities of fish taken at the Ducks Islands, at Point Traverse, and on the American fishing grounds by American fishermen. These causes prevented our fishermen from carrying on their industry as extensively as in former years, but fish were, nevertheless, as numerous as usual. Not a complaint was made of their scarcity. All kinds of fish are reported to increase abundantly under the protection of the present fishery laws and regulations. It is a proven fact that although larger quantities of fish are taken yearly from Lake Ontario than in previous years, still the supply is larger than the demand.

The fishery laws were well complied with; two cases only of illegal fishing being reported. The parties were punished in one of these cases by the confiscation of their nets, and in the other by a fine of \$4.

PRESCOTT DIVISION.

JOHN MOONEY, Overseer.

No net or seine fishing is allowed in this division. Nine free licenses for spearing eels, in Johnstown Bay, were granted last spring on account of the hard times. The fishing under these licenses yielded 1,725 lbs. of fish.

During the spring close seasons two of the Dominion police constables were sent to assist the local Overseer, in efficiently guarding the waters of his division, and with their help this officer succeeded in strictly enforcing the fishery laws and regulation throughout the division. A fishing boat and a valuable seine were seized and confiscated by these officers for violation of the fishery laws.

MUSKOKA DIVISION.

WM. E. FOOT, Overseer.

Fifty-one gill net licenses were issued to settlers last season, eight of which paid a fee of two dollars each, the licensee fishing for commercial purposes. The others were granted free, the holders thereof fishing for their own domestic use only. Thirty angling permits were also issued, three of which to foreigners.

Reports of spearing were made by several travellers to the Overseer who exerted himself to detect the offenders but did not succeed in so doing. He, nevertheless,

found and confiscated a certain quantity of nets set without license.

LAKE SIMCOE DIVISION.

A. McKenzie, Overseer.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of fisheries in this division :-

	1872.	1873.	1874	1875.	1876.
Whitefish, brls	46	4,940 2 930	116 308	124 347	5 1 9,250 17,875
Herring, brls	7	1 75 2	30	20	30 2 60 1
Va lue	\$1,010	\$1,677	\$4,390	\$4,830	\$5,830

Nineteen persons were prosecuted for spearing without license in this Division, and on convictions condemned to fines amounting altogether to \$68 and costs. One of these parties refused to pay and was sent to jail for ten days.

LAKE SCUGOG DIVISION.

A. J. HARRINGTON, JOHN MCALLISTER, Overseers.

Five hundred and ten angling permits were issued in this division, all of them to Canadian subjects. The local overseers report the fish as increasing, but do not give any statistical returns of the fisheries, as the only fishing done is by hook and line, and the anglers made no returns of their catch.

Fines amounting in all to the sum of twenty-one dollars were imposed for spearing illegally in Lake Scugog. One boat, five jacks and six spears were also seized

and confiscated.

RICE LAKE DIVISION.

CHARLES GILCHRIST, Overseer.

This division is under the charge of Mr. Gilchrist who, by his activity and exertions, has succeeded in putting a stop to the illegal practice of spearing and of fishing during close seasons in these waters.

Three hundred and ninety-two permits were granted during the season to fish in this lake. Fifty-four of these permits were granted to Americans, yielding fees amounting to \$180. The other permits were granted free to British subjects, including

Indians.

PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA DIVISIONS.

GEORGE COCHRANE,
JAMES SUTHERLAND,
DANIEL BOWEN,

Overseers.

The yield of the fisheries in this division show an increase of about ninety-four per cent., attributed by Overseer Cochrane to the strict observance of the close season and also to the greater number of persons who, being out of employment last season, resorted to fishing as a means of earning their living.

Mr. Cochrane says the mill rubbish thrown into the streams and the want of fishways are the greatest abuses in his division, and he will endeavour to put a stop

to them.

During the season just past, three hundred and thirty-seven angling permits were granted in this division, two only of which being asked by foreigners at a fee of \$5 each.

Mr. Cochrane prosecuted one party for illegally killing fish by means of exploding material; the offender was find \$5, and costs amounting to \$4.20.

BROCKVILLE, GANANOQUE, AND CHARLESTON LAKE DIVISION.

HUGH THOMPSON, DAVID HAMILTON, Overseers.

JOHN WALLACE, HENRY HUNT, JOS. L. THOMPSON, Guardians.

Fishing with nets in this division is prohibited, and the advisability of this measure is shown by the increase of the fish in these waters, as reported by the officers in charge of the several districts above mentioned.

The fishery laws were well observed.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND LAKE DIVISION.

JAMES McFADDEN, Overseer.

The yield of the fisheries in this division was better than in any previous years,

owing to a larger number of persons carrying on fishing.

Four nets were seized and confiscated for illegal fishing, and the owners prosecuted, convicted and fined. The fines so imposed amounted in all to the sum of \$10, exclusive of costs

MADAWASKA RIVER AND LAKE DESCHATS DIVISION.

 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{John Lyon,} \\ \text{Andrew Telfer.} \end{array} \right\} \textit{Overseers.}$

The yield of the fisheries during the past season was as follows:---

No.	of brls.	of Whitefish 30
"	"	Trout 90
"	44	Maskinongé 35
"	"	Bass 40
"	"	Pike
"	"	Pickerel 55
"	"	Coarse fish 120
	Т	otal
\mathbf{r}	otal val	ue \$2,705.00

Mr. Lyon states that there is a decrease in the quantity of fish in this divison owing to sawdust thrown from the mills in Madawaska River and Chats Lake. The close seasons were well complied with.

Mr. Telfer, who was appointed this year says that there are large tracts of water in his division abounding with edible fish; that hitherto immense quantity of bass and other fish were every year slaughtered, but that he hopes to be able in future to check these illegal practices.

One party was fined \$1, and costs amounting to \$4.49, for fishing trout during close season for that kind of fish.

APPENDIX No. 21.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR OF 1876.

To the Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

CAMP, Indian Reserve Commission, Chemainis, B. C., 10th January, 1877.

SIR,—I had the honour to receive in May last, notification of my appointment as Inspector of Fisheries for this Province, and I now beg to communicate the result of

such observations as I have since been enabled to make.

• It fortunately happens that my present connection with the settlement of the Indian Reserves in this Province enables me, without incurring special expense to your Department, to examine more narrowly into the condition of the fisheries over a wide space than would else be possible save under very heavy outlay. Hence, I have not been under the necessity of drawing against the credit allowed to me for travelling expenses to any material extent, the whole outlay under this head not exceeding about thirty dollars, of which the particulars will in due course be forwarded from Victoria

After receiving from you the notices prohibiting the use of explosive compounds for the destruction of fish, I found it expedient to visit Burrard Inlet, to enquire narrowly into the existence of that practice there.

I found that, as had been reported to me, it had been prevalent; but I believe that since the promulgation of the notices, and now that the law is known, the practice

has been abandoned.

So far, only one case where the construction of a fishway seems necessary, has been brought under my notice. This is at the Shawnigan Lake where a dam prevents the fish (trout) from having access to their spawning beds. The matter will be duly reported on after my arrival in Victoria, and the evil will be remedied with little trouble, in conformity with the printed instructions sent to me.

Salmon Fishery.

The chief fisheries of the salmon, at present, are on Fraser River, near the mouth, and thence upward as far as New Westminster. The business is prosecuted with much energy by three firms; but others purpose entering on the business, and there is of course room for many more. The fish are caught by means of drift-nets, and are cured either by canning in a fresh state, or by salting in barrels. North of the Fraser, near the mouth of the Skeens River, discharging into Port Essington, another fishery has been established during the past summer. This last concern, known, I think, as the North-West Fishing Company, was originated in San Francisco; and the capital necessary for its operations is owned, I believe, chiefly in that city, and partly in Victoria. The Skeens River affords, doubtless, some of the most prolific fishing stations in the Province; but owing, as I am informed, to some oversight in the selection of their station, the company in question has not met with the success that was hoped. Upon this question I cannot, however, speak authoritatively: fort hough I wrote some months ago to the Manager at Skeens, asking to be favoured with the necessary notes, I have not yet received a reply.

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Subjoined is an abstract of the notes kindly supplied to me by the three firms conducting the fisheries on the Lower Fraser:—

Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Victoria.		
4,122 cases, ea. 4 doz., 1 lb. cans	\$24,800	00
400 do. do. 2 lb. cans	2,300	00
38 half-barrels salted salmon	190	00
37 barrels do. do	260	00
	\$27,550	00
Messrs. Holbrook & Cunningham, New Westminster.		
2,600 cases canned salmon, 4 doz., ea. 1 lb	\$15,600	0)
250 half-barrels salted salmon	1,250	00
	\$16,850	00
Messrs. Ewen & Wise, New Westminster.		
3,125 cases, 4oz. ea., 1 lb. cans	\$18,750	00
300 balf-barrels salted salmon	1,500	
150 barrels do. do	1,050	
	\$21 ,300	00
Total as per notes supplied	\$65,700	00

The whole of the above was exported, with the exception of the following, sold within the Province:—

By Messrs. Ewen & Wise—11,000 lbs. canned salmon; 50 barrels salted salmon; 186 half-barrels salted salmon.

By Messrs. Holbrook & Cunningham—50 half-barrels salted salmon.

By Messrs Findlay, Durham & Brodie-66 cases canned salmon.

In connection with the foregoing statement, I subjoin the Custom House return of exportation from all sources, with which I have recently been favoured by the collectors.

Exports from Victoria, from 1st January, to 31st December	·, 1876 :	
Salmon, canned, 499,824 lbs	\$72,164	00
do. salted, 1,140 brls		
Other fish, 165 "	900	00
Fish oil	25,024	00
Total exportation as per Customs return	\$ 104,697.	00

The result, as compared with other years, is small, and at the first view discouraging. The low price realized last year, however, owing to the enormous supply thrown into the market from the "Canneries" on the Columbia River, together with the fact that the Fraser River fish had not yet been fully established, had partially discouraged enterprise in this quarter. A more favourable demand has since arisen, and a great impetus to future enterprise originated. On this point I quote the following extract from the note which recently accompanied the return of Messrs. Findlay, Durham and Brodie, of Victoria:—

"Of the above, only 66 cases were used for home consumption; the rest were exported. Of course more could have been sold in this market, but as we had only a limited supply we had to supply our foreign customers first. The reason of the small catch this year is, first, we were not prepared (being uncertain of the markets)

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at the first of the season to take full advantage of it, and, secondly, the poor run of fish."

I may, however, add that in view of the more favourable prospect that now exists, and the largely increased demand, evident preparations for the prosecution of the business on a greatly enlarged scale are in progress. I may evidence the fact that, when passing through New Westminster early in November last, I noticed a building recently erected by Messrs. Ewen & Wise, specially planned for the prosecution, on a large, scale of the canning and salting business. This building, of large dimensions, and, in so far as I could judge, admirably devised for the purpose in view. has been erected at a cost, as I was assured, of five thousand dollars or more, and its erection alone gives earnest of the confidence which exists with regard to the future of these fisheries. It would be unfair, however, to limit the mention of enterprise solely to these gentlemen. The preparations making by other parties in the field all point markedly in the same direction, while new competitors also purpose to enter on the business; and here I will respectfully refer to a communication which I had the honour to address to you some years ago, and which I find published in the report of the Fisheries Branch of wour Department for the year 1874, page 168. In that communication I ventured to suggest the expediency of introducing, by artificial means, a supply of the large Columbia River salmon (S. Quinnatt, of Richardson and Baird, the S. quannett of the Chinooks) into the eastern tributaries of the Fraser ence with the leading fishery-owners upon the Lower Fraser recently the project was again suggested irrespectively of my own previously expressed opinion, and by all who are interested in the business is strongly advocated. It is believed that by such system of fostering the supply the productive powers of the river will be enormously increased, and that thus, indirectly, a lyantages to the Province and to the Dominion, immeasurably in excess of the preliminary or continuous outlay, would accrue. I have promised these gentlemen that I would again bring the matter officially under your notice, and I respectfully do so.

It would be presumptuous, however, in me, knowing nothing practically of the mode of operation, to advance an opinion as to the plan of proceeding which, supposing the suggestion to be favourably entertained, should be adopted. All I could profess to do is this, to suggest the spot where, from my knowledge of the country, I think a breeding establishment could be most economically and efficiently established. The locality generally which I would propose is either on the upper or lower Arrow Lake of the Columbia, from either of which a short and sufficiently facile route of transport exists to the head waters of the south branch of the Thompson tributary of Fraser River. All the natural requirements for the successful establishment of a breeding house on a scale commensurate with the requirements, I believe to be present, nor do I foresee any difficulty that might possibly intervene. Nevertheless, before any decision on a point so important, the opinion of an expert practically qualified to judge would be necessary, nor would I venture to recommend any active steps until after full preliminary examination by such competent person should have been made. In this Province, however, as far as I am aware, no properly qualified person is to be found; therefore, if the project be entertained, it would be necessary, to avoid all risk of failure, that a competent person from some of the breeding establishments in Ontario should be detailed to make the necessary enquiry and examination.

At the same time I am compelled to point out that both from the higher current rate of wages, and the enhanced rates of transport in this Province, the estimate of cost of carrying on an establishment such as is proposed, could not be based on the cost of a similar establishment within the limits of older Provinces, but must be much in excess. Whether it would be practicable or permissible that some arrangement could be made with the United States Commissioner of Fisheries, that such an establishment near the locality named could be found and carried on, on joint account for the common benefit, I cannot surmise, but I respectfully suggest the question for consideration.

The salmon fisheries on this coast are prospectively of so much importance, that I cannot leave the subject without drawing attention to certain peculiarities in the

habits of the fish which directly affect the question. I am compelled, in order to avoid unnecessary repetition here, to refer you to the account given by me some years ago, re-published in one of the reports of your Department, wherein I treat generally of the subject, and particularly of the fact that the salmon of the different varieties resorting to these streams, do not, like the Atlantic salmon, return to the sea after spawning. That this fact, established to the conviction of all observers here, has been accepted elsewhere with some incredulity, I am aware. I am not, however, to renter here upon a discussion of the subject; the assertions advanced have been, I consider, fully borne out by the testimony of Mr. Livingstone Stone, of the United States Fishery Department; with regard to the salmon ascending the McLeod branch of the Sacramento—the conditions of which river may be assumed as an example for the other rivers on the Pacific Coast.

(Report United States Commissioner of Fisheries, 1872-3, pages 191 et segr.)

But I will here add that, during the progress of the Commission in which I am now engaged, fresh and peculiar opportunities of observation have constantly arisen; and the result has been only to confirm previous convictions. To this patent fact the attention of my brother Commissioners, Messieurs McKinlay and Sproat, as well as of the officers accompanying us, has also been directed; and the testimony of the natives at every point is to the effect that, while the large sea-trout frequenting many of the streams conforms in its habits to the well known instinct of the Atlantic salmon, not one of the many varieties of the Pacific salmon is ever known to return to the sea. At the mouth of the Se-lael-writ-tulh, a stream discharging at the head of the North Arm of Burrard Inlet, and elsewhere at the various streams in that vicinity, on the Squawmish River, discharging into Howe Sound, and the other streams there and in Jewis' Inlet, the same evidences of death were observed Courtenay River, discharging into Comox Harbour on Vancouver Island, portions of the stream were literally paved, if I may so express it, with dead and dying fish. But in no case, there or elsewhere, was the slightest indication to descend apparent; feeble and exhausted, the fish, the spawning tunctions having been performed, still struggled persistently to ascend. Were I to say that, within the limits of our progress during the last three months, thousands of tons of these dead and dying fish could be collected, I might indeed be suspected of exaggeration, but I should be within the truth; and if I now mention the circumstance, it is no less to convey a notion of the numbers of these fish, than to illustrate palpably a well-established fact.

The fish here specially alluded to are the fall salmon or quâlo (s. canis)—a very inferior fish, but valuable to the natives for drying, when in their prime. The

general remarks, however, apply equally to the other varieties.

Much uncertainty prevails as to the identification of the several varieties of salmon caught with the bait upon the sea-board with these fish after they have entered the numerous rivers to which they resort for spawning. The diversity of dialect and of language along the coast, and again the partial diversity in the interior, deprive one of that clue which might else be afforded by the native nomenclature.

Some of the varieties resorting to different streams resemble each other closely in general appearance, but slight specific differences are at times apparent. A close comparative study would hence be necessary to establish definitively the different classes. I was desirous, in pursuance of an implied promise to Professor Baird, of Washington, two years ago, to make at least a partial collection of specimens for his inspection, but various causes have so far prevented my doing so, and I do not see, under present circumstances, an immediate prospect of fulfilling my intention.

The conditions, too, under which I now write under canvas, and consequently with few conveniences, prevent my going largely, even on empiric grounds, into the subject. I confine myself, therefore, to the mention of several of the prominent

varieties, being those which at present are commercially the more important.

The earliest shoal entering Fraser River, as well as other rivers along the coast, is confessedly the finest, both in size and quality.

The weight of the Fraser River kase sometimes exceeds 50 lbs. I note a specimen mentioned in the papers as having been caught with the bait near Victoria,

weighing 65 lbs. On the Columbia I have seldom seen one weighing 50 lbs.

This fish—the saw-quai of the lower coast tribes, the kase of the remote interior -does not obviously differ externally from the large spring salmon of the Columbia River, (s. quinnatt equanett chinook.) But there are certain apparent differences in in their habits, which lead me to infer that they are probably distinct varieties. One fact observable with the Fraser River kase is, that they do not, so far as I have observed or been able to ascertain, enter any of the lakes, such as Stuart's Lake, Fraser Lake, &c., along the course of the Fraser and its tributaries. Upon reaching the outlet of these lakes, they diverge up the adjacent streams to spawn—the smaller variety, or id-lo (suck-kai of the Lower Fraser,) alone continuing their course through the dead-water of the lakes, to the tributaries beyond. The equannett of the Columbia (s. quinnatt,) exhibits no such apparent reluctance; passing unhesitatingly through the lakes of the Upper Columbia on its course towards the head-waters, where its spawning grounds are situated. Again, the run of the large Columbia salmon from the sea is apparently more continuous and regular than that of the nearly corresponding fish of the Fraser; and commences, also, at a somewhat earlier date. This last fact, however, may reasonably be assigned to local causes only.

The suck-kai of the Lower Fraser, though a smaller and not so rich a fish as the kase, may be regarded, at present, as the staple product of the Fraser River fishery. The weight of this fish is about eight lbs., or more, and it is canned in large quantities for exportation. In my opinion, however, and I think in the general opinion, it is nowise comparable with the large varieties before named, though some contend

that, when canned, it is not inferior.

Several other varieties, including the quá-lo, or hook-nosed salmon, before referred to, the hunnuns or hones, &c., likewise visit the Fraser; and all, under possibly some specific modifications in certain localities, resort to the numerous streams along the north-west coast and Alaska—saving only that the largest variety, typified by the

saw-quâi, is confined, I think, to the large rivers only.

In a previous communication I drew attention to a misrepresentation which, through misapprehension on the part of the informant, had been suffered to appear in that portion of the Fishery Report of last year which relates to this Province. I allude to the alleged destruction of the salmon-spawn by the natives in the interior; and to the systematic destruction, likewise alleged, of vast numbers of salmon-fry on their way to the sea. Both these statements I believe to be without correct foundation. In the same communication, too, I expressed my persuasion that the native modes of fishing, simple but efficacious, throughout the Province, are in all respects unobjectionable and economical; and that any interference with their proceedings would be unadvisable, save when, through bad example, they infringe a general protective law—as in the case of the occasional use of explosive compounds before referred to.

With regard to the provisions of the Fishery Act, at large, there are many portions which, under the showing I have made, are necessarily inapplicable to this Province. Their application, indeed, would_in some cases neutralize all fishing operations: for instance, of the salmon, at present the most lucrative. I have therefore assumed that such portions, only, of the Act, as are obviously of general application, with such other portions as, on more minute enquiry, may be found to be of particular application, shall be locally adopted. Without, therefore, interfering captiously, and injuriously as I conceive, with existing practice, I shall continue, as hitherto, to exercise a watchful surveillance for the common benefit; reporting from time to time, the result of my observations, and under your sanction, extending such further protective portions of the law, as may be found necessary or expedient.

Before leaving the subject, I may mention that, in the narrow waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia, salmon are caught in the primest condition, at all seasons of the year—leaving it to be inferred, as in view of the facts already stated must necessarily be inferred, that the fish, after reaching the

salt water, remain there constantly until they attain maturity. The bait employed is usually a herring, but the spoon bait appears to be equally effective; the system of trolling from a canoe being of course adopted.

General notes on other Fisheries.

The Sturgeon (a. transmontanus of Richardson,) frequenting both the Columbia River and the Fraser, attains to an enormous size. Individuals weighing 500 or 600 pounds are not uncommon; and this weight is often exceeded. It is a good and valuable fish; but so far, does not seem to have attracted attention as available for a

toreign market.

The Halibut is common along the whole coast; but more especially on the outer shores of the Archipelago, where they seem to attain a greater size than in the narrow waters. The neighbourhood of Queen Charlotte Island appears to be specially affected by these fish; and specimens weighing 200 lbs. or more are not unfrequently caught there. The halibut is apparently highly prized in San Francisco, where, according to the market reports, it usually commands fifty cents per lb. Mr. George Blenkinsop informs me that he has seen tish caught off the north end of Queen Charlotte Island, weighing from 500 to 600 lbs.

Under such circumstances, and with a large demand, (the supply being obtainable, I believe, only from the north-west coast,) it would seem that this fishery conducted

systematically and with energy, would prove very remunerative.

The Cod caught in the narrow waters is an inferior fish; but I believe that on the outer shores there are banks on which a superior variety is found—nearly resembling, and perhaps identical with, the true cod of the Atlantic waters. A bank lying off the north-west angle of Queen Charlotte Islands is specially noted for the production of some of the finest of these fish; and these, when dried, appear to be quite equal in

quality to the dried fish of the Atlantic.

The Rock-Cod, an excellent fish, is caught on all parts of the sea-board; but is, probably, of too small a size to be profitable for curing. The red rock-fish, however, while an excellent table-fish, is now attracting attention as being peculiarly suited for curing for market, in the same way as the dried cod before alluded to. The largest of these fish may possibly attain to fifteen or twenty pounds. Inside of Cape Scott, forming the north-west extremity of Vancouver Island, there is an extensive bank which is said to produce these fish in great abundance, and of the largest size. On the shore adjacent to this bank, several parties, and among the rest a Chinese copartnery, have recently, I am informed, established themselves, with the view of systematically prosecuting the fishery.

The Herring of this coast have, so far, obtained a very inferior reputation, chiefly, I think, because they are caught in the greatest numbers at a period early in the spring, when they resort to the shallow waters to spawn. Caught in the deep waters, when in their prime, at other periods of the year, I have found these fish to be of excellent quality; and at these times, I believe, they could be successfully cured, especially the red-herring, to compete in the market with other fish whose reputation is already established. At present they are caught chiefly to supply bait for catching the dog-fish, &c., and to a very limited extent for the supply of the Victoria market. As a rule, the herring of this coast is smaller than its Atlantic congener; but in parts

it is found in size equal, I think, or nearly equal, if in quality at all inferior.

The Smelt of this coast is a valuable fish, highly esteemed for the table, and produced in incredible numbers. Chinese fishermen, I am informed, have entered largely into the curing, by drying, of these fish, in the vicinity of Burrard Inlet; finding a market partly among their countrymen in Victoria, partly among the same class in San Francisco. They use, I believe, the scoop net to capture the fish. Considerable injury to this fishery, as I have perhaps before remarked, had resulted in a portion of Burrard Inlet, from the inconsiderate and now illegal use of giant powder for the destruction of fish generally—a practice which, as I have also mentioned, has since been discontinued.

A. 1877

The Oolá-han, called also in Alaska, the Candle-fish, (Thale-chthys or Osmerus Richardson,) although it may occur low down in the list of marine and anadromous fishes which I undertake at present only partially to furnish, is not therefore to be regarded as in my estimation the least important. I again venture to refer to certain notes which I have already made public; and I now repeat my increased conviction that the value of this fish for divers economical purposes has not yet been fully understood. Formerly resorting in enormous shoals to the estuary of the Columbia River, it disappeared suddenly about the year 1837, and continued to absent itself for many years, until recently, when it suddenly reappeared in shoals as numerous as of yore. In Fraser River these fish are found, and resort thither regularly in heavy shoals; but little advantage is taken of their advent, beyond what are caught and consumed as a luxurious adjunct to the table while fresh, and a few casks hastily salted for sale and consumption at home, chiefly in fulfilment of private orders. At the Squawmish River, discharging at the head of Howe Sound, I found, on enquiry, that these fish enter the river, as elsewhere, early in the spring, and ascend as high as the head of the Island of Sta-a-mis, forming the delta; thence, after spawning, returning to the Several other rivers along the coast are known to be frequented by these fish; and there are doubtless others of which we are not, so far, cognizant. 'The Nass River, however, discharging into Observatory Inlet, close to the Alaskan boundary, stands pre-eminent as an Oold-han fishery, as well for the enormous supply it yields. as for the superior quality of its fish.

At this point, the shoals make their appearance with much regularity annually, from the 26th to the 28th of March, the period of arrival seldom varying, I am assured, more than two days. At their first coming the shoals are densely packed, to the depth of three feet or more near the surface, and occupy, in extent, an area of several square miles in the estuary of the river; for it is to be noted that it is only on reaching this point in the course of their instinctive annual migration that they approach the surface; nor is aught known of their movements after leaving the river. or of their permanent resort during the remainder of the year. The stay of the main shoal in the river is very short. They do not ascend beyond the limit of tidewater; and having completed the natural functions, again retreat to the sea. while, enormous quantities have been captured, by the numerous native fishermen. who have assembled to await their arrival. Some employ the rake, others the scoopnet, to capture their prey; but whatever the device adopted, certain success cannot but ensue. Afterwards, the first and principal shoal is succeeded, at intervals, by other minor shoals; and during some weeks the fishery is actively prosecuted; the more actively that, even under its primitive conditions, it has always been exceptionally profitable, not only on account of its productiveness, but on account of the

intrinsic value of the product.

The natives cure the fish partly by drying; and they also procure from the surplus of the catch, large quantities of oil, which they barter to other tribes who have not access to the fishery, and by whom, equally with themselves, it is highly esteemed.

As prepared by the Indians, this oil is of a whitish colour, and of a semi-fluid consistence at an ordinary temperature. When properly extracted, and after having been duly refined, it assumes the appearance of cod-liver oil, all the curative properties of which it is asserted to possess, and being much more palatable, is therefore preferred in medicinal practice, where known. In addition to its value in this respect, I have been informed by Mr. Allen Francis, formerly U.S. Consul in Victoria, that a small shipment of this oil, which he sent to New York for experiment two years ago, attracted much attention, as yielding the finest quality of fancy soap. Mr. Francis considers that there would be a large demand for this purpose, and at a lucrative price, could a regular supply of the article be assured. The other applications of the fish need only be glanced at: cured, as the red-herring, they are, in my opinion, superior to that fish; and preserved in olive oil, they would, it is generally thought, far excel the ordinary imported sardine.

Altogether, I confidently express the opinion that in the prosecution of this fishery, with skill and judgment, there is a wide and lucrative opening for enterprise.

Dog-fish.

The catching of these fish gives employment to a large number of persons along the sea-board of this Province; and the occupation will be a durable one, since the supply appears to be practically inexhaustible. Both to the native fisherman, and the European, a valuable industry is thus opened, and a large and wide circulation of cash is created. The Customs return of export before quoted, assuming the valvation to be at about forty cents per gallon, the usual trade-price in Victoria, shows about 60,000 gallons as actually exported during the past year. Considering, however, the large quantities consumed for lubricating and lighting purposes, at the extensive saw-mills at Burrard Inlet and elsewhere; at the coal-mines at Nanaimo, Departure Bay, &c.; and by the numerous steamers and sailing vessels frequenting these waters; it may be safely inferred that the quantity appearing as the direct export represents but a proportion of the actual product of the fishery. It is, of course, impossible to ascertain the true proportion; but from all I have been able to learn, I should be disposed to set it down as certainly not exceeding one-third; and hence may be derived a notion of the positive cash-value of this fishery, as now existing, and also of its prospective importance under improved or altered circumstances.

For most of the particulars regarding this fishery, I am indebted to Mr. Henry Trim, a Canadian by birth, who has long been engaged in this business, and the whale fishery on this coast. The liver of the dog-fish, as you are doubtless aware, is the only portion of the fish from which oil is extracted; and it is estimated that one hundred of these yield from six to eight gallons. The rest of the carcase is not utilized in any way, save where near agricultural settlements, the remains are employed as manure.

The outlay necessary to commence operations, say by two men, in this fishery, is

computed as under: -

Boat, with oars and sail	\$60 00
Try-pot	18 00
1.000 vards manilla rope, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in	
600 J. P. cod-hooks, No. 3, per cwt., \$1.50	
6 doz. cod-lines. (1 doz. per hundred hooks)	

Oil casks cost here six cents per gallon. A net for catching herring for bait costs from \$150 to \$200; but one net, bought in common, suffices to supply all those fishing in the same neighbourhood. The annual yield of oil to each fisherman, Mr. Prim estimates at from 40 to 150 barrels, according to skill or industry. The average sale price in Victoria is about forty cents per gallon.

Whale Fishery.

The hump-backed whale is very numerous in the narrow waters of British Columbia; on the outer shores the larger kinds are found. Until recently, the fishing of the former variety was carried on by several parties organized for the purpose; but, apparently because less profitable than the dog fishery, or possibly because conducted without a due knowledge of the business to secure favourable results, it has been abandoned.

The mode of procedure, as described by Mr. Trim, appears to be nearly as

under:

Sailing near the object of their search, (for the animal appears to be too wary to be approachable with the oar), a harpoon is fired into it as soon as it rises within range. To this harpoon a line is attached, in the usual way; afterwards the animal is killed by means of bomb-lances, fired into it from a heavy musquetoon. Two of these bomb-lances are generally required for the destruction of each whale, and about thirty minutes are usually occupied in the process.

Mr. Trim expresses the opinion that it would not be easy, if indeed practicable, to kill these whales (the hump-backed) in any other way; and he also says that, with due care, there is little risk of failure. The largest whale captured by the party with

which he was formerly connected yielded 3,875 gallons of oil; the smallest 500 gallons.

The Seal Fishery.

For the substance of the following notes I am indebted to Mr. George Blenkinsop,

of Victoria, at present attached to the Indian Reserve Commission.

The natives of Barclay Sound procure on an average each year about 2,000 fur seals; the Klay-o-quahts, further north, about 600. Two firms, Messrs. Boscovitz. and Messrs. Spring, both of Victoria, supply the means of prosecuting the chase, and

purchase the proceeds.

From twenty to thirty picked men with their canoes, in the proportion of one to each two men, are taken on board each of the schooners employed. These schooners then proceed to a bank or shoal, distant some thirty miles from the coast, to which the seals resort during the months of April, May and June. At every favourable opportunity the canoes are launched, and each pair of hunters proceed to work. The seals are cautiously approached, while sleeping on the surface of the water, and the spear alone is employed; the use of the gun being studiously avoidel. After the animals are skinned, the carcases are carefully sunk with weights attached, at a proper distance from the bank; all these precautions being necessary in order to avoid scaring the animals from their resort—their sense of smell and hearing being very delicate.

At other points along the coast the chase of the fur seal is also prosecuted by the natives; but less systematically, and therefore with inferior success. The hair-seal is killed in the narrow waters, either with the gun or by means of nets; but chiefly

for its oil, its skin being, of course, of comparatively little value.

The porpoise fishery along the coast does not appear so far to have attracted much attention. At Ucul-ââs, on Kupu Island, Gulf of Georgia, late in December last, however, I saw a young Indian who had just killed several with a gun, but they appear to be of a small variety. He told me that, in calm weather, he could in this way kill as many as ten in a day. That three of them usually yielded ten gallons of oil, for which he could get in Victoria \$4.50, as against \$4 for an equal quantity of

dog-fish oil, because the former smelt less strongly.

I believe I have now nearly exhausted the subject of our Provincial fisheries so far as they are at present developed; and saving only that, under the very unfavourable circumstances in which I have been constrained to write, I have necessarily avoided some details on certain points which I might else have given. Before concluding, however, I will venture to point out some of the reasons which, as it seems to me, have interfered to prevent a broader development of the fishing resources of this Province. And in the first place I would say that they have probably not been sufficiently known to professional fishermen abroad, or if known not adequately appreciated.

In the next place this fact is not to be lost sight of, namely, that whatever advantages may have been supposed to attend the provisions of the Washington Treaty, as regards the fishing interests of the Dominion at large, this Province has been exceptionally denied participation in them. Thus our fish and our fish-oils, if exported to San Francisco, the nearest market of importance, enter it burdened with a duty which tells directly against the fisherman toiling on this side of the line, while as directly fostering the efforts of his competitor labouring in the waters of Washington Terri-

tory.

It is not for me, however, to venture to make any suggestion in regard to the unequal application of treaty obligations in different portions of the Dominion; and if I allude to the subject it is solely to indicate one, at least, in addition to the several causes which have impeded the development of the marine resources of British Colora bios.

Columbia.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ALEX. C. ANDERSON,
Inspector of Fisheries, B.C.

APPENDIX No. 22.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF MANITOBA, FOR THE YEAR, 1876.

LITTLE BRITAIN,
WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1876.

Sir,...I have the honour to submit my report on the fisheries of the Province of Manitoba, and in conformity with instructions lately received from your Department, I have endeavoured to return to your office, in tabular form, as complete a statement of the fisheries within this Province, and in parts of Lake Winnipeg adjacent thereto as circumstances would admit.

I have reliable data from the east side of Lake Manitoba, having sent my son there on the 5th November, to collect information from the residents there. He found a population of twenty families at Oak Point, nine only of whom had been engaged in the fall fishing. He received his information from the parties that had been engaged in the fishing during the unusually brief period the fish continued near the shore, which information is given in the table. The St. Laurent Mission is about ten miles south of Oak Point and has a population of about forty families. Twenty of these families had been occupied in the fall fishing; my messenger had not the pleasure of finding many of them at home. Notwithstanding he received all the requisite information from the courteous and hospitable priest in charge of the mission, aided by the very kind and intelligent teacher at the place. The information obtained respecting the take of the other kinds of fish is far less satisfactory, as each individual consulted made his statement on supposition, which I had to accept as data to be guided by, which suppositions I believe to be rather under than above the true numbers. We can form some idea of the great numbers of pike (Esox Lucius) taken in the white waters of the Province during the last winter and spring, when we bear in mind the great dearth that prevailed in the land and drove settlers and Indians to all the angling places within twenty or thirty miles of their residence, and when we are informed that some of these anglers have in a single day taken two hundred and in some cases 300 fish. I had a letter from my correspondent at Big Point on the west side of Lake Manitoba, dated about the time the fish were beginning to come to the shore. From it I have had some basis in forming an estimate of the numbers taken on that side of the lake. It is very difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the different kinds of fish taken in our rivers, as the poorer class of settlers and the Indians along the rivers are continually on the water attending to catfish lines and gold-eye nets, whose every object is accomplished when the fish is eaten; and as a rule care nothing about keeping any record of the numbers taken by them. Yet to the above rule there are some exceptions, and from these exceptions we have been able to form our estimate, which, I think, is near the truth. Some Red River men have been fishing last fall on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, to the north of where the river of the above name falls into the lake. The number and length of the nets used by them, and the number of fish taken by them with the take at some other points on the lake have given me some data to base my report on. The whitefish did not come to the spawning grounds until the 15th October, and on the 23rd of that month a heavy gale set in, the wind blowing from the north-west, which drove the whitefish from the spawning beds, and put an end to the fishing at both lakes, which accounts for the small numbers taken when compared with former and more favourable seasons. A number of settlers are planted along the south end of Lake Winnipeg, who capture great

numbers of catfish, pike, perch, suckers and some sturgeon at all times, or rather in all seasons of the year, but they made no effort to take whitefish during the spawning No fall fishing had been made on the west side last autumn. Since the commencement of the Icelandic settlement, Red River men, who had been in the habit of fishing along that side from the river mouth to the sandy bar, have ceased to go there, and those located seem to have made little or no effort to avail themselves of what has been at all times considered of great advantage to those who have no crops and have to pass the winter on the shores of our stormy lakes, viz.: fall fishing. This inactivity may have been owing to the disease that was beginning to appear among them in October, and has so sorely afflicted them since. I intended about the end of November to visit the Icelandic settlement, but news of the unknown pestilence reached here in due time to prevent me going there. However, I learn that, although fishermen by profession, they do not understand how to fish to advantage in Lake Winnipeg. I have been informed that during the period of open water they have been in the habit of using seines of three inch mesh, and we may safely admit that a people so destitute of the means of living, as they are reported to have been, and still are, will not be very careful to throw back the undersized fish that they may take to the shore in their seines.

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

> D. GUNN, Senr., Fishery Overseer.

To the Hon. A. J. SMITH, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., Manitoba, for

	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER,					
Station.	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Lake Manitoba.			\$			\$				\$	*.		\$
Oak Point		1	l		9 20 4 8	72 160 32 64	20 4 8	120 32 40	1440 384 480	600 160 200			
West side of Lake Lake Winnipeg Assiniboine and Red Rivers Total	 				100 100 200 351	800 800	200 200		720 7200 872 11680	300 3000 600 5120		 	

^{*} Gold Eye Nets.

RECAPITULATION of the yield of the Fisheries in the

Kinds of Pish.	Quantity.	Prices.	Value.		
White Fish	75,335 pieces	\$ cts. 0 05 5 00 0 02 0 03	\$ cts. 3,676 75 3,000 00 9,624 00 1,395 00		

No. 23.

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of the Year 1876.

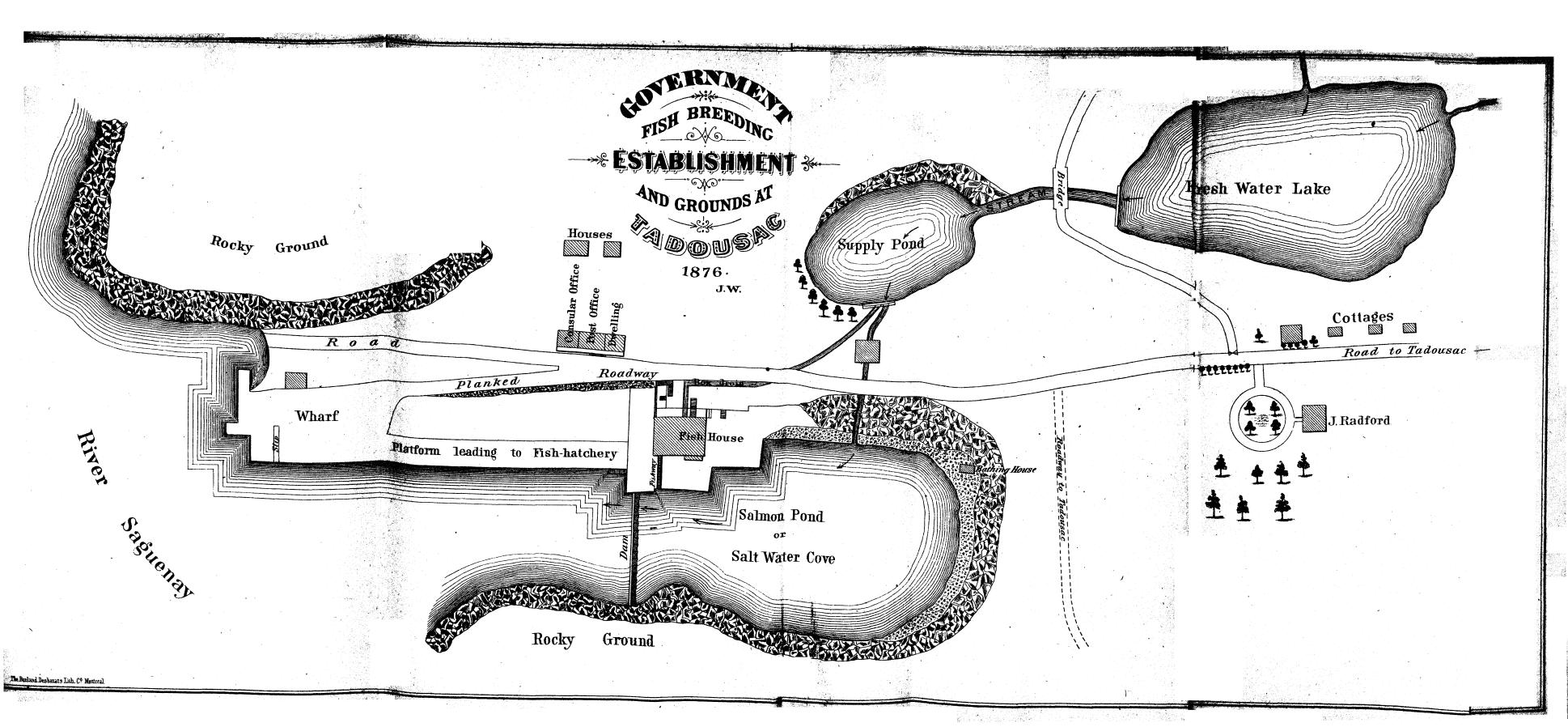
SIZE, VALUE, &c.				Kinds and Quantities of Fish.							Total.								
Pou	nd	Nets	Ноор	Nets.	Scoop	Nets.	barrels.	bs.	70.			.0	barrels.	and.			barrels.		
No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Fish,	White Fish, II	White Fish, No	Trout, barrels.	Sturgeon, No.	Gold Eyes, No.	Maskinongé, t	Perch, Bass Suckers, No.	Pike, No.	Catfish, No.	Coarse Fish,	Valu	e.
		\$		\$	 	\$												\$	cts
··· · ·				········,					4175 9500			7200 16000		4500 10000				622	
	••••			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					2560			16000		10000	6000			1,395 128	
;								ļ	3500			18000						745	
•• ••	••••					•••••	[•••	4800			20000		5000		05000		1,040	
	••••		••••			********	•••		48000 1000			60000 260000		12000 10000				11,610 15,050	
- -							-		73535			481200	-				-		

Province of Manitoba, during the Year of 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Prices.	Value.		
Pike Catfish Total Value of the Fisheries in '76.	37,900 pieces 55,000 do	\$ cts. 0 05 0 20	\$ cts. 1,895 00 11,000 00 30,590 75		

APPENDICES

FISH BREEDING.



APPENDIX No. 24.

REPORT OF SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq., ON THE SEVERAL FISH BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS AND FISH CULTURE IN CANADA, DURING THE SEASON OF 1876.

NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO, 31st December, 1876.

Sir,---I have the honor to report to you herewith, briefly, the proceedings which have taken place with regard to fish-culture at the several establishments within the

Dominion during the past year.

As there were no newly constructed fish breeding manufactories erected in the Provinces during the last season, I shall of necessity have to confine my remarks to the general progress made at those formerly built and in actual working order; and briefly describe the improvements made at some of them, and also relate the result of what has transpired at each of the institutions since the date of my last annual report in December, 1875.

Before going into these particulars it may not be out of place for me to reiterate the statements I have hitherto made in reference to the science of fish-culture, namely: its steady progression towards the solution of an important problem of the present day, in producing from a proper husbandry of water, as of land, more extensive supplies of food for the uses of the rapidly increasing population of the

world

Viewing it in the light of a popular industry, it may be given in evidence, not only in Canada and the United States of America, but also throughout the old world, that its movement is onward; that almost all the civilized nations of the world are recognizing it; and in the most of them the science of artificial fish-culture is being largely carried on through the instrumentality and with the aid of their governments; and in other countries, where from peculiar circumstances it has not yet been fostered by the State, individual enterprise is very extensively developing this science.

In a brief statement of what is transpiring throughout the world, I may here mention some of the countries in which fish-culture, by the artificial methods of propagation, is being, more or less, extensively prosecuted as a national work. In France, Germany, Prussia. Russia, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, China, Australia, New Zealand, the United States of America and Canada; whilst in England, Ireland and Scotland, where riparian rights, with regard to rivers and other waters largely prevail, it is not made a governmental work, but it is nevertheless extensively carried on, and strongly upheld by private enterprise.

In the neighbouring Republic, and in this Dominion, piscicultural industry is taking the lead of all other countries in which it has been introduced. In the former (independent of the two large establishments maintained by the Federal Government and situated respectively on the McLeod River in California, and at Bucksport in the State of Maine), there are twenty-two States of the Union, all of which by action of their legislatures, are actively engaged in promoting this means of repopulating the various waters within their boundaries with the better kinds of fish; and in performing this very desirable object many of these States have already erected extensive buildings, and laid out spacious grounds, in which the propagation of fish by artificial methods, is being practically and scientifically prosecuted as affording sure and direct means by which many of the hitherto depleted waters may be again made to yield in part the necessary supplies of fish food which is in general so anxiously sought after by the people.

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In our own Dominion, it may be truly said that we are even outdoing our Ameri can neighbours in the advancement of these operations. This may be illustrated by the several handsome and permanent edifices already erected in different sections of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, now seven in number, all of which have been built with the view to combine convenience, comfort, and capacity for rearing annually many millions of young fry. Theory has now been overcome, and practical convictions have supplanted the scepticisms and prejudicies which existed in the minds of many in relation to the thorough application of fish-husbandry of the more important species of fish. The idea, however, should not be entertained that, by the planting of a few thousands of fry in any one locality, immediate results are to be obtained from the single operation. Nature herself has given us true data upon which to base our calculations.

Nearly all kinds of fish are very prolific, shedding annually many thousands (and in some cases millions) of eggs, which if permitted to produce living fish, the waters would be overstocked to such an extent as to engender diseases of all kinds, and myriads would die; therefore it is wisely ordained that fish, as a rule, shall live upon fish, by which means a proper equilibrium in this natural product is kept up. Vast quantities of the eggs whilst in the act of being deposited, are also destroyed and eaten by other and smaller predacious fishes. The same destruction is constantly carried on, not only from the time of the laying of the ova, but it is relentlessly pursued during its incubation, and after they are hatched out into little fish. Nearly all kinds of fish are animal feeders, and feed upon each other continually; and strange as the anomaly may appear, the larger eat the smaller, and in turn the smaller live largely on the greater, in this wise: that the smaller tribes of fish are constantly hovering around and preying upon the eggs of the larger fish, whilst they are in the act of laying them, and in turn the larger and more voracious fishes are continually living upon the smaller tribes.

By the artificial treatment referred to, the eggs are wholly secured from loss, as they are kept within such safe and prescribed limits as to forbid the possibility of any of the ova being destroyed by fish of any kind. This thorough prevention from loss is even extended to the time when the young fry are in the semi-hatched state, and whilst absorbing the umbilical sac, this being the period at which they are the most tempting morsels for their enemies. Artificial protection is therefore afforded them until they become sprightly little fish, and are prepared to a certain extent to brave the many besetting dangers which they are yet liable to meet amongst their larger

kindred.

It must be borne in mind that, although the artificial means will have successfully had its sway in saving and rearing the ova and the fry up to that stage when they are turned out to seek their own living, innumerable difficulties have yet to be encountered, and immense losses sustained, before they reach the adult stage, and are fit to be taken as food for man.

Therefore, as before mentioned, the idea should not prevail that, the planting of a few thousands of young fish in any water or stream is sufficient to re-stock it, and afford a means of producing constant supplies thereafter; the work should be continuous and perseveringly carried on until the streams shall have been brought into

something like their original or normal state.

In my report of 1875, I made mention of the condition of some of the fish-breeding establishments within my jurisdiction, from actual inspection, whilst the knowledge of the operations in relation to the others was procured from the officers in charge. My time during the season of 1875 was almost wholly occupied in the supervision and construction of the new works erected at Sandwich, in Ontario, and Bedford, in Nova Scotia. I could not, in consequence, give to the others a personal visit.

During the past season or summer of 1876, I was enabled to make a hurried visit to the several places where fish-hatcheries have been built throughout the Dominion, and I now beg to lay before your Department, the result of a personal inspection of each of them. In doing this, I will include in my remarks under the

heading of each of these piscicultural establishments, not only the state in which I found them, and such improvements as were necessary to be made; but I will also give an account of the numbers of young fish hatched out and distributed during the spring of 1876, and the quantity of ova laid down last autumn; together with an account of their present condition and appearance. At the outset, and before alluding to the Maritime Provinces, I will commence at my western limit of operations, namely, the Detroit River, where during the previous year was built the

SANDWICH WHITEFISH HATCHERY, ONTARIO.

This institution is, (quoting the language of the Superintendent of Fisheries for the State of Michigan in his annual report), "The finest whitefish hatchery on the continent, beautiful and substantial in construction, and massive enough for an annual hatch of fifty millions." The water at this establishment is conveyed into the hatching troughs by the application of steam power, and during my previous visits in the winter season, when it was in full operation, it was clearly ascertained that the engine was too small, and not strong enough for the work of propelling the pumps for a reliable and constant supply of water. It was therefore concluded to be a necessity to obtain one of greater power. This, after consultation with your Department, was ordered to be done, and arrangements were made with the Watrous Engine Works Company of Brantford, by which an exchange was agreed upon for a larger and more powerful engine and the smaller one to be returned. It was stipulated that the new and additional machinery should be in readiness to be put up, and set to work on my return from the Lower Provinces. I proceeded to Sandwich in October last, when the engine, pumps, and other machinery were put up and started; they have been running constantly night and day ever since and give the utmost satisfaction.

It was already reported to you that some ten millions of whitefish eggs were laid down in this building in the fall of 1875. Of this number some seven millions of young fry and vivified eggs (advanced almost to the point of hatching out) were planted in the Detroit River. This state of affairs, for a commencement, may be considered satisfactory, particularly when it is taken into consideration that innumerable difficulties presented themselves at almost every stage of the proceedings, from the gathering of the eggs till the period of hatching. This was brought about by the magnitude of the work and the novelty of the enterprize, to which must be added the incapacity of the engine to give a constant supply of water. Were it not for these drawbacks, the officer in charge is of opinion that a very much larger per centage would have been obtained. The insight and practical knowledge gained in this first venture will, no doubt prevent the probability of a recurrence of similar difficulties in future. About the first of April the works were closed for the season and remained so until whitefish operations again commenced in October following. An application was, however, made to your Department by some of the Detroit River fishermen to utilize the works last spring in laying down the eggs of the pickerel. These fish are not known to inhabit the waters of the Detroit River, but are found in great quantities in Lake Huron, where extensive fisheries are formed and a large traffic carried on in the sale of pickerel, both fresh and salted. They are taken most numerously just at the time when they resort to the shallow waters and rivers to deposit their spawn. At this period, some of the Sandwich fishermen go to Lake Huron and net large numbers of these gravid fish, and to extend this unseasonable fishing to the Detroit River, no doubt, caused the application to be made to your Department, to have the Sandwich hatchery utilized for the artificial propagation of pickerel. I reported to you at the time adverse to this request, for the following reasons: First, because it would have been very expensive to have kept the engine and other works running on this doubtful venture, and considerable repairs would also have to be made upon the engine which was then intended to be exchanged for a larger one. It was also, in my mind, questionable whether the ova of the pickerel would stand the handling and carriage required to carry out the enterprise

Secondly, it appeared to me to be unwise to breed in this establishment, and for the very same water two kinds of fish that were the very reverse of each other in character and diametrically opposite in their habits. The whitefish are harmless, the formation of their head and jaws, in which no teeth are found, indicate that they are not piscivorous; they live almost wholly on small crustacea and insect food; on the other hand, the pickerel are very voracious; their mouth and jaws, which are very large, are thickly set with rows of sharp teeth, plainly pourtraying their ravenous nature. It would therefore be a very questionable undertaking to utilize the Sandwich works, which were put up expressly for replenishing the Detroit River with whitefish, in the rearing of their principal destroyers.

Mr. Nevin, the officer in charge at Sandwich, commenced his operations in gathering whitefish ova in the latter end of the month of October; experience has proved the best time for securing mature eggs to be during the first week or ten days of November; some difficulty arose in procuring a supply at this latter date on account of a change having been made in the close-season. In former years, whitefish were protected by regulations from 12th November to 1st December; this year, the close-season commenced on 1st November, and terminated on 10th of the same month. This change gave umbrage to the fishermen, and many of them were inclined to throw obstacles in the way of getting the requisite supply of ova for the hatchery. To this fact may be attributed the reason why many millions of whitefish eggs were not laid down in the troughs of the Newcastle establishment during the past season. Some more definite or compulsory system should be adopted by which the fishermen would be obliged to render greater assistance for obtaining necessary supplies of eggs for the works at Sandwich.

At the period in which they were being gathered, and for some time after, the weather proved unusually warm, and militated very severely against the eggs, destroying great numbers of them after being deposited on the trays. About 12,000,000 were gathered and of these about 4,000,000 succumbed shortly afterwards to the high temperature of the water and from the effects of confervoid growth; with unceasing labor the remaining 8,000,000 were preserved over the warm period, and since then they have kept admirbly well. They are reported now, as heing clean and unusually healthy; the eyes and embryo fish are quite discernible with the naked eye, and a large number (at this date, 30th Jan.) on the eve of emerging from the shell.

Judging from the difficulties and losses which were sustained last season, on account of the warmth of the weather, and consequent high temperature of the water, it would be advisable to put up a small addition to the rear of the present building, to be used as an ice house. In it a stock of ice could be stored, and during the few weeks or perhaps days that might intervene between the laying down of the eggs and the setting in of winter, the ice could be so applied to the water tanks as to reduce the temperature, so that all forms of bissus or fungoid growth would be arrested. From this cause great mortality took place amongst the ova in November last, not only at the Sandwich hatchery, but also at the American whitefish breeding establishments. The best antidote is ice, which by daily application at the critical time would cool the water, and prevent the further growth of this insidious pest amongst whitefish eggs. Without some cheap preventive like ice to arrest this fatal malady, the whole deposit of eggs for the season might be hopelessly injured in a few days.

During last season, I invented and patented in Canada and the United States, a new labour-saving hatching apparatus, combining in itself the work of washing, picking and hatching whitefish eggs. Its qualities have been thoroughly tested at the Sandwich and Newcastle establishment, and thus far it has performed its work very satisfactorily. During next year it is in contemplation to apply this new apparatus wholly in connection with whitefish eggs. The machine consists of a cylindrical-formed vessel, funnel shaped at one end, made of tin or other metal, of any desired size, depending on the volume of water to be admitted; one that would hold a gallon of water would accommodate the hatching out of from one to two hundred thou-

sand eggs. A flow of water by means of a half-inch rubber tube is admitted into the vessel, and regulated in its supply and force by means of a small tap; the water striking the bottom or funnel-shaped portion of the vessel glances off equally all round, and sets the eggs in motion, raising to the surface all light and imperfect eggs, and carrying them, as well as all other impurities, away with the overflow. The ordinary method of washing, feathering and hand picking is overcome, simply by putting into this vessel the desired quantity of eggs after impregnation, and turning on a proper flow of water; the machine is put in motion, and the whole work during the period of incubation is more thoroughly performed than by any other possible means hitherto adopted, and with a saving (in an establishment where ten millions of eggs are laid down) of at least four or five hands daily. Upon the whole, this new apparatus will be found to be simple in operation, cheap in construction and extremely labour-saving. With regard to its practical application, the officer in charge at Sandwich reports that it performs the work with perfect satisfaction.

In a summary of, and results at the Sandwich whitefish breeding works, it may be said that the buildings are in first-class condition, the engine pumps and other machinery perform their work satisfactorily, the water tanks, breeding troughs, hatching trays and other appliances in connection with the hatchery are all in good keeping. There were turned out of the establishment in the spring of 1876 some seven millions of eggs and fry; and at the present time there are within its walls about eight millions of whitefish ova in the most healthy condition, showing

unmistakeable signs of life and vigour.

TADOUSAC FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT QUEBEC.

In July last I visited the Saguenay district in order to inspect the Tadousac hatchery and make additional improvements there, and also put in practical operation the reception-house erected the previous year on Anse St. Jean River, distant some

thirty miles up from the mouth of the Saguenay,

I found the appearance of the exterior of the building and its surroundings, together with the reception ponds very pleasing, showing at a glance, even to the casual observer, the practical ideas entertained by the very efficient gentleman in charge, Joseph Radford, Esq. Here the work of procuring a supply of parent fish had been accomplished, as there were some 250 salmon in the salt water cove, or reception-pond adjoining the hatchery. These fish had been taken by nets, some distance below the mouth of the Saguenay in the St. Lawrence and conveyed to the ponds in lattice-work boats. I was informed that some of the fish had died from the effects of wounds, more particularly abrasions of the skin, in the netting of them. To prevent a similar loss in the future, instructions were given to use nets with smaller meshes; by this means the fish would be prevented from forcing their heads and bodies far enough through the nets to injure themselves.

At the time of my stay at Tadousac, these salmon were in fine condition, very healthy and playful, and were constantly leaping up in the pond; many of them were very large and were computed to weigh from thirty to forty pounds. They made a most interesting show for the many tourists and others who visited the Saguenay; the proximity of the pond, only a few hundred feet from the steamboat landing, and the commanding appearance of the hatchery, immediately alongside, made it the invariable custom of all travellers to call at the establishment. The location of the Tadousac Piscicultural Works, for the above, and other causes, has proved a most favourable one, for it has been the means of giving widespread notoriety and general knowledge concerning this new industry, and it has also shown to the public the practicability of applying the science as a means of increasing illimitably the stock of salmon in the waters of the far-famed Saguenay.

Formerly only the lower storey of the building had been fitted up with troughs, tanks, and other requisites for the laying down of eggs. With the larger number of parent salmon that were already in the ponds over previous years, together with those that might be relied upon at Anse St. Jean River and at Little Islands, it was

necessary that greater accommodation should be had for the increased number of ova reasonably expected to be gathered during the next spawning season. ments were therefore made to fit up the second or upper storey of the building, which was done by laying out the plans, and ordering the requisite troughs, tanks, breeding trays and other apparatus. With this additional room, the capacity of the building for hatching purposes would be doubled from what it was formerly. timely preparation proved very fortunate, for both flats of the establishment were quite filled with eggs in October following. The preliminary work at Tadousac being arranged, I then proceeded up the Saguenay to Anse St. Jean River. This stream is about thirty miles from Tadousac, and enters the Saguenay on its right bank; a pretty large volume of water flows in it and it is yet frequented by considerable numbers of salmon. About one mile up from its confluence with the Saguenay a large dam has been built for driving a saw-mill, its height is such as to forbid the possibility of salmon ascending the river; a fish-pass has been made alongside the dam, which, when supplied with a sufficient body of water, enables the fish to get over the dam and pass upwards to their spawning grounds. This spot was selected the year before as an eligible one for the erection of a reception-house, in which to entrap salmon, and to be made subsidiary to the Tadousac house. The building put up here for the above purpose, is a very good one, but from a want of knowledge by the party in charge, the internal arrangements were such as to prevent success in securing the fish. After the necessary alterations and changes were made under my own supervision, it was found that during the following night no less than fifty salmon had safely housed themselves within the building; some of these were very large, two or three in particular weighing over thirty pounds; others entered during successive nights, until quite a stock was secured. The ova from these fish were afterwards taken and laid down in the Tadousae hatchery. Before leaving the Saguenay district, I visited this reception-house a second time, and found everything in connection with it working satisfactorily. I then proceeded down the river to the Little Islands reception-ponds. Here the local nishery officer had caused to be built a temporary pond on a small stream which emptied into the Saguenay just where a fishing station was established for netting salmon, so that the fish taken at this stand might be immediately put into the pond and there kept safely under proper guardianship until they became ripe for manipulation, when the eggs would be carried down river to the Tadousac hatchery. There were a few salmon in this pond, not a sufficient number however to warrant the expense of constantly watching them; instructions were therefore given to have these fish conveyed down the river in a scow to the Tadousac pond.

Of the two hundred thousand eggs that were deposited in the Tadousac institution during the season of 1875, there were hatched out under the supervision of Mr. Radford, in the spring of 1876, upwards of one hundred thousand salmon fry. These were planted in many of the larger rivers emptying into the Saguenay, such as the St. Margaret, the St. Jean and Petit Saguenay, whilst others were deposited in

some of the smaller tributaries.

Expectation was fully realized in getting an ample supply of ova last fall at this place. Previous to the commencement of the spawning season, I despatched Mr. Parker, my assistant here, to the Saguenay in order to assist and instruct the employes there, in gathering and manipulating the ova for the Tadousac works. A million of eggs were taken from the fish in the Tadousac pond, and from those in the reception building at Anse St. Jean River. The work was satisfactorily carried out, as will appear from the results in connection with the establishment hereafter. Many thousands of sea-trout eggs were also laid down; these, through the instrumentality of Mr. Radford, were obtained from a very beautiful variety of trout that frequent the Bergeronnes River, flowing into the St. Lawrence about nine miles below the Saguenay.

A further experiment was made at Tadousac last fall in the impregnation and fertilization of eggs taken from salmon in salt water. During 1875, an experiment on a small scale was made with the ova of salmon which were kept in salt water up to

the very time of spawning. These eggs went through precisely the same process as those that were taken from fish kept in fresh water, from the time of spawning till they were hatched out; there was no difference whatever observable during the period of incubation, nor after they became young fry. This experiment was repeated with a large number of salmon that were kept in salt water last fall, and up to the present time the results are precisely similar to last year. It may therefore be now safely concluded that the ova of the salmon will arrive at maturity, and be equally susceptible of impregnation, when taken from fish kept in salt water, as in fresh, and that no difference exists with the eggs during incubation or with the fry afterwards.

Upon a request made to your Department by Mr. Senator Price (whose generosity and personal assistance have materially advanced the work of fish-culture at the Saguenay), I forwarded to the Tadousac works, in October last, several thousands of the eggs of the California salmon; they arrived there without any loss, and have since hatched out and become lively little fish. At the opening up of the spring, it is proposed to plant these Pacific cousins of the Atlantic salmon in some convenient stream in the neighbourhood of the Saguenay, where their career may be watched with the view of ascertaining, if possible, what change, and if any, may take place in their appearance and nature. I have no doubt in my mind of their becoming readily acclimatized to the Atlantic waters, and that in a short time they will not be easily distinguished from the true salmon of the Saguenay. The Escoumains River emptying into the St. Lawrence about twenty miles below the Saguenay, is spoken of as being well adapted for this experiment. It was once famous for salmon; mill-dams, sawdust, torch and spear, however, have long since made the work of destruction so complete that its family of salmon have become quite annihilated. The saw-mills on this river are now said to have gone to decay, and are wholly abandoned, and therefore should the stream be now put under thorough protection, it would be admirably adapted for the purpose contemplated.

In closing my remarks in relation to the Tadousac fish-breeding establishment, I may state that the building is in every way in first-class order. In addition to its complete internal arrangements on two floors, it has also a convenient office for the local fishery guardian of that district. There is besides a well-finished apartment which can be used as a court room for hearing trials for infractions of the fishery laws, or it may be converted into a museum, in which to collect interesting specimens of the various fishes and other animals to be found in that region of the country.

The salt-water pond or cove is connected with the main Saguenay, and the freshwater lake and small ponds on the hill side, are well adapted for safely keeping sup-

plies of parent fish.

The internal fish-breeding arrangements combine simplicity and utility for the hatching of many millions of fish eggs annually. One hundred and fifty thousand salmon fry were turned out from this establishment in the spring of 1876; and there are at present in the hatching troughs upwards of a million living salmon eggs, and over one hundred thousand of sea-trout ova, also about four thousand young California salmon; all of these from the latest reports received are in the most healthy and prosperous condition.

MIRAMICHI FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT, NEW BRUNSWICK.

I visited this establishment when repairs were being made on a portion of the works. The dam for the supply and reception pends had been seriously injured from the effects of extraordinary freshets that prevailed there during the spring. Mr. Inspector Venning had previously let the contract for these improvements, and the workmen were then engaged with the work. I had a conversation with Mr. Sheasgreen, the officer in charge of the buildings, and learned from him the particulars in connection with the hatching out of the crop of try during the previous season.

The unaccountable disaster which took place in the season of 1875, by which almost the whole of the ova were lost, did not again occur in 1876. The quantity of eggs laid down in the latter year was very much smaller than in the former season;

however, the same water and precisely the same breeding troughs and trays were used, yet Mr. Sheasgreen reported to your Department, in May last, that the percentage of fry produced in 1876 amounted to ninety-five per cent. He also informed me that the fry had been distributed according to instructions, and that the losses in performing the work were very trifling. In this statement he is fully borne out by the report of Mr. Venning, in which he says, "The fry were distributed without loss or accident, scarcely any having died in the removal."

After making an inspection of the Reception House and Rearing Room and its contents of tanks, troughs, trays and other appliances, I gave instructions to the officer to thoroughly cleanse and ventilate the breeding-room, which, from want of free circulation of air, had become very damp and musty, and as soon after as practicable he was to whitewash the ceiling and walls, by which cleanliness of the room and appearance for comfort and neatness would be much improved. Orders were also given to have the troughs and trays properly coated twice with paraffine varnish, a supply of which was forwarded to Mr. Sheasgreen for that purpose. which I desired to be used in the manipulation and impregnation of the ova was fully explained; it was reported to me afterwards that a ready compliance had been given to the carrying out of these instructions. From correspondence forwarded to your Department it appears that difficulties arose on the Miramichi River, by which the requisite supply of parent fish had not been secured wherewith to fully stock the breeding trays with salmon eggs; this occurrence, and a similar one the previous year, has proved to be very unfortunate in not giving the Miramichi establishment that share of success in the rearing of young salmon, which its convenient location and capacity for fish-breeding entitle it to. From the number of salmon that were put in the reception pond, upwards of 600,000 eggs were taken. evidently properly fertilized, as the accounts received from the Miramichi described them as being in very good order. One statement was to the effect that only 1,500 dead eggs had been removed since the ova were laid down, and that the eggs presented a bright and healthy appearance, the embryo being plainly discernible in all.

BEDFORD BASIN FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT, NOVA SCOTIA.

Upon my arrival here, repairs were being made by Mr. A. B. Wilmot, the officer in charge, under instructions (as I was informed) from your Department; the work consisted of repairing the main dam on the Sackville River, from which the supply of water was drawn to fill the hatching troughs in the breeding-room. Further alterations were also being made in connection with the raceway and the gates which regulated the supply of water. This work was being done with a view to strength and permanency. In examining the apparatus used within the building for breeding purposes, alterations were considered necessary to be made in the hatching troughs; these were originally made with the view of economizing room by dividing them into small compartments, in each of which several hatching trays were to be placed one upon the other. This plan, whilst it is well adapted for laying down other kinds of fish eggs, did not answer as well for salmon ova, as they required the water to be more highly aerated and to flow more rapidly over them, which could not be properly accomplished when the troughs were made in subdivisions. The officer was threfore instructed to have this defect in the troughs remedied. A few other changes of more or less importance were also suggested to be made.

Considerable trouble and expense have necessarily been incurred at this establishment in the procuring of parent fish. The River Philip, some sixty miles distant, and the Musquedoboit and other streams were resorted to for obtaining supplies of eggs. Mr. Wilmot informed me that a sufficient number of salmon still entered the Sackville River to stock the hatchery with eggs, and that these fish could be secured on their passage up the stream if proper means were devised by which they could be either netted or entrapped. To effect this object, it was suggested that a fish pass should be erected just where the rapid current of the river enters the tideway. This point would be only a few yards distant from the breeding-house, and where the fish-

pass or trap would be in constant view and immediate surveillance of the officer in charge of the inmates of the house. If by such means a sufficient number, or even a partial supply of salmon could be obtained, they could be kept in the deep raceway above the road (the right of which was secured for this purpose at the time of purchase) or else in a pond which might be easily constructed almost alongside of the building into which both the tidal waters of the basin, as well as the water from the river, could be made to flow. Should your Department consider this project of sufficient importance to be carried out, the expense in connection with it would be very trifling, as the whole of the material, so far as stone-work is concerned, is now lying on the premises, and the greater portion of the labour ought to be performed by the officer in charge and his assistants during the summer when matters of no very pressing nature are required in connection with the indoor work of the establishment.

There were hatched out in the spring of 1876 in this establishment upwards of 400,000 young salmon, the percentage thus reared from the eggs laid down was quite as large as had been anticipated. These were planted in a number of the rivers of Nova Scotia which had been previously selected for that purpose by your Department. The transportation of the fry to the several streams was performed by means of waggons and railway cars; some few losses were sustained, but, upon the whole,

the distribution resulted very satisfactorily.

Many drawbacks were experienced in gathering the eggs for the Bedford hatchery last fall, the particulars of which will be found embodied in the report of Mr. A. B. Wilmot, appended hereto. Besides getting a considerable number of eggs at the River Philip as formerly, trials were also made to gather them in other parts of the country. The rivers emptying in Pictou Harbour were selected, and a number of eggs were gathered from the Annapolis and West Rivers. The total collection of ova from the several points amounted to (1,050,000) one million and fifty thousand. These, after severe trials in gathering, were conveyed to the Bedford Works and placed on the hatching trays. Mr. Wilmot makes mention of certain experiments made by himself and others in the impregnation of a portion of these eggs; the statement is interesting, but the results have not yet transpired. From the last accounts received from the Bedford establishments, a large percentage of the whole number of eggs laid down are reported as doing very well.

The building at Bedford being quite new in its construction, requires no outlay upon itself, but some slight expenditure may be necessary in connection with the internal appliances and breeding apparatus. This cannot be avoided, as fish-culture on an entensive scale is of very recent date, so far as its practical application is concerned, and, until it shall have become more thoroughly systematical, many new ideas will be necessary in the minutiæ of working it out. At the time of visiting Bedford, everything in connection with the fish-breeding works gave satisfaction. Since its commencement in the fall of 1875, there were turned out of the establishment in the following spring 400,000 young salmon, and there are now on its hatching trays nearly a million of vivified salmon eggs, which, unless from unforseen causes, will yield an immense number of young fry next spring, for distribution in the rivers

of the Nova Scotia section.

GASPÉ FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT, QUEBEC.

After leaving Bedford, I proceeded to Gaspé, taking steamer from Point du Chêne, viâ Baie des Chaleurs to Gaspé Basin. A short distance from the harbour, on the Dartmouth outlet, is the Gaspé salmon-breeding establishment, located on a small brook, or living stream of pure spring water; its capacity for fish-breeding purposes is about the same as at Bedford, although the building is neither as extensive in general accommodation, nor as expensive in its construction. Having telegraphed Mr. Philip Vibert, the officer in charge of the works, of my intended arrival at Gaspé, he met me, and accompanying him, I proceeded to inspect the buildings and appliances. I found the breeding-room in the same damp, musty state as at Miramichi, and from 363

the same causes, namely, want of circulation of air and proper ventilation. were also in a very wet state, caused by the leakage of the troughs and tanks. were at once given to shut off the water and have the troughs cleansed, and the trays properly dried, in order to receive a thorough coating of paraffine varnish, preparatory to the coming season's operations. I explained the necessity of purity and cleanliness in connection with artificial fish-culture, as being strong essentials to ensure success. The arrangement of the works inside, and the capacity of the building, together with the extreme purity of the water, were such as to promise successful artificial propagation of salmon fry. After giving instructions to the officer with regard to internal management, and also suggesting the adoption of certain improvements, I proceeded to examine the reception pond, just alongside of the building.

This comprises, in itself, both a receptacle for keeping parent salmon in, and a feeder for supplying the breeding-room with pure water for hatching purposes; whilst it is ample in its requirements for the latter purpose, it is quite too small to accommodate such numbers of salmon as would be necessary to give the requisite supply of eggs for the establishment; with some additional expense, however, it might be readily enlarged and deepened, so that, if not wholly answering the purposes, it would be a very great saving and convenience compared with the system now adopted in having a pond or ponds at long distances from the works, up the Dartmouth River. With the enlargement of this pond to such a size as would accommodate nearly all, if not the whole of the parent salmon required, and from its closeness to the hatchery (being only a few yards distant) the officer in charge of the building, or in his absence his assistant, could so protect it against harm of any kind as to prevent any additional expense, and also save the large item now incurred in paying special officers to guard the fish at remote places, and at long distances from the present site of the works. If this project of enlarging the pond were carried out, and if arrangements were made by which the parent fish could be procured from the Anse aux Cousins fishermen, whose stands of nets are set close by, great advantages would flow from it, both in regard to the success of the Gaspé works, and also in the saving of expense in the general carrying out of the undertaking.

In this pond, were several salmon, which had been placed there by Mr. Vibert some time previously, they appeared to be very lively and in good condition. then proceeded up the Dartmouth River about five miles, to a spot where the year previous had been built the Reception Pond, No. 2. The arrangements in the construction of this pond were very ingenious, and the supply of water running through it was abundant. It was formed by driving strong wooden stakes into the bottom of the stream and across it, these were strongly nailed at the top to a stringer, which made the weir or fence strong and secure; a gate with hinges and lock was placed in the centre, through which, when opened, a boat could pass. In this receptacle some 25 or 30 salmon were found; these fish were nearly all more or less marked and scratched from the effects of the gill nets in which they had been caught. The system of procuring salmon by means of these large meshed gill nets for the uses of the breeding establishment should be discontinued, the abrasions of the skin thus formed invariably produce sores and sickness, from which they seldom recover. A man was kept constantly engaged guarding these fish; if the pond at the breeding works was made sufficiently large to accommodate all of the fish, this man's services could be

dispensed with.

From the salmon that were confined in the reception pond at the hatchery, and in pond No. 2, up the river, together with those that were taken up the Dartmouth River late in the autumn, there were collected about (1,000,000) one million of eggs. Mr. Vibert, though labouring under many difficulties in netting parent fish in the open river above the falls and elsewhere, was, nevertheless, very fortunate in securing the quantity of ova above mentioned. These eggs, from the latest accounts, were in a clean, healthy state, and doing well.

RESTIGOUCHE FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT, QUEBEC.

This salmon nursery is situated about nine miles above the point on the River 364

Restigouche where the Intercolonial Railway crosses it. It was the first institution erected in the Maritime Provinces for the artificial propagation of salmon, and was built in order to assist in replenishing the waters of the Restigouche River and its numerous fributaries with increased supplies of salmon. This river, forming the boundary between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, was selected as being well adapted for applying artificial salmon-culture, and benefitting the fishing interests of the inhabitants of both of these Provinces, more especially those engaged in the salmon fishery on the Baie des Chaleurs. The improvements brought about by wise regulations to protect this river for the natural spawning of salmon, combined with thorough guardianship, together with the introduction of the artificial methods of propagation, have given great satisfaction to the anglers frequenting it. These causes have also produced a marked increase in the commercial traffic in fish for the inhabitants of that section of the country engaged in the estuary and coast fisheries. Both in protecting the natural capacity of these waters and in carrying on artificial operations Overseer Mowat's exertions are most praiseworthy.

As the Restigouche building was the first one crected in the Lower Provinces for fish-breeding, it was put up in a more primitive style than those established since. It was made of flatted cedar timbers, and placed alongside the high bank of a small stream, which supplies it with water; the action of frost being very severe it has somewhat displaced that part of the building adjoining the bank. The repairs in connection with this, together with some other requisite internal improvements, were ordered to be made; suggestions were also given with a view to enlarge the reception pond, for the greater accommodation and safer keeping of the required numbers of

spawning fish.

When Mr. Mowat, the officer in charge of the establishment, shall have perfected his arrangements for the capture and safe keeping of such numbers of parent fish as the Restigouche River, which its present stock of salmon will warrant, then further improvements will require to be made to this institution, so that it may add indefinitely to the supplies of salmon that are capable of being sustained in the extensive feeding grounds of the ocean, and which on their migratory return will consequently be taken more numerously in the Bay des Chaleurs.

The apparatus for hatching fish eggs, such as troughs. trays, &c., in use here, are of the same description as are employed at the other buildings. Instructions were given Mr. Mowat to have these thoroughly cleaned and varnished, so as to be in readi-

ness for the approaching season's operations.

From the Restigouche hatchery there were 400,000 young fry turned out into the waters of the Jacquet, Nouvelle, Matapediac and Restigouche Rivers. Other smaller streams also received a supply. All of these young salmon were transported to the

various places mentioned without any losses being sustained worthy of note.

It was reported by Mr. Mowat that serious and continued difficulties arose in the catching and safe keeping of parent salmon during last summer, and notwithstanding the exertions that were put forth by him, he was unable to secure the number requisite to stock the establishment with a full supply of ova. The quantity ultimately obtained amounted to some 800,000; these at the date of the last accounts received were in a healthy state, with the embryos well advanced.

NEWCASTLE FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT, ONTABIO.

At this place, improvements of a very substantial and satisfactory nature have been made. Since last year the upper or second floor of the building has been fitted up with all the necessary apparatus, making it now the most complete and systematically arranged fish-breeding establishment on the continent. Two separate breeding rooms are now formed, each capable of containing, with a single layer of trays, upwards of a million of eggs. These layers can be doubled or trebled at pleasure, making in the whole building sufficient room for six or seven million of fish eggs of

the size of the salmon, or salmon-trout. This same space will hold more than double

the quantity of whitefish eggs on account of their very much smaller size.

The method adopted of carrying the water underground to the building from the main feeder or raceway above, has proved to be most satisfactory, for during the winter no stoppage or obstruction has taken place from frost or other detriment. The supply dam, raceway and ponds, are now ample for carrying on very extensive

operations.

The number of fry of all kinds, hatched out here in the spring of 1876, amounted to nearly one million. The young salmon, numbering some 700,000, were deposited in the following rivers and streams, namely: The Trent, Rouge, Credit and Saugeen Rivers; the Grafton, Baldwin's, Barber and Duffin's; some were also planted in the lakes back of Peterboro'. The whitefish hatched out were allowed to pass into the creek, and from thence down into the waters of Lake Ontario. A number of the salmon-trout were also put in the lakes back of Peterboro', under the auspices of the Fish and Game Protection Society of that neighbourhood; the balance were allowed to pass into Lake Ontario. Throughout the whole of the distribution of this great number of young fish, the work (which is of a difficult and trying nature) was accomplished in a very satisfactory manner, and without any losses worthy of mention.

The California eggs presented to your Department by Prof. Baird of Washington, in the autumn of 1875, were very satisfactory in their yield; and judging from this experiment and the former one, these Pacific salmon are more hardy both in their embyronic forms and also during their growth, than those of Lake Ontario or the Atlantic. They are held not to be of the same species as the Salmo Salar, and are said to be better adapted to waters possessing a high temperature. If so, their introduction into many sections of this country will prove beneficial, on account of the greater warmth of water now flowing in the rivers and streams of Ontario than in former years. This great change in the temperature has been caused by the face of the country becoming almost wholly cleared of the forests, thereby exposing the rivers and streams to the severe rays of the sun and pervading influences of the atmosphere.

Some of the young California fry were placed in the Saugeen River, others were put in the back lakes, and the remainder were planted in this and the surrounding streams, whilst many were kept in the tanks of the establishment here. These latter have grown to a very fair size although in close confinement, and are now over nine and ten inches in length, having a bright silvery appearance and plumply-formed

bodies.

Another presentation of about 8,000 of the California eggs was made by Professor Baird to this establishment last autumn. These arrived here after crossing the continent with, comparatively speaking, no loss. The half of these were sent to the Tadousac works in Quebec, for distribution in the Escoumain river; the balance

have since hatched out and are doing well.

One and a half millions of eggs were taken from the salmon that came up the Newcastle stream during the past season. This large supply of ova are at present in the best possible condition, and are quite outdoing, in their general success and healthiness, the operations of any previous year. This satisfactory result is no doubt to be attributed very largely to the improvements made in connection with the increased water supply, and also by the method adopted last fall in the impregnation of the eggs, which differed from the system hitherto practised here and in all other fishbreeding establishments in Canada and the United States. The course pursued was so soon as the milt was mixed with the eggs, to immediately spread them on the trays and then lay them in the breeding troughs, where they were left undisturbed for several weeks without cleansing. This plan was adopted with nearly the whole of the eggs gathered here, and where strictly carried out as above, the percentage of loss up to the present time (when the fry are plainly visible in all) has not exceeded two per cent.

A great saving of time and labour is gained by this process, only one handling of . 3**6**6

the eggs is thus required and no delay is occasioned in waiting half an nour or so, till the ova become separated, as is the case by the method ordinarily practised. It is also more nearly allied to the natural one; furthermore, it is found that the impregnation of the egg in every case is almost intantaneous, therefore the idea which generally prevails for the absolute necessity of the ova remaining with the milt for a certain given time to vitalize it is incorrect.

There are at present, in addition to the numbers of salmon eggs above mentioned, some 75,000 of the brook-treut and sea-trout ova. These latter were procured from the Tadousac hatchery and were taken from trout from the Bergeronne River a few miles below the Saguenay. All these eggs are just now at the point of hatching, and

many of the little fish have in fact emerged from their shells.

There are also several hundred thousand of the whitefish eggs far advanced in their incubation; besides these, there are several thousands of the Saguenay salmon spawn; these, including all of the above, are in a most prosperous condition.

The statement so frequently made with regard to the number of salmon entering this stream will have become somewhat monotonous, yet were attention not drawn to the fact of the increased numbers that frequent it annually, the absence of the record might be construed as implying a diminution of their numbers. It will be needless then to do more than simply state the fact that the number of salmon and their average sizes were in excess of any former years. The evidence of the many hundreds of visitors from a distance, and of residents here, will bear ample testimony of this fact.

It is well to make mention here (for it is the first record of the kind on this Atlantic side of the continent) that a California salmon was taken last autumn in this creek, in company with his Ontario cousins. This fish, following out the instinct of its species, must have migrated from Lake Ontario (some would say the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean) up this stream, for it was taken out of the trap in the reception house along with other salmon that had entered it. The appearance at once indicated the Salmo quinnat or California salmon; the length was fifteen inches, the body deep and narrow, with a deeply vermiculated greenish shade on the back inclining to brown towards the belly. The first lot of California eggs received at this place was in the fall of 1874; this salmon must therefore have been two years old, from the egg, as it was taken in the month of October last. It was totally unlike the ordinary grilse or smolt of the stream: it was a male fish and had matured milt. The fact of this young Californian being taken here goes to show that it is not requisite that salmon should go to salt water to obtain their growth; and is also evidence in favour of the opinion advanced by me that the salmo salar (in like manner as the salmo quinnat) can be acclimated to and also be made natives of our fresh water lakes.

SALMON IN TRIBUTARIES OF LAKE ONTARIO.

A large number of salmon entered the Grafton Creek last fall. Mr. Hinman informs me that as many as 200 came into it at one run. I am led to believe that most of these fish were destroyed. A number of lawless persons in the immediate neighbourhood of the stream, together with others in the interior of the country, associate themselves together in carrying out these depredations; and it would appear that notwithstanding the efforts of the local guardian to prevent these infractions of the fishery laws, they are repeated annually. Several persons of the poorest and lowest classes in the neighbourhood were summarily tried and convicted before the local justices, but the principal desperadoes have thus far escaped detection.

It was in contemplation to have erected some cheap and temporary place at this stream last autumn, by which the fish could have been preserved from destruction and their eggs secured. The consent of the owner of the property was obtained for carrying out this work, but upon the eve of commencing operations, he refused com-

pliance, and the undertaking had to be abandoned.

A number of salmon entered the Bowmanville stream; some of them came into the reception house built there, and the eggs were taken from them and conveyed to the Newcastle establishment. Mr. Coleman, the local guardian of this creek, reports as follows: "The salmon came up ten days earlier than last year, and in greater numbers, with larger proportion of young fish. About double the quantity of ova was obtained this season over that of last year, being sufficient for 50,000 for propagation in other waters, besides the immense quantities of ova deposited in the fish beds in the creek for a mile in length of continuous gravel bottom."

"Hundreds of persons, of the best families, many of whom fill the highest official positions here, visited the creek and fish house, all of whom expressed their surprise and admiration at the success of the enterprise introduced and carried on by our Government, for re-stocking the immense and almost innumerable lakes, rivers, creeks and streams with such delicious food, as no other country on the globe has equal

facilities for producing."

At Duffin's Creek, a number of salmon were known to have entered, and to have laid their spawn last fall. They were also found in considerable numbers in the Rouge, Humber and Credit rivers. Mr. Kerr, the Fishery Officer at Hamilton, within whose jurisdiction these streams are situated, reports favourably with regard to them. Brief extracts are here made from his official report. Speaking of salmon in Lake Ontario, he says: "Many instances are known where large and small salmon were accidentally caught in herring and whitefish seines in Lake Ontario. They were also taken in nets at Burlington Beach, Grimsby, and at Frenchman's Bay. Large shoals of young salmon were observed at the mouth of the River Rouge during the spawning season in the month of October last. They entered Duffin's Creek in large numbers; as many as sixty were counted on one occasion, and their increase in the stream over former years was very visible; their spawning beds were very numerous and great numbers of ova were laid by them in the gravelly portions of the creek. Salmon were also caught in the Humber River during last spring; some were also taken in the Rouge River. In the Credit river, salmon were observed on several occasions, in the months of October and November last." He further reports: "That it is very pleasing to find that the Departmental efforts made in breeding salmon, and protecting them afterwards, and also guarding the streams which they frequent during the spawning season, have not been labour in vain; and that the annual increase of salmon in Lake Ontario reminds him of former times."

Special licenses were granted by your Department to fish trap-nets at certain stations in Lake Ontario during last summer. There were four permits granted for salmon fishing in the lake, besides the one immediately connected with this Establishment. The stations were advertised to be let by public tender, and were so taken. The season was very far advanced before operations commenced, therefore, actual fishing with the nets did not exceed three weeks. There were taken at the three stations immediately in the vicinity of Cobourg, about 100 salmon, according to the returns given in. The fourth station, near Port Hope, was not fished. At the station covering the Lake shore at the outlet of this creek, and fished under authority of your Department, there were 240 salmon taken. The nets were first set on the 10th July, when 21 salmon were caught, and on the 11th July, 22; the greatest number taken in any one day was on the 29th July, when 28 salmon were captured. A few days after this the actual salmon fishing ceased, as the fish appeared to have left the shores for the deep waters of the lake. These fish ranged in weight from 8 to 18 lbs., and were in prime condition and highly prized in the markets where they were sold. The success in the number of salmon taken during the short period in which the nets were set was considered very satisfactory, and quite equal to that of former years, when these fish were considered plentiful in Lake Ontario.

Numbers of young salmon fry reared at the Newcastle establishment have been for some years past planted in the Saugeen River at Mount Forest. It was therefore considered advisable to ascertain if possible whether anything of a practical nature had resulted from these experiments. From the extreme pressure of business devolving upon me last autumn, I could not give personal attention to this matter. Mr. Kerr, your Fishery Officer at Hamilton, whose efficiency in these matters is well known, was ordered by your Department to make a personal inspection of the Sau-

geen, with the view to ascertain whether any evidences were to be obtained of salmon having been seen or taken in that river, or at the estuary fisheries on the shore of Lake Huron at Southampton. Mr. Kerr traversed the river and made personal enquiries from inhabitants living on its banks, and has made a lengthy report of his inspection to your Department. From it I draw the conclusion, that from statements given to Mr. Kerr, it was known by some of the inhabitants that young salmon had been seen and taken in portions of the Saugeen. I regret that no more positive evidence could have been obtained on the score of finding adult salmon in the river; but with regard to smolts (the name applied to young salmon when on their first migration down the river to the sea) no doubt arose but what some of these had been seen and caught there. This could hardly be otherwise, from the quantities of salmon fry that have been planted there for some years past, for large numbers of them must have reached the period of smolthood, as the waters of the Saugeen are just as well adapted for their growth up to this stage of their existence as any of the streams in Canada, in which it is positively known they readily grow to this size. The query arises: Where are the grilse (young salmon of two or three pounds in weight on their first migration up river from the sea) and the adult salmon? The latter it may be said could scarcely yet be expected to be found in any numbers in the river, as sufficient time has not yet transpired for their development, though I venture to say that some have entered the river. But the former (grilse) should at certain seasons of the year be found there: and from the hearsay evidence received by Mr. Kerr, it must be almost concluded that they are in the waters of the Saugeen. It must be understood, however, that in ascertaining the actual results of an experiment for acclimatizing a migratory fish like the salmon to the waters of the great inland lakes, where this species was not hitherto known to have existed, time must be given and patience endured in order to fully demonstrate so important a problem; as an evidence of this it may be stated that in Tasmania, salmon were introduced many years ago in the waters of that country, where they never previously existed, and only after the lapse of some ten or twelve years, were they discovered to have become naturalized to those waters. With what has transpired of late years in this and other countries with regard to the nature and habits of these fish, I am of the opinion that smolts, grilse and salmon now inhabit the waters of the Saugeen river and Lake Huron.

Scientific research has shown that the same kind of crustacean upon which the salmon family lives largely in salt water is found in great abundance in the waters of Lake Huron. The mysis, a genus of crustaceans of the shrimp family, abounds in vast quantities in all the large fresh water seas of the west, in addition to these, immense supplies of herring abound in those lakes, and they are also known to be

the food of the different species of salmon.

Maskinongé and Bass.

An experiment on a small scale was entered into at Rice Lake by Mr. Gilchrist, the officer in charge there; he expressed great anxiety to make a trial for the breeding of these fish. I therefore proceeded to the lake in May last and selected a spot where the water of a small spring creek could be easily and cheaply dammed back, so as to form a couple of small ponds. The object was not to try the artificial methods of propagation with these fish, but to see what would be the result from placing in these ponds a few bass and maskinonge just previous to their time of spawning, and closely observe their operations during the laying of their eggs; after they had deposited their ova they were to be put back into the lake which was close at hand. This being done, the eggs were to be closely watched during their incubation, and when hatched out the young fry were to be taken care of up to a certain stage, and then put into well-protected places in the lake.

Mr. Gilchrist succeeded in getting a number of maskinonge, but from an accident occurring, by which the dam gave way, the experiment in relation to these fish proved futile. With the black bass the success was more satisfactory, some forty of them were caught in the lake and placed in the pond, where they spawned freely

and shortly afterwards large numbers of young bass were observed swimming round in different parts of the pond; these fry were afterwards turned out into the waters of Rice Lake. Mr. Gilchrist states in his report of the operations thus: "I am satisfied by this experiment that next year I shall be in a position to furnish a large quantity of young fish both bass and maskinongé."

A statement is here given in a condensed form of the numbers and descriptions of fish eggs that have been deposited in the several fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion during the past season. Nearly all of these ova are at the present time in the most healthy condition, and so far advanced that the young fish are noticeable in them with the naked eye. At some of the breeding-houses many of the young fry are now on the eve of hatching out. The numbers are as follows, the grand total being upwards of fourteen millions:—

Schedule of Fish Ova laid upon the Hatching Troughs of the several Breeding Establishments in the Dominion.

			Salmon.	Trout.	Whitefish.	Total.
Bedford Estat Miramichi Restigouche Gaspe Tadousac Sandwich Newcastle	olishme do do do do do do	nt, Nova Scotia	1,000,000 600,000 800,000 900,000 1,000,000	•••••	8,000,000 200,000	1,000,000 600,000 800,000 900,000 1,100,000 8,000,000 1,775,000
		Totals	5,800,000	175,000	8,200,000	14,175,000

A further statement is herewith given of the numbers of young fish which have been hatched out at the Newcastle establishment since its commencement and the several streams and other waters in Ontario into which they have been deposited.

Schedule of the distribution of the ova matured at the Newcastle Fish-breeding Establishment, since its incention.

inception in state its inception	1.	
White's Creek, Cobourg	10,000	Salmon.
Trent River, Trenton	190,000	"
Grafton Creek, Grafton	150,000	44
Barber's Creek, Bowmanville	205,000	
Black's Creek, Darlington	30,000	4.6
Lynde's Creek, Whitby	25,000	"
Duffin's Creek, Pickering	160,000	• 6
Hyland's Creek, "	40,000	
Rouge River, "	60,000	44
Credit "	80,000	
Humber "	65,000	"
Baldwin's Creek, Clarke	1.420 000	"
Saugeen River, Southampton	110,000	"
Salmon " near Ottawa	55,000	44
Moira "Belleville	50,000	"
Simcoe Lake, Simcoe	10,000	_ "
Peterboro' "Peterboro'	10,000	"
Ontario Lake 1		Whitefish.
и и		Salmon-Trout
California salmon	80,000	
<u> </u>		

In addition to these numbers, there have been planted in several of the streams above mentioned 80,000 fry of the California Salmon (Salmo Quinnat), making a grand total of five millions one hundred and twenty-five thousand fry reared at the Newcastle hatchery.

In submitting to you the practical results of the operations carried on at the several fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion under my supervision, from the commencement of the work, it will be necessary to state that many of these hatcheries have only been in actual operation for a very short time. The Sandwich building in Ontario, and the Bedford works in Nova Scotia, were erected in 1875. The others (except the original one at Newcastle, in Ontario,) were built in 1873 and 1874. It must therefore be understood that these lately-constructed breeding-houses have barely had time to be placed in thorough working order; nevertheless the total of vivified eggs now on hand, and of young fish which have been planted in the waters of Canada, will be found to be very satisfactory indeed. The numbers of young salmon, salmon-trout and whitefish, which have been distributed amount to 14,340,000, and the quantity of ova now on hand in the course of hatching out is 14,175,000 making a grand total of twenty-eight millions five hundred and fifteen thousand.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL WILMOT.

APPENDIX No. 25.

REPORT OF MR. A. B. WILMOT, NOVA SCOTIA.

Bedford, 31st December, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my report upon the operations at this

establishment during the last year.

The efforts of your Department towards introducing the work of salmon-culture into this Province during the last year, and the re-stocking of many of its almost totally-depleted rivers, have been received by the people generally with delight, and the great wealth accruing to the country from increasing its fisheries is fully understood and appreciated, and it affords me pleasure to gratefully acknowledge the many courtesies extended to me as the officer in charge of the work. The lively interest taken in the progress of the work, and the valuable local information willingly given by all with whom I have come in contact, has very materially assisted me in overcoming the many difficulties attending the opening of a new establishment. The gradual development of the embryo, and the successful hatching of the fish, was watched with enthusiasm by many scientific and practical gentlemen from Halifax and its vicinity, and their welcome visits to the hatching-house were a source of great pleasure, as well as encouragement to me.

The weather during the early part of last winter was quite exceptional in its nature, being very open, with an exceedingly heavy rainfall. The consequent high state of the water in the river, during January, caused me a great amount of trouble and anxiety, as large quantities of sediment and other deleterious matter were carried into the hatching troughs and deposited upon the ova. In order to remove this, almost constant washing was necessary, and the excessive handling of the eggs at a time when the embryo was assuming a definite shape, and evincing the first signs of animation, caused a considerable loss, and had it been continued for any lengthened period, a most serious failure would have resulted. As filtration was the only means y which the foul matter could be removed, I determined to adopt it, and it has proved of incalculable value to me, and since this is the only breeding establishment in the Dominion which is supplied with filters, I will give you a brief description of them for the information of your Department and of those engaged in fish-breeding on foul streams. The filters are three in number, and placed one at the head of each aisle, close to the main tank or reservoir. They are made of good sound two-inch plank, are two and ahalf feet wide, and of sufficient length to reach across the They stand on staging one foot from the floor of the house, and are of the same height as the main tank, with which each filtering box is connected by three inch pipes, these pipes entering the main tank one foot below the height of water usually standing in it. Running lengthwise of each box, there is a strong partition reaching within two inches of its bottom, thus dividing it into a front and back chamber, which have a connection at the bottom, but not at the top. These two chambers are filled with fine gravel, and the water entering the back one through the three-inch pipes, mentioned above, passes down through the gravel in that compartment underneath the partition, and thus rises to its level in the front chamber, passing upward through the gravel in that. By this means the water is forced

through six feet of fine gravel, which removes the greater part of its impurities. It then passes into a three-inch pipe, which connects the different filtering boxes in such a manner that they are made to act as one, so that in the event of one box becoming choked with sediment, and the supply of water from that stopped, the excess from the others would flow towards it, and supply the particular hatching troughs allotted to that filtering box. This connecting-pipe is tapped by a number of inch pipes, each of which conveys a stream into a hatching trough. The filtering boxes can be cleansed at any time without disturbing the ova, by opening a blow-off pipe at the bottom of each, through which the gravel is forced by the weight of water over it. This mode of filtration is both simple and economical, and could be introduced in all fish-breeding establishments, without necessitating any alteration in their present plan, and from my experience in the business, I consider filtering, if not absolutely necessary, a very desirable improvement, and as a labour-saving appliance, it stands prominent.

As stated in my last annual report upon this establishment, a large proportion of the ova was laid on zine hatching trays, being first covered with fine gravel, and for the purpose of thoroughly testing the relative merits of the different kinds of material used for hatching trays. I instituted a number of experiments, among others, was one upon earthen saucers, a small number of which I had purchased for the Miramichi establishments during my last season in charge there.

For the information of all concerned, I give below the number of ova placed upon each kind of tray with the number hatched and the precentage of loss from each.

Description of Tray.	No. laid down.	No. hatched.	Percentage of loss
Zinc trays covered with gravel	160,000	90,000	.44
do uncovered Iron trays, covered with gravel		180,000	Total loss.
do uncovered	60,000	45,000	·25
Earthen saucers	100,000	85,000	·15
	570,000	400,000	

A daily account of the loss was kept from the 15th of December, at which time all unfertilized eggs, or those injured in transportation were removed; as shown by these figures the total number hatched was 400,000, or about 70 per cent. of the number in the hatching troughs on the 15th December. It will be seen that the greatest success was obtained from the earthen saucers, and this with very much less labour and trouble than from any other description of tray. The smooth glazed surface of the earthenware preventing the sediment and vegetable matter from collecting and adhering to any great extent, thus obviating the necessity of frequent The percentage of loss upon iron wire, uncovered as well as covered, was not great, but this result was secured only by great exertion on my part; the uneven surface of the gravel permitting large quantities of slimy vegetable matter to collect upon the trays, which could not be removed by washing. This water contains an excessive quantity of slimy substance, and filtering through gravel will not remove it, as it will sediment. To effect its removal, charcoal is required in addition to the gravel. If this foul matter is allowed to remain upon the trays for any length of time, the gravel becomes matted together, and vegetation starts, then it is impossible to prevent fungus from growing upon and killing the ova. To prevent this, I was obliged, during last winter, to remove all eggs laid on gravel from their original beds to others three different times. Of those eggs laid on uncovered zinc, all died before the 1st day of April, and a similar loss would have resulted to those upon zinc trays covered with gravel, had I not been aware from former experience of the existence of a secret and deadly poison generated by chemical action of the iron contained in the water upon the zinc. To prevent this injurious action, I removed all except a small number, from the zinc plates to the iron-wire trays and thus saved them. Having 373

at this establishment the same injurious chemical action to contend with as at Miramichi, and from the fact that the few eggs left upon the zinc trays, and subjected to that action, having all died subsequently, I am convinced that had all my ova last year been laid upon zinc trays, either covered with gravel, or uncovered, and had been allowed to remain there until the 1st of May, as at Miramichi in 1874-75, I would have been compelled to report as heavy a failure and loss, as was met with at that place, the particulars of which were contained in my last report upon that establishment.

As I am the first and only person engaged in fish-breeding in the Dominion, who has met with this peculiarly injurious substance, found only at this and the Miramichi establishments, I may be permitted to refer to the causes of the loss experienced there, and to Mr. Samuel Wilmot's remarks thereon, as contained in his

last annual Report upon the different breeding establishments.

From numerous indications observed at the time this loss took place, I became convinced that the chemical or electrical action of the iron upon the zinc was the great cause of failure, and that this was intensified by the sluggishness of the current passing over the eggs. As I was unable then to produce any positive proofs of the correctness of my statement, I am not surprised at the incredulity with which they were received, more especially when the fact is taken into consideration that at all the other establishments ova placed on precisely the same description of tray, prepared in the same manner, produced favourable results. But at these places no chemical or electrical action takes place, as the waters contain no iron, and it is in this difference the evil consisted. The waters in use at Newcastle, Ont., Restigouche and Gaspé are principally spring brooks and run through a limestone country, while the stream at Miramichi, throughout its entire length, passes through low bogs and barrens, and takes its source in a swamp or marshy lake. In the former streams the waters are beautifully clear and pure, while in the latter it is of a dark red colour indicating the presence of iron. Mr. Wilmot, referring to the possibility of the zine being injurious, says: "But it must be very doubtful indeed in this case from the fact that the ova had remained upon the trays between five and six months without any previous injury." This I account for from the fact that during the five or six months of winter the supply of water in all streams is principally from pure, running spring brooks, the bogs and barrens being then solidly frozen and retaining any injurious substances they may contain. The rivers are low and the banks firm, and no displacement or washing of the soil takes place, but it is quite a different case about the 1st of May (when the loss occurred), then the stream with all its tributaries was swollen, the banks were heavily washed and large quantities of earth containing this chemical substance were carried down, and consequently a greater amount entered the hatching troughs and was deposited upon the surface of the trays. It is then that the injury is done.

Mr. Wilmot further states, "Moreover these zinc plates were prepared with two coatings of parafine varnish, which made them quite impervious to the action of the water." This may be the case in other waters, but is not so at Miramichi. The chemical substance eats off and completely removes this coating of parafine varnish within two months after the trays are placed in the water, leaving them nearly in the same condition as before being painted. Similar injurious properties of iron being found in the waters of the Sackville River, I was enabled to continue my experiments for the purpose of determining the correctness or inaccuracies of my convictions.

The conclusions I have arrived at from the results of these experiments are these: That in the waters at this, as well as at the Miramichi establishment, zinc becomes a deadly poison, and cannot be used with any hope of a successful issue. The iron wire trays, although not subject to the same chemical action, are injurious from the fact that they cannot be kept from rusting. By the use of gravel upon either of these trays the evil is not entirely removed, and the labour of keeping them clean is increased four fold. To remove these objections, I have introduced, and by the authority of your Department, have now in use at this establishment, a tray made of commonear thenware of the same shape and size as those of zinc or iron. The advantages derived from

their use are many and at once apparent. While admitting of no chemical or electrical action they possess all the benefits to be derived from the use of a gravel bed (being themselves of an earthy or gravelly nature), without the great disadvantage of collecting such large quantities of sediment or other foul matter. The saving in disturbance and the consequent reduced loss of ova from handling is a great merit, independent of all others they possess will commend their introduction into all establishments, also by their use the capacity of a hatching-room is at once doubled, as these trays can be laid one upon the other in the troughs without injury to the eggs on the lower tray as would be the case with trays covered with gravel.

Before leaving Miramichi last season I placed 30,000 eggs upon earthen saucers, and requested Mr. Sheasgreen, who was left in charge, to inform me of their success. His statement is that those eggs required much less labour than any others in the house, and that nearly all hatched, thus bearing out my experience on the same trays

here.

Distribution of Fry last Spring.

The number of salmon fry hatched from the eggs laid down in this establishment last season was very satisfactory, (being about 70 per cent.) taking into consideration the unfavourable circumstances attending their collection, all had hatched out and were placed in the nursing troughs about the 10th May, and when four weeks old I commenced their distribution. This was performed as far as possible under my personal supervision, and resulted in almost perfect success, no loss being met except from one small lot; when possible, the railway was used, as being more expeditious, and submitting the young, fish to less rough usage than when carried in waggons. Some of the roads over which I travelled were almost impassable, and from their generally wretched condition throughout the Province during the spring, I consider 20 miles the extreme distance to which the young fish should be carried by that mode of conveyance. An attempt was made to convey 10,000 fry to Gold River, Lunenburg county, but failed in consequence of the exceedingly rough road travelled over, and until conveyance by steamer or sailing vessel can be obtained direct, I fear it will be impossible to plant any young salmon in that river.

The distribution in accordance with the instructions received from your Depart-

ment was as follows:--

River Philip, Cumberland County		
Sackville River, Halifax County		
Musquodoboit River, Halifax County	20,000	
Little Salmon River, " "	10,000	
Nine Mile River " "	10,000	
Indian River	5,000	
Ingraham River	5,000	
Salmon River, Colchester County		
East, West and Middle Rivers, Pictou County		
Shubenacadie River, Hants County		
	005.000	

395,000

In putting these fry into the different rivers, I endeavoured to get them as far up stream as possible and in the neighbourhood of the natural spawning grounds, in order that they might be submitted to similar circumstances as attend those hatched naturally. All the rivers mentioned above are still visited by considerable numbers of salmon every fall, but these are being gradually diminished by mill rubbish and filth destroying the spawning beds. The most notable river in this respect that I am acquainted with is River Philip. This naturally was a beautiful river; its waters were as clear as crystal, and its gravelly bottom presented one continuous admirable spawning ground. Large numbers of magnificent salmon and sea-trout frequented

it and ascended to its upper waters to deposit their ova, and the catch of these fish was a source of considerable revenue to the original settlers. Now the case is entirely different. The wholesale destruction of the parent fish during the spawning season, when they are utterly unfit for food, and the pollution and obstruction of the river, by the construction of impassible dams and the collection of mill rubbish, slabs and sawdust, has greatly reduced the number of fish entering it for the purpose of depositing their ova. Its banks are covered with logs and slabs, heedlessly thrown into it from the saw-mills above, and every eddy and pool is filled with decaying sawdust and other filth; and during the spring and fall, when the freshets are high and all the mills working, the water is thick with sawdust, and the foul and poisonous gases arising from the disturbed putrid matter deposited upon its bed. The result is, that the river is no longer a suitable home for the salmon and other fish during their infant stages, and its injurious effects are being felt in the almost total cessation of the natural reproduction. As a convincing evidence of this fact, I might state that of 110 salmon caught in the fall of 1875, for the use of this establishment, only four grilse (salmon three years old) were found; and of 140 taken this last fall, but one was found to be a grilse. During the past summer a very efficient fish-ladder was constructed, under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Rogers, in the dam at Oxford village, and quite a number of salmon passed over it. This good work should be extended to every dam on the river and a free passageway for fish maintained to the head of the stream. By means of these fish-ladders and the prevention of mill rubbish being thrown into the river, and the protection of the parent fish when depositing their ova, the natural reproduction of both salmon and trout will be largely increased, and this, in connection with the yearly planting of considerable numbers of artificially hatched fry, will in a few years make this river as productive as it formerly was. In addition to the above causes of depletion, and which exist to a certain degree in many rivers in this Province, I find there are two other causes equally destructive, viz., the catching of black or spent salmon in the spring of the year, and the taking of thousands of the salmon parr while on their way down to sea. From the peculiar nature of many of these rivers, a large proportion of the parent fish entering them in the autumn for the purpose of depositing their ova remain over winter in the deep pools and reaches, and do not attempt to return to the sea until the spring freshets set in. They are then, of course, in very poor condition and entirely unfit for food; being ravenous with hunger they take bait or fly greedily, and are caught in large numbers by the inhabitants. As an instance of the extent to which this illegal and destructive mode of fishing is carried, I am informed that in River Philip between 50 and 60 of the salmon spawned by me in the fall of 1875, and bearing my mark, were caught last spring, the inhabitants being ignorant of the fact that they were unclean fish, and that it was a violation of the law to catch them. I have heard also of considerable numbers having been taken in other rivers of the Province. In fact, it is considered the favourite fly and bait fishing of the season by those ignorant of their condition.

Salmon are also caught in large numbers in many rivers, and I have frequently heard boys say that they have caught over 100 in a day. These parr are about five inches in length, and are then one year old. Having spent their first year in the shallow parts of the river, and in the vicinity of the beds from which they were hatched, they commence their migration to sea during the month of May. When they arrive at the mouth of the river, they continue swimming about in the deeper and cooler waters until the middle of July, when they reach the smolt stage and go out to sea. It is during this period of two months that they are caught to so great an extent as I have stated, both by bait and fly. At this age they should be strictly protected, as they have then escaped the many natural enemies of their infant stage, and in a short time would return to their native waters for the purpose of reproduction. Accepting as correct the statement of some writers on the salmonidæ tribe, that "Not more than one egg from every thousand deposited by the parent fish produces a fry," then we have the average production of about ten parrs from each fish entering these rivers, and presuming that 75 per cent., or say 80 per cent. of these

have survived their first year, and arrived at the mouth of the river on their way to sea, it will be seen how very destructive is this mode of taking them in such a wholesale manner, to the future stock of the river. Under the present system of artificial propagation introduced into the Province by your Department, and the strict enforcement of the Fishery Laws, these rivers would in a short time become a source of much greater wealth than at present. But I fear it will be a very difficult matter to accomplish the great object aimed at, until the fishermen learn that the law protects them in their rights, rather than deprives them of them, and become aware of the necessity of protecting the salmon as carefully as their farm stock when about to re-produce; and the mill owners are taught to regard others interests as well as their own, and until the inhabitants generally, instead of being silent onlookers at the depredations committed by poachers, decide to assist rather than oppose staff of Fishery Overseers and Wardens.

Ova collected this season.

The operation of collecting a stock of ova for this season's hatching was attended with great difficulty, and consequently a greatly increased expenditure. The parent fish were scarce, and from the low state of the water during the month of October, it was a very difficult matter to secure them. River Philip, from which I expected to obtain my main supply, did not fulfil my expectations. Fishing commenced there on the 1st of October and continued without intermission until the 20th November, and yet only 140 fish were taken. Judging from my experience of the last two years, I consider that number as many as can be depended upon from this river, and as it will require about 400 salmon to fully stock this establishment, it will be necessary

to extend my future operations to some other rivers.

Finding that up to the 20th of October but 13 fish had been taken, and the river still continuing unusually low, I applied for and obtained the consent of your Department, to commence fishing on some other streams. I accordingly set a crew of men to work fishing on the East, West and Middle Rivers, which empty into Pictou Harbour, and also another crew on the Annapolis River. From these I obtained 128 salmon, making, with those subsequently taken in River Philip, 268 in all. Of this number, some few died from improper handling, and from the necessarily imperfect and temporary arrangements I was enabled to make for their retention. magnificent salmon were taken from these rivers, the average being about eighteen pounds, with a considerable number exceeding thirty pounds in weight. A rather peculiar feature presented itself at West River, in the great preponderance of female over male fish: of eighty salmon caught, but five were found to be males. was also the case at Middle River: of eighteen fish taken only two were males. peculiarity I account for from the fact that in all the rivers emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence from this Province, male fish compose the principal part of the first run, and they generally enter the rivers a fortnight in advance of the females. These males being still quite bright and fat, are more eagerly sought after and fished for by the inhabitants, than are those coming later, and known as the black she fish. From many evidences, I observed of fishing having been practised on these rivers, I am certain that nearly all the male fish were caught before the females entered, so that a large proportion of the ova which would have been deposited naturally by these fish, would have been lost from want of impregnation.

On all the rivers where I have operated in Nova Scotia, I regret to find a spirit of determined lawlessness that is most discouraging. On River Philip, as previously reported to you, all manner of opposition and annoyance was thrown in the way of my efforts to procure fish. In accordance with your instructions, two special night guardians were engaged to assist the Wardens in the prevention of poaching. This appears to have aroused the ire of a gang of lawless ruffians residing on the river a few miles below Oxford; and finding that their illegal fishing could not be carried on in safety, they gave me all the annoyance possible. The guardians and myself were repeatedly stoned while passing down the river in a canoe, by these cowardly despe-

radoes, who were lying in ambush on the bank, and who, aided by the darkness of the night and their intimate knowledge of the locality, made good their escape when pursued. My nets were stolen, and threats made towards the mcn I had employed in fishing. Finding that, notwithstanding all their opposition, a considerable number of fish had been taken, and were confined in the reception tank at Oxford village, they determined by one final effort, more fiendish than all others, to destroy the whole number at once, by throwing a large quantity of lime into the mouth of the sluiceway which conducted the water to the reception tank, about 200 feet distant. In committing this dastardly act, they were aided by the intense darkness of a stormy night, and the proximity of an old saw-mill, amongst whose ruins they could secrete themselves, until an opportunity for accomplishing their designs presented itself, when they could steal quietly out, deposit the lime in the water, and thus make good their escape unseen and unheard. In this effort to destroy my fish they were only too successful, as a large number of them became quite blind in the course of a few days (a white filmy substance having grown over the ball of the eye), and when turned into the river, they would rush wildly about, dashing themselves violently against the banks, and many of them were afterwards found dead upon the beach. In addition to the death of the fish, a loss of over 100,000 eggs resulted from this This same gang committed a number of other depredations during the fall, notably, that of breaking into Warden Moore's house during his absence, and stealing therefrom a quantity of fishing material which had been seized from some of its members for illegal fishing. Mr. Moore's wife and two sons, who were in the house at the time, were unable to offer any resistance, as the doors were guarded by a ruffian, armed with an axe, and who threatened to cut them down if an alarm was given, or an attempt made to go out. Two of these burglars can be identified and positively sworn to by the inmates. I have also strong circumstantial evidence against two of this gang, of having stolen my net from Mr. Fillimore's premises. These few instances of lawlessness stated will show the desperate characters I had to contend with on this river, and the cause of the great additional expense I was obliged to incur to prevent their fully carrying out their evil intentions. In fact, they set the law and the Wardens at defiance, and are most determined poachers, and glory in their lawlessness and oppositions to my efforts; and it is a great pity that they cannot be brought to justice and punished with the utmost rigor of the law. Fears of bodily harm and injury to property render it almost impossible to obtain convicting evidence against them; and unless some decided measures are adopted for their suppression, I fear it will be useless for me to attempt to take any fish there next year. On East River, also, a similar opposition was met with. A number of fish had been caught and corfined in a creel, and placed under the charge of two young men, when a gang of drunken miners came upon them during the night, drove them off with stones, broke open the creel, and carried away all the fish it contained. Through the exertions of Mr. Marshall, the local Overseer, two members of this gang have been identified and committed for trial at the next ensuing Court, when it is to be hoped they will receive the punishment their lawlessness deserves. Finding such a decided opposition to my operations on this river, and being unable to give the work my personal supervision, I deemed it advisable to discontinue fishing. Poaching is boldly and largely carried on in this river, chiefly by spear and torch, and the small staff of Wardens is altogether unable to prevent it.

On the West, Middle and Annapolis Rivers no depredations were committed, but threats of burning my spawning sheds, cutting the nets and breaking open the creels, were freely made, and to prevent these acts a larger number of men was necessary

than would otherwise have been required.

In addition to the men engaged in working the nets, I employed others to guard the fish, after being placed in the creels, so that the expenditure for the collection of ova this season was double what it would have been had no opposition been met with. It being necessary for me to visit each of these rivers frequently during the season of catching for the purpose of giving instructions as to the care of the fish, and to ascertain when they were ready for manipulation, and as the spawning season on all rivers 378

extends over a period of three weeks, necessitating frequent trips to each river for the purpose of taking the ova, the travelling expenses of myself and assistant considerably increased the cost of this branch of the service.

At River Philip a much larger number of male fish was taken than was required to impregnate the ova secured there, and in order to utilize these males as well as the excess of females at West River, I determined to try the experiment of conveying the milt from the former to the latter place and there perform the fecundation. During a conversation with Mr. Mowat, of the Restigouche establishment, almost two years ago, he informed me he had experimented upon conveying the milt a short distance, and that he had been tolerably successful, and a fair percentage of the eggs treated in that way had hatched.

To that gentleman is due the credit of the first inception of this idea, and if as satisfactory results are obtained as I have every reason to expect, a most important discovery will have been made in fish-breeding, the utility of which will be at once understood and appreciated by all engaged in the business, and who have to operate upon different rivers in order to obtain their supplies of ova. To Mr. Venning, Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick, who was at River Philip in the hopes of getting a supply of ova for the Miramichi establishment at the time this experiment was tried, I am under deep obligations for his valuable advice and personal assistance in the matter. The milt after having been taken from the male fish was mixed with a small quantity of water and put into bottles which were tightly sealed, so as to exclude the air and prevent putrefaction. These bottles were then placed in pails of water, the temperature of which was kept as near as possible to that of the river water from which the fish were taken. After having carried it over 200 miles, and twenty-four hours after it was taken from the fish, this milt was mingled with the ova at West River, and precisely the same coagulation and changes in appearance and feeling of the ova were observed as when the usual mode of impregnation was practised.

One hundred and twelve thousand eggs were treated in this way, and the loss up to the present time has not exceeded that from those differently treated. The embryo can be seen in a large proportion of them when placed under a miscroscope, but their development has been somewhat retarded by the extremely low temperature of the water prevailing since they were placed in the hatching troughs. For the purpose of testing the extent to which the milt could be economised I experimented on a small number of ova by using the milt a second time, that is, after allowing it to remain upon one lot of eggs a sufficient length of time to cause coagulation, it was poured upon a second lot. Of this latter lot very few have addled and the embryo is now visible in many of them. As the minimum quantity of milt required to impregnate a given number of eggs has not yet, that I am aware of, been discovered, and as this particular information would be of great value to the science, it would be well if all engaged in fish breeding would experiment upon it. I have, on several occasions, felt the want of this knowledge, and I presume others have been similarly situated. If experiments were instituted by all in charge of breeding establishments in the Dominion on those points, about which there at present exists a doubt, and the results made known through the medium of their annual reports, a very material benefit would be derived, and it would tend to perfect or correct any errors that may exist in the system of artificial propagation of salmon introduced by Mr. Samuel Wilmot. From his devotion to the science and his indefatigable efforts towards its improvement and perfection, I am sure any information offered him would be gladly accepted.

The total number of ova procured this season was about 1,100,000, including the 112,000 eggs experimented upon as stated above. The loss up to the present time has been very light, except from the lot injured by the lime, of which out of 160,000 I have but 60,000 left, and I fear that I will eventually lose those. All other eggs in the house are looking remarkably healthy and promising. In those taken in the early part of the season the fish are now alive, and can be distinctly seen moving within the shell. In those taken later the embryo is not as far advanced, but the form of the

fish can be observed, and I have every reason to expect a most successful issue to

his season's operations.

Some writers on practical fish-breeding state that the ova cannot be transported during the first ten days after impregnation without a heavy loss, and my experience corroborates this statement. I find that the loss from this cause is fully ten per cent. under the most favorable circumstances and the greatest care. The frequent disturbance which the eggs necessarily receive while being transported and before being placed in the hatching troughs has an injurious effect by preventing the development of the embryo. This, together with the excessive handling and injuries to which the parent fish are subject in rivers where no permanent and suitable arrangements are made for their retention, causes the percentage of loss to be much greater than would be the case if the parent fish could be secured in the immediate vicinity of the hatching house. I beg to call the attention of your Department to the fact that at this establishment only do these unfavorable circumstances exist, and in order to remove them and place me on the same footing as others, I hope you will consent to the adoption of the plan preposed by me last April, viz., that of securing a portion of my supply of parent fish from the Sackville River by means of the appliances then described.

In addition to my present arrangements at River Philip: some other means are required by which a larger supply of ova can be obtained, and I know of no river offering the advantages possessed by the Sackville. The first cost of the plan I propose will not exceed the yearly expenditure for the collection of ova under present difficulties, and after the first year being self operating, it will require no outlay whatever.

The natural instincts of the fish will be utilized in securing them, and no handling will be necessary until they are ready to deposit their ova, and the injury to both fish and eggs will thus be avoided. I was unable to obtain any definite information as to the number of salmon entering this river last fall, but I have reason to believe that between 200 and 300 passed up the fish-ladder on their way to the spawning grounds. I saw at one time between 80 and 100 salmon lying at the bridge over the mouth of the river, and from the numbers observed leaping out of the water farther down, I should judge that 300 salmon were in a radius of 100 rods. These salmon are not as large as those found in River Philip; they average about twelve pounds, with occasionally a twenty pound fish among them. A great many were seen leaping in the still waters of the river near its mouth, and above the dam. A slight effort was made to take some parent fish from the river, but from want of proper nets and fishing implements it failed. Having deposited in this river last spring 140,000 fry, the produce of the larger fish in River Philip, and as this number will probably be doubled next year, the future stock of salmon in this river will be much larger than those at present entering it, and there will be no necessity of going elsewhere for my supply The annual expenditure for this branch of the service will then be of parent fish. saved, but in the meantime I can see no way of reducing it below that of the past season. Should your Department prefer breeding from larger fish than are found in the Sackville River, I would advise utilizing those of the Musquodoboit. By constructing a small reception house there a considerable number could be secured annually, and as these fish spawn two weeks earlier than those entering the rivers emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the season of collection would be extended, and I would be enabled to give this delicate and important branch of the work my personal attention at both places. The conveyance of the ova to the hatching-house could be done by a sailing vessel, or small steam launch, and would not be expensive.

Mr. William Anderson, the local Fishery Overseer, informs me that a large number of salmon enter that river annually, and that they can be easily taken and retained.

The principal improvements made in this establishment during the past summer have proved very beneficial, and are as follows:—The rebuilding and raising of the dam across the river, from which the supply of water to the hatching house has been increased and made more certain. The erection of a good substantial fence around the grounds; the construction of a dry stone wall on the bank of the river to keep out the freshets, and the partial leveling of the grounds. Inside the hatching room, the

alteration of the hatching troughs, which has greatly reduced the labor of taking proper care of the ova, and some minor changes, together with the introduction of the earthen trays, by which the capacity of the hatching room has been doubled, have given me as perfect a hatching establishment as could be desired, and I hope that next year I will be able to report a much larger number of ova on hand than at present.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. WILMOT,

Fishery Officer.

APPENDIX No. 26.

REPORT OF MR. W. H. VENNING.

MIRAMICHI, NEW BRUNSWICK, 31st December, 1876.

Sra,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of proceedings in connection with the Miramichi Fish-breeding Establishment since 31st December, 1875.

On Mr. A. B. Wilmot's promotion to the Bedford establishment, the house was placed under my superintendence, and in the care of his Assistant, Mr. Isaac Sheasgreen, whose experience amply qualified him for the charge. The ovar laid down in the fall of 1875 continued to progress very favorably with scarcely any appreciable loss, not three per cent. of the eggs having died under Mr. Sheasgreen's care. About the middle of May the young fish emerged from the eggs and continued to thrive with scarcely any loss until the sustaining sac was nearly absorbed. On the 23rd June, a telegram from Mr. Sheasgreen informed me that the young salmon were ready for distribution. In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Newcastle and made arrangements with Mr. Sheasgreen and Overseer Hogan to convey the fry to the several rivers in which you had decided to place them. On reaching the hatching-house, I found in the troughs about 60,000 healthy and active young salmon; the sac was now entirely absorbed, and the fish required immediate removal. With the assistance of Overseer Hogan and Mr. Sheasgreen, they were distributed as follows:—

North-west Miramichi	
South-west Miramichi	10,000
Little South-west Miramichi	
Sevogle	7,000
Bartibog	5,000
Burnt Church	5,000
Tabusintae	5,000
Total	49 000

The water being cool and favorable, this distribution was made without any appreciable loss, not fifty fish having died during transportation, which was done principally by horse and waggon. The balance, consisting of about 11,000, I had placed in several large cans, made expressly for the purpose after a pattern furnished by Overseer Mowat, of the Restigouche establishment; 5,000 of these were for the Richibucto River, 3,000 for the Shediac, and 3,000 for Hopewell River, in Albert County. On the morning of the 26th June, I left Miramichi station by rail, having arrangel with Conductor McLellan to stop the train where the road crossed the Richibucto, to enable me to place the fry in the head waters of that river. The day was excessively hot, and the cans were placed in a car containing salmon packed in ice, which kept them cool and conduced much to the safety of their transport. On reaching the crossing, the train was stopped, and, with the assistance of Conductor McLellan, the young fish were transferred to the water without any serious loss, but very few of them showing any signs of weakness. On reaching Moncton, the fish in the remaining cans showed evident signs of exhaustion from excessive

heat, but a supply of ice placed in the top of the cans, which were provided with a proper receptacle to contain it, revived them; but I did not consider it prudent to leave the Shediac lot over till next morning to meet the train for that place, and concluded to take the whole of them to Hopewell. On reaching Penobsquis Station, where I had a waggon engaged to convey them to Hopewell River during the night, an inspection of the fish convinced me that they would not stand the journey, as several of them had died, and many of them showed evident signs of weakness. Under the circumstances I concluded to save them from impending death by placing them in the head waters of the Kennebecassis River, which fortunately flowed past this station within a few hundred yards of the platform. With the assistance of Mr. William Morton, who had arranged to take me to Hopewell, I conveyed the cans to the river and set the young fish at liberty. A large number were apparently lifeless, but in a few moments after being placed in the cool water of the river, they revived and showed considerable activity, and I have no doubt were able to take care of themselves, as the water is well adapted to their needs, having formerly been a good salmon stream.

I regret that I was not able to meet your wishes with regard to Shediac and Hopewell Rivers; the extensive heat of the day rendered this impossible, and obliged me to save the young fish by placing them in the nearest suitable water. By next season the Albert Company Railway will probably be completed, when I hope to be able to be more successful in getting a portion of the next brood safely placed in Hope-

well River.

As you were informed in my Report of 29th of March last, the fall freshets of 1875 and those of the spring of 1876 very seriously injured both the feeding dam that supplies the hatching house, and the retaining dam of the reception pond these dams were first built under the superintendence of Samuel Wilmot, Esq., no experience was had as to the extent of occasional freshets which are much more extensive than so small a stream would indicate; consequently, they were not substantial enough to withstand those that have since occurred. It was necessary to have both these dams thoroughly repaired and ready for fall operations. In accordance with your permission I availed myself of the practical knowledge and experience of J. H. Harding, Esq., and accompanied by him, proceeded to Newcastle, in August last. made a thorough inspection of the injured dams, and entered into arrangements for their substantial repair, in the manner advised and pointed out by Mr. Harding. Tenders were asked for the performance of the necessary work from Mr. Thomas Ramsay and Mr. Elson Tozer, both practical and responsible men. The tender of Mr. Tozer being lowest, the work was given to him, to be done according to the plan explained by Mr. Harding, on the spot, under the immediate superintendence of Overseer Hogan. During the progress of the work I paid several visits to the place, and saw that everything was properly and substantially done. On the 20th September I was notified that the dams were completed, and, on a final inspection, found them tight and strong, and to all appearance the work had been faithfully done. They have since withstood the fall freshets, which were exceptionally heavy; all the new portions remaining intact without the slightest signs of defect, but a portion of the old work in the feeding dam gave indications of weakness. The prompt attention of Mr. Sheasgreen strengthened this, and I have now no fear that all is safe for the winter and spring. Next summer a small outlay will be necessary to renew this portion, but with the assistance of one man, Mr. Shea-green will be able to do this himself, and then I have every reason to believe they will stand for some years.

The practical knowledge of Mr. Harding was of the greatest value in these repairs, and I gratefully acknowledge the important and valuable assistance he gave

me in a work for which I have no especial aptitude.

On the 1st September I instructed Overseer Hogan to employ the necessary assistance and use every endeavor to procure a good stock of parent fish for the fall operations. During the months of August and September the river was very low, and the salmon remained in the deep water of the tide-way, waiting for the fall freshets to enable them to pass the bars which prevented their ascent. No fish were

caught until about the middle of the month; between that and the middle of October a number were taken, and everything promised an abundant supply, as salmon were very plentiful below the nets, The fall rains were very heavy and the rise of the river was so great that all the nets were swept away at the very time when the fish were passing up in large numbers. Several attempts were made to replace the nets and keep them in position, but without success, owing to the great force of water, and the vast quantity of leaves and drift stuff brought against them by the freshet. Mr. Hogan then abandoned his set nets and resorted to the sweep net; by unremitted exertions of himself and the men employed, they succeeded, during the last two weeks of October, in taking 141 salmon, which were placed in the pond without the loss of a single fish. The men continued their work, day and night with the sweep net, and took twenty more female fish, and a large number of males, which unfortunately had deposited their spawn and milt, and consequently were of no service. These were liberated when taken, and the men were dismissed from further labours. The fish in the pond were conveyed to the reception house, and on the 30th October Mr. Sheasgreen informed me by telegraph that they were ready for manipulation. On the 1st November I went to Newcastle to superintend the spawning and laying down the impregnated ova in the hatching troughs. At my request Mr. Mowat of Restigouch House met me in Newcastle to give his advice and assistance in these operations, and on the 2nd November we proceeded to the hatching house, which we found clean, neat and orderly; the floors had been repaired, the hacthing troughs and trays thoroughly cleaned and re-varnished, the walls whitewashed and everything about the establishment was in a most satisfactory state, reflecting great credit on Mr. Sheasgreen. We found in the reception house sixty-five female and seventy-five male fish, all in good condition, with ova and milt fully developed and ready for depositing. Mr. Sheasgreen, assisted by Mr. Mowat, at once proceeded to manipulate the fish. The females yielded, on an average, about 10,000 ova each, and the preponderance of males gave an abundant supply supply of milt. The manipulation of the fish and the laying down of the ova was concluded without any appreciable loss, the number of dead eggs not amounting to one in a thousand; in all my experience I have never seen so small a loss in so large a number of manipulated fish.

About 610,000 impregnated ova were laid down, occupying about two-thirds of the space in the hatching troughs. Being very anxious to have the space filled, and learning that salmon were plentiful in River Philip, where Mr. A. B. Wilmot was engaged in getting his stock for the Bedford house, on the 11th November I went to Oxford in the hope of obtaining a further supply of ova. The continuous rains caused a very heavy freshet in the river, which broke down the dam at Oxford, allowing the fish to pass up the river out of their reach, just as my men had got their nets in fishing order. After two days unsuccessful work I dismissed the men. Mr. Wilmot promising to use every exertion to get more ava after the freshet subsided. In this hope I was disappointed, for although a number of fish were taken by Mr. Wilmot's men, they had all deposited their spawn and milt, and further efforts

were abandoned.

I regret much that the sudden and heavy freshet prevented Mr. Hogan from getting a larger supply of parent fish, but as every possible exertion was made to secure a large stock, no blame can attach to him or to the men employed in this difficult and laborious work.

The freshet in the stream which supplies the hatching house continued several weeks after the eggs were laid down, and caused the water to become very impure. About the 25th November Mr. Sheasgreen informed me that the quantity of sediment deposited on the ova was so great as to threaten their destruction. I immediately asked and obtained your permission to place filters in connection with the main tank to remove this source of danger. On the 27th I went to Newcastle for this purpose, and on reaching the hatching house I found the ova covered with so heavy a deposit of black sediment that they were scarcely visible in the trays; but I also found to my great gratification, that so far the loss had been almost inappreciable, not more than 1,500 dead eggs having been removed since the ova was laid down. On carefully

washing several of the trays the eggs presented a bright and healthy appearance, the embryo being discernible in all. This being the case, I considered, in that stage of development, the sediment was less hurtful to them than disturbance would be, and I directed Mr. Sheasgreen to let them remain another week without washing or moving them.

On making measurements and planning the position of the filters I found that they could not be attached to the main tank without very considerable changes in the height and position of the troughs, necessitating a greater amount of disturbance to the ova than would then be prudent. As the freshet was then going down, and the water every day becoming clearer and purer. I considered it more prudent not to attempt putting in the filters at that time. I made arrangements to have them prepared, and ready to attach without loss of time, if necessary, when the further development of the ova would admit of the unavoidable motion without risk. I uring the first week in December the whole of the ova was carefully washed with the most gratifying result, and coming out of the sediment bright and healthy, with the very small loss of only 700 in this critical operation. As the weather has since set in cold, and as the freezing of the shores and surface of the stream will effectually prevent the flow of any large amount of sediment, I have strong hopes that no further danger need be apprehended from this source. Before the spring freshets set in, the ova will be so far advanced that I do not fear any serious danger from them.

In the course of next summer the floors of the hatching house will need to be coated with tar to prevent decay, and all the troughs will have to be removed, made thoroughly tight, and painted, for the same purpose. When this is done, the necessary changes can be made, the filters put in properly, and so arranged as to give a more complete control of the water supply. This will remove all danger from sedimentary deposits, save much labour, and conduce greatly to future success. In the meantime, as the ova are progressing favourably, beyond my most sanguine hopes, I apprehend no further danger from sediment, nor from any other cause that careful attention cannot guard against. If no unforeseen accident occurs, I have every reason to expect that not less than 600,000 young fish will be ready for distribution next May.

I have obtained from Mr. A. B. Wilmot a number of the earthenware trays now used in the Bedford house, and as soon as the ova will bear removal, I propose to transfer some thousands of them from the zinc trays, in order to test, by actual experiment whether the former are better adapted to the water of the stream from which the troughs are supplied. Mr. Wilmot's opinion is that some foreign element in this water causes a chemical action when in contact with zinc, which is unfavourable to the healthy development of the ova. Should the result prove that this opinion is correct, the adoption of the earthenware trays will save much more than the cost.

The experience of the past two seasons convinces me that in future it will not be wise to trust to the mode hitherto employed to procure the parent fish. Some more certain and effectual means will have to be adopted. I propose next season to commence earlier, and to extend our efforts to the south-west, as well as to the north-west branch of the river. In addition to the bar net heretofore used, I propose to adopt the sweep net, and to employ it in pools where the fish lie waiting for the fall freshets. This mode will, I am convinced, not only be more successful, but also more economical, than that heretofore employed. The great difficulties that have attended our past efforts to secure a sufficient supply of ova will, I hope, by this means, be overcome, and in future seasons I trust that every foot of available space in the hatching troughs will be utilized.

I have the honour to be. Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. VENNING.

Inspector Fisheries, N.B.

APPENDIX No. 27.

REPORT OF MR. VIBERT.

To the Hor. A. J. SMITH
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

Gaspé Basin, Province Quebec, 31st December, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report for the past year on the operations

connected with the Gaspé Fish-Hatching Establishment.

The new dam built last season proved perfectly secure and kept a good supply of water all the winter. The salmon ova turned out very well, a very small percentage died; and the young fish were placed according to your instructions in the St. John and Dartmouth Rivers.

I was somewhat disappointed at not being able to set my nets in good time to secure a number of parent fish; owing to freshets, it was the 27th June before we could put out a net, and by the 10th August only some fifty salmon had been captured, and during this period we raised the net twice or three times on account of the high state of the stream. In this position of affairs I found it advisable to set a net at Malbay River, and I accordingly made arrangements to secure salmon there and place them in ponds till the spawning season, and, compared with last year's operations, I had reason to be well satisfied with the number of fish captured at said river.

Being very anxious to fill my hatching house with ova this autumn, I started with men and canoes on the 3rd October up the Dartmouth River, and next evening we camped four miles above the falls, where there is a fine pool, and we found about fifty fish there. On the two following days we were employed making a crib to place the fish in, and on the 7th, Saturday, we seined and captured fifty-three large salmon and placed them in the crib without injury; it took over six and a half hours to secure those fish. Finding I had very few male salmon, I sent men on the 9th up and down stream, and the canoe from above reported some twenty fish in a pool not many miles above us. Next day, the 10th, we all went up and captured seventeen salmon, which we brought down in a wooden canoe; the rapids being very low at this time it was necessary for two men to wade in order to push our craft over as quickly as possible; we succeeded in placing our fish in the crib in good order.

On the 11th and 12th we went to Jean Louis Fork, about ten miles from our camp; here we only found a few salmon and no male fish amongst them. The river being very low, it was impossible to bring any fish down, and next day we managed to secure three male and three female fish, and placed all in the crib without injury. On the morning of the 13th October we captured eight more salmon in the pool at our camp, two of which were males, making eighty-four fish seined in the river. That afternoon we examined the fish and found four females ripe, so we commenced spawning operations; and on the 14th I came down with 60,000 ova, leaving Mr. Davis with two men in charge of the crib, and to continue the work. On the 16th, the river rose about fifteen inches, and Davis was compelled to move the crib several feet inshore; and before all was finished, the stream rose bank high, and it was very fortunate on this account that we had the salmon so secured or we might possibly have lost the best part of them.

I remained below to attend to fish in ponds and place ova in the building as it was sent from above. Owing to a number of fish not being ready, it was 26th October before our operations were completed, when I estimated I had some 700,000 eggs from up the river, and 170,000 from ponds.

On the 30th October, I proceeded to Barachois River, where I found eighteen

Salmon in pond, but only six females out of that number.

I finished spawning here on the 2nd November, having obtained 50,000 ova;

owing to stormy weather I was compelled to send them to Gaspé by land.

The salmon in pond in rear of the building did very well, but I was unwilling to place any large number there on account of injury from the gill nets. If a number of salmon are retained in this pond next summer, I should advise placing a board fence round the dam to prevent the possibility of persons injuring or interfering in any

way with the fish.

As Mr. Samuel Wilmot will, no doubt, advise your Department of the most reliable means to secure parent salmon for the future, it is scarcely necessary for me to make any remarks on the subject. I believe the plan of purchasing salmon from net fishermen at Anse aux Cousins will be the best method that can be adopted; provided small-mesh nets are used, so that the fish may be uninjured. There is also a very great advantage in having the parent fish as near the building as possible, so that the ova can be deposited in the troughs at once.

I estimate that there is nearly one million ova in this establishment, all looking well; and I trust nothing will occur to prevent a large percentage of salmon fry being ready for distribution next summer. Everything has been well secured for the winter, and there is a very gool supply of water running through the troughs.

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

PHILIP VIBERT,

Fishery Overseer.