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Commentaires supplémentaires: | | Page ii in Sessional papers No. 40 is incorrectly numbered page i.

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Includes some text in French. |

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 8.

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1867-8.



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- No. 14... **BURLINGTON BAY CANAL** :—Statement of Tolls collected from 1864 to 1867.
- No. 15... **HAMILTON AND PORT DOVER ROAD** :—Return, shewing the terms of sale, and names of purchasers and amount received on account, &c. [*Not printed.*]
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- No. 16... **ONTARIO, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR** :—Instructions to, and correspondence with him.
- No. 17... **SECRET SERVICE FUND** :—Statement of amount unexpended of the sum granted last session. [*Not printed.*]
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- No. 32... ONEIDA AND TUSCARORA :—Return of the Indian population on the Indian Reserve in Oneida and Tuscarora, and the land cultivated by them. [*Not printed.*]
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- No. 40... PRISON INSPECTION :—Report of the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c., for 1866,—and for 1867,—and of the Prison Inspectors, on the Prisons of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

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No. 52... **RYLAND, G. H.** :—For copy of any correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, since 1st January, 1859, relative to his claims,—and proceedings of the Governor in Council thereon, and of any letters from M. Ryland on the subject. [*Not printed.*]

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No. 54... **LACHINE AND ST. LAWRENCE CANALS** :—Statement of Water Power leased on the Lachine and St. Lawrence Canals.

No. 55... **POSTMASTERS** :—Copies of correspondence and documents relating to the appointment and dismissal of Mr. Scoon as Postmaster of Strathroy. [*Not printed.*]

POSTMASTERS :—Copies of letters or instructions having reference to the conduct of the Inspector at London, or the Postmasters in Lambton, at the late Election. [*Not printed.*]

POSTMASTERS :—Copies of the charges preferred against Mr. Harrison, Postmaster of Oil Springs, the answer thereto, and the Report of the Inspector. [*Not printed.*]

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- No. 56... **MAGDALEN ISLANDS** :—Statement of the sittings of the Court at Amherst; and correspondence, during the last three years, in reference to the absence of Judges of the various Courts in the Province of Quebec. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 57... **RONDEAU HARBOUR** :—Orders and correspondence connected with the transfer of the harbour to the Rondeau and St. Clair Plank Road Co., and the resumption thereof by the Government, and a Statement of the amount agreed upon and amount paid by the Company.
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- No. 68... **LABRADOR** :—Correspondence with the Government of Newfoundland in relation to the disputed boundary line between the two countries in Labrador. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 69... **MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND** :—Statement of payments to the credit of the Fund out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, under the provisions of the Seigniorial Act, or advances for other purposes,—the sums borrowed from the Fund by various Municipalities in Ontario, and a statement of those in arrear.
- No. 70... **CARILLON AND GRENVILLE CANAL** :—Copies of plans, tenders and contracts since 1st July, 1866, and a statement of amount paid for work thereon. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 71... **FENIAN PROSECUTION AND HALLIDAY CASE** :—Return of costs paid on the Fenian prosecutions, and also on the trial of the "Halliday" case, for the violation of Excise Laws.
- No. 72... **BRANTFORD** :—Accounts rendered by certain parties at Brantford, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' Visit; and correspondence in relation thereto. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 73... **STEAMBOATS AND SAILING VESSELS** :—Return of all steam or sailing vessels owned in the Dominion of Canada, on 1st July, 1867.
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- No. 76... DIGBY :—Return of fines and seizures in that County since 1st July, 1867, for breaches of the Revenue Laws ; and amount received and remitted thereon, together with correspondence relative to the seizure of the *Union*. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 77... DOMINION STOCK :—Statement of Dominion Stock and other securities issued since 1st July, 1867, shewing the tenders made and the charges incurred.
- No. 78... STEAMBOATS :—Return of Inspectors of steamboats in Quebec and Ontario, with their salaries, expenses, and vessels inspected, from 1865. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 79... MABOU HARBOUR :—Correspondence with the authorities of Nova Scotia, in 1867, in reference to the improvement of that harbour. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 80... JUDICIARY :—Statement of the total expenses of the Judiciary of the Dominion of Canada, so far as the same are chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for the quarter commencing on 1st July, 1867, and the proportion chargeable to the several Provinces, &c.
- No. 81... LAKE SUPERIOR AND RED RIVER :—Reports received since 1st July, 1867, from the Surveyor employed to open a communication between Lake Superior and the Red River.
- No. 82... ST. PETER'S CANAL :—Reports, Surveys and other Documents in the possession of the Government relating to St. Peter's Canal (Cape Ereston). [*Not printed.*]
- No. 83... LAKE ST. PETER :—Reports made by John Page, Engineer of Public Works Department, on the deepening of Lake St. Peter, in virtue of an Order in Council, made about 1st July, 1862.
SHIP CHANNEL :—Proposals received during the present Session of Parliament, by the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for deepening Ship Channel between Quebec and Montreal, and for uniting the Trinity Board and Harbour Trust of Montreal.
- No. 84... GAZETTE DE SOREL :—Statement of accounts rendered to the Government by the proprietors thereof, and amount paid to them from 1862. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 85... PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS :—Details of the items in the Public Accounts, of \$14,613.29, and \$21,428.69, for work done on the Parliament Buildings, and a statement of Mr. Garth's accounts for heating the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings. [*Not printed.*]
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- No. 86... TARIFF, CUSTOMS, &c., :— Correspondence between the Local Governments of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, &c., with the Government of Canada, &c., complaining of losses or grievances, consequent on the operation of Acts passed by Parliament of Canada, relative to Customs, Tariff, Excise and Banking.
- No. 87... CONFEDERATION DELEGATES :—Statement of amounts paid to the Delegates sent to England by the different Provinces, in 1866, to promote the passage of the Act of Confederation.
- No. 88... PUBLIC PROPERTY OF THE DOMINION :—Statement of the Public Works and Property of the Dominion of Canada, derived by virtue of the Act of Union; also, Public Debt and Liabilities of the Dominion, and amount of securities deducted from the amount of the respective debts of the Provinces.
- No. 89... NEW BRUNSWICK :—Statement of moneys in the hands of the late Provincial Treasurer of New Brunswick and of the late Deputy Treasurer thereof, on the first day of July last, with a statement of the amount received by them since that date.
- No. 90... ADVERTISING AND STATIONERY :—Return of all sums paid by Government and Parliament for printing, advertising, stationery and pens, during the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, the name of the Department or person ordering the same, and to whom paid; and also for advertising and subscription to the *Canada Gazette*.
- No. 91... ALGOMA :—Copies of circulars or letters addressed, in the month of June last, by the late Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Canada, to the Electors of Algoma, &c., &c.—[*Not printed.*]

- No. 92... **BOUNDARY LINE, UPPER AND LOWER CANADA** :—Statement of the sums paid by Government for lots of land, or parts of lots of land, in effecting the final settlement of the boundary line between the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; the quantity, &c., &c., &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 93... **HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY MAPS** :—Copies of the two several maps furnished to the Government of the late Province of Canada, by the Hudson's Bay Company, in the year 1864, and shewing respectively the territory then claimed by that Company, &c., &c., &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 94... **HALIFAX** :—Copies of all correspondence had between the Postmaster General of Canada, and any companies or persons with reference to the Steamers of the Canadian Ocean Mail Line, or of any other line calling at the Port of Halifax. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 95... **MARRIAGE LAWS** :—Copies of all correspondence held with any of the Local Governments of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, concerning the present state of the Marriage Laws, &c., &c., &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 96... **CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS** :—Statement of all moneys received by all Clerks of the Circuit Courts in all the Counties of the Province of Quebec, other than the Chef-Lieux of Districts. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 97... **PENSIONS** :—Return of all amounts paid by the Government of the late Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, viz: Pensions under the Statute; pensions under Estimates; pensions on the Civil List; military pensions and all other pensions; if such there be, for the year ending 30th June, 1867; stating respectively in detail the charges on each Province of such pensions. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 98... **MILITARY STORES** :—Return of all arms, accoutrements, clothing and military stores of all descriptions purchased by the Government of the late Province of Canada, from 1862 to 1st July 1867; and by the Government of the Dominion of Canada since the 1st July last; shewing the date of purchase, &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 99... **PROVINCIAL ARBITRATORS** :—Statement shewing the number of claims submitted for the decision of the Provincial Arbitrators of the former Province of Canada, consequent upon the expropriation of land required for military defence in the County of Lévis^t from the 15th August, 1866, to the 10th March last; the names of the claimants; &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 100... **SUGAR DUTIES** :—Copies of all correspondence that has taken place between the Government and Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and Refiners, on the subject of the sugar duties. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 101... **PILOTS** :—Copies of all correspondence since 1st July last, respecting complaints against the corporation of pilots, for and below the Harbour of Quebec, and also of the report of the Trinity House of Quebec, with the evidence taken before them on the subject of such complaints, &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 102... **DREDGING** :—Returns of all money expended, how, when and where, under the appropriation made by the Parliament of Canada, in 1861, of the sum of \$30,000 for dredging operations and new dredges, &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 203... **BLACK RIVER** :—Statement shewing the amount paid by the Government of the old Province of Canada, and by the Government of the Dominion, if any, since the 1st July, 1866, for works connected with the descent of timber on Black River, in the County of Pontiac, in the Province of Quebec, &c. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 104... **TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC** :—Copy of the answer made to the Report of the Trinity House of Quebec, which was asked by an Address of this House, on the 6th instant, and of the documents accompanying said answer. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 105... **CANSO, STRAIT OF** :—Return of all Petitions and Correspondence, from any parties in the Province of Nova Scotia, including the Report of A. Woodgate, Esq., late Postmaster General, to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, relative to the carrying of Her Majesty's Mails across the Strait of Canso, in that Province. [*Not printed.*]

R E T U R N

To an Address of The Senate, dated 6th December, 1867; for Copies of Correspondence since 1st July last, between the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the Boards of Trade, the Trinity Houses and the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal and Quebec.

By Command.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Ottawa, 14th December, 1867.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, certain portions only of this Return are printed.]

COPY OF CIRCULAR addressed by the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to the Presidents of the Boards of Trade and Trinity Wardens at Montreal and Quebec.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

OTTAWA, 1st November, 1867.

SIR,—It will be necessary to submit for the consideration of the Legislature, in connection with the Marine and Fishery interests of the Dominion, certain measures for the assimilation of the laws and the establishment, as well in system as of expense, to the interests involved throughout the Dominion of Canada, and I have taken the liberty of asking your opinion on the several points passed in the annexed memorandum, with the reasons which may influence your conclusions, and would feel much obliged by your giving me as full and explicit replies to these questions as early a day as possible.

I shall also feel much obliged for any suggestions which you may think it desirable to make in connection with the interests referred to, or which may in any way affect the Marine interests of the Dominion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

P. MITCHELL,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Questions referred to in the accompanying letter from the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

1st. Whether it is desirable to establish a system of classification of vessels for the Dominion of Canada? Is it practicable? What is the best mode?

2nd. Is it desirable to extend over the whole Dominion the system which prevailed in Canada of making Lights, Light Houses, Buoys, Beacons, and their maintenance, and other such services, a charge upon the general revenues; or should they be sustained as they have heretofore been in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by a tonnage duty on vessels entering the several Ports of these Provinces, practically making the Shipping

interest sustain these Services, erected for its special benefit: and should any and what distinction be made between Lake and Sea-going Tonnage?

3rd. Please answer the several charges to which vessels are subject on entering, while remaining in, and on leaving the Ports of Quebec and Ontario.

4th. Is there more than one system of Registry of Vessels in force in Quebec and Ontario; and, if there is, have you ever known any difficulty to arise in the Registration of Vessels; or, is there danger of such by reason of the existence of the *Provincial* as well as the *Imperial* right of Registry?

5th. If you consider that the Shipping interest should maintain the services in which it is specially interested, such as Lights, Light Houses, Buoys, Beacons, Marine or Seamen's Hospitals, Marine and River Police, Shipping Masters' Establishments, the Relief of Shipwrecked Seamen, Life Boats and appliances, Trinity Boards and Staff, Inspectors of Steamboats, Harbor Masters and Staff? Do you see any objection to sustain these by the levying of a general tonnage tax for that purpose?

6th. If you consider that the Shipping interest should sustain the services which now especially benefit it; are all those services named in question 5, such as should be included therein or made charges upon it; and, if not all, then which of them should be included?

7th. Is the present Pilot service on a satisfactory basis; and, if not, what changes would you suggest? And, is the compulsory system of Pilotage satisfactory to the trade; and should there be any and what exemption from its operations?

8th. Is the present system of shipping seamen satisfactory; and, if not, what remedy would you propose?

9th. Is the present River Police establishment at your Port efficient? Can you suggest any change with advantage to the Service?

10th. Do you think it objectionable that Marine and Quarantine Hospitals should be combined, as at Quebec, or shall they be separate establishments?

11th. Is it desirable, and if so, is it possible to combine the duties of the Board of Harbor Commissioners and Trinity Boards at Quebec and Montreal; and to what extent should they superintend the other services in their several Ports which come within the duties of this department?

12th. Will you please state the reasons on which your conclusions are founded in your answers to these several questions; and, can you make any other suggestions which would be beneficial to the Marine interests of the Dominion; and, if so, please state them?

OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE,
QUEBEC, 17th July, 1867.

Copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, held this day.

That the President be authorized to sign a Petition to the Government of Canada in favor of a Light Ship and Fog Whistle on Red Island Reef, in lieu of the present Light House; a Light Ship on Manicouagan Shoals; a gun at Point des Monts Light House, and one at Egg Island.

(Certified.)

(Signed,)

T. H. GRANT,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC BOARD OF TRADE,
QUEBEC, 25th July, 1867.

SIR,—In handing you the enclosed resolution, we are desired by the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade respectfully to state, that having had under consideration the numerous shipwrecks which have occurred in the St. Lawrence, during the past and present seasons, they beg to urge upon you the following alterations and additions to the lighting, &c., of the River and Gulf.

The most urgent and important is the removal of the Light House (with its miserable

light), from the centre of Red Island, and the substitution of a Light Ship at the east end of Red Island Reef, with a Steam Fog Whistle for thick weather.

The report of J. W. Dunscomb, Esq., upon the wreck of the "Ellen" in 1866, (when the whole of the crew perished), will shew that at present the Reef extends fully two and one-half miles south-east of the Light House, and that in foggy weather a ship is ashore before the Island or Light can be seen. During the present season no less than five ships have struck upon this most dangerous Island, viz. :—"Research," "Chieftain," "Advance," "Monsoon," and "Frederick Petersen." The annual expense should be very little more than at present, as the men and apparatus now on the Island could be removed to the Light Ship, and the only outlay would be the cost of the Light Ship herself and the Fog Whistle.

The next in importance is a Light Ship on the Manicouagan Shoals. These shoals are on the North Shore, extending out a very long distance, and are exceedingly dangerous, from the fact, that the soundings in their neighborhood are not to be relied upon as a safe guide.

It is well known that most ships (especially in the spring of the year) keep on the North Shore, to avoid the strong downward current; and the fact that there is not a single light on the whole of this shore above Pointe des Monts, will, we trust, sufficiently prove the necessity that exists for the above named Light Ship. In the fall of 1864 we had to deplore the loss of the "Highland Mary" (with all hands), the "Oden," the "Louise," and the "Messenger," all on the North Shore, and a little above the Manicouagan Shoals.

Owing to the prevalence of fog in the spring of the year, and the fact named above, that so many ships prefer the North Shore to the South, the Council are of opinion that guns placed at Pointe des Monts and Egg Island, and fired at short intervals, (as is done at Bic, Green Island, &c.,) would add materially to the safety of the navigation of this part of the Gulf. Within the past three months the following wrecks have taken place in this vicinity, *all in a dense fog*: "Glenalva," at Cariboo Islands; "Enchanter," at Trinity Bay, and "Bethiah Jewett" at Moisie. The Council think it probable that all these wrecks might have been prevented if guns had been regularly fired from the above mentioned points.

At Pointe des Monts a Light House already exists, so that the expense would be merely the cost of the powder consumed.

The Council, as representing the Trade of Quebec, earnestly beg your early and favorable consideration of these important matters, and trust you will be pleased to give instructions to the Trinity House to carry them out without delay.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed,)

HENRY FRY,
President.

T. H. GRANT,
Secretary.

HON. P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Navigation, &c., Ottawa.

MEMORANDUM for the Honorable Mr. MITCHELL, Minister of Navigation and Fisheries.

The powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec are defined by the 12th Vic., chap. 114, intituled, "An Act to consolidate the Laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes," which Act was passed in 1849, and has since been amended, as follows:—

Sections 86 and 90, and so much of the 87th, 88th and 89th sections of said Act as applies to the tonnage dues imposed by the said 86th section, are repealed by the 14th and 15th Vic., chap. 52.

Sections 96 and 97 are repealed by the 3rd sec. of the 14th and 15th Vic., ch. 52.

Sections 53, 54 and 55 are modified by the 13th and 14th Vic., ch. 96, and by the 14th and 15th Vic., ch. 101, so as to apply to vessels over 125 tons only.

So much of the 12th Vic., ch. 114, as provides for the possession by the Trinity

House of Quebec of the Harbor of the Cul-de-Sac, whether covered or not by the flow or ebb of the tide, is repealed by the 16th Vic., ch. 234, which vests said property in the Corporation of Quebec.

Section 3 is repealed by the 18th Vic., ch. 161, in so far as regards the Superintendents of Pilots and the Bailiff of the Trinity House, namely, making the salaries of the former £250, and of the latter £150 per annum.

The Trinity House Act is also amended by the 20th Vic., ch. 121, which provides as to how duties of Harbor Master are to be performed in his absence, &c.

Section 99 is repealed by the 22nd Vic., ch. 31, which enacts mode of advertising sale of effects found in the River, and length of Notice of Sale, not less than one or more than six months.

Sections 30, 40, 47 and 48, are repealed by the 23rd Vic., ch. 123.

Section 60 is repealed by the 26th Vic., ch. 53, providing that Superintendents of Pilots shall not contribute to Pilots Decayed Fund.

Section 21 is amended by the 27-28 Vic., ch. 57, which provides for apprentices being indentured to the Corporation of Pilots and not to individual Pilots.

Section 32 is repealed by the 27-28 Vic., ch. 57.

Section 33 is amended by 27-28 Vic., ch. 57, substituting Corporation of Pilots for Master, in fourth line.

The powers conferred by the 12th Vic., ch. 114, are extended by the following enactments:—

Sec. 5, of 25th Vic., ch. 70, which empowers the Trinity House to punish pilots retarding sailing vessels.

Sec. 5, of 25th Vic., ch. 46, gives jurisdiction to Trinity House in certain cases, under the Quebec Harbor Commissioners' Act.

Sec. 8, of 27-28 Vic., ch. 13, gives jurisdiction to Trinity House in certain cases under the Navigation Act.

The 29-30 Vic., ch. 58, extends the powers of the Harbor Master in cases of wrecks and damage caused to vessels, and of the Trinity House in cases of unclaimed effects found in the River St. Lawrence.

Sections 19, 37, 38, 39, 40 of the 23rd Vic., ch. 123 give certain powers to the Trinity House over the Corporation of Pilots.

The powers conferred by the 12th Vic., ch. 114, are restricted by the 22nd Vic., ch. 32 (the Quebec Harbor Commission Act), which takes away from the Trinity House the power to prescribe the limits of the ballast ground, and the powers to prevent injury to and encroachments on the beaches of the River St. Lawrence, Cap Rouge, Montmorency, St. Charles and Beauport.

Section 4 of the 27-28 Vic., ch. 13, annuls any By-law of the Trinity House which may be inconsistent with the Navigation Act.

The Board is bound by Law to meet twice a week during the season of Navigation.

Its duties are:—

To make By-laws for the security of the navigation within its jurisdiction, which extends from the basin of Portneuf, above Quebec, to the eastern limits of the Province.

To hear and adjudicate on suits for infractions of harbor and port regulations.

On suits against pilots for dereliction of duty.

On differences between pilots and their apprentices.

Suits instituted under the Pilot Incorporation Act.

Suits instituted under the Harbor Commission Act.

And on differences between parties in relation to salvage services.

All applications for grants of beach and deep water lots are referred to the Board, whose duty it is to report if such grant will prove any obstruction to the navigation or not.

Apprentices of Pilots are examined before the Board, from whom they receive their Branches as Pilots.

The Trinity House is charged with the administration of the Pilot Fund, the investment of its moneys, collection of interest and of poundage on Pilotages, the fixing and paying of pensions to Decayed Pilots, their widows and children. (A printed statement of the fund for the year ended 31st December, 1866, is herewith transmitted.)

The administration and regulation of Light Houses within the limits of its jurisdiction.

tion, and of all Buoys and Beacons within its jurisdiction, and of the several Provision Depôts for shipwrecked Mariners.

The Provision Depôts are placed at the following Stations, viz:—

Pointe des Monts,
West Point of Anticosti,
Ellis Bay,
South-west Point of Anticosti,
Shallop Creek,
East end of Anticosti, and
Belle Île.

The stock of provisions in each depôt is—

16 barrels flour,
8 “ pork,
8 “ pease,

with a small quantity of tea and sugar, to be used in cases of illness or weakness only. Some articles of clothing are also kept at the depôts on the Island of Anticosti.

The Trinity House has no revenue, but its expenses are paid out of the Public Chest.

Its expenses for the past year amounted to \$48,758.05, exclusive of the cost of supplying Light Houses, and attending Buoys and Beacons, this service being performed by the Provincial Steamers.

A copy of the estimates of this Corporation's probable expenses for the year to end on the 30th June next, 1868, accompanies the present memorandum.

The oil and other Light-House stores are purchased in the market, at the lowest possible rates. Tenders for the supply of oil have occasionally been called for; the price paid for it during the last two or three years has not exceeded two shillings per gallon. The quantity expended each year is about six thousand gallons.

Of the nine members which constitute the Board, three of them receive salaries, viz: the Master, the Harbor Master, and the Senior Superintendent of Pilots, the two latter being *ex-officio* Wardens of the Corporation.

The officers of the Board consist of:—

The Clerk and one Assistant.
The Treasurer and one Assistant.
The Harbor Master and a Clerk.
Two Superintendents of Pilots.
A Bailiff.
A Messenger, and
Housekeeper.

In case of illness or absence of the Harbor Master, his duties are performed by the Senior Superintendent of Pilots.

For their duties see paragraphs 67 to 74 of the By-laws of the Trinity House, pages 23 and 25.

They receive the following salaries:—

The Master	\$1,200
Harbour Master	1,840
Superintendents of Pilots (each)	1,200
Clerk	1,440
Treasurer	1,610
Clerk Assistant.....	1,200
Treasurer's Assistant.....	310
Harbor Master's Clerk.....	600
Bailiff.....	750
Messenger	120
Housekeeper	260

For the salaries and allowances paid to the Light-keepers, see statement herewith:—

Salary to Harbor Master of Gaspé	\$125
Salary to Harbor Master at Amherst, Magdalen Islands	50

The house and premises at present occupied by the Trinity House, are leased from Mr. Charles Mackenzie, for a term of six years, to expire on the 1st May, 1873. Yearly rent, \$800.

The Light Houses and Provision Depots, between Pointe des Monts and Belle Isle, are supplied by the Provincial Steamer "Napoleon III," and the service of those above Pointe des Monts is performed by the Provincial Steamer "Advance," which is also employed in the service of the beacons and in laying down the buoys in the spring, lifting them in the fall, and replacing those which are occasionally driven from their stations by ships running foul of them and other accidents.

The "Advance" is also used in the exploration of the north channel of the river, with the apprentices of Pilots, twice in the season, as directed by the 22nd section of the Act 12 Vict., ch. 114.

The steamer "Napoleon" makes two voyages in the season on the Light-House service; Belle Isle being the most distant point, nine hundred miles from Quebec. Those voyages average about twenty days each, and it very often occurs that, during her absence, the "Advance" is called upon to replace buoys accidentally carried away from their stations, or to perform other services connected with the beacons, &c.

Another objection to the "Napoleon" being employed in laying the buoys is, that several of them lie close to rocks, upon which there would be danger of her grounding; others lie in shoal water, and could not be laid by this vessel, except at flood tide, hence, delays prejudicial to the shipping would occur.

The Board are therefore of opinion that the whole service could not be efficiently performed by one vessel.

The number of lights under the control of the Trinity House is twenty-two. Three of them are small lights above Quebec.

Number of Buoys in the St. Lawrence	41
" " in Gaspé Bay.....	3
	44
Number of Beacons.....	38

All the buoys, except one in the Bay of Gaspé, are of wood.

The first cost of each buoy, with its moorings, is \$158.

And the average cost of maintenance of all the buoys for the last three years has been \$1,740.

Estimates for iron buoys have been obtained, and it does not appear that their first cost would exceed that of wooden ones; but it is doubtful if they would not be more expensive in the end, as, in the event of their being run foul of and stove, they would undoubtedly fill and sink, and become obstructions to the navigation.

As regards economy in the performance of the several duties imposed upon the Trinity House, the only saving the Board could suggest, would be a steamer of less power than the Napoleon, with equal carrying capacity for the Light House service; but as guardians of the navigation, the Board cannot overlook the important services which have, from time to time, been rendered to the trade by the Napoleon and Victoria, the whole of this extra service has now to be performed by the former, the only steamer in the Dominion with a power equal to such service; besides it is questionable whether the Napoleon would sell for a sum equal to the cost of another boat of less power capable of doing the Trinity House service, but insufficient in cases of emergency.

On the subject of Pilotage it may be remarked, that frequent complaints have been made by Shipmasters, to the effect, that the Pilot Schooners are not regularly kept on their stations, whereby ships are detained for want of Pilots, and sometimes induced to run on at great risk without them; that they also experience detention in landing their Pilots when outward bound.

It would be worthy of consideration if the number of Pilots should not be limited, say to two hundred, allowing every Pilot to take an apprentice; such apprentices when out of their time, and while waiting for a vacancy to be branched, to be bound to navigate the River, or be allowed, under certain restrictions, to engage on board of sea-going vessels, for the purpose of improving their capacity as seamen.

Additional lights have on various occasions been recommended by the Trinity House, among which, and as the most important, a fixed light on the Bird Rocks, a floating light on the Manicouagan Shoals, and one on Red Island Reef, in lieu of the present fixed Red light on the Island; the latter the Board have estimated for, (See their estimates of expenses for the current year), and deem it important that this change be forthwith carried out.

STATEMENT of the moneys received and paid by the Trinity House of Quebec, on account of the Quebec Decayed Pilots' Fund, during the year 1866; viz :

RECEIPTS.

Percentage or contributions of Pilots.....	\$ 6,922 91
Capital paid in, and Interest on Loans received.....	4,518 34
Fines.....	59 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,500 25

EXPENDITURE.

Pensions.....	\$ 8,859 71
Relief.....	266 43
Investments and Loans.....	1,662 50
Sundry payments.....	534 76
	<hr/>
	\$11,323 40

PERSONS RELIEVED OUT OF THE FUND.

Widow Magloire Côté.....	\$10 00
William Irvine, pilot.....	12 00
Narcisse Forgues, ".....	66 90
Alexandre Ouellet, ".....	96 00
F. Thivierge, ".....	49 30
C. F. König, ".....	13 33
George Laplante, ".....	2 90
Pierre Lapierre (No. 2), ".....	16 00
	<hr/>
	\$266 43

PENSIONERS ON THE FUND.

Infirm Pilots.

Tremblay, L.....	1 @.....	\$120 00
Asselin, L.....	}	
Benville, R.....		
Boucher, A.....		
Boutin, T.....		
Caron, J. B.....		
Charest, P.....		
Coté, F.....		
Coté, Z.....		
Curodeau, F.....		
Dion, C.....		
Dumas, A.....		
Dumas, J.....		
Dunford, T.....		
Fortin, C.....		
Fournier, J.....		
Fournier, M.....	30 @ \$96 each.....	\$2,880 00
Gauthier, Hub.....		

Genest, J.....	
Lemieux, L.....	
Ménard, F. X.....	
Paquet, P.....	
Pelletier, J.....	
Plante, J.....	
Rioux, F.....	
Roy, J. L.....	
St. Amand, G.....	
Smith, M.....	
Vaillancourt, E.....	
Vézina, C.....	
Vézina, M.....	
Forbes, J.....	1 @ \$80.....\$80 00
Coté, R.....	} 3 @ \$40 each.....\$120 00
Lapierre, Denis J.....	
Thivierge, L.....	

Widows of Pilots.

Widow Adam, J.....	
“ Asselin, J. B.....	
“ Asselin, L.....	
“ Bacquet, F.....	
“ Bernier, G.....	
“ Caron, G.....	
“ Chevalier, Ed.....	
“ Couillard, F.....	
“ Crépeau, P.....	
“ Curodeau, P.....	
“ Desrosiers, J.....	
“ Dick, J.....	
“ Doiron, A.....	
“ Dumas, Chs.....	
“ Dumas, Chris.....	
“ Irvine, William.....	
“ Lachance, F.....	
“ Lachance, G.....	
“ Langlois, J.....	
“ Langlois, P.....	
“ Lapointe, A.....	} 40 @ \$80 each.....\$3,200 00
“ Lapointe, F.....	
“ Laroche, J. B.....	
“ Lavoie, A.....	
“ Lavoie, A. (L. M.).....	
“ Lévesque, F.....	
“ Michaud, A.....	
“ Normand, P.....	
“ Ouellet, E.....	
“ Paquet, A.....	
“ Pelletier, G.....	
“ Petit, A.....	
“ Petitgrew, D.....	
“ Petitgrew, W.....	
“ Pouliot, Paul.....	
“ Plante, J. M.....	
“ Roy Desjardins, J.....	
“ Simpson, F.....	
“ Soucy, G.....	
“ Toussaint, P.....	

Widow Amiot, W	}	15 @ \$64 each.....\$960 00
" Blouin, P.....		
" Bossinot, F.....		
" Bouchard, P.....		
" Campbell, J.....		
" Côté, C.....		
" Desnoyers, F.....		
" Desrosiers, P.....		
" Lachance, P. P.....		
" Leclerc, F.....		
" McKenzie, H.....		
" Pelletier, M.....		
" Reilly, J.....		
" Royer, A.....		
" Turgeon, C. E.....		
Widow Ballantine, P.....	}	12 @ \$48 each.....\$576 00
" Bélanger, G.....		
" Chassé, Z.....		
" Dandurand, J.....		
" Fortin, J.....		
" Keable, A.....		
" Morency, G.....		
" Rioux, M.....		
" Royer, F.....		
" Rouleau, P.....		
" Servant, J. B.....		
" Verrault, H.....		
Widow Blanchette, Z.....	}	13 @ \$40 each.....\$520 00
" Cavenny, M.....		
" Caron, F.....		
" Côté, M.....		
" Fortier, A.....		
" Langlois, L.....		
" Lapierre, P.....		
" Lapointe, P.....		
" Michaud, P.....		
" McNeill, T.....		
" Plante, G.....		
" Pouliot, Pierre.....		
" Raymond, A.....		

Children of Pilots.

Chasseur, Abraham, (insane).....	}	2 @ \$48 each.....\$96 00
Child of D. Charest, (David,) infirm.....		
" do (Gervais,) do		@ 32 00
" Gourdeau, J., do		@ 30 00
" Côté, A.....	}	3 @ \$24 each .....\$72 00
Child of Baquet, P., infirm, 1.....		
" Dupuis, F., do 1.....		
" Forbes, P., do 1.....		
" Fortin, N., do 1.....		
" Jahan, J., do 1.....	}	5 @ \$20 each.....\$100 00
Children of Dumas, F, infirm, ...1.....		
" Itaweir, J.....1.....		
" Lapointe, A., (infirm) 2.....		
" Pouliot, J., do 1.....		
" St. Pierre, G., 1.....		
" Turcotte, M., 4.....		

Child of Pichette, D., (infirm) 1.....	} 2 @ \$12 each.....	\$24 00
" Pineau, B., do 1.....		
" Raymond, J.....	4 @ \$10 each.....	\$40 00
		<u>\$9,010 00</u>

STATE OF THE FUND.

Money lent.....	\$57,066 81
Interest due by divers persons.....	954 28
Cash in the Treasurer's hands.....	4,436 04
<u>\$62,457 13</u>	
Deduct arrears of Pensions, due this day.....	501 90
<u>\$61,955 23</u>	

E. E.

Trinity House, Quebec, 31st December, 1866.

A. LEMOINE,
Treasurer.

Examined and approved :

VITAL TÊTU,
Master.

ESTIMATE of the probable expenses to be incurred by the Trinity House of
Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
PORTNEUF LIGHTS.		
Coal Oil, 120 galls. at 80 cts.....	96 00	
Keeper's salary.....	200 00	
Ground rent, lamp wicks, fuel cylinders, freight of oil, &c., cost of inspection.....	80 00	
Sundry small repairs.....	50 00	
		426 00
ST. ANTOINE LIGHT.		
Coal Oil, 60 galls. at 80 cts.....	48 00	
Keeper's salary.....	140 00	
Lamp wicks and cylinders, freight of oil, fuel, and cost of inspection..	40 00	
Repairs to Tower and lantern.....	75 00	
		263 00
STE. CROIX LIGHT.		
Coal Oil, 60 galls. at 80 cts.....	48 00	
Keeper's salary.....	140 00	
Ground rent, lamp wicks and cylinders, freight of oil and cost of inspection.....	45 00	
Repairs to Tower and lantern.....	50 00	
		283 00
PILLAR LIGHT.		
Coal Oil, 400 galls. at 80 cts.....	320 00	
Keeper's salary and allowance for an assistant.....	500 00	
Allowance for fuel and water.....	160 00	
Paint, soap, brushes, fuel, for Light room, lamp wicks and cylinders, keeping machinery in order, and cost of inspection.....	150 00	
Building of a Coal Oil Store.....	80 00	
		1,210 00
BELLECHASSE LIGHT.		
Coal Oil, 200 galls. at 80 cts.....	160 00	
Keeper's salary.....	320 00	
Lamp wicks and cylinders, soap, brushes, and cost of inspection.....	60 00	
Repairs to slip.....	40 00	
		580 00
CRANE ISLAND LIGHT.		
Coal Oil, 200 galls. at 80 cts.....	160 00	
Keeper's salary.....	320 00	
Lamp wicks and cylinders, paint, soap, brushes, and cost of inspection..	60 00	
Cost of a small building on pier for lodging of keeper.....	136 00	
		676 00
LIGHT SHIP.		
Navigating and victualling.....	1,820 00	
Oil, 196 galls. at \$1. 10.....	215 60	
Wintering on slip.....	100 00	
<i>Carried over</i>	\$1,235 60	3,438 00

ESTIMATE of the probable expenses of Trinity House, Quebec.—*Continued.*

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought over</i>	1,235 60	3,438 00
Expense of hauling up and launching in the spring.....	140 00	
Probable cost of repairing her.....	200 00	2,475 60
GROSSE ISLE, KAMOURASKA LIGHT.		
Coal Oil, 200 galls. at 80 cts.....	160 00	
Keeper's salary.....	320 00	
Lamp wicks and cylinders, paint, soap, brushes, and cost of inspection.....	60 00	
Repairs to store, &c.....	75 00	615 00
PILGRIM LIGHT.		
Coal Oil, 100 galls. at 80 cts.....	80 00	
Keeper's salary.....	340 00	
Paint, soap, brushes, lamp wicks and cylinders, cost of inspection and sundry small repairs.....	100 00	520 00
RED ISLAND LIGHT.		
Coal Oil, 700 galls. at 80 cts.....	560 00	
Keeper's salary and allowance for an assistant.....	500 00	
Allowance for fuel and water.....	160 00	
Paint, soap, brushes, lamp wicks and cylinders, and cost of inspection.....	100 00	1,320 00
GREEN ISLAND LIGHT.		
Coal Oil, 375 galls. at 80 cts.....	300 00	
Keeper's salary and allowance for an assistant.....	600 00	
Allowance for fuel.....	60 00	
Allowance for management of the gun.....	200 00	
Lampwicks and cylinders, coals, soap, brushes, flannel for cartridges, and cost of inspection.....	125 00	
Repairs to buildings and renewing of wharf, carried away by the sea...	120 00	1,405 00
BRANDY POTS LIGHT.		
Coal Oil, 100 galls. at 80 cts.....	80 00	
Keeper's salary.....	400 00	
Paint, soap, brushes, lamp wicks and cylinders, cost of inspection and finishing outhouse.....	75 00	
Allowance for fuel.....	20 00	575 00
BIQUET LIGHT HOUSE.		
Coal Oil, 400 galls. at 80 cts.....	320 00	
Keeper's salary and allowance for an assistant.....	400 00	
Allowance for fuel and water.....	160 00	
Allowance for management of the gun.....	200 00	
Lamp wicks and cylinders, paint, soap brushes, flannel for cartridges, and cost of inspection.....	120 00	
Building of a coal oil store, and painting of tower outside.....	180 00	1,380 00
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$11,728 60

ESTIMATE of the probable expenses of Trinity House, Quebec.—Continued.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>			11,728	60
FATHER POINT LIGHT.				
Coal Oil, 180 galls. at 80 cts.....	144	00		
Keeper's salary.....	200	00		
Assistant's salary.....	140	00		
Fuel, lamp wicks and cylinders, soap, brushes, flannel for cartridges, and cost of inspection.....	50	00		
Probable cost of rebuilding light-house, burnt down last spring.....	2,000	00		
			2,534	00
POINTE DES MONTS LIGHT.				
Coal Oil, 450 galls. at 80 cts.....	360	00		
Keeper's salary and allowance for an assistant.....	400	00		
Allowance for fuel and water.....	160	00		
Paint, soap, brushes, hay and oats for horse, lamp wicks, cylinders, and cost of inspection.....	200	00		
Building of coal oil store.....	80	00		
			1,200	00
WEST POINT OF ANTICOSTI LIGHT HOUSE.				
Coal oil, 350 galls. at 80 cts.....	280	00		
Keeper's salary.....	400	00		
Allowance for two assistants.....	400	00		
Paint, soap, brushes, oats for horse, lamp wicks and cylinders and cost of inspection.....	200	00		
Building of coal oil store, and painting of tower outside.....	180	00		
			1,460	00
S. W. POINT OF ANTICOSTI LIGHT HOUSE.				
Coal Oil, 500 galls. at 80 cts.....	400	00		
Keeper's salary.....	400	00		
Allowance for two assistants.....	400	00		
Lamp wicks and cylinders, paint, soap, brushes, oats for horse, and cost of inspection.....	200	00		
			1,400	00
HEATH POINT OF ANTICOSTI LIGHT.				
Coal Oil, 400 gallons, at 80 cts.....	320	00		
Keeper's salary and allowance for two assistants.....	800	00		
Lamp wicks and cylinders, paint, soap, brushes, oats for horse and cost of inspection.....	150	00		
Painting tower outside.....	80	00		
			1,350	00
CAPE ROSIER LIGHT.				
Coal Oil, 450 gall. at 80 cts.....	360	00		
Keeper's salary.....	400	00		
Allowance for two assistants.....	400	00		
Lamp wicks and cylinders, soap, brushes, clock oil for machinery, and cost of inspection.....	250	00		
Building of coal oil store and painting tower outside.....	180	00		
			1,590	00
<i>Carried over</i>			21,262	60

ESTIMATE of the probable expenses of Trinity House, Quebec.—*Continued.*

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought over</i>			21,262	60
FORTEAU LIGHT.				
Coal Oil, 350 galls. at 80 cts.....	280	00		
Keeper's salary.....	400	00		
Allowance for two assistants.....	400	00		
Allowance for fuel.....	20	00		
Lamp wicks and cylinders, paint, soap, brushes, hay and oats for horse, coals for light room, and cost of inspection.....	225	00		
Building of coal oil store and painting tower outside.....	180	00		
			1,505	00
BELLE ISLE LIGHT.				
Coal Oil, 450 galls. at 80 cts.....	360	00		
Keeper's salary.....	600	00		
Allowance for 1st assistant.....	260	00		
Allowance for 2nd assistant.....	200	00		
Fuel (coals).....	240	00		
Lamp wicks and cylinders, paint, soap, brushes, clock oil for machinery, hay and oats for horse, and cost of inspection.....	250	00		
Building of coal oil store, clapboarding of dwelling house, house painting and making sundry repairs.....	400	00		
			2,310	00
BUOYS.				
Probable cost of new buoys.....	750	00		
Do do sinkers and chains.....	700	00		
Repairing buoys and chains.....	280	00		
Cleaning and painting.....	120	00		
Carting.....	60	00		
Probable cost of altering vault for storing of buoys.....	170	00		
			2,080	00
HARBOR OF GASPE.				
Salary to Harbor Master.....	125	00		
One new buoy.....	90	00		
Cleaning, repairing and painting buoys and boat.....	20	00		
Laying and lifting buoys.....	64	00		
Wages to boat's crew.....	50	00		
Wages to keeper of Peninsula Light.....	40	00		
Oil and wicks for Peninsula Light, &c.....	48	00		
Erection of a building for keeping stores.....	120	00		
			557	00
MAGDALEN ISLANDS.				
Salary of Harbor Master at Amherst, viz.: Arrears to 30th June, 1867.....	77	33		
Do do do 12 months to do 1868.....	50	00		
			127	33
HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.				
Boat's crew, 1 man at \$50, 1 do at \$36, and 2 at \$32 each per month, 7½ months.....	1,125	00		
Printing and stationery.....	60	00		
Salary to Harbor Master's Clerk.....	600	00		
Clothing for boat's crew.....	120	00		
			1,905	00
<i>Carried forward</i>			\$29,746	93

ESTIMATE of the probable expenses of Trinity House, Quebec.—Continued.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>		29,946 93
CONTINGENCIES.		
Rent of Trinity Hall and offices.....	800 00	
Assessment on rental.....	30 00	
Water tax.....	80 00	
Stationery for Clerk and Treasurer's offices, the Supt. of Pilots, and Light Keepers.....	80 00	
Printing and advertisements.....	600 00	
Postages, fuel, newspapers, solicitor's fees and other contingent expenses.....	800 00	
Messenger and Housekeeper's salary.....	380 00	
Assistant clerk's salary.....	1,200 00	
Yearly allowance to clerk for continuing Index to Journal of this Corporation.....	20 00	
Allowance to an assistant in Treasurer's office, in keeping Trinity House books and accounts.....	310 00	
Allowance to an extra writer.....	80 00	
		4,380 00
DEPOTS OF PROVISIONS.		
Probable sum required for supplying depots for ship-wrecked mariners.....	1,000 00	
Salaries of the keepers at Ellis Bay and Shallop Creek, Anticosti.....	400 00	
Allowance to keeper at Shallop Creek for firewood.....	40 00	
Probable cost of putting up buildings for the use of shipwrecked mariners at the following posts, viz: S. W. Point and Heath Point, Anticosti, and Belle-Isle, at \$600 each.....	1,800 00	
		3,240 00
BEACONS.		
New Beacons, whitewashing and repairing.....	1,000 00	
Cooperage and cartage of oil.....	600 00	
		1,600 00
SALARIES.		
To the Master.....	1,200 00	
Do Harbor Master.....	1,840 00	
Do Two Superintendents of Pilots.....	2,400 00	
Do Treasurer.....	1,610 00	
Do Clerk.....	1,440 00	
Do Bailiff.....	750 00	
		9,240 00
SIGNAL GUNS.		
Probable cost of ammunition.....	2,500 00	
Do of a gun to be placed at Pointe des Monts.....	200 00	
		2,700 00
NEW LIGHTS:		
Probable cost of a Light Ship to be placed on the Red Island Reef, in lieu of the present Light House on the Island, viz:—		
Hull, masts and spars.....	8,000 00	
Lantern.....	3,000 00	
Anchor and Chains, sails and general outfit.....	3,000 00	
Steam Whistle.....	600 00	
(The cost of maintaining the light now on the Island, if done away with, will go towards the maintenance of the Light Ship.)		
Probable cost of hire of a Steamer for supplying the Light Houses, laying and lifting buoys, exploring North channel with Pilot apprentices, if the duty be not performed by the Provincial Steamers.....		24,000 00
Total.....		\$89,506 92

TRINITY HOUSE,
Quebec, 23rd July, 1867.

The Quebec Harbor Commissioners, 28th February, 1867.

LIABILITIES.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Harbour Debentures bearing 6 per cent interest.....	72,000 00		
Do do 7 per cent interest.....	70,000 00		
Do do 7½ per cent interest.....	600 00		
Do do 8 per cent interest.....	555,000 00		
		697,600 00	
Unclaimed due Coupons.....		510 00	
Bills payable (paid in March).....		5,088 21	
Excess of Assets over Liabilities.....		48,428 93	
			751,627 14
ASSETS.			
Beach and deep water lots.....		45,908 73	
Outstanding due accounts.....		1,823 26	
Sinking Fund.....		37,286 27	
Two missing debentures (suit pending).....		2,000 00	
Point a Carey Wharf and improvements.....		242,999 43	
East India Wharf and improvements.....		41,856 85	
West Indies and Wellington Wharves.....		80,285 71	
Reynar's Wharf.....		8,024 75	
The breakwater.....		201,723 69	
Elevator, drag, batteaux, office furniture and other movables.....		32,873 30	
Atkinson's Wharves.....		50,623 28	
Cash deposits.....		6,221 87	
			\$751,627 14

(Signed,)

F. B. MARTEL,

Secretary and Treasurer.

KEEPERS OF LIGHT HOUSES and Provision Depots, under the Superintendence of the Trinity House of Quebec.

NAME.	STATION.	SERVICE.	ANNUAL SALARY.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
LIGHT HOUSE KEEPERS.				
F. Rodrigue.....	Port Neuf.....	Salary as Keeper.....	200 00	200 00
Léon Lafleur.....	St. Antoine.....	do do	100 00	100 00
James Thurber.....	Ste. Croix.....	do do	140 00	140 00
E. Thévierge.....	Bellechasse.....	do do	320 00	320 00
Jos. Painchaud.....	Crane Island.....	do do	320 00	320 00
D. Vaughan.....	Pillars	do do	500 00	500 00
		Allowance for fuel and water..	160 00	660 00
T. Roy Desjardins..	Kamouraska.....	Salary as Keeper.....	320 00	320 00
Jean C. Marquis.....	Pilgrims	do do	340 00	340 00
J. Ete. Picard.....	Brandy Pots.....	do do	400 00	400 00
Ely Fraser.....	Red Island.....	do do	500 00	500 00
		Allowance for fuel and water..	160 00	660 00
Gilbert Lindsay....	Green Island.....	Salary as Keeper.....	500 00	500 00
		Allowance for 1 Assistant.....	100 00	600 00
		do do Gunner.....	200 00	800 00
		do for fuel.....	60 00	860 00
J. T. Pechard.....	Biquet.....	Salary as Keeper.....	400 00	400 00
		Allowance for 1 Gunner.....	200 00	600 00
		do for fuel and water.....	160 00	760 00
Paul Peuliot.....	Pointe des Monts....	Salary as Keeper.....	400 00	400 00
		Allowance for fuel and water..	160 00	560 00
Auguste Trudeau..	Cape Rosiers.....	Salary as Keeper.....	400 00	400 00
		Allowance for 2 Assistants at \$200 each.....	400 00	800 00
Louis Malouin.....	W. Point of Anticosti.	Salary as Keeper.....	400 00	400 00
		Allowance for 2 Assistants.....	200 00	600 00
		do provisions.....	200 00	800 00
E. Pope.....	S. W. Pt. of Anticosti.	Salary as Keeper.....	400 00	400 00
		Allowance for 2 Assistants.....	200 00	600 00
		do provisions.....	200 00	800 00
Zeph. Duhamel.....	E. E. Anticosti.....	Salary as Keeper.....	400 00	400 00
		Allowance for 2 Assistants.....	200 00	600 00
		do provisions.....	200 00	800 00
Jno. B. Campied...	Forteau	Salary as Keeper.....	400 00	400 00
		Allowance for 2 Assistants at \$200 each.....	400 00	800 00
		Allowance for fuel.....	20 00	820 00
M. Cotton.....	Belle Isle.....	Salary as Keeper.....	600 00	600 00
		Allowance for 1st Assistant...	260 00	860 00
		do 2nd Assistant...	200 00	1,060 00
D. Lawson.....	Father Point.....	Salary as Keeper.....	200 00	200 00
Peter Mailley.....	do	Salary as Assistant Keeper.....	140 00	340 00
KEEPERS OF PROVISION DEPOTS.				
Robert Setter.....	Ellis Bay, Anticosti..	Salary as Keeper.....	200 00	200 00
Bernard Bradley...	Shallop Creek do ..	do do	200 00	200 00
		Allowance for fuel.....	40 00	240 00
	Total.....			\$11,200 00

PETITION to His Excellency the Governor General, for augmentation of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and the abolishing of the Trinity House at Montreal.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES STANLEY, VISCOUNT MONCK,
Governor General, in Council.

The petition of the Montreal Board of Trade respectfully sheweth:—

That considering the magnitude of the interests administered by the present Board of Commissioners charged with the management of the Montreal Harbor Trust, and the close connection existing between those interests, and the commercial growth of the City of Montreal, it is desirable that the Merchants of the city should be enabled to exert a more direct and efficient control over the affairs of the said Harbor Trust.

That your Petitioners believe this might best be accomplished by augmenting the number of the said Harbor Commissioners.

That your Petitioners further believe the public interest would be promoted, and a large annual saving of public money effected by abolishing the Trinity House at Montreal, and distributing the functions now performed by that body between the Department of Public Works and the Commissioners of the Harbor of Montreal, assigning to the former charge of the Light Houses on the river between Montreal and Quebec, and to the latter the execution of the laws relating to Pilots and Pilotage, with all other powers and duties now appertaining to the Trinity House, by which means the improvement constantly going on in the channel, between Montreal and Quebec, would, in the opinion of your petitioners, be made more thoroughly available to the shipping interests of the Province.

Your petitioners pray that your Excellency will be pleased to consider the important object of their petition, and cause such action to be taken as may best contribute to secure the desired result.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,) THOMAS CRAMP,
President.

(Signed,) JOHN G. DINNING,
Secretary.

Office of the Board of Trade,
Montreal 4th February, 1863.

(Copy.)

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
Montreal, November 8, 1867.

SIR,—I am to acknowledge receipt of your communication, dated 1st instant, addressed to the President of the Board of Trade, and to say that the various inquiries submitted will receive the careful consideration of the Council of the Board.

Referring to that question in the series which relates to placing the duties of the Trinity House and the Board of Harbor Commissioners under a single Board, I am to communicate to you the accompanying copy memorial, which especially refers to that subject, and also to inform you, that the opinion of the Board of Trade has continued to be, and is now in full accord with the sentiments expressed in that memorial, namely, that the management of the important interests connected with the Harbor of Montreal and the River St. Lawrence, including oversight and directing of Pilots, &c., will not be efficiently and economically managed, until a single Board is made responsible for their administration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) WM. J. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

Hon. P. MITCHELL,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Lights under the jurisdiction of the Trinity House, Montreal.

Place.	Number of Light Houses.	Number of Lamps.	Name of Keeper.	Date of Appointment	Salary.	Remarks.
Lothinière.....	2	2	Pierre Beaudet.....	Oct. 4, 1864.	Per Month. \$15	
L'Islet Richelieu.....	1	2	Helene Blais.....	April — 1861.	20	
Riviere du Chene.....	1	2	Widow Langlois....	April — 1847.	7	
Gronelines.....	2	2	Alex. Trottier.....	Nov. 18, 1858.	20	
Cape Charles.....	2	3	Fr. Boisvert.....	Sept. 18, 1855.	12	
St. Pierre les Bequets..	1	2	S. C. dit Francoeur..	Oct. 1, 1862.	7	
Batiscan.....	1	1	Jos. Maichaud.....	April 29, 1858.	8	
Batiscan.....	1	1	Landre Fugeres....	April 3, 1845.	8	
Champlain.....	1	2	N. Hardy.....	Jan. 19, 1865.	7	
Cap Magdalene.....	2	2	Paul Manuel.....	April 20, 1842.	10	
Port St. Francis.....	2	3	Jean Chaurette.....	March 21, 1861.	16	
Pointe du Lac.....	1	1	Medard Paquin.....	April 16, 1857.	10	
Floating Light No. 3..	1	3	O. Remond.....	July 22, 1858.	52	
Do No. 2..	1	3	Assistant.....		6	
Do No. 1..	1	3	N. Arcand.....	March 7, 1860.	52	
Isle aux Raisins.....	2	3	Assistant.....		6	
Isle à la Pierre.....	1	1	J. Long.....	Aug. 19, 1845.	52	
Sorel.....	2	2	Assistant.....		6	
Lavaltrie.....	2	4	O. Letendre.....	Jan. 31, 1853.	30	
Contrecoeur.....	1	1	A. Auger.....	Aug. 15, 1867.	20	
Contrecoeur.....	1	1	Richelieu Company..	Sept. 6, 1864.	Per annum. 85	
Isle aux Prunes.....	1	2	Joseph Lise.....	Aug. 15, 1867.	Per month. 30	
Repentigny.....	1	1	Francois Lacroix....	April 4, 1857.	8	
Repentigny.....	1	1	Frs. Meunier.....	Sept. 1, 1861.	8	
Isle à la Baque.....	1	2	J. B. C. dit Larose..	Sept. 17, 1866.	16	
Isle Ste. Therese.....	2	2	L. Rivet.....	Jan. 19, 1865.	7	
Pointe aux Trembles..	2	2	J. B. LaChapelle...	Feb. 1, 1861.	7	
Montreal Harbour.....	2	2	Joseph Ethier.....	March 10, 1855.	16	
Cap Magdalene.....	2	2	Theo. Brodeur.....	Jan. 31, 1857.	14	
	2	2	A. Lamoureux.....	Feb. — 1848.	13	
	2	2	William Jeffs.....	April 20, 1860.	15	
	2	2	Pascal Montplaisir..	April 20, 1842.	10	
	41	58				

N.B.—These Light-keepers receive wages only during season of navigation, viz., about seven months.

(Signed)

E. D. DAVID,

Registrar.

Montreal, 28th October, 1867.

STATEMENT shewing names of the Officers of the Trinity House of Montreal, their Salaries, &c.

Names.	Office.	Salary.	Remarks.
		Per annum.	
Louis Marchand.....	Master.....	\$625	
William Bristow.....	Deputy Master.....	Nil.	
J. L. L. Beaudry.....	Warden.....	do	
Henry Starnes.....	do.....	do	
Victor Hudon.....	do.....	do	
Thomas Morland.....	do.....	do	
P. E. Cotté.....	do.....	do	
Benjamin Lyman.....	do.....	do	
E. D. David.....	Registrar and Treasurer.....	\$1,325	
P. E. Cotté.....	Superintendent of Pilots.....	1,200	
Daniel Rooney.....	Clerk.....	600	
Martin Brennan.....	Water Bailiff and Messenger.....	400	
Joseph Mondor.....	Acting Harbour Master at Sorel.....	300	
J. L. Barnabé.....	Captain of Steamer Richelieu and Superintendent of Buoys.....	800	
		Per month.	During navigation.
Samuel Quig.....	Engineer Steamer Richelieu.....	45	
Four hands.....	Average.....	12	do do

(Signed,)

E. DAVID,

Registrar.

Montreal, 29th October, 1867.

LIST of Buoys placed by the Trinity House of Montreal, with description of their position, and whether of Iron or Wood.

POSITION.	Wood.	Iron.
Off shore opposite Cap à la Roche.....	1	
Peak (Pouillier) below Levrard.....	1	
Peak (Pouillier) above Levrard.....	1	
Point St. Anne.....	1	
Rock at Batiscan Traverse.....	1	
Peak (Pouiller) off Champlain.....	1	
At the Point of the Gentilly Shoal.....	1	
To indicate the South of Becancour Channel.....	2	
In the same line.....		1
Peak (Pouillier) opposite Becancour River, to the South.....		1
The Flats (Plaquets) of the Shoal of Batture aux Pois.....	1	
The Flats (Plaquets) to the South of Provencher Peak (Pouillier).....		1
To mark the line of Becancour Shoal.....		4
The Iron Shoal.....	1	
Peak (Pouillier) above Point du Lac.....		1
From the Point du Lac to the White Buoy.....		5
In the same line.....	10	
From the White Buoy to floating light No. 2.....		4
In the same line.....	5	
From floating light No. 2, to floating light No. 1.....		3
In the same line.....	4	
The Shoals or Battures St. Francis.....	2	
Below Lavaltrie Island.....		1
In the same line.....	2	
On the bar of Flat Islands.....		1
Above the bar marking the Cut Channel.....	1	
In the Contrecoeur Crossing Traverse.....	6	
In the same line.....		1
At the lower end of Isle Braichard.....	1	
Peak (Pouillier) Isle aux Bœufs.....	1	
Peak (Pouillier) above Point à Maithot.....	1	
At the lower end of Isle aux Alouettes.....	1	
To the north of the St. Blain Mills.....	1	
To the south of the St. Blain Mills.....	1	
To the north above the point of Isle Bellegarde.....	1	
To the north below the point of Isle des Lauriers.....	1	
To the south of the turn Little Cap St. Michel.....	2	
On the point above Isle aux Lauriers.....	1	
Peak (Pouillier) opposite the three Crosses (Calvaire de Varennes).....	1	
Below the turn, Point aux Trembles.....	1	
On the point of St. Joseph's Island.....	1	
On the Peak (Pouillier) opposite the Church Point aux Trembles.....	1	
Total.....	56	23

(Signed.)

E. D. DAVID,

Registrar.

Montreal, 28th October, 1867.

THE TRINITY HOUSE OF MONTREAL,
MONTREAL, 30th October, 1867.

SIR,—In compliance with your desire, I have the honor herewith to enclose :
1st. Memorandum of the several Acts which establish and affect the Trinity House of Montreal.

2nd. A Copy of the By-Laws.

3rd. List of the Light Houses, Light Vessels and their Guardians, with Salaries, &c.

4th. A List of the Officers and their Salaries, including the Acting Harbor Master at Sorel, and the Captain and Crew of the Steamer Richelieu.

5th. A List of Buoys.

The Trinity House owns the Richelieu, a small Iron Steamer, used in the service of the Buoys. She is 67 tons burthen; 130 feet in length; 30 horse power.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. D. DAVID,
Registrar.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Marine, &c., &c., Ottawa.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 28th October, 1867.

Memorandum for the Hon. Mr. MITCHELL, Minister of Marine, &c.

The Acts of Parliament relating to this *Trust* are the following, viz : 18 Vic., cap. 143; 20 Vic., cap. 126; 24 Vic., cap. 68; 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 12; 29 Vic., cap. 56.

By the above, you will see the powers conferred on the Harbor Commissioners, and the duties they have to perform.

Since the passing of the Act entitled "An Act to replace the improvement in the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, between the Harbors of Quebec and Montreal, under the control of the Commissioner of Public Works (27 and 28 Vic., cap. 12), and the completion of the Ship Channel above alluded to, the Harbor Commissioners have been engaged in deepening the Harbor to 20 feet, so as to correspond with the improved Channel.

In reference to the enquiry whether the duties of the Trinity House, and those of the Harbor Commissioners could be managed by one Board, thereby saving a large amount to the public. I may mention that this question has frequently come up for discussion, and especially in November, 1861, when the Commissioners addressed a letter to the Trinity Board asking for a conference with that body, with a view to amalgamating the two Boards, a meeting was held, but was followed by no results, and from that time nothing further has been done in the matter. The Trinity Board have the lighting and buoing of the Channel between this and Quebec, and the licensing and control of the Pilots, with some other duties more particularly defined in the several Acts of Parliament regulating that Body.

Now, if the Government would take charge of the Light Houses, as they do in every other part of the Dominion, and transfer the powers now vested in the Trinity House to the Harbor Commissioners (whose Corporation, owing to the nature of their duties and their engagements with the public, must continue to exist) there is no doubt that a great saving would thereby be effected.

The Channel being completed to 20 feet, (when there is 11 feet of water on the flats in Lake St. Peter, and the Harbor Commissioners having carried out their engagement in that respect with the Government, have properly nothing further to do with the Channel, yet it must be periodically inspected, in order that obstructions which occur from deposits caused by the shoving of the ice and wrecks of vessels, may be removed. The question naturally arises as to who shall perform that duty? By the Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 12, that duty at present devolves upon the Board of Works, but that Body has never done anything to the Channel as yet.

Pilots decline to take charge of vessels drawing more than a certain depth of water.

They should be compelled to take vessels through the improved channel, loaded down to its full capacity and the Harbor Commissioners should have control over them.

If the two bodies are united, one staff of officers would be sufficient, and a considerable saving thereby effected.

The Trinity House have no income, and are supplied with the money they require out of the general revenue of the Dominion. The Harbor Commissioners have a revenue equal to about \$120,000 per annum, which suffices to pay the interest on their bonds, the expenses of management, and also to meet the necessary expenditure for the improvement of the Port of Montreal.

The Government have assumed and paid the Bonds issued for the improvement of the dredged channel of navigation between the Harbors of Montreal and Quebec. The debt of the Harbor Trust arises strictly for works done within the Harbor of the City. Yet they expended the large sum of \$314,000 from the Harbor Revenue in the deepening of the Ship Channel, which, although claimed from the Government, has never been refunded to them, and is thus left a charge upon the Port of Montreal, which is unfair.

Herewith are enclosed copies of the By-laws in force regulating the Port of Montreal, The Harbor Trust is managed by five Commissioners, three of whom are appointed by the Government, viz :—

A. M. DeLisle, Esq., Chairman,
George Stephen, Esq.,
William Workman, Esq.,
Henry Starnes, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.
Thos. Rimmer, Esq., Pres. Board of Trade.

The two latter are *ex-officio* members of this Board. Their services are rendered without any remuneration.

PERMANENT STAFF.

	Salary.
W. W. Whitney, Secretary.....	\$2,400 00
A. M. Rudolph, Harbor Master.....	1,800 00
A. G. Nish, " Engineer.....	1,200 00
John Ferns, Wharfinger.....	1,000 00
John Smail, Asst. Wharfinger.....	600 00
J. Brackin, Messenger.....	240 00
J. T. Therien, Foreman.....	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,840 00

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. WHITNEY,
Secretary.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 30th October, 1867.

DEAR SIR—The enclosed Memoranda have been submitted to the Members of the Harbor Trust, received their approval, and I am directed by the Chairman to transmit the same to you.

I am directed further to state, that you would doubtless obtain valuable information upon the same subject, by addressing the President of the Board of Trade, Thomas Rimmer, Esq.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed,)

W. W. WHITNEY,
Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. Mitchell,
Minister of Marine, &c., &c., Ottawa.

REPLIES by the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, to Questions submitted by Hon. P. Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada.

Reply to Question 1st—It is unnecessary for vessels trading to Europe, these being usually classed in Britain, and that more to the convenience and advantage of owners, shippers, underwriters, &c., than any Canadian classification would be. A uniform and general classification for all vessels trading within the Dominion might be advantageous; but, we fear, would be difficult to make really efficient without too great expense, and unless thorough, would be useless.

Reply to Questions 2nd, 5th and 6th—We consider that all charges for purposes named should be borne by the General Government, so that these very important things may be at all times kept on an efficient footing; whereas, if paid by charges on shipping, the revenue would fluctuate so greatly as to cause grave inconvenience. But we deem it quite just that all shipping should pay such dues as would, on an average of many years, repay to Government a considerable part of such disbursements.

Reply to Question 3rd.—All vessels not registered in the Province, on entering the Port, pay Hospital dues of 1d. per ton if the same has not been levied at Quebec. Provincial registered vessels under 200 tons are exempt from Hospital dues.

Wharfage :—Sailing vessels pay ½d. per ton per day.

Steamers ½d. “ “

Vessels clearing for sea, pay sea pilotage to and from Quebec and Bic.

Vessels clearing for sea, pay also dues under the Port Warden's Act.

In addition to the Tariff of Pilotage dues, from the 10th to 19th November \$1 additional is charged; after 19th November \$1 additional is again charged.

Reply to Question 4th.—The Imperial system prevails in the eastern part of the Province, and the Provincial in the western part. The former is the simpler and cheaper plan, and every way preferable. The transference of a vessel from one port of registry to another, under the Colonial system, is tedious and expensive. The Colonial system might be advantageously made to conform to the Imperial system. There would be no danger or inconvenience in a change of this nature, but it would be beneficial in every way.

Reply to Question 7th.—The Pilot service below Quebec is unsatisfactory and much complained of by ship-owners. Formerly pilots were paid according to their personal services, which were in proportion to their skill, industry and intelligence. This plan gave inducements to pilots to be on the look out in fog or stormy weather. At present these pilots are all placed upon the same level, careless and attentive men share alike in the common earnings of all, to the notorious injury of the service. Pilotage should be compulsory, but the authorities should take measures for its efficiency.

Reply to Question 8th.—System not very satisfactory, but seamen being almost exclusively shipped at Quebec, the Board of Trade, Customs Authorities, and Ship Agents there are better able than we, to indicate remedies.

Reply to Question 9th.—Water Police of Montreal are efficient. It is desirable, if possible, to arrange for the men being employed in some way during winter, and not disbanded, as has been formerly the case. During the season of Navigation they should be relieved from stated attendance on the Police Magistrates' Court.

Reply to Question 10th.—Marine and Quarantine Hospitals should be in different locations.

Reply to Question 11th.—Grave evil exists in Montreal from the separation of the Boards of Harbor Commissioners and Trinity Board. The former are charged with the maintenance of the Harbor, the latter with the Pilots frequenting the Harbor.

Since the transference of the works at Lake St. Peter to the Government, the survey and maintenance of the Channel to Quebec, and the improvements found necessary from time to time, appear to be unprovided for; neither Board has charge of these duties. They are in fact not performed at all. Pilots finding occasional obstruction do not report. It is difficult to exaggerate the evils of this state of things. The Harbor Commission could efficiently perform all the duties required, including supervision of the Pilots, and the work would be more economically and more efficiently done if under one Board. It might be necessary to enlarge the Harbor Board. Its composition is not satisfactory. It consists of three members appointed by Government, and in addition the President of

the Board of Trade, and the Mayor of the City for the time being. These two last named are frequently, indeed generally, elected to their several offices from amongst the citizens most actively engaged in business ; in addition to their own personal occupations they have to perform the duties of their especial office as President of Board of Trade, and Mayor of the city, and also the duty of Harbor Commissioners. They are elected with a view of their fitness or presumed fitness for their particular office, not because they are suitable for Harbor Commissioners, which very frequently they are not. With much attention and labour they may acquire an adequate knowledge of the duty of a Harbor Commissioner, and by the time they have done this their term of office has expired.

Perhaps a Board comprising three members, permanently appointed by Government, and four chosen by merchants and shipowners of Montreal (through the Board of Trade or otherwise), the last named four being elected for four years, one to retire every year, so as to give merchants an opportunity of choosing every year one having their confidence and representing their present views, might be the best constitution possible. But however chosen, it is the most important that all the Commissioners should be men practically acquainted with the commerce, the shipping and the Harbor of Montreal, and that at least a majority should be actually merchants largely engaged in managing shipping, or in the export or import trade.

Reply to Question 12th.—The Council would, if required, have much pleasure in communicating at greater length upon any of the subjects touched upon in the foregoing answers ; or give their views upon any other point that might be deemed worthy of consideration by the Honorable Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF TRADE,

MONTREAL, November 20th, 1867.

SIR.—Referring to communication of 8th instant, I am now to transmit you the replies of the Council of Board of Trade, to the questions you were pleased to submit for their consideration, and am further to inform you, that it will afford pleasure to the Council to be of further service, at any time you may think proper to ask for information, or their opinion on matters connected with the prosperity of the Dominion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

W. J. PATTERSON,

Secretary.

Hon. P. Mitchell,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF

ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE YEAR

1866.

Printed by Order of the House of Commons.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & COMPANY,
1868.



BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS AND PRISONS,

Ottawa, 1st October, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, in compliance with the provisions of "The Prison and Asylum Inspection Act," the Report of the Board for the year ended the 31st December, 1866, with the usual Appendix.

The Appendix contains the Annual Report furnished to the Board by the Chief Officers of the following Institutions :—

1. The Quarantine Establishment.
2. The Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec.
3. The Beauport Lunatic Asylum.
4. The St. John's Lunatic Asylum.
5. The Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.
6. The Orillia Lunatic Asylum.
7. The Malden Lunatic Asylum.
8. The Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.
9. The Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston.
10. The Reformatory Prison, Lower Canada.
11. The Reformatory Prison, Upper Canada.

Some of the documents contained in the Appendix did not reach the Board until last month. Owing to this and other causes, the transmission of the Report has of necessity been delayed beyond the usual period.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,

Chairman.

The Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada,

&c., &c., &c.

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF

ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C.,

FOR THE YEAR 1866.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount
MONCK, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., have the honor to submit, for the information of Your Excellency, under the provisions of cap. 110 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, their Sixth Annual Report on the several Institutions placed by that Act under their supervision.

Anticipating that the consideration of the many momentous questions involved in the legislation for the changes which British North America was about to undergo, would occupy all the time and attention of the Government at the period when the report of the Inspectors was usually laid before it, the Inspectors deemed it their duty to transmit promptly from time to time, during the preceding twelve months, full Special Reports on all important matters as they occurred, for the information and action of the Executive Government.

The Inspectors are accordingly relieved from the necessity of referring in this Report to many matters which would, under ordinary circumstances, have naturally found a place in it.

In the last Annual Report the Inspectors took occasion to explain with tolerable fullness their views in relation to the various classes of institutions, charitable and penal, with which they are called upon to deal. In that Report, and in preceding Reports also, the Inspectors stated their opinions as to the steps, Legislative or otherwise, which should be taken in order to render these institutions more efficient, and to place them more nearly on a footing with the model institutions of the Old World. The experience of another year has only confirmed the Board in the opinions expressed in those Reports.

As, however, this is probably the last opportunity the Board of Inspectors, as at present organized, will have of formally submitting their views to the Government on the many interesting and important social questions to which so much of their time and atten-

tion has been devoted during the last six years, they have thought it desirable (at the risk of being charged with needlessly repeating themselves) to enunciate once more very briefly their views in reference to the measures required for the more efficient conduct and management of the several classes of institutions which have come under their supervision.

For the same reason the suggestions which the Inspectors have already given in reference to these several classes of institutions (slightly modified or added to in some cases), will be repeated in this, their final Report; but the Inspectors do not think it necessary to reiterate the arguments which they have urged in former reports in support of their suggestions.

The usual statistical Tabular Appendices are annexed. That relating to the Common Gaols will be found immediately preceding the part of the Report which relates expressly to those institutions.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN UPPER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This institution was visited by the Board twice during the month of July, and again during the month of October. In the intervals between these visits it was inspected frequently by one or more members of the Board.

It is again the pleasing duty of the Inspectors to record their entire satisfaction with the manner in which this vast Provincial Institution continues to be conducted by its able, humane, and experienced Medical Superintendent. In their Report for the year 1865, the Inspectors expressed their very deep regret at the enfeebled state of health of this most valuable public officer. It would have been a source of unfeigned satisfaction to the Board could they report that his health had materially improved during the past year. This, unfortunately, is not the case. The labor and anxiety incident to the administration of such an institution were greatly increased during the past year, in consequence of the erection of the new wings and hospitals. Other causes also combined to increase the physical and mental labor of the Superintendent during the year, and the Board were consequently more grieved than surprised to find at their visit to the Asylum, in the month of July, that the state of health of that officer was such as to make it imperative that he should allow himself some relaxation. They accordingly recommended strongly to the Executive Government that Dr. Workman should be permitted and requested to absent himself from the Institution for such periods during the summer as the affairs of the institution would permit. This permission was readily and promptly granted, but was not, unfortunately, taken advantage of, to the extent which the Board should have wished, by the Superintendent himself. The Inspectors allow themselves to hope that Dr. Workman may yet be able to preside, for many years, over the institution which for upwards of fourteen years he has conducted with so much success.

The new Hospitals were vigorously pushed on during the year, and it is expected that during the present year they will be ready for occupation. Considerable progress has also been made with both the wings.

The Medical Superintendent follows up in his present report the subject discussed in that for 1865, as to the necessity of establishing in Upper Canada several Secondary Lunatic Asylums for "chronic insane, or harmless incurables." This important and difficult question urgently demands the immediate and earnest consideration of our philanthropists and statesmen. For some years past it has been very fully discussed by some of the ablest physicians and others interested in such questions both in Europe and in America. In the United States, the Legislature of New York, in 1865, on a special report made by the late Dr. Willard, after a patient and full investigation into the condition of the insane poor in the asylums, gaols, poor-houses, and elsewhere, in that State, authorized the estab-

lishment of a State Asylum for the "Chronic Insane,"* thus sanctioning the principle contended for by Dr. Workman. The whole report of the Medical Superintendent will be found, as usual, well deserving of the attentive consideration of all who are interested in the social and psychological questions of which it so ably treats.

ROCKWOOD CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Board held regular quarterly meetings at this Institution, and on each of those occasions thoroughly inspected every part of it. In the interval between these meetings of the Board the Asylum was visited almost every month by the Inspector who made the monthly visit to the Penitentiary. The Inspectors upon every occasion had reason to be satisfied with the state in which they found the Institution.

The building of the west wing has progressed satisfactorily, and it is hoped that by the fall of the present year it will be ready for the reception of patients. The building will then be able to accommodate about 300.

The labor of superintending the extensive building operations at Rockwood, and other matters connected therewith, was found, as the Board anticipated, more than Mr. Coverdale could satisfactorily perform. The Government, therefore, early in 1866, on the advice of the Board, associated with Mr. Coverdale, Mr. Powers of Kingston, an architect of intelligence and high standing, as joint architects of the Asylum. These gentlemen have worked together very harmoniously, and under their joint superintendence the buildings have made rapid progress. The architects have given their most careful attention to all details, particularly to the important matters of heating and lighting the building, and of supplying it with water from the Lake.

The Medical Superintendent in his report again takes up the subject of the expediency of making this Asylum the General Lunatic Asylum for the Eastern section of Upper Canada.

The Superintendent shews that by an evasion, or rather an abuse, of the law relating to "Criminal Lunatics" (as the Statute terms them), Rockwood is now practically the Asylum for all the lunatic population of the Eastern section of Upper Canada. Of the whole number of patients sent to the Institution from all Upper Canada, four-fifths are from the Counties to the East of Kingston. The evils that result to the unfortunate lunatics from this state of things, will be readily understood when it is remembered that in order to bring their cases within the *letter* of the law relating to the so-called Criminal or dangerous Lunatics, they must be sent to a gaol before they can be taken into Rockwood. In these gaols, the very worst places where lunatics could possibly be placed, they are frequently detained weeks and sometimes months before their removal to Rockwood can be effected.

It is almost needless to add that the Board are entirely agreed with the able Medical Superintendent in his views on the matter. Indeed they have already in former reports strongly advocated making this Asylum the General Asylum for the Eastern part of Upper Canada.

ORILLIA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This Institution was visited and thoroughly inspected by the Board in the month of July. It was also visited during the year by one or more of the Inspectors.

The affairs of the Institution continue to be carried on to the satisfaction of the Board. In the month of February the Asylum narrowly escaped destruction by fire. The house in which the fire broke out, situated in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum, was entirely burnt down, and the Asylum itself was saved from destruction mainly through the efficiency of the hose attachment to the steam engine, which had been purchased during the preceding year for the Institution.

*See an able and exhaustive pamphlet on the subject, entitled "On Provision for the Insane Poor of the State of New York," by Charles A. Lee, M.D.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

The Inspectors have to refer to the very full reports and tables furnished by the Warden and by the other officers of the Penitentiary, and to the tabular statements which accompany this Report for detailed information respecting this vast and important institution.

It will be observed that the total number of convicts, male and female, remaining at the close of 1866, was eight hundred and fifteen against seven hundred and seventy-four at the end of 1865, being an increase of forty-one for 1866.

WORKS IN PROGRESS AND SANITARY CONDITION.

Besides the extensive works connected with the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, carried on by means of convict labor, during the year 1866, some important though minor works have been completed at the Penitentiary itself. Foremost among these are the works connected with the sewerage, and with the water supply of the institution.

According to the original design for the Penitentiary, the whole sewerage was made to discharge into the lake, to the westward, and at no great distance from the point at which the water supply-pipe is laid down. The Inspectors had been long convinced of the impropriety of this arrangement, both because the natural flow of the water is from the west, and because the prevailing winds are also in the same direction, and they should at once have changed it had they not been restrained by motives of economy. Typhus fever, however, having broken out to an alarming extent, and there being no room to doubt that the appearance and violence of this most formidable epidemic were due in a very great degree to the impurity of the water, the Inspectors felt it to be an imperative duty to remedy this evil, and to secure if possible a supply of pure water for the institution.

They accordingly directed the remodelling to a certain extent of the drainage system, so as to carry all the impurities of the establishment as far to the east as the limits of the Prison property would permit, and this work, although one of great labor, has been satisfactorily accomplished.

At the same time, feeling that a second separate and independent apparatus for supplying water was required, where a prison population, convicts, officers and guards, of nearly nine hundred (900) souls existed, so that in case of accidents to one set of machinery another should be in readiness to work; they directed a filtering crib to be sunk in deep water in the bay, on the west of the point of land which forms the limit of the property on the western side, and connected it with pumping gear worked by a steam-engine, distinct from and independent of that connected with the other apparatus.

The Inspectors have therefore satisfaction in stating that not only is the sewerage now carried off at the most advantageous place, but the supply of pure water is put beyond the reach of any common accident.

They have also, during last year, been able again to place at command, for the use of the convicts the most ample means for bathing, by the construction of a set of baths for the convicts, which are supplied abundantly with hot and cold water.

Owing to the important improvements referred to, and to others, in warming and ventilating the buildings, as well as to the fortnightly strict examination of the drains, and other hygienic measures, the health of the convicts during the last year has been much better than for some years previous. The Inspectors regret, however, to be compelled to state, that notwithstanding all their exertions and precautions, typhoid fever still lingered in the institution during the greater part of last year, and that seven deaths occurred from that disease.

The officers of the institution generally continue to discharge their duties to the satisfaction of the Inspectors. They feel it, however, to be their duty to state that, in their opinion, the burthen of so great a labor and responsibility as the care of this vast institution involves, is now too heavy for the advanced years of the Warden. The Matron, Mrs. Pless, appears to be deserving of especial commendation, for the admirable order and discipline which now distinguishes the female department of the Prison, and for the amount of profitable work which is performed by the female prisoners under her control,

and they observe that the Warden bears willing and well-merited testimony to the great value of her services as Matron.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Ever since the first establishment of the Penitentiary, it has been the practice to let out the labor of the male convicts to contractors, who were ready to employ them in carrying on various branches of industry, as shoemaking, cabinet-making, or the like, within the walls of the Penitentiary. Under this system, all male convicts (not incapacitated for labor by old age, or physical infirmity), are hired out to contractors, with the exception of those only required for the necessary daily routine work connected with the institution itself, or of those employed in making such additions and alterations as may from time to time be found necessary in the buildings.

"Under the contract system," to quote the words used in the Third Annual Report of the Board of State Charities of Massachusetts, "the prison authorities find, lodge, clothe and discipline the convicts, while the contractors furnish men to instruct them in trades, and oversee their work."*

During the last few years, indeed, a large number of convicts have been employed by the Government, in the erection of the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, a building in the immediate neighborhood of the Penitentiary. This, however, is altogether an exceptional case, especially provided for in the Penitentiary Act itself.

The system, commonly known as the Contract System, is a very simple, and in some respects a convenient method of utilizing the labor of the convicts. It relieves, too, the executive officers of the institution of some part of their responsibility, by withdrawing the convicts, during the hours of labour at least, to some extent from their control, and placing them under the charge of the contractors and their agents. This system is also very generally (though it is believed erroneously) supposed to be the one which brings to the State the largest pecuniary returns from the labour of the convicts, and for this reason it commends itself to those short-sighted economists, who gauge the value of all prison systems solely by the balance sheet which the institution presents at the close of the year. Notwithstanding these apparent advantages connected with the contract system, it is noteworthy that it has never (it is believed) prevailed in Europe; on this continent indeed it was adopted almost universally in all the large Penitentiaries and State Prisons, on their first organization.

During the last few years, however, the merits of the contract system have been very much canvassed in the United States, and the result has been, that it has been condemned by the most intelligent Wardens of those Prisons, already abandoned in several of them, and lastly that it has been denounced in very strong terms by their ablest State Inspectors and Prison Commissioners. The subject of the "contract system" has been especially considered in all its details by the able Commissioners appointed very recently by the Prison Association of New York. The results of their enquiry are given, by anticipation, in the Third Annual Report of the Board of State Charities of Massachusetts. It is needless to add that the system is condemned on every ground,—reformatory, disciplinary, and pecuniary. The evidence taken by these Commissioners appears to establish, incontrovertibly, that the contract system is objectionable on the following grounds:—

- 1st. That it is necessarily injurious to discipline.
- 2nd. That it is unfavorable, if not actually hostile, to the reformation of the convicts.
- 3rd. That it interferes with the secular and religious instruction of the convicts.
- 4th. That under it a very small proportion only of the convicts can possibly learn a trade while in prison.
- 5th. That the pecuniary returns from the labor of the convicts are not so large as they would be were the convicts employed for the benefit of the State under an efficient system of administration.

The Inspectors do not consider it necessary to encumber their Report with extracts from the evidence given in the Reports of the Boards of State Charities already referred to,† which goes to establish the preceding heads of indictment against the contract system;

* See p. 79.

† See Third Annual Report of Board of State Charities of Mass., page 86, seq. 9.

they cannot, however, refrain from quoting the forcible language of Dr. Wines, one of the Special Commissioners, when summing up the evidence taken by them in reference to the question whether the contract system was or was not favorable to the reformation of the convict :

“ Contractors have no interest in the reformation of prisoners, *per se*, and none in their preparation for a return to civil life. Their interests as contractors, and the interest of the Prison, as a Reformatory Institution, not only do not run in parallel lines, but they are repellent and antagonistic. Let any changes be suggested with a view to giving more time to the mental, moral, and industrial improvement of the prisoners ; for instance, that the number of religious exercises be increased, that the present fragmentary and wretched system of secular instruction be replaced with one more rational and effective, or that the prisoners be *taught a complete trade instead of a little piece of one as now*. Such suggestion would be sure to be met with their decisive objection. The contractors would not agree to such an arrangement, they would *not consent to such an abridgment of the convicts' labor*. Thus does this system of prison labor, by a necessary law, by an instinct of its very nature, oppose itself to all those great and vital forces of reformation, by which, if at all, the inmates of our prisons must be reclaimed, regenerated and re-absorbed into the mass of virtuous and honorable citizens.”

The Inspectors, having carefully observed for several years past the operation of the contract system in the Provincial Penitentiary, are constrained to state, that they entirely concur in the opinions expressed by the Commissioners, and that they do not hesitate to condemn this system as utterly wrong in principle, and as most objectionable in practice. But it will be asked,—If you do away with the practice of hiring out the labor of convicts to contractors, how do you propose to render that labor productive to the State? The answer is simple,—We propose to adopt the plan which has been found to answer so well in the Model Prisons of Europe, and especially in those of Ireland, and which is beginning to find favor among the social reformers of the continent. We propose, in fact, to employ the labor of the convicts who are now let out to contractors, in one of two ways ;

Either, 1st,—In carrying on for the benefit and on account of the State, such branches of industry as may be thought advisable within the walls of the Penitentiary, under the supervision and control of the officers of the institution;

Or, 2nd,—In carrying out such Public Works, in the more remote parts of the Dominion, as may be thought suitable for such purpose by the Government.

If the latter course were approved of, it would afford the Government an excellent opportunity of introducing, in a modified form at least, that most striking and valuable portion of the Irish Convict System, commonly known as the “Intermediate Prisons,” for the introduction of which in Canada, in some form, the Board has so long and so earnestly contended. Among the Public Works which might, in the opinion of the Board, be advantageously carried out by means of convict labor, may be mentioned the construction of canals, and the drainage of wild lands in the interior of the country.

While condemning the system of hiring out the labor of convicts to contractors, the Inspectors are well aware that even if the Government approved of their views as to the expediency of not perpetuating in the Penitentiary the present system, it would not be practicable suddenly and all at once to abandon that system, nor indeed would it be desirable to do so ; the proposed change should be made *tentatively* and gradually, and all existing contracts should of course be respected, but none should be renewed unless for very short periods, and under peculiar circumstances. Above all, it would be worse than useless to attempt to inaugurate the new system in the Penitentiary, unless the institution were under the management of an able, intelligent and active Warden. At the same time, the Inspectors wish it to be understood, that they are most anxious to obtain the early sanction of the Government and of the Legislature, to the principle of employing the labor of convicts in the Penitentiary on such Public Works as the Government may think suitable.

IMPROVEMENT OF DISCIPLINE.

In their Report for 1865, the Inspectors briefly recapitulated certain important changes which they had, from time to time, recommended as being necessary in the discipline of

the Penitentiary, but which could not be carried out without the assistance of the Legislature. The following are the changes enumerated in the Report for 1865 :—

1st. Every convict should be made to undergo a certain amount of solitary confinement at the commencement of his imprisonment.

2nd. The convicts should be classified according to their conduct in the Penitentiary by means of the mark system. The advanced classes should receive slight money gratuities.

3rd. Every convict should have it in his power, by steady good conduct, to earn a remission of the stated portion of his term of imprisonment ; or, if a life convict, some other important advantage.

4th. Something should be established in Canada analogous to the "intermediate Prisons," which form, perhaps, the most admirable, as they certainly are the most original feature in that most successful of all modern prison systems, the "Irish Convict System."

An additional year's experience has only strengthened the opinion of the Board as to the necessity of each and all of these changes. But they would more especially urge the necessity of making every effort to carry out without delay the recommendations contained in paragraphs 1st and 3rd. No time should be lost in commencing the construction of the solitary cells as contemplated by the Penitentiary Act itself. The Inspectors do not believe that there is sufficient space within the present walls of the Penitentiary to allow of the construction of the necessary number of solitary cells, probably about 50. Nor are the Inspectors by any means satisfied that it would be desirable, even if it were practicable, to have the solitary cells within the same enclosure as the Penitentiary. The solitary cells would be regarded with much greater terror by prisoners if they were altogether isolated from the rest of the Prison, and formed, as it were, a perfectly distinct and separate Prison. This end can be secured by constructing them on the high ground opposite to the north entrance to the Penitentiary. The site is in every point of view admirable, and presents, from its proximity to the quarries, peculiar facilities for the proposed erection. The Inspectors may here observe, in passing, that they have long felt, as many of their predecessors in office have also done, that the residence of the Chief Executive Officer of the Institution should be placed outside the Penitentiary walls, and they know no more suitable and commanding site for the Warden's residence than the elevated plateau on which they would recommend the erection of the solitary cells.

With reference to the recommendation contained in paragraph No. 3, that every convict should be able, by good conduct and industry in Prison, to earn a remission of a certain limited portion of his sentence, they would merely remark, that probably the simplest way of carrying out this recommendation would be by passing an Act, similar in effect to the Acts known as "Commutation Acts," in the neighbouring States, which, though very recently passed, have already, according to the testimony of the Wardens of the principal State Prisons, produced such satisfactory fruits in those institutions.

REFORMATORY PRISONS.

The Inspectors would respectfully refer to the accompanying Reports of the Wardens of the Reformatory Prisons for all details in reference to the progress of the buildings now being erected at Penetanguishene and St. Vincent de Paul ; and, also for information respecting the general affairs of both those Institutions during the year 1866.

They think it right once more to reiterate their conviction that the laws regulating Prisons for juvenile offenders, should be altered so as to provide :—

1st. That no prisoner over 16 years of age should be sent to a Reformatory Prison.

2nd. That the minimum period of sentence to a Reformatory should be fixed, as a general rule, at from three to five years, according to the age of the culprit.

The Wardens of both Reformatories, as well as the Inspectors, have repeatedly urged the necessity for amending the law in the particulars above mentioned.

LOWER CANADA.

Waterloo	40	46	32	7	2	4	10	8	7	4	5	12	10	9	4	4	5	14
Welland	78	78	68	8	2	.....	47	7	6	5	11	2	19	24	7	2	18	18
Wellington	144	221	140	26	15	40	76	21	69	43	9	3	80	58	11	36	30	6
Wentworth	651	1021	435	134	92	370	329	152	412	40	52	36	401	348	71	33	89	79
York and Peel	617	1355	1142	99	58	58	319	179	700	81	49	29	614	522	.....	115	71	33
Total	4444	6777	4769	736	364	908	2484	746	2483	459	458	147	2691	2105	314	400	828	384

Arthabaska	28	33	29	4	.....	28	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	23	7	1	1	1	.....
Beece	21	23	21	.....	2	20	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beauharnois	10	21	20	1	.....	14	.....	2	2	2	.....	1	16	2	.....	2	1	.....
Bedford	64	66	58	6	2	37	1	10	1	17	.....	38	15	.....	.....	9	4	.....
Chicoutimi	3	3	1	1	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaspé, Bonaventure	11	11	11	1	2	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
New Carleton	10	11	11	.....	.....	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John	61	86	72	6	4	58	4	17	2	4	1	75	7	1	1	1	1	.....
Iberville	35	41	3	1	1	40	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joliette	14	16	13	2	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamouraska	4	26	20	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montmagny	1423	4410	1694	341	148	1630	1221	195	775	105	82	66	1848	402	136	.....	39	19
Montreal	27	30	28	2	.....	24	1	5	.....	.....	.....	28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	1105	1931	835	117	47	101	806	141	787	62	23	112	1563	298	36	1	6	27
Quebec	75	88	75	13	.....	81	.....	6	1	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Richelieu	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rimouski	20	22	21	1	.....	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saguenay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malbaie, or Mur- ray Bay	10	11	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke	121	135	107	22	5	1	79	11	19	8	14	4	59	31	9	.....	17	19
St. Francis	22	25	23	1	.....	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe	25	36	26	9	1	35	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terrebonne	22	203	135	26	13	30	185	8	9	1	.....	5	186	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ste. Scholastique	158	203	135	26	13	30	185	8	9	1	.....	5	186	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Lower Canada	3253	7228	3163	584	228	1768	2715	367	1639	182	142	191	4106	793	184	6	76	71
Total for Upper Canada	4444	6777	4769	736	364	908	2484	746	2483	459	458	147	2691	2105	314	400	828	384
Total for Canada	7697	14005	7932	1290	592	2676	5199	1113	4122	641	600	338	6797	2898	498	406	904	455

STATEMENT of the Principal Statistical Information compiled from the Annual Returns of the Sheriffs.—Continued.

U P P E R C A N A D A.

NAME OF DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	NAME OF GAOL.		PRISONERS MARRIED.		PRISONERS UNMARRIED.		No. of Prisoners who could neither read nor write.	HABITS OF PRISONERS.		Greatest number of prisoners in fall at one time.	Number of escapes.	No. of insane persons received.	Number of deaths.	Total revenue derived from labour of prisoners.	Actual cost of prison for the year.	Cost of daily rations for each prisoner during the year.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Temperate.	Intemperate.										
								Temperate.	Intemperate.							
Algoma District.....	20	.....	23	1	18	25	19	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 859 92	30
Brant	111	19	264	63	134	152	305	97	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3593 47	10 44
Carleton	134	33	251	99	.....	114	403	43	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4780 88	Males 25 Females 24
Elgin	28	4	7	2	4	26	15	11	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1761 18	22
Essex	84	23	83	28	72	77	141	38	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1999 12	9
Frontenac	33	22	120	126	160	60	241	44	4	.....	10	.....	.....	4291 88	184
Grey	37	6	25	2	19	26	44	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1994 63	22
Haldimand	23	3	38	7	31	11	60	14	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2104 46	124
Halton	16	1	13	6	10	9	27	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1128 61	10
Hastings	20	4	32	19	26	19	56	17	1	.....	5	.....	.....	2000 97	15
Huron and Bruce	55	11	55	4	16	41	84	18	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1711 20	10
Kent	57	10	88	11	36	40	126	25	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2036 62	104
Lambton	56	13	93	21	.....	109	79	23	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	2508 90	Not given.
Lanark and Renfrew	14	2	21	2	8	16	23	13	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1850 00	15
Leeds and Grenville	21	8	46	20	38	25	70	23	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2000 00	9
Lennox and Addington	15	1	23	3	10	16	26	14	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1288 36	10
Lincoln	50	19	108	8	.....	69	116	41	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2377 74	104
Middlesex	78	24	181	141	140	86	338	51	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	5404 61	114
Norfolk	28	33	33	2	14	32	39	11	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1718 55	14
Northumberland and Durham	58	17	84	79	187	18	220	44	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	3528 02	15
Ontario	23	3	22	11	11	33	26	14	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1137 00	94
Oxford	27	3	43	7	9	44	36	21	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2468 00	12
Perth	34	6	28	25	27	52	41	18	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2536 15	114
Peterborough	16	6	27	19	30	24	44	17	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1248 23	124
Prescott and Russell	11	.....	3	1	8	11	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650 57	25
Prince Edward	21	1	31	5	.....	13	45	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	787 62	7
Simcoe	51	14	57	7	30	48	81	23	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2509 43	13

Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	2	64	2	44	28	77	32	6	8	2077	29
Victoria	5	17	2	.....	21	25	13	.....	.....	1176	00
Waterloo	18	3	1	.....	23	23	13	.....	.....	1589	65
Welland	19	51	4	.....	46	32	23	.....	.....	3143	00
Wellington	62	93	34	.....	76	145	26	.....	.....	2171	26
Wentworth	255	147	415	204	289	732	121	.....	.....	8331	82
York and Peel	124	120	592	519	698	657	147	.....	.....	13829	71
Total	1658	571	3063	1485	1831	2377	4400	38	152	13	\$2304 20

LOWER CANADA.

Arthabaska	18	1	12	16	18	15	8	1	1	.....	850	00	11
Beauce	18	.....	5	17	22	1	5	.....	.....	.....	179	92	11
Beauharnois	9	.....	10	.....	6	15	11	.....	.....	.....	1276	71	10
Bedford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicoutimi	33	1	32	.....	28	38	32	1	2	.....	666	13	Cannot say.
Gaspé, Bonaventure	4	.....	7	.....	6	5	2	.....	.....	.....	653	27	17
Gaspé County	1	.....	9	.....	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1129	73	20
Iberville	27	9	46	.....	57	29	21	.....	.....	.....	658	08	Not given.
Joliette	23	3	14	.....	25	16	16	.....	.....	.....	3338	83	10
Kamouraska	8	1	6	.....	30	16	16	.....	.....	.....	1139	87	12
Montmagny	14	1	11	.....	3	10	9	.....	.....	.....	664	29	18 1/2
Montreal	690	386	956	432	.....	2107	462	7	52	16	1470	84	12
Ottawa	15	1	13	.....	15	15	9	.....	.....	.....	23181	84	6 1/2
Quebec	354	171	893	513	.....	1566	198	.....	.....	.....	1025	43	12 1/2
Richelieu	42	7	37	.....	62	29	18	.....	.....	.....	2366	42	9 1/2
Rimouski	11	1	10	.....	15	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1305	71	8 1/2
Saguenay	8	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	857	97	16
St. Francis	62	3	63	.....	48	44	32	.....	.....	.....	957	00	25
St. Hyacinthe	12	.....	13	.....	16	16	8	.....	.....	.....	4425	87	13
Terrebonne	21	.....	7	.....	36	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	1517	15	13 1/2
Three Rivers	89	27	70	.....	130	147	37	.....	.....	.....	1344	79	8
Total for Lower Canada	1459	619	2199	985	808	4095	908	15	101	23	2441	42	6438	41
Total for Upper Canada	1658	571	3063	1485	1831	2377	4400	38	152	13	2304	10	9246	75
Total for Canada	3117	1190	5262	2470	1413	3185	2550	53	253	36	\$4745	62	\$157403	16

(a) Information obtained from Finance Department.

 COMMON GAOLS OF UPPER CANADA.

BELLEVILLE,

(County of Hastings).

In their report for 1865, the Inspectors stated that in July of that year, plans for the erection of a new Gaol were approved by the Board and sanctioned by the Executive Government, and the Inspectors expressed the hope that the County Council would proceed with the building during the course of the following year. The Inspectors have much pleasure in recording that they have not been disappointed. The work was pushed on energetically during the year, and the Gaol, in which accommodation for 18 prisoners is provided, will be ready for occupation early in 1867.

BRAMPTON.

(County of Peel).

The erection of the Gaol of the County of Peel was completed last year.

The Government Architect who was sent to make the necessary report before the approval of the Gaol by the Board, found that the Architect or Contractor, apparently without the knowledge of the County authorities, had departed in several important particulars from the plans approved by the Board and sanctioned by the Executive Government. The consequences of this departure from the plan, was that the Gaol, when completed, was quite insecure. The Board was unable, consequently, to accept it, and the County Council were compelled to spend a large additional sum of money to make it secure. This the County authorities lost no time in doing, and in the month of November the Board were enabled to report the building as completed, and to recommend its acceptance by the Government.

The separation of the County of Peel from York did not, however, take place in 1866, and the Gaol was consequently not made use of during that year.

CORNWALL.

(United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.)

In concluding their remarks on this Gaol in their Report for last year, the Inspectors ventured, though with some hesitation, to express their belief that the Municipal Council of the large and populous Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, were prepared to proceed, without further delay, either to repair the old Gaol or build a new one.

The Inspectors regret very much that they have been disappointed in their expectations. Another year has passed, and the County Gaol at Cornwall still continues, as heretofore, one of the very worst in Upper Canada, a disgrace not only to those counties but to the Province.

Public attention was called to the utterly insecure condition of the Gaol in consequence of the escape from it on the night of the 1st of September last, of six of the prisoners confined in it as Fenians.

By direction of the Executive, the Board held a special meeting at the Gaol to enquire into this extraordinary occurrence. A thorough investigation was made into all the circumstances connected with the escape, and a full report communicated to the Provincial Secretary. As the Report is still under the consideration of the Executive, it is not thought necessary here to do more than refer to it. The Inspectors may, however, observe that they have always reported the Gaol as utterly insecure, and that the circumstances connected with the escapes last year, conclusively established this fact. On the night when the prisoners in question effected their escape, there were, in addition to the ordinary gaol attendants, three military guards and an extra turnkey, and yet, in the face of all this, the prisoners would appear to have made their escape without any difficulty.

Let us hope that out of evil good may come, and that the local authorities of those counties may at length be taught to see the necessity of doing something to improve their Gaol.

HAMILTON.

(County of Wentworth).

The Inspectors have repeatedly represented in their Reports the utter inadequacy of this Gaol to the wants of the County of Wentworth and the City of Hamilton, and having entirely failed in their endeavours to induce the local authorities to take the necessary measures to remedy this evil, they felt it necessary, in 186—, to submit a report upon the matter for the consideration of the Executive, in the hope that some action might be taken to secure (what is absolutely necessary), the erection of an entirely new Gaol at Hamilton. Up to the present time no action has been taken in the matter by the Government.

The District Inspector who visited the Gaol in August last, was surprised to find that the local authorities, without having in any way consulted the Board or the District Inspector, had actually commenced the erection in the gaol yard of a brick building intended to serve as a female Prison.

The Inspector forthwith reported the facts to the Chairman of the Board. On receiving the report the Chairman lost no time in communicating with the Sheriff of the County, and requested him to bring under the notice of the parties who had authorized the erection of this addition to the Gaol, the provisions of the Act cap. 110, Con. Stat. of Canada.

That Statute plainly provides that for the future all gaols shall be built after a plan approved by the Board and sanctioned by the Governor General, and further authorizes the payment of aid to County Councils in making alterations and additions to Old Gaols, when those alterations and additions have received the approval and sanction of the Board and the Executive.

The Chairman further requested the Sheriff to caution the parties interested against expending further money on a building, which, if completed, could not be recognized as a Statutory Gaol.

The Chairman communicated to the Provincial Secretary a copy of his letter to the Sheriff, and the result was, that the local authorities were informed that they were proceeding informally and illegally in the matter, and the building was suspended.

KINGSTON.

(County of Frontenac).

In all their reports the Inspectors have represented the insecurity of this Gaol, arising mainly from the want of a proper enclosing wall. This very grave defect still continues, and no less than four prisoners effected their escape from the Gaol during the course of the past year. These escapes formed the subject of a special enquiry by two of the Inspectors, and their report upon the subject is still under the consideration of the Government.

During the last Session of the Legislature a grant of \$6,000 was made to this county, to aid in making such alterations and additions to the Gaol, as the Board might consider necessary.

The County Council accordingly submitted, in November last, a plan of the alterations and additions, which they proposed to make to the Gaol. The Inspectors were not able to approve of the plan, considering it insufficient to meet the necessity of the case. But they do not entertain a doubt that, during the year 1867, the enclosing wall will be erected, and the other improvements in the Gaol, which they have so long and earnestly urged, satisfactorily carried out.

PEMBROKE.

(County of Renfrew).

The Gaol for the County of Renfrew was completed during the summer of 1866. The Gaol was built in accordance with a plan approved by the Board, and duly sanctioned by the Executive Government. The certificate of the Board setting forth the completion of the Gaol, was communicated to the Provincial Secretary in the month of June last. The County of Renfrew was not, however, separated from the County of Lanark during the year 1866, and the Gaol at Pembroke was therefore not made use of.

SAULT STE MARIE,

(District of Algoma).

This place still continues without a Gaol. The utter and disgraceful inadequacy of the miserable building used as a lock-up (in the absence of a Gaol), have been again and again represented in the reports of the Inspectors, and have been the subject of earnest and reiterated complaint, on the part of the District Judge and of the Sheriff.

The outlying District of Algoma having no Municipal organization, there were no local authorities clothed with power to erect a Gaol, and the duty of doing so devolved upon the Department of Public Works. That Department may possibly be able to afford some satisfactory explanation of the causes which have prevented for so many years the erection of a Gaol at this place.

In their Report for 1865, the Inspectors stated that the Department of Public Works submitted to them in the month of June, in that year, a plan for a Gaol at the Sault. That plan was immediately examined by the Board, reported on, and returned by them to the Department whence it originated.

The Inspectors are informed that during the past year the walls of the Gaol have been put up, and that the building will be roofed in as soon as building operations are commenced this year at the Sault.

ST. CATHARINES.

(County of Lincoln).

This fine new Gaol was completed in the early part of the year. In the month of May the Board received the Official Report of the Government Architect, that the building was completed in accordance with the plans of the Board, and the fact was forthwith communicated to the Government. The new Gaol is substantial and well built, and forms a striking contrast to the old County Gaol at Niagara.

STRATFORD.

(County of Perth).

This Gaol has been repeatedly and strongly condemned by the Board, as being insecure and in other respects seriously defective. So far back as 1864 the Board took the unusual course, as mentioned in their Report for the year 1865, of recommending the Government to condemn the Gaol as unfit for use, and to compel the local authorities to erect a proper prison. The Government, accordingly, called upon the County Council to show cause why they had not proceeded sooner to comply with the requirements of the Statute.

During the month of August, a malignant form of typhoid fever presented itself in the Gaol, and several of the prisoners were attacked with the disease. The turnkey and two others died.

The prevalence of this formidable epidemic in the Gaol was, no doubt, attributable, in a very great degree if not entirely, to the defective ventilation and drainage of the building. The presence of such a disease in their midst caused considerable alarm in the town of Stratford, and forcibly fixed the attention of the public upon the manifold defects of the Gaol. On receiving intelligence of the presence of this disease in the Gaol, the Local Inspector, resident at Toronto, at once proceeded to Stratford and visited the Gaol. He also had an interview with the local authorities, urged them at once to communicate with the Government on the subject and recommended that during the prevalence of the malady as few as possible of the vagrant class should be sent to the Prison. To the great attention and skill of Dr. Shaver, the Surgeon of the Gaol, may, under Divine Providence, be ascribed the speedy check given to this fearful visitation. Owing, partly, no doubt, to the visitation of this formidable epidemic, and partly to the action of the Government already referred to, the County authorities invited plans for a new Gaol. The Inspectors have good reason for thinking that, before the close of 1867, a new Gaol at Stratford will be far advanced to completion.

WELLAND.

(County of Welland).

The utterly insecure and dangerous state of this Gaol has been explained in former

Reports, and the events of the last two years have unfortunately afforded convincing proofs of their truth and force.

The total number of prisoners confined in the Gaol in 1865, was 71, and in 1866, 78, Out of this comparatively small number, 14 prisoners, or about one-tenth of the whole number, effected their escapes in each year.

These escapes were investigated into by the Local Inspector, and full reports respecting them were made through the Board to the Government.

The County authorities were called upon by the Government to explain the cause of these frequent escapes, and it is believed that the result has been to awaken the local authorities to the necessity of taking vigorous measures to provide a building which will really serve as a place of safe custody for their prisoners.

WALKERTON.

(County of Bruce.)

The new Gaol at this place was early in the year reported to be ready for occupation. On being examined, however, by the Government Architect, that officer found that there were many great defects in the building, and the Inspectors were consequently unable to recommend that it should be accepted by the Government.

This gave rise to correspondence between the Board and the Provisional County Council, which resulted in the latter taking the necessary steps to remedy the defects in the Gaol building. These facts being reported by the Government Architect to the Board, they at once notified the Provincial Secretary that the Gaol was complete in accordance with the plans approved by the Government, and that there was nothing to prevent its being formally accepted.

These resolutions of the Board were communicated to the Provincial Secretary in June, but owing to other circumstances, the separation of the Counties of Huron and Bruce did not take place during the year 1866.

GENERAL REMARKS RESPECTING GAOLS.

The subjoined Tabular Statement will be interesting as presenting at a glance the total number of commitments made to the Gaols in Upper and Lower Canada from 1859 to 1866, inclusively:—

TABLE shewing the number of Commitments to the Common Gaols in Upper and Lower Canada in each year, from 1859 to 1866.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Upper Canada.....	6,586	6,370	5,671	6,687	6,780	6,361	6,535	6,777
Lower Canada.....	4,545	4,898	5,201	6,277	6,300	6,655	7,198	7,228
Total.....	11,131	11,268	10,872	12,964	13,088	13,016	13,733	14,005

In reference to the above Schedule it should be remembered that it does not give the number of persons who passed through the Gaols, but the number of commitments to Gaol. As the same person may have been sent to gaol twice, thrice, or even oftener during the year, the number of prisoners must of course be considerably less than the number of commitments.

It is noticeable that in Upper Canada the total number of commitments in each of the eight years mentioned (with the exception of 1861), does not vary very much; whereas

in Lower Canada the totals went on steadily increasing from 1859 to 1865; being 4,543 in the former and 7,183 in the latter year.

Owing to the unusually high prices of provisions during the year 1866, the cost of the daily rations of the prisoners in Gaols will be found in almost every Gaol somewhat above that of the year 1865.

Taking the three large Cities of Montreal, Toronto and Quebec, we find that the daily cost of rations was respectively 6 cents, 8 cents, 8½ cents, in 1865, and 6½ cents, 11 cents and 9¾ cents in 1866.

GAOLS BUILT OR ALTERED DURING THIS YEAR.

The new Gaols of Brampton, Pembroke and Walkerton, were finished during this year. These Gaols are for the three new Counties of Ontario, Renfrew and Bruce, respectively. They are all built as the law provides, according to plans approved by the Board and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General, special notices of these several Gaols appear in the preceding portions of the Report.

A substantial addition, being in fact a new Gaol, has also during this year been made to the Gaol at Belleville.

A tabular statement is annexed as in former Reports, shewing the results of the labors of the Board, since its first organization in 1859, in the important work of erecting new Gaols, or altering or improving old Gaols in Upper Canada.

Gaols built since 1859.	Gaols altered and improved.	Gaols for altering which Plans have been submitted.	Gaols unimproved.
Barrie. Belleville. Berlin. *Brampton. Brantford. *Lindsay. L'Orignal. *Napanees. Ottawa. *Pembroke. Peterborough. Perth. St. Catharines. Sarnia. Toronto. Walkerton.	Brockville. Chatham. Cobourg. Goderich. Guelph. London. Simcoe. Whitby. Woodstock.	Cayuga. Kingston. Milton. †Owen Sound. †Picton. Stratford. †Sault Ste. Marie.	Hamilton. Sandwich. St. Thomas. Welland. Cornwall.

Thus it appears that out of a total of 36 Gaols, 16 are entirely new, and these may be regarded, when compared with the class of buildings which preceded them, as model Prisons, in so far as their construction is concerned.

There are still 12 Gaols included in the last two columns. In three of them, however, Owen Sound, Picton, and Sault Ste. Marie, the contracts for the building of new Gaols have been actually given out and the work commenced. The Board have also good reason to believe that Kingston, Stratford and Welland will this year be added to the list of Gaols to which the alterations and additions contemplated by Statute have been made.

Should the anticipations of the Board in this respect be realized there will be at the close of the year 1867 six Gaols only in the same state, so far as any material alterations are concerned, as when the Board was first appointed.

On this head the Inspectors desire to repeat what they stated last year, that, if they

*The Gaols thus marked are for new Counties.

†New Gaols in progress.

have failed in their efforts to induce a few recalcitrant Municipalities to alter their Gaols as the Statute authorizes, the responsibility cannot fairly be charged to the Inspectors.

"The powers of the Inspectors under the Statute are very limited. They may reason and remonstrate with the County authorities; and when their reasoning and remonstrances prove unavailing, they can refer the matter to the Executive Government. This they have done—more they have no power to do.

"The Inspectors have indeed strongly represented to the Government the necessity of amending the present law in as far as it relates to the alteration and improvement of defective Gaols, so as to provide more summary means of enforcing compliance with its salutary requirements."

COMMON GAOLS FOR LOWER CANADA.

CHICOUTIMI.

(*District of Chicoutimi*).

The Sheriff of this District communicated to the Board a letter addressed to him by the Surgeon of the District Gaol in May last, in which that officer recommended certain sanitary measures being taken in that Gaol in anticipation of the appearance of cholera in the Province.

The communication of the Surgeon of the Gaol was elicited by the general circular elsewhere referred to, addressed by the Board, in the month of February, to the Sheriffs of Upper and Lower Canada, urging the necessity of taking steps to place the hygiene of their respective Gaols in as favorable a state as possible in the event of cholera unhappily shewing itself in the country.

The District Inspector, Dr. Tassé, having reported in his double capacity as an Inspector and Medical Practitioner, on the letter of the Surgeon, a copy of Dr. Tassé's Report, together with that of the Surgeon, was communicated to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary with the recommendation of the Board that the suggestions of the Surgeon should be acted on.

Those suggestions, it may be proper to state, pointed mainly to certain defects in the drainage and in the privies of the Gaol.

MONTREAL.

(*District of Montreal*).

The two Members of the Board residing near Montreal jointly visited that Gaol early in January, and believing that the consequences could not fail to be most disastrous if cholera were to make its appearance among the prisoners in this greatly over-crowded and ill-constructed prison, they requested the Surgeon of the Gaol to make a Report without delay as to the measures in his opinion most advisable, with a view to provide the necessary hospital accommodation, &c., in the event of such a contingency arising.

The Surgeon of the Gaol lost no time in reporting his views on the matter, and strongly recommended, as the best temporary arrangement that could be adopted, the erection in the Gaol yard of a detached building to be used as an Hospital in case of necessity for prisoners attacked with cholera.

The Board entirely approved of the suggestions of Dr. Beaubien, and communicated a copy of his Report to the Provincial Secretary, with their recommendation that Dr. Beaubien's suggestions should be carried out.

QUEBEC.

(*District of Quebec*).

In compliance with instructions from the Honorable Commissioner of Public Works, the Local Inspector of this District visited the new Gaol, accompanied by the Gaol Architect and the Sheriff, in the month of November, for the purpose of reporting on the work still remaining to be done, to fit the Gaol for the reception of prisoners.

The Inspector made a full Report of the result of his inspection, pointing out at length every thing that was necessary to be done before the building could be used as a Gaol.

A copy of the Report was sent to the Honorable Commissioner of Public Works on the 22nd November.

ST. JOHN'S.

(*District of Iberville.*)

The Inspector who visited this Gaol during the summer reported to the Board the defective state of the roof of the Gaol, and again called attention to the fact of the worthlessness of the Prison locks. A copy of the Inspector's Report was sent to the Provincial Secretary for the information of the Government.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRISON DISCIPLINE.

In their Report for 1866, the Inspectors gave a brief summary of the principal improvements in the Prison system of Canada, which they had up to that time submitted for consideration of the Government and the country.

The summary referred to may be here repeated, with one or two slight modifications.

1. The establishment of a class of Prisons intermediate between the Common Gaol and the Penitentiary, to be called "Central" or "District Prisons." In these Prisons should be confined all prisoners whose term of sentence exceeds 30 or 40 days and is less than three years. They should be under the control of the Government, and their discipline should resemble that of the Penitentiary.

2. Separate Confinement should be made the basis of the system of discipline in all Prisons.

3. "Hard Labor," that is, Penal unproductive labor, as distinguished from industrial labor, should form part of the ordinary sentence of all prisoners sent to any Gaol or Penitentiary.

4. "Whipping" should be resorted to as a punishment for such offences, and for such offenders as may now, under the recent Imperial Statutes, be punished in that way, in England, Ireland or Scotland. "Whipping" should be employed, either as a substitute for part of the sentence of imprisonment, or, in the case of offenders under 14 or 16, instead of imprisonment.

5. No child under 12 years of age should, under any circumstances, be sent to a Common Gaol.

In the absence of any Homes or Refuges, recognized by law, for the reception of these unfortunate children, they should be admonished or whipped, or sent to a Reformatory Prison.

The Inspectors are gratified to find that their suggestions have met the approval of the principal authorities on such matters in the United States.

The able Commissioners of the New York Prison Association* refer in terms of approbation, to the suggestions of the Board on the subject of "Central Prisons," and strongly urge (for reasons very similar to those urged by the Inspectors) the Legislature of New York to establish Prisons, of the same character as the "Central Prisons" recommended by the Board, to be designated "District Prisons."

DRY EARTH CLOSETS.

The substitution of the "Dry Earth Closets" for "Water Closets" has for the last three or four years been going on very generally in many of the Gaols and other Public Institutions, as also in many private residences in England.

Previous to the general adoption of this system in England the authorities in India had recognized its value and introduced it, in a very simple form, into all the Gaols of that country. In their last Official Report the Indian authorities pronounce the system as perfectly successful and extremely simple.

*Report on the Prisons and Reformatories of the United States and Canada, page 60.

Judging from the highly important sanitary and economic results which have invariably followed the introduction of this system wherever tried, the Inspectors think themselves warranted in asserting that the "Dry Earth" System is destined to rank among the most valuable sanitary and economic discoveries of the day.

Under these circumstances the Inspectors feel that they may be permitted to refer, with some degree of satisfaction, to the fact that this Board was, it is believed, the first public body on this Continent who officially called public attention to the subject, and took steps to test the efficacy of the new system by actual experiment, as they did, first in the Provincial Penitentiary and afterwards in several of the Common Gaols of the country.

The Inspectors would not consider themselves warranted in pronouncing positively on the merits of the "Dry Earth" system from the results of the experimental trials of the system made under their direction. But those results have been, in their opinion, so satisfactory as to induce them to test it still more thoroughly, and they have little doubt that the more it is tested the more will its efficacy be established.

It is perhaps needless to add that the "Dry Earth Closet" is in no respect more costly than an ordinary latrine, while the Water Closet proper is one of the most costly, as it is generally the most objectionable, part of the Gaol.

The Inspectors do not hesitate to predict that before many years are over the "Dry Earth" system, which it has fallen to their lot to inaugurate on this continent, will be found in use generally, not only in the Gaols and other Public Institutions of Canada, but also in the Public Institutions and private residences throughout the continent.

When the Board of Inspectors was first appointed they found the Institutions enumerated below, placed under their supervision:—

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Upper Canada :—

1. Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and Branch, University Park, at Toronto.
2. Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Rockwood, Kingston.
3. Fort Malden, Amherstburg.

Lower Canada :—

1. Beauport Lunatic Asylum, Quebec.

ONE PENITENTIARY

For the two sections at Kingston.

REFORMATORIES.

Upper Canada :—Penetanguishene. *Lower Canada* :—Isle aux Noix.*

COMMON GAOLS.

Upper Canada, 31; *Lower Canada*, 21; of which thirteen (13) were in course of erection.

ONE MARINE HOSPITAL, Quebec.

ONE QUARANTINE HOSPITAL, Grosse Isle.

The condition of all these Institutions may be to some extent inferred from the work which has been done at them under the directions of the Board, as noticed from time to time in their Reports, and the increase in their number will indicate at the same time the increase of the duties of the Board, and the growing wants of the country as to Asylum and Prison accommodation.

The addition to the above Institutions since the establishment of the Board, are as follows:—

ONE LUNATIC ASYLUM, at Orillia, in Upper Canada.

ONE LUNATIC ASYLUM, at St. Johns, in Lower Canada.

COMMON GAOLS.

Five (5) new Gaols in Upper Canada, viz.:—At *Brampton*, for the County of Peel;

*The locality has since been changed to St. Vincent de Paul, near Montreal.

Lindsay, for the County of Victoria; *Napanee*, for the County of Lennox and Addington; *Pembroke*, for the County of Renfrew, and *Walkerton*, for the County of Bruce.

We shall now proceed to indicate very briefly the principal works which have been carried out at the leading Institutions since the organization of the Board.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.

Two new wings and two hospitals are under contract, and being built under the supervision of the Board, upon plans prepared under their instructions. The system of ventilation and drainage in the main building has also been materially improved.

MALDEN ASYLUM.

A residence for the Medical Superintendent has been erected, and a building for bakery and laundry. A steam-engine has been put up for pumping; out-houses and farm-buildings have been erected.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

This building was commenced soon after the organization of the Board. The main building and west wing are now completed; the north-eastern wing nearly so. Extensive apparatus for water supply and heating, steam engines, &c., have been contracted for.

BEAUPORT ASYLUM.

This is a proprietary institution and the Inspectors have only powers of visitation. The Inspectors finding the Asylum excessively overcrowded, were urgent in their representations to the Government on the subject. The proprietors have within the last three or four years constructed a large new building for male patients, as well as added new wings to the old one, now set apart for females, besides improving much the ventilation.

REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.

A handsome new main building and one wing erected. Also several houses for the guards, barns, sheds, &c.

REFORMATORY, ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The old buildings were burned down and new buildings are in progress of being built. The boys are accommodated at present in temporary wooden buildings.

PENITENTIARY.

Drainage system improved and partly re-modelled; filtering crib put down in the lake and double supply pipes for water.

COMMON GAOLS.

A tabular statement as to Common Gaols will be found on a preceding page, shewing those built anew, those altered and improved, and those still remaining untouched.

The Inspectors appeal with some degree of confidence to the above statement, and to the table respecting Gaols, to which reference is made, as evidence of the work which they have done in connection with the bare planning and building of so many new Institutions, and the altering and improving of others.

The list of Institutions under their charge comprises, it will be observed, Asylums, Reformatories, Common Gaols, a Penitentiary, a Marine Hospital, and a Quarantine establishment; Institutions of the most diverse character, and dotted here and there over a country, extending from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence to the foot of Lake Superior, over one thousand two hundred (1,200) miles in length. It became the duty of the Inspectors to frame Rules and Regulations for the government of all these various Institutions, and to reduce the different establishments of the same class into a uniform

system as the circumstances of the varied localities would permit. They also furnished for the new Prisons a draft plan embodying those fundamental principles of Gaol construction which they desired every county about to build to carry out.

The Inspectors found the dietary at all the Gaols different. The boarding of the prisoners was almost universally given to the Gaoler by contract at a daily rate varying from thirty-four cents to twenty cents per head. The Inspectors, after much difficulty and opposition from the many parties interested in this arrangement, have succeeded in establishing a uniform scale of diet at all the Prisons, and given their best endeavours to take the supplying of it out of the hands of the Gaolers. There are still, however, some counties which permit the old system to continue notwithstanding the representation of the Inspectors and the obvious saving of money to the counties themselves which would accrue from adopting the new plan. The yearly saving may be judged of by considering that where the sum paid per head per annum for each prisoner was formerly \$124.10 a year, it has been reduced by the Inspectors to \$36.50. The Inspectors reckon the amount thus saved at not less than \$10,000 a year in this item alone.

The Inspectors have been obliged by Statute to visit every Common Gaol twice a year, and have visited the Asylums and Reformatories three or four times; they are obliged to visit the Penitentiary as a Board quarterly; and one Inspector has to make a thorough inspection of it every month.

At every stage from the time they commenced their work they have sensibly felt the inconvenience they have labored under, in not having had an opportunity afforded them by Government, of visiting the large model Institutions of kindred character in England and on the Continent of Europe; to the improvement and government of which some of the greatest minds of the age have devoted their best energies and talent. Not having had such opportunities, they were compelled, without any previous preparation of this kind, to put in force a system which they had to devise for themselves, and to carry it out under the very restricted powers conferred on them by law. At almost every step, and on almost every tour of visitation, they became sensible of evils which they could only examine into and report upon, but which they had no authority at once to correct. Knowing too, that among the more pressing, if not more important, matters which must at all times press upon the attention of a Government, their representations could hardly receive that prompt consideration which would have been so conducive to make up for them in influence what they lacked in power, they felt that the simple authority to report was all but nugatory, especially when reiterated reports failed to attract attention, or at least to bring about a remedy.

Still, under all the discouraging circumstances under which they worked, they have great satisfaction in having testimony from a foreign country as to the results of their labors, and from parties competent to form an opinion, and, like themselves, deeply interested in the great question of Prison discipline and Prison management.

The Special Commissioners appointed last year by the Prison Association of New York, have just made a report to the Legislature of the State of New York, of their exhaustive inquiries into the Prisons and Reformatories of the United States and Canada. The report is remarkable for the evident pains taken by the Commissioners to investigate the minutest details, and for the ability with which the general principles of Prison discipline are discussed. In that report* the operations of the Board are taken notice of, and their success and difficulties set forth in the light in which they appear to disinterested and intelligent spectators.

“But, however imperfectly this Board may be constituted in respect to its want of adequate powers for good, however cramped and restricted its sphere of authoritative action, let us test its utility by inquiring what it has accomplished during the six years of its existence, in the face of prejudice, indifference, and even active hostility, for the improvement of the Prisons of Canada. As the result of their first inspection of the Gaols, they found defects pervading them throughout; in their construction, superintendence, discipline, sanitary arrangements, and all other departments of administration. They describe them all as in a frightful condition; as, in effect, nurseries of vice, as

* Report on the Prisons and Reformatories, of the United States and Canada, made to the Legislature of New York, January, 1867, by E. C. Wines, D. D., L. L. D., and Theodore W. Dwight, L. L. D., Commissioners of Prison Association of New York, Albany, 1867.

breeding and educating criminals for the work of preying on society ; and as robbing the community of the wealth that might have been earned by their inmates, could they but have been saved from becoming felons through the baneful education thus received. There was not a solitary Gaol in Canada adapted to the proper ends or answering the just purposes of such an Institution. Since the creation of the Board, thirteen new Gaols have been built, and ten old ones altered, in Upper Canada, on plans approved by them ; plans for rebuilding or altering six others have been submitted to them, and these improvements will soon be completed ; while there are but six Gaols in the whole province, in reference to which nothing has been done. When the Board came into existence, there was no uniform dietary in the Gaols, and the daily cost of the rations of each prisoner exceeded twenty-five cents ; now there are very few Gaols in which the dietary prescribed by the rules is not observed, and the daily cost of rations is about nine cents per man ; thus the annual cost of the food of each prisoner has been reduced from \$89.25 to \$32.85 cents a year—an immense saving. Again, at the organization of the Board, there was no uniformity in the registers of the Gaols, and many kept none at all ; now, full registers, covering every material point, are kept in all ; and criminal statistics, of great value, are annually collected and published to the world. Moreover, the Board has, from the first, recommended two most important measures of criminal reform, and, from year to year, has repeated, and, with cogent reasoning, urged its recommendations upon the Legislature, viz , the adoption of the principle of separate imprisonment in all Common Gaols, and the establishment of Central or District Prisons, intermediate between the Provincial Penitentiary and the Gaol, in which reformatory discipline could be introduced ; and there is reason to think that these great reforms may soon become a part of the penal system of Canada. These are exceedingly gratifying results, not a tithe of which could have been secured, except through the existence and agency of this Board ; and others, no less important, would, doubtless, ere this, have been effected, had the Board been clothed with powers adequate to the work intrusted to it. The wonder is, that in so short a time and with a discretion so restrained, so much should have been done.’

The extract just quoted has reference solely to the Common Gaols of Canada. But the Inspectors believe that their official labours, during the seven years which the Board has been in operation, have been productive of benefits as great to the Penitentiary, the Reformatories, and the Lunatic Asylums of the country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. A. MEREDITH,
J. M. FERRES,
TERENCE J. O'NEILL,
FR. ZEP. TASSÉ.

SEPARATE REPORT

OF

MR. E. A. MEREDITH.

FOR 1866.

During the year 1866, I visited and inspected the Gaols enumerated below :—

In Upper Canada.

Belleville,
Brockville,
Cobourg,
Hamilton,
L'Orignal,

Napanee,
Ottawa,
Perth,
Picton.

In Lower Canada.

Aylmer.

A brief report of these visits is subjoined.

UPPER CANADA.

BELLEVILLE.

(County of Hastings.)

I visited this Gaol on the 22nd September. There were three males and two females then in prison, of the latter, one was a lunatic.

I was much surprised to find the addition to the Gaol far advanced towards completion. The addition, which is virtually a new Gaol with 18 separate night cells, appears to be very substantially built. The contractors informed me that it would be ready for the reception of prisoners within two or three months.

The building operations had necessitated the removal of the wooden enclosure of the old Gaol. The new enclosing wall was built, but the gate into the main yard had not been hung. The consequence was that one side of the old Gaol, the side on which the male prisoners are confined, was quite open to the public.

I called the attention of the authorities to this very dangerous and objectionable state of things, and recommended that, if the permanent gate could not be put up at once, some temporary gate should be provided in the meantime which should be closed daily after the workmen left.

The local authorities still neglect to supply the prisoners with the Gaol clothing prescribed by the Rules. It is hoped that, before the transfer of the prisoners to the new Gaol, the clothing will be supplied, as also the bedsteads and other articles of cell furniture which the Rules direct.

It is fortunately not necessary to refer to the old Gaol further than to congratulate the County of Hastings on the early prospect of abandoning it.

BROCKVILLE.

(United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.)

I visited this Gaol on the 27th September. The Gaol was being white-washed, and was therefore of necessity in some degree of disorder. There were eleven prisoners confined, five males and six females. Of the six women, three were stated to be insane. The Gaoler informed me that one of these women had been incarcerated since the end of May, for want of securities to keep the peace, and that no inquiry had as yet been made into the case, nor had any steps been taken to obtain her transfer to an Asylum. I called the attention of the authorities to this very reprehensible neglect of duty on their part.

I was gratified to find that the County authorities have at last supplied sheets for the prisoners' beds, although they still obstinately refuse to furnish the Prison clothing prescribed by the Rules.

While at the Gaol I made a strict enquiry into the facts connected with the escape of two prisoners from this Gaol, in the month of May last, and came to the conclusion that under the circumstances neither the Gaoler nor turnkeys were chargeable with neglect of duty.

COBOURG.

(United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.)

I visited this Gaol on the 23rd September. There were then twenty-three males and eight females in the Gaol. Notwithstanding the crowded state of the Gaol, it was found in an admirable state of cleanliness.

As there are only twelve night cells for male prisoners, with one room on the third story, it was, of course, impossible to carry out the principle of separate confinement during the night.

At the time of my visit there were two prisoners in almost every one of the cells at night, and I find that (crowded as the Gaol then was) it had been much more crowded during the early part of the year; the total number of prisoners having at one time reached 44.

The first and most important principle in prison discipline is the separation of the prisoners at night, and this great principle is necessarily habitually violated in this Gaol. If all the available cells in the Gaol were devoted to male prisoners exclusively, they would barely suffice for the number of prisoners occasionally in prison. I pressed upon the local authorities the necessity of giving up the present building to male prisoners, and putting up a separate building for females. I further suggested that, as a provisional arrangement, temporary cells might be fitted up for the women in the vacant rooms of the third story. In the present Gaol it is impossible, the Gaoler informed me, to prevent the males and females from communicating with each other. The erection of a distinct building for the women would, of course, effectually prevent this.

Some suits of Gaol clothing have been furnished to the prisoners. The supply, however, is quite inadequate for the number of prisoners confined.

The defective stove-pipe in one of the basement wards, referred to in my Report for 1865, had been replaced by a new one.

I found a lunatic in confinement, who had been in the Gaol for several months; a warrant for his removal to the Lunatic Asylum, at Rockwood, had been received by the Sheriff; but, up to the date of my visit, there had not been room in that Institution to receive him; I was given to understand, however, that it was expected that the poor creature would soon be transferred to the Asylum.

HAMILTON.

(County of Wentworth.)

I visited this Gaol on the 29th October. There were then no less than 47 males and 32 females in Prison. Of the male prisoners, seven were soldiers, three of whom were committed to Prison by the military authorities in consequence of the military lock-up being filled.

The total number of available cells in this Gaol being 31, and the total number of prisoners 79, it is hardly necessary to say that the Gaol was terribly over-crowded. Not

withstanding this the Gaol was throughout perfectly clean and in good order. In view of the utter inadequacy of the Gaol accommodation for the ordinary number of civil prisoners, the presence of military prisoners, who ought not to be there, is very much to be regretted. I suggested that the Sheriff should at once call the attention of the military authorities to the very crowded state of the Gaol, in order that they might take steps to provide for the military prisoners elsewhere.

I was much gratified to find the female prisoners all busily employed sewing and knitting. The matron informed me that besides doing the scrubbing and washing of the Prison, and making and mending the prisoners clothes, the women earn something by knitting socks, &c., for the city stores.

The personal cleanliness of the prisoners appears to be carefully attended to. The supply of clothing for the male prisoners is, however, quite inadequate. All are supplied with shirts, but the other clothing is given to those prisoners only whose sentences exceed 30 days.

The bedding appeared clean, but the beds are supplied with but one sheet, whereas the rules require two.

Some of the prisoners complained of the cold of the stone floors of their cells. I recommended placing boards beside the beds. This seems very necessary in winter, or in case of sickness.

The Gaoler, who had not been many months in office, appears active and intelligent.

In reference to the manifest insufficiency of the present Gaol for the wants of the populous County of Wentworth and the City of Hamilton, it may not be out of place to observe that the Board, in 1865, made a formal report to the Government on the subject, and recommended that the Executive should take measures to secure the immediate erection of a new Gaol at Hamilton.

L'ORIGINAL.

(United Counties of Prescott and Russell).

I visited this Gaol on the 24th June. Found but one prisoner, a dangerous lunatic, in confinement. The Gaol was clean throughout. I was pleased to find that the number of prisoners confined in the Gaol since the beginning of the year had been unusually small.

The Prison Regulations have been systematically neglected in this Gaol, in several particulars specially mentioned in previous reports. The visiting Inspectors have again and again in their memoranda in the Inspectors' book, called the attention of the local authorities to their neglect of the regulations, but hitherto unhappily without effect.

NAPANEE.

(United Counties of Lennox and Addington).

I visited this Gaol on the 22nd of September. There were then four prisoners, all males, in the Prison. Of these one was confined as a dangerous lunatic.

The Gaol generally was clean, but the principal yard was not as clean as it ought to have been.

The local authorities have neglected to supply the necessary prison clothing, although their attention has repeatedly been called to the matter by the visiting Inspectors. The unfortunate lunatic whom I found in Prison was very insufficiently clad. It is true that the poor creature was very filthy in his habits, and that the Gaol was no proper place for him. But while there it is the bounden duty of the authorities that he should be cared for with humanity and provided with at least sufficient clothing for warmth and decency.

I directed the attention of the authorities to the unsafe state of the locks of the cell doors.

OTTAWA.

(County of Carleton).

I visited this Gaol on the 15th February, accompanied by the Surgeon of the Gaol, Dr. Grant.

The whole of the Gaol was as usual, clean, and in good order. I was gratified to

find, that since my last visit, in 1865, the County authorities had begun to supply the prisoners with Gaol clothing. The clothing, however, furnished for the male prisoners was not of the pattern prescribed by the Prison Regulations. I called the attention of the County authorities, by a memorandum in the Inspectors' book, to the necessity and importance of strictly complying with the Prison Regulations in the matter of clothing. I also expressed regret, that no baths or tubs for washing the prisoners on their admission to the Prison had yet been supplied.

I invited the attention of the local authorities to the circular of the Board, respecting sanitary measures which should be enforced in the Gaol, in view of the probability of our being visited by the cholera.

In connection with this subject, Dr. Grant brought under my notice the fact, that the cesspools and privies connected with the old Gaol building had never been cleaned out since the Gaol was abandoned, and that the exhalations from this mass of accumulated night-soil in the immediate vicinity of the new Gaol, could hardly fail to affect the health of the prisoners. In my memorandum I bespoke the immediate attention of the local authorities to this matter, which so nearly concerned the health of the city, as well as of the Prison.

I visited the Gaol again on the 15th of October.

PERTH.

(*County of Lanark.*)

I visited this Gaol on the 26th of September. There were then five prisoners confined in it, all males. Of these one was a lunatic.

Found the Gaol clean throughout. The Gaoler informed me that every effort was made here to employ the prisoners usefully. Besides keeping the Prison clean and sawing the wood required for the Prison, the prisoners were employed in making brooms and other kinds of simple hand labor; although these occupations cannot be properly regarded as "hard labor," they are preferable to absolute idleness, especially to idleness in company with other prisoners.

The Prison rations were supplied as heretofore by the Gaoler, no person being willing, as I was informed, to take the contract for feeding the prisoners.

PICTON.

(*County of Prince Edward.*)

Visited this Gaol on the 24th of September. The only prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit were two crazy men. I was gratified to find that for a great part of the year the Gaol had been without an occupant.

As the contract for the new Gaol has been given out, and the contractors have already commenced their labors, I am relieved from the necessity of commenting on the old Gaol.

I examined the site for the new Gaol and the work of excavation already done, and had some conversation with the contractors about the building.

I reminded the authorities that the prison clothing and all furniture required by the Rules should be provided by the County authorities before the removal of the prisoners to the new Gaol.

—
LOWER CANADA.
—

AYLMER.

(*District of Ottawa.*)

I visited this Gaol on the 10th of August. There were then four prisoners, all males, in confinement.

The Gaol was clean through. In accordance with the suggestions made by the Visiting Inspectors, planks had been placed on the stone floors in the night cells.

E. A. MEREDITH,
Inspector.

SEPARATE REPORT
OF
MR. J. M. FERRERES,
FOR THE YEAR 1866.

I have the honor to submit a report of visits made by me, in 1866, to the Asylums and Prisons in my Inspection District.

ASYLUMS.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.

I visited this Asylum on the 2nd March, when I had a long discussion with the Medical Superintendent on the plans for the proposed Hospitals and Wings to the main building, the means of ventilation and other important arrangements.

On the 6th, my colleague, Mr. O'Neill, and myself visited the Institution for the purpose of examining the tenders received by the Architect for the different kinds of work, the result of which, with our recommendations, was reported to the Board of Inspectors.

I attended meetings of the Board here on the 11th, 12th and 13th July, and again on the 24th of the same month, on our return from our tour of inspection in the West.

I visited alone on the 21st August, and was with the Board on the 12th, 15th, 16th and 18th October. I again visited alone on 22nd December.

The number of patients is generally about 400 (males 210, females 190) in the chief Asylum, and 75 (males 5, females 70) at the University Branch. The whole establishment is a pattern of cleanliness and order, while the grounds continue to show the taste of Dr. Workman, the Medical Superintendent, in embellishment.

ORILLIA BRANCH ASYLUM, U. C.

I visited this Branch of the Toronto Asylum, with my colleagues, on the 18th, 19th and 20th July; alone on the 24th, and with the Board on the 25th and 26th October.

The general number of patients here is about 125 (males 48, females 77).

It is kept extremely clean. Dr. Ardagh continues to improve the grounds by filling up low places and planting trees.

MALDEN ASYLUM, U. C.

I visited this Asylum with my colleague, Mr. O'Neill, on the 8th and 9th March, with the Board on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd July, and again on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd October.

The general number of patients here is about 235 (males 120, females 115). The Asylum is kept very clean. The planting of trees does not go on so fast as could be wished, but those which have been planted have thriven remarkably well.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM, U. C.

I visited this Asylum alone on the 24th and 27th of February; with the Board, on

the 30th and 31st March and 1st and 2nd April, and again on the 28th June; alone on the 26th July and 25th August, and with the Board on the 31st October and 3rd November; and alone on the 16th December.

The numbers are, males, 100; females, 30.—Total 130.

The work of finishing the new building has been delayed from the want of skilled carpenters. The west wing is far advanced and will be ready for occupation next summer.

The male department, under Dr. Litchfield, maintains its usual condition of order; and the female, under Mrs. Litchfield, is all that hands can effect as to cleanliness.

ST. JOHN'S ASYLUM, L. C.

I visited this Asylum with Dr. Tassé on the 6th February, and alone on 17th February, 23rd March, and 24th November; and 1st December, with the Board.

The numbers are, males, 37; females, 39.—Total 76.

Dr. Howard continues to make everything that can be made of this miserable establishment.

BEAUPORT ASYLUM, L. C.

I visited this Asylum, alone, on the 10th October.

The numbers were then, males, 285; females, 303.—Total, 588.

The alterations which have been made in this establishment by the present proprietors have improved it very much.

The diet of the patients also has been made better.

MARINE HOSPITAL, QUEBEC.

I visited this establishment on the 9th October. I inspected it throughout and found it all clean and orderly.

REFORMATORY, ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

I visited this Institution, with Dr. Tassé, on the 31st January, and alone on 20th March and 31st August. I was with the Board on the 4th December.

The new Buildings being in hand it is impossible to preserve that order on the premises which would otherwise be expected nor the same discipline among the boys.

The Warden, however, and his subordinate officers do the best under the circumstances that they can.

REFORMATORY AT PENETANGUISHENE.

I visited, with the Board, on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th July; and on the 27th, 28th and 29th October.

The boys seem contented and happy in disposition, and obedient, quiet and industrious in conduct.

The Warden and officers evidently take great interest in their work.

GAOL AT AYLMEY, L. C.

I visited this Gaol on the 10th May, with Mr. O'Neill.

There were cobwebs and thick dust on the walls of the passage. In a dark cell we found old clothes, rags, bones and dirt. On the first floor the cells had evidently not been swept for a long time.

The floor had not been scrubbed since the walls had been white-washed, and there were cobwebs and dust on the walls again.

In the yard were old straw, saw-dust and chips.

BARRIE GAOL, U. C.

I inspected this Gaol on the 29th October, and found firewood still supplied to the prisoners at will, with the stoves blazing, and the windows open to let the heat escape. The day was mild, and fuel wasted.

The Gaoler still receives a shilling a cord for all wood sawed-up by the prisoners for the Court House and Gaol.

The more, therefore, which the prisoners are allowed by him to burn, the more shillings pass into his pocket.

The numbers were, males, 13 ; females, 4.—Total, 17.

BEAUHARNOIS, L. C.

I visited this Gaol on the 1st August.

It is in a very bad state, and has been reported so to the Government several times.

There were 8 male prisoners, and no females.

CHATHAM, U. C.

I inspected this Gaol on the 23rd October.

The floors of this Gaol are bad, especially on the female side. They are laid double with sheet iron between, and when washed, the wood as it never gets thoroughly dry, has become rotten. The walls around the yard have also too many sharp angles for safety. These and other defects have been pointed out repeatedly, but without any impression on the Gaol authorities.

CORNWALL, U. C.

I visited this Gaol on the 25th January, by appointment, to meet the Council for consultation as to the best means of obtaining a Gaol which will keep prisoners after their arrest. By the manner in which they took the subject up after so many years of remonstrating by the Board, they completely deluded me into the idea that they were actually going to do something. After a long and satisfactory discussion, they invited me to meet the Gaol Committee, on the 23rd February, to examine plans which an architect was to have all prepared by that day.

I accordingly made a special journey to meet them again, still, under the belief with which they had inspired me. The plan was discussed and resolutions being adopted, they sent me away under a greater delusion than ever, that the Gaol was to be made really a place of confinement at last ; but the whole affair turned out an official sham, gravely carried on by the Warden of the County and the great body of the Council, and, of course, without their intending it, or even being aware of it.

I had been completely imposed upon at all events. Nothing was ever done.

I visited the Gaol again on the 15th August, when there were seventeen males and one female in it, of whom nine were Fenians, guarded by volunteers, besides an extra turnkey.

In a short time after that, all of the Fenians who wished to go made their escape, those of them who considered themselves innocent declined to avail themselves of the opportunity.

On the 6th December I attended with the Board to investigate the facts of the escape, but the principal fact we all knew long before, and so did the County Council, to be the utter insecurity of the Prison.

HAMILTON, U. C.

I visited this Gaol on the 3rd March, and found it clean. The cistern, however, was leaking and causing damage below. Twenty-one men were breaking stone in the yard. Males, 61 ; females 25.—Total 86.

JOLIETTE, L. C.

I visited this Gaol on the 4th August. The repairs to this Gaol are not yet effected, notwithstanding reports made to the Government in whose hands it is.

There were males, 8 ; females, none.

KINGSTON, U. C.

I visited this Gaol with my colleagues, on the 2nd November, in company with the

County Council, to agree upon the alterations necessary to make it safe. We also investigated the matter of the escape of the two prisoners on the 31st October, which was reported to the Board.

LINDSAY, U. C.

I inspected this Gaol on the 17th of August, and again on the 20th.

This Gaol is quite insecure and stands in much need of repair otherwise. The County Council take no measures to make it safe.

Males, 5 ; female, 1.—Total, 6.

I visited again on the 19th December, it was quite clean, but quite unsafe. The Gaoler now purchases provision in the market, and charges the price. The ration which last year cost 16 cents, is this year only 8½ cents.

The County Council still do nothing.

MONTREAL, L. C.

I visited this Gaol on 3rd January, with my colleague, Dr. Tassé, when there were 369 prisoners ; and alone on the 19th, when there were 406 ; again alone on the 12th April, when there were 365 ; on the 11th June, when there were 314 ; on the 31st July, 379 ; and on 31st December, 365.

In February, for several days, the numbers were 432. The Prison is built to accommodate only 250.

It is always kept in excellent order. There is at all times to be found here a number of little children, some of them infants at the breast who accompany their mothers, and at my visit in January there was a mother for the fourth or fifth time, with her three boys aged 8, 9 and 11 respectively. The whole number of children at that time was 22, of whom 6 were regularly committed and 16 not committed. The Montreal Gaol is a nursery for thieves, and a school for vice. So it will remain so long as it is on its present footing.

NAPANEE, U. C.

I visited this Gaol on 24th December.

The floors were clean but the bedding was not. There is no shed in the yard for storing wood and straw.

There were an idiot and an epileptic in the Gaol, the latter committed as a dangerous lunatic, although harmless as a child. Oaths as to dangerous lunatics seem to be easily taken at all places by their relatives and readily believed by magistrates.

There were some serious defects, which were pointed out, but which from my experience of County Councils, I should say will not soon be remedied.

Males, 7 ; females, 1.—Total, 8.—Of the males, two were boys aged 13 and 14 respectively.

PERCÉ, L. C.

I visited this Gaol on the 8th September.

The building is still standing and inhabited. The District Judge, however, refused to endanger people's lives by holding his courts in it. To state its defects it would be necessary to begin at the cellar and end at the roof. I therefore think the time would be wasted. There is a curiosity, however, about one of the cell doors which deserves mention—it is, that it is not possible to shut it without very great exertion, and when it is shut it cannot be opened by the Gaoler pulling on the outside, unless the prisoner helps him simultaneously by pushing with all his might on the inside. The padlocks are said to be 40 years in use. Fortunately there are never many prisoners here.

There were two males, at my visit, and no females.

NEW CARLISLE, L. C.

I visited this Gaol on the 11th September, and found it remarkably clean.

The Government have not yet authorized any alteration to be made to render it better adapted for purposes of a Gaol.

There were only two prisoners in it, both males.

OTTAWA, U. C.

I visited this Gaol on 22nd of January with Dr. Tassé, and again on 10th May with Mr. O'Neill.

The extravagant practice of allowing the Gaoler to supply the prisoners with provisions is continued here. He receives 25 cents for males and 24 cents for females, per day. A calculation of the cost shewed :—

For males.....	\$1,677 00
For females.....	862 50
	\$2,539 50

I have no reason to believe that the provisions cost one half of that amount. The county is, therefore, paying about \$1,200 to the Gaoler, for which it receives no value whatever. This evil arrangement ought to be put a stop to.

The cost of water amounts to a very large sum, too—my calculation brought it to more than \$1,700 per annum, a saving of most of which could be effected if tanks were constructed in the yards to preserve the rain water.

The attention of the County Council has been directed to both of these matters, but the County Council seem as loath to save money about their Prison as other Councils are to expend any on theirs. In this respect they stand before the country as a great exception to the general rule. But, however they may look after the money interests of their constituents, they certainly put a large sum of it into the pockets of the Gaoler, the half of which they might well save.

Males, 11 ; females, 7.—Total, 18.

PETERBOROUGH, U. C.

I inspected this prison on the 1st March, 16th August, and 19th December. It is always remarkably clean.

The Inspectors have frequently objected to the kind of bedstead in use here,—for the reason that the feet of the trestles may be used as weapons of attack ; but, they are still retained.

Males, 4 ; females, 1.—Total, 5.

ST. JOHNS, L. C.

I visited this Gaol with my colleague, Dr. Tassé, on the 6th of February.

The Gaoler had himself purchased tools and materials for a cooper to work-up, who was in confinement. The man was glad to get any thing to occupy himself in. In this respect, the Gaoler is a pattern to other Keepers of Prisons whom the Inspectors have endeavored to *persuade* to put prisoners to work, seeing that they have no power to compel.

SWEETSBURG, L. C.

I visited this Gaol with Dr. Tassé on the 7th February, alone on the 24th and 25th May, and on 21st and 22nd November.

The dilapidated state of this Gaol has frequently been brought to the notice of the Government, but up to this time the Reports have not been attended with any results. Partly through the inadequacy of the Gaol itself, and partly through carelessness of the Gaoler, a prisoner made his escape. I investigated the facts, and reported them to the Board. At my visit in May, no entry had been made in the Register since the 13th January. I found also that the Gaoler had taken prisoners into the village to work upon a house which he was building ; and, having ascertained the facts, I reported them to the Board.

Males, 11 ; females, 1.—Total, 12.

SANDWICH, U. C.

I visited this Gaol on the 8th March, with Mr. O'Neill, and again on 21st July, with Mr. O'Neill and Dr. Tassé.

The defects at this Gaol are still untouched; the Gaoler maintains cleanliness and order, but the Gaol is badly contrived and far from safe.

Males, 22; females, 12.—Total, 34.

TORONTO, U. C.

I visited this Gaol on the 12th July with my colleagues, Mr. O'Neill and Dr. Tassé.

We inspected the old Prison, in which 97 Fenians were confined, and also the new one, in which there were males, 51; females, 62; total, 113.—Of the males nine were boys under 16.

The state of the new Gaol was far from clean, and in this respect was different from its usual condition. Many of the prisoners are set to work at levelling the grounds and in gardening.

STE. SCHOLASTIQUE, L. C.

I made a visit to this Gaol with my colleague, Dr. Tassé, on the 30th January. This was the first inspection made since its reconstruction after the fire. It was not even then fully completed, although prisoners had been removed to it.

We were, naturally, not a little taken by surprise to find that the prison had been rebuilt by the Board of Public Works upon the same plan as the old one, notwithstanding that the Board of Prison Inspectors had condemned it, and that another plan sketched out by them had been agreed to by the Architect of Public Works in the presence of the Commissioner and of the Inspectors. The only variation which had been made from the old one, in putting up the building, was the dividing of the day rooms common to the two wards on the same floor into two, by means of a brick partition.

At the date of our visit there were four prisoners, and only two cells, of which the doors had been hung.

The locks of the corridor doors are, as before, mere box-locks, with a key-hole exposed inside to the convicts. The ceilings of the lower wards are but lath and plaster similar to those of the other District Gaols, through which prisoners have several times escaped. The ceiling of the upper ward was stated to be plank, and on sounding with a cane spaces could be discovered between them. In the water closets the ceiling appeared to be simply of boards, although escapes have been effected through such places in other Gaols.

On the 9th August I visited again and inspected it throughout.

The lead fastening the bars of the window-grating was gone in many places. A window frame had been broken by an insane man, and not repaired. Glass also broken. Lead water-pipes had been put in instead of iron ones. The wall had sunk. One of the corridor doors would not shut; one of the wooden doors was warped. The place for the hook of the hinge of another was broken down. The jamb of another had separated half an inch.

In addition to all these appearances in this newly built Gaol, I regret to have to express my opinion, that it is not secure against escapes. The plan is bad and the workmanship is not good.

WHITBY, U. C.

I visited this Gaol on the 21st August and 21st December.

It was, as usual, in excellent order. The turnkey was attacked by a prisoner on the 30th of September, suddenly and with violence.

The culprit was tried at the Assizes for the assault, and sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

Males, 5; females, 2.—Total, 7.

J. M. FERRERES.

Inspector.

SEPARATE REPORT

OF

MR. TERENCE J. O'NEILL,

FOR 1866.

I have the honor to report my visits of Inspection during the year 1866 :—

BARRIE.

(County of Simcoe).

I visited this Gaol on the 19th of April, 9th of August, and 29th October. Owing to the addition lately made to it, it possesses good means for classifying its prisoners ; but a proper " hard labour " yard is required. At present the firewood for the Prison and Court House is cut by the prisoners in an open piece of ground outside the Gaol walls, a practice which is attended with constant danger of escape.

The prisoners are still dieted by the Gaoler, contrary to the Regulations ; but at a much less rate than formerly.

The Gaol was on these occasions clean. At my last visit there were no less than seven persons in confinement reported insane, and at the previous visit there were five.

BERLIN.

(County of Waterloo).

The additions made to this Gaol, within a few years, under the direction of the Inspectors, has made it a very safe and convenient Prison.

The extremely clean and orderly state in which it is at all times kept, entitles the authorities to high commendation.

The Regulations regarding diet are strictly observed. The number of prisoners is usually so small that the cutting of the firewood for the Prison and Court House offices furnishes a large measure of employment for them.

BRAMPTON.

(County of Peel).

This is a new Gaol, completed within the past year from plans approved by the Board, but not as strictly adhered to by the County authorities, or contractor, as they should have been.

It is, on the whole, a good Prison, healthily situated, and will for many years be found adequate to the wants of the county, which heretofore was united with that of York.

BROCKVILLE.

(United Counties of Leeds and Grenville).

I visited this Gaol on the 12th of May ; some improvements have within a short time been made to it, but not sufficient for a proper classification of the prisoners ; so that male

and female prisoners are at times confined within the same ward, in separate cells, of course, but still near enough to each other for the impropriety of conversational intercourse; limited as are the alterations effected, they were the utmost the County authorities could be induced by the inspectors to carry out.

Out of the limited number of cells the Gaol possesses, three are taken up as store-room, bath-room, and kitchen. A suitable building for these purposes might be erected at a trifling cost, in one of the yards, and the cell accommodation thus be considerably increased.

This Gaol is usually kept in the best order.

CAYUGA.

(*County of Haldimand*).

I visited this Gaol on the 28th July and 29th December.

This Gaol is all that could be desired, in so far as relates to cleanness and good order; but that is all that can be said in its favor. Since its first inspection by the Board, it has been condemned for its general unsuitableness, and the erection of a proper Gaol recommended.

The yard is surrounded by a rickety board fence, and, consequently, so unsafe, that able bodied or active prisoners cannot be admitted into it; therefore, for prisoners of that class there is no labor, neither have they the necessary privilege of the open air or exercise.

CHATHAM.

(*County of Kent*).

This is one of the few Gaols in Upper Canada which remain unimproved. Some alterations were made in it a few years ago, but not of a nature to embrace the requirements of a proper Prison.

It is usually kept in a clean and orderly manner, but this is not all that pertains to the proper management of a Gaol. There are other duties of still greater consequence, and for the proper performance of them a younger and more active person than the present Gaoler is required. The conscientiousness and zeal of that officer are unquestionable, but these qualities, necessary and excellent though they be, will not compensate for the deficiencies resulting from advanced years.

As with the great majority of our Gaols, no employment is found for the prisoners. My visits were on the 1st of August and on the 4th of December. On each occasion the number of prisoners was 15, viz., 12 males, and 3 females.

CORNWALL.

(*United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry*).

The state of this Gaol has been a subject of complaint by the Inspectors since the formation of the Board.

The County authorities have admitted its defects, but owing to conflicting local interests they cannot be led to undertake the necessary improvements.

It will be long held in remembrance that it was from this Gaol that several prisoners, detained under charges of the highest magnitude, made their escape; giving a painful confirmation to the Inspectors' representations of its utter worthlessness, to which cause rather than to any particular cleverness on the part of the prisoners, is that untoward circumstance to be ascribed.

The municipal authorities would seem to be unconscious of any delinquency in that disastrous occurrence, for they maintain the same indifference as heretofore, regarding the necessity for erecting a proper Prison, and most probably will continue to do so, if not moved to action by the Executive Government.

My visit was on the 21st September. The Gaol was clean, and contained 10 prisoners, viz., 9 males, and 1 female.

GUELPH.

(*County of Wellington*).

I visited this Gaol on the 4th of August, when there were 10 prisoners in confine-

ment, viz., 7 males and 3 females; and again on the 19th December, when it contained the large number of 21 prisoners, viz., 16 males and 5 females, besides 2 children, (confined with their parents) not enumerated.

This Gaol is usually kept in the cleanest and most orderly manner, and was found in a like cleanly state on both those occasions. At the latter visit, I found the pump and cistern out of order, and recommended their being repaired.

No employment of any kind is found for either the male or female prisoners, save the cutting of firewood by the former.

GODERICH.

(County of Huron).

This Gaol has neither the extent of cell accommodation which so large a county as Huron requires, nor the means of keeping the prisoners in a proper state of separation.

It is kept in a clean and orderly state, the officers discharging their duties, in that respect, with attention. The dieting is in conformity with the regulations. The only work found for the male prisoners is cutting the fire-wood required for the Court House and Gaol, which during the summer amounts to but little.

The dangerous state of the Gaoler's yard, into which the prisoners have constant access, has been frequently brought under the notice of the County Council by the Inspectors; but no alteration has yet been made; some representations was also made by the Visiting Inspectors respecting the state of the privies, which had not received attention either. The insufficiency of the padlocks by which the cells are fastened, has also been brought under notice. These are both unsafe and troublesome, and should be replaced with the fixed lock approved by the Inspectors. My visits were on the 6th of August and 21st December. On each occasion there were ten prisoners; of these three were reported at the latter date to be insane, viz., 1 male and 2 females.

HAMILTON CITY AND COUNTY OF WENTWORTH GAOL.

The defects of this Gaol and its general unsuitableness have been periodically reported since the establishment of the Board.

An attempt was made by the Municipal authorities to silence the demands of the Inspectors for a new and properly constructed prison, by erecting a prison for the female prisoners. This undertaking, however, was inspected, at my suggestion, by the Government Architect, and found by him to be so entirely unfit for use as a Prison, that its further progress was suspended, and so it remains.

This Gaol is an exception to the great majority of Upper Canada Gaols, as there is almost at all times abundant labor for the male prisoners in breaking stones for the City Corporation, who furnish the material and remove it when broken, but pay nothing, I believe, for the labor. It is, however, gratifying that labor is thus provided for the prisoners.

The female prisoners are kept constantly employed by the present attentive and energetic matron, in knitting and other useful employments.

My visits were on the 14th of August, 8th of October, and 22nd December. O; all these occasions the Gaol was remarkably clean and orderly.

CITY OF KINGSTON AND COUNTY OF FRONTENAC GAOL, KINGSTON.

I have visited this Prison on the different occasions of the Board's meeting at the Penitentiary, and on other occasions during the year.

It is usually kept in a clean state, but the supply of cell necessaries is greatly deficient. No clothing whatever is provided for the prisoners of either sex.

This want is most sensibly felt, as a large proportion of the prisoners consists of the vagrant class, who usually enter the prison in so filthy a state as to render thorough ablution of both person and clothing absolutely necessary.

Owing to the want of a proper gaol-yard, hardly any but the vagrant and infirm prisoners have been required to do "hard labor," which meant simply the cutting of firewood at convenience. The County Council have, however, decided on surrounding the

property with lofty walls which, when completed, will enable the Gaol authorities to keep the prisoners constantly employed.

CITY OF LONDON AND COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX GAOL.

I visited this Gaol on the 31st July, when there were in confinement 40 prisoners, viz., 28 males, and 12 females; and on the 3rd of December, when I found there was the unusually small number of but 29, viz., 13 males, and 16 females. It is kept at all times in the cleanest and most orderly state.

No employment whatever, unless cutting the firewood, is found for the large number of male prisoners usually in confinement here, but through the energy of the excellent Matron, constant employment is found for the female prisoners, so that none but the aged and infirm are allowed to be unemployed.

The Gaol possesses the advantage of an extensive and well secured yard, but no use whatever is made of it unless to admit the prisoners occasionally into it for exercise. It should be turned to advantage by finding some kind of work which the prisoners might do in it.

MILTON.

(County of Halton).

I visited this Gaol on the 15th of August and the 24th of December. On both occasions it was remarkably clean.

The County Council, sensible of the many defects of the present Gaol, obtained plans for a new one, but without going any further in the matter. It is hoped the healthy condition of the County's finances will prompt to the execution of this necessary work without further delay. At my last visit, it contained but 3 prisoners, but as many as 20 have been confined within it at one time, a number equal to about double its capacity.

NIAGARA.

(County of Lincoln).

I visited this Gaol on the 27th July, when it contained no less than 23 prisoners, viz., 19 males and 4 females. It was, throughout, in its usual state of cleanness and order.

The new Gaol in progress at Saint Catharines, to supersede this wretched one, was on the eve of completion, and the transmission of the prisoners to it was expected to take place almost immediately.

OTTAWA.

(County of Carleton).

This spacious new Gaol is usually kept in the best order. On the occasion of this visit I found it to require white-washing, and recommended that it should be done at the earliest opportunity.

The only employment for the male prisoners is the cutting of the firewood for the Court House offices and for the Gaol, which, during the summer, can hardly afford employment for more than a single prisoner. This, and pumping water for the Prison purposes from the basement story to a tank in the garret, constitute the sole "hard labor" the prisoners undergo. Other employment should be devised by the Gaol authorities to break the long periods of idleness the prisoners must enjoy here.

The insecurity of the work yard (owing to a portion of the surrounding wall being much too low) has been pointed out by the Inspectors, and should be remedied at once. The mode of dieting the prisoners, so often condemned by the Inspectors, is still continued, at much loss to the public. The rate charged is nearly a hundred per cent. above the average cost.

My visits were on the 9th and 10th of May. The number in confinement then was 17, viz., 10 males and 7 females; of the former, three were reported insane.

OWEN SOUND.

(County of Grey).

I visited, on the 18th of August, the wretched building which has had, for many

years, to serve the purposes of a Gaol to this extensive County. It then contained but 6 prisoners, 3 males and three females, all of the latter reported insane.

The erection of a new Prison, after plans approved by the Inspectors, had been determined on by the County Council, and the works already commenced. It is expected that the new Prison will be completed within the present year.

The mode of dieting the prisoners, though repeatedly complained of, and brought under the notice of the municipal authorities by the Inspectors, is still continued. The rate paid the Gaoler, who (contrary to the letter and spirit of the Inspectors' Regulations) is the contractor, is 22 cents per head daily, which is nearly double the cost of the Gaol diet in the adjacent counties.

I visited here again on the 28th December, when as on the former occasion, the Gaol was moderately clean and orderly.

ST. THOMAS.

(*County of Elgin*).

I visited this Gaol on the 31st July when there was but a single male prisoner in it; and again on the 3rd December, when it contained only 3 prisoners, 2 males and 1 female.

This Gaol is usually kept in a clean and regular state, but it is a wretched substitute for a Prison.

The County Council have been urged by the Inspectors, for several years, to erect a new Gaol, the defects of the present one being so great that no alteration could possibly make it serve the requirements of the law, but the County Council has firmly resisted all solicitations.

The Gaol yard is so completely unprotected that it is dangerous to admit prisoners into it. Those, therefore, who are committed for the more serious offences, are confined to the interior of the Prison during their entire imprisonment.

The dieting of the prisoners is still, by order of the County Council, at much expense to the public, continued in the Gaoler's hands.

ST. CATHARINES.

(*County of Lincoln*).

I visited this Gaol on the 27th July, and found it in the highest state of cleanness and good order.

It is a substantial Gaol, built within a year to supersede the old one at Niagara.

SARNIA.

(*County of Lambton*).

I visited this Gaol on the 2nd of August, when there were 14 prisoners, viz., 11 males and 3 females, and again on the 21st December, when there were 16 male and 2 female prisoners. On the latter occasion, three of the prisoners were reported insane.

This Gaol is usually kept in a clean and orderly state, but no efforts are made by the Gaol authorities to find employment for the prisoners beyond cutting the firewood used on the premises.

On the 26th January, a prisoner escaped from the Gaol grounds. It appeared, on examination, that this occurred through the carelessness of the turnkey. That officer was, consequently, forthwith dismissed.

The diet is still supplied by the Gaoler, in opposition to the Regulations. The prisoners occasionally complain of the fare they receive. The rate charged has been, all along, much higher than it should be. The notice of the County Council has been frequently called to the circumstance by the Inspectors, but they still continue the improper and expensive practice.

STRATFORD.

(*County of Perth*).

This Gaol was visited by me on the 4th of August, when there were 7 males and 9 females in confinement. It has been periodically reported, since the establishment of the

Board, as totally unfit for the purposes of a Prison. The frequent representations of the Inspectors of the unhealthiness of the Gaol, in addition to its insecurity, were painfully verified in the breaking out of typhoid fever of alarming virulence, in the early part of summer, and which at one time, threatened the entire locality.

On hearing of the existence of the malady, I visited the Gaol, and was happy to learn that the Sheriff had obtained possession of a large, well-ventilated house, at a short distance, and quite isolated, to which to remove those attacked by the disease, but the authorities, it was said, declined to sanction their removal outside the Gaol walls.

The Gaoler and his family were struck down by the contagion, but happily recovered and, owing to the skill and attention of Dr. Shaver, the Gaol Physician, of the large number attacked, but three fell victims.

Much credit is due to the Mayor for the judicious course pursued by him during the prevalence of the attack. He at once concurred in my view of either establishing, temporarily, a lock-up for the confinement of the vagrant class, from which the spread of the contagion was most to be apprehended, or of allowing those unfortunates for some short time to escape detention, by which means the commitments to Gaol were much kept down and serious danger averted.

I visited here again on the 19th December, when there were 10 prisoners, viz., 7 males and 3 females, of these two were idiots, a boy of about 14 years of age, who has been some three years in this Gaol, and a girl said to be either the sister or cousin of the boy.

The management of this Gaol is at all times most creditable to the Keeper and Matron.

SANDWICH.

(County of Essex).

I visited this Gaol on the 7th of March, when there were 22 prisoners, viz., 15 males and 7 females; and on the 29th December, when there were 12 male and 4 female prisoners.

This Gaol is most defective in its form of construction. It consists of but two wards, one of which is divided so as to keep the female prisoners in separation from the others. The cells are unnecessarily large, but so limited in number that it is but seldom that each prisoner can have a separate cell, as should be the case.

The interior is sufficiently large, if properly reconstructed, to make a proper Prison.

The necessity for remodelling it has been repeatedly intimated to the County Council, but without effect. In the meantime the prisoners of all classes, tried and untried, adults and juveniles, are huddled together promiscuously.

Several escapes have taken place here within a few years, effected partly through the faulty execution of the work and partly through other causes, which have been explained to the Government, and to the County authorities after investigation of the circumstances.

I found the Gaol moderately clean on those occasions, but owing to the imperfect drainage from some of the privies (which are within the day-rooms), a most offensive smell prevails in the Prison, particularly in the north ward.

Several of the prisoners complain of the filthy state of their clothing and bedding from vermin, from the want of Gaol clothing whereby to get their own apparel properly cleaned.

The attention of the Council was called to this disgraceful complaint. No employment is found for the prisoners, but cutting the Prison and Court House firewood.

The dieting is in conformity with the Regulations, and the cost usually moderate.

SIMCOE.

(County of Norfolk).

I visited this Gaol on the 29th and 30th July, and on the 30th November. On all those occasions it was in the most admirable state of cleanness and good order.

At the July visit there were seven prisoners, viz., five males and two females, one of the latter reported insane. At the visit in November there were ten prisoners, namely, nine males and one female; of these, one of each sex was reported to be insane.

The dieting and other regulations are carried out with much regularity, but the cost

of diet is considerably higher than in some of the neighbouring counties, though they are not better circumstanced in the matter of provisions than this one. Some further improvements have been recently made which will add to the security and convenience of the Prison. A lock-up has also been constructed.

CITY OF TORONTO AND COUNTY OF YORK (NEW GAOL).

This Gaol has been visited by me several times during the year: At my first visit on the 27th February, there were 38 males and 46 females. At that of the 15th June, 57 males and 63 females. On the 12th July, 51 males and 62 females. On the 24th October, 36 males and 66 females; and on the 13th December, 41 males and 46 females; the number of females each time considerably exceeding that of the males; but the numbers of both sexes are now far below what they generally were some three or four years ago.

This spacious Prison is usually kept in the cleanest and most orderly condition, but for some reason, unintelligible to the Inspectors, the dietary recommended by the Board is not carried out. This irregularity has been frequently brought under the notice of the Gaol and municipal authorities, by the Inspectors; but the correction of it seems likely to be postponed until the Government shall interfere, and insist upon the compliance with its Regulations.

TORONTO (OLD GAOL).

This was re-occupied in order to keep the Fenian prisoners, transmitted to that city, in entire separation from the other classes of offenders.

It was properly cleaned up, and all necessary measures for the health and safe-keeping of the prisoners adopted.

It was visited by me several times during its occupation by those prisoners, and found clean and orderly. The prisoners, on all occasions, expressed themselves satisfied with the diet, and with the conduct of those having them in charge.

WALKERTON.

(*County of Bruce*).

A new substantial stone Gaol, to meet the requirement of this County, but recently separated from Huron, was completed here during the year, after plans approved by the Board, but to the close of the year, no prisoner had been committed to it.

WELLAND.

(*County of Welland*).

Each Report of the Board, from its formation, has clearly described the insecurity and unsuitableness of this ill-constructed and expensively built Prison.

The County Council has recently manifested an intention of improving it, but to the present no actual steps have been taken for doing so.

In addition to the defects of the Gaol itself, the management has been very careless, to which, in no small degree (making all due allowance for the Gaol's imperfection), may be charged the several escapes which have taken place within the past two or three years.

My visits were on the 27th July and 28th October, when there were on the first occasion 18 prisoners within it, and on the latter 19, one of these insane. I also visited this Gaol on the 14th and 15th February for the special purpose of enquiring into the escapes which had taken place on the 10th of January previous.

The information obtained from the investigation was duly laid before Government.

WOODSTOCK.

(*County of Oxford*).

I visited this Gaol on the 31st July, when there were but three prisoners, two males and one female; and again on the 14th December, when there were nine prisoners, viz., six males and three females; of these six males, two were insane.

Owing to the alterations carried out, under the directions of the Board, this is now an excellent Prison, and is usually kept in an extremely clean and orderly state.

The prisoners are frequently employed in cultivating the Gaol Garden, which is a large open piece of ground, only secured by a low board fence.

The danger of this practice has been frequently brought under the notice of the Gaol and Municipal authorities. If not discontinued, it may lead to some disastrous mishaps.

This Gaol has the advantage of spacious and secure yards, in which the prisoners might be judiciously employed.

LOWER CANADA GAOLS.

AYLMER.

(County of Ottawa).

I visited this Gaol on the 10th May, and found it, as on all former occasions, extremely clean and in good order.

It has an extensive yard enclosed by lofty walls—an advantage possessed by but few of the Lower Canada Gaols. The gates, however, are so injudiciously hung as to offer an opportunity for escape, and should be altered. The attentions of the Gaol authorities was called to the defect, with the view to its being remedied at once.

The diet is supplied by the Gaoler; the number of prisoners being generally so small (frequently but a single one) that no person could be found to contract for supplying the provisions, but the charge to the Government is barely the cost of the provisions furnished.

JOLIETTE.

I visited this Gaol on the 16th September, and found it remarkably clean. It then contained four prisoners. Of these, however, one only was charged with crime, two being insane, and the third one an idiot.

Owing to the necessary accommodation not having been provided for him, the Gaoler was using some of the cells for domestic purposes.

As we found to be the case with all the other newly built Gaols of that Province,—hereafter referred to, the locks of both cells and corridors are absolutely useless, and those Gaols are alike, without a single Gaol-yard for the “hard labor,” or the exercise of the prisoners.

KAMOURASKA.

I visited this Gaol on the 28th August. There were then but two prisoners, an adult and a boy twelve years of age.

The Gaol was remarkably clean and orderly. The same complaint as made in the case of the Joliette Gaol, regarding the locks and the want of a proper yard, is equally applicable to this one.

ST. GERMAIN.

(District of Rimouski).

I visited this Gaol on the 30th August. There was but one prisoner, a youth of about 19 years of age. It was quite clean, and was, as to insecurity from the want of proper locks and yards, in precisely the same state as the two preceding Gaols.

ST. JOSEPH.

(District of Beauce).

I visited this Gaol on the 12th September. There were then three prisoners in confinement.

The Gaol was clean. The same complaint, as stated already, regarding the want of

proper locks and yards, and the appropriation by the Gaoler to his own use of a portion of the cells for store-rooms and dairy, from want of necessary accommodation otherwise, applies to this Gaol.

STE. SCHOLASTIQUE.

(*District of Terrebonne*).

I visited this Gaol on the 19th September. It was quite clean, and then contained five prisoners, one of them insane.

At this Gaol I witnessed an act of carelessness, or hardihood, which surprised me very much, and such as I have not experienced anywhere else.

On desiring to see all the prisoners, I found that two of them (and they were under sentence for felonious offences) were absent, engaged at work at a considerable distance beyond the Gaol limits, and out of the custody of any duly authorized officer. The act was committed, doubtless, through sheer ignorance, but the commission of such indiscretions would argue strongly an unacquaintance with the responsibilities of gaolership, and should warn the authorities against intrusting such duties to incapable hands.

The occurrence was duly reported to the Board for the information of the Government.

SOREL.

I visited this Gaol on the 15th September. There were then in confinement fourteen prisoners, viz., eleven males and three females; one of the latter was reported insane.

The Gaol was clean and orderly. It has no yard, and in respect to the locks it is in the same state as those Gaols previously described.

SWEETSBURG.

(*District of Bedford*).

I visited this Gaol on the 18th September. It then contained but three male prisoners. It was in a dirty and disorderly state throughout, and the ceiling was falling down in several places. The whole Gaol had a most neglected and shattered look.

The two wards on the ground story were being used by the Gaoler for dwelling and other domestic purposes.

THREE RIVERS.

I visited this Gaol on the 14th September. It then contained 25 prisoners, viz., 14 males and 11 females. One of the former was reported insane.

The Gaol was clean, but the yard had a careless and untidy look from having straw, soot and other matter scattered over it. The yard is quite insecure, the walls being little more than twelve feet in height.

QUEBEC.

I visited this Gaol on the 26th August, and found it clean and over-crowded, as had been the case at all my previous visits.

It is a subject of regret that this noisome and ill-constructed Prison has not been long since vacated, and the excellent new one occupied.

COMMON GAOLS.

There are but few Counties in Upper Canada which are not now provided with efficient Gaols and safe yards, nevertheless idleness is almost universally the rule, and employment the exception.

As for actual "hard labor" it is entirely unknown, and is likely to continue so unless the Government will, by Legislative means, enforce the performance of it in some shape, whether by the tread-wheel and shot-drill, or in such other form of a strictly penal character as the Inspectors shall direct, or approve.

This and solitary confinement for a portion of each sentence, would soon make their advantages visible in the decrease of the number of "regular boarders" who now make the Gaol, as it were, their home, thereby bringing gaol imprisonment into absolute contempt, and adding largely to the public expenses.

For the juvenile class of offenders, particularly those under twelve years of age, the punishment recommended in former reports, and practiced with so much success in England—whipping—should be adopted, for the longer the youthful mind is kept unfamiliar with the interior of a gaol and its occupants, the longer will the gaol prove to him a deterrent from crime.

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PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

I visited this Institution in the months of January, March, April, May, June, August and October. These visits embraced a period of some thirty-five days, or nearly one-tenth of the year.

REFORMATORY FOR UPPER CANADA.

I visited this Prison for juvenile delinquents on the occasion of the Board meetings in the months of April, July and October.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I visited this Institution and its Branch in the University Park at the several quarterly meetings of the Board, and on several occasions alone during the year.

ORILLIA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I visited this Asylum in the months of April, July and October.

MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I visited this institution in the months of March, July, and October.

T. J. O'NEILL,
Inspector.

SEPARATE REPORT
OF
DR. F. Z. TASSÉ.
FOR THE YEAR 1866.

I have the honor to submit the following Report of my personal labors, as an Inspector, during the year 1866 :—

QUEBEC GAOL.

I visited this Prison on the 19th May and the 15th November. It is now in the same state as last year, that is to say, insufficient for the number of prisoners consigned to it. The classification of prisoners, and ventilation of the buildings, are things unknown.

In the female department, where the lodging accommodation is insufficient, the governor has been compelled to place as many as 23 prisoners (sometimes 27) in each room to pass the night, notwithstanding which the Prison is kept in a remarkable state of cleanliness.

The inmates are employed in picking oakum.

NEW GAOL AT QUEBEC.

I visited this Prison on the 19th May, in company with Mr. Gauvreau, attached to the Department of Public Works. During this visit my attention was directed to the changes and additional works required to prepare it for the reception of prisoners.

I made another visit in November, accompanied on this occasion by the Sheriff and by Mr. Gauvreau, by order of the Commissioner of Public Works. On these two occasions I drew up long and particular reports relative to the works executed from the time of my last visit, and to the work still required to be done previous to the removal of the prisoners.

These two reports were sent to the Government through the Board of Inspectors. It will readily be understood that the system of prison discipline contemplated when the new Prison was designed cannot be adopted, when one-half of the building is incomplete. Notwithstanding all the difficulties which will naturally arise in the classification of prisoners in this new Prison, I am thoroughly convinced that a degree of order and discipline will be attained which will enable the officers to carry out more exactly the orders and suggestions of the Prison Inspectors, which they may, under the authority of Government, think fit to issue from time to time.

This Prison, in its present state, contains 138 cells, of which 105 are single, 33 double.

PRISON AT ST. JOHN'S.

This Prison was visited on the 2nd July. It then contained 12 prisoners; there

have been as many as 21 confined in it at once. Like many of the other District Prisons in the new Districts of Lower Canada, it requires sundry repairs of a secondary kind.

The gratings of the windows, the supply pipe leading the water from the cistern to the water closets, the discharge pipes, the seats, and the sink are in such a state as to require immediate repairs. On these matters I have transmitted a report to the Government. Notwithstanding these several obstructions to perfect cleanliness, the Prison is well kept.

TORONTO GAOL.

I visited this Prison with my colleagues Messrs. Ferres and O'Neil on the 12th July, and on the 24th October with Mr. O'Neil.

It contained at the latter date 113 prisoners, as follows :

Men.....	51
Women.....	62
	113

Besides nine boys under 16 years of age.

It is distinguished by order and cleanliness. Many of the prisoners are employed in levelling the ground round the Prison.

OLD GAOL AT TORONTO.

I visited this Prison with my colleagues Messrs. Ferres and O'Neill on the 12th July, and on the 24th October with Mr. O'Neill.

It then contained 97 Fenian prisoners.

GAOL AT ST. HYACINTHE.

I visited this Prison on the 21st June and the 12th December. There were at the time of my first visit 6 prisoners, among them 1 insane prisoner.

This Prison has, under the directions of the Sheriff, undergone repairs which render it at the present time one of the best Prisons in Lower Canada.

SHERBROOKE GAOL.

I visited this Prison on the 19th and 20th June and on the 13th December. At the time of my last visit, it contained 17 prisoners, among them two women and a Fenian prisoner.

I have nothing new to remark concerning this Prison, which has been condemned by the Inspectors, every year for several years past.

NEW GAOL AT SHEBROOKE.

I visited this Prison every time that I visited the other.

The work of building this edifice, the want of which is so urgent, is carried on with great vigor. When finished it will be one of the finest and best in the country. It is much to be regretted that the Government has not been able to complete it without delay. The same difficulty will arise here, which occurs at Quebec, inasmuch as there is here no more than one wing, in addition to the central body of the building; the construction of the other wing, destined for the female prisoners, being deferred to a future time.

PRISON AT BEAUCE.

I visited this prison on the 24th August. It is the worst under the control of the Inspectors. Relative to its defects I have made a report to the Government.

GAOL AT OTTAWA.

I visited this Prison on the 22nd January with my colleague, Mr. Ferres.

GAOL AT CORNWALL.

I visited this Prison with the other members of the Board on the 6th December, and assisted in an inquiry relative to the escape of Fenian prisoners some months before.

GAOL AT ST. THOMAS.

I visited this Prison on the 22nd August and the 26th December. It is well kept.

GAOL AT THREE RIVERS.

I visited this Prison on the 29th August and the 14th December. At the time of my visit in August, it contained 30 prisoners. There is no provision made for ventilation. The classification of the prisoners is regarded as very difficult, if not altogether impossible, in consequence of the faulty arrangement of the interior. With a small outlay, it might become a Prison in which both classification and ventilation would be practicable.

Notwithstanding my repeated suggestions, I have failed to convince Mr. Sheriff Ogden of the necessity of organizing a system of labor in the Prison. On each of my visits, I reiterate my suggestions and entreaties, but hitherto, I regret to say, unsuccessfully. There is not however a single Prison in Lower Canada, in my opinion, which presents so many facilities for the employment of prisoners. The Sheriff appears to be unaware of the efficacy, the singular efficacy—of labour, as a measure of reform and discipline in a Prison. The only occupation afforded to the prisoners is the sawing and supply of firewood for the Prison which is manifestly of trifling amount. Like many others in Lower Canada this Prison has great need of minor repairs.

GAOL AT ARTHABASKA.

I visited this Prison on the 30th August and the 17th December. Like nearly all the new Prisons in Lower Canada it stands in need of repairs. The doors and door-frames, floors and ceilings, the pipes from the cisterns to the privies, and the discharge pipes, are in a complete state of disrepair.

Reports have been already made to the Government on the subject of the work required.

GAOL AT MALBAIE.

I visited this Prison on the 4th August. In addition to the many inconveniences found in other Prisons there is here another, namely: that of fetching the water-supply of the Prison from a considerable distance. Reports have been already made to the Government relative to the condition of this Prison.

GAOL AT RIMOUSKI.

I visited this Prison on the 10th August and the 21st December. My first visit was prolonged several days for the purpose of holding an inquiry relative to the escape, or rather the liberation of two prisoners, which happened on the 3rd June, under very peculiar circumstances. A Report of the inquiry made was transmitted to the Government.

GAOL AT CHICOWTIMI.

I made my visit to this Prison on the 18th August. Here, as at Malbaie, the water supply for the Prison, has to be procured in summer from a distance of ten arpents, and in winter from a distance of a mile. The Prison itself requires repairs, a Report of which has been already transmitted to the Government. The pipes from the cistern to the water-closet and the discharge pipes are useless or nearly useless.

GAOL AT KAMOURASKA.

I visited this Prison on the 20th August and the 24th December. Notwithstanding the reports which have been made relative to the chimneys, water-

closets, floors and walls, and the visits which one of the employés of the Board of Public Works has made to the place, nothing has been done hitherto to render certain parts of the Prison habitable at certain seasons of the year.

MONTREAL GAOL.

I visited this Prison on the 4th January with my colleague Mr. Ferres, and alone on the 28th July. It is still in the same condition as in former years. It is, in my opinion, useless to repeat the observations made in my former report on the state of things. It may suffice to remark that it is for certain prisoners a school of vice and degradation.

Mr. Payette, the Gaoler, still manages the various departments under his charge to the great satisfaction of the Inspectors.

GAOL AT SANDWICH.

I visited this Prison, in company with Messrs. Ferres and O'Neill. It is one of the worst in Upper Canada. As it is not in my Division, I leave it to the Inspector under whose control it is, to make his observations on its management and condition.

GAOL AT SOREL.

(District of Sorel.)

I visited this Prison on the 12th September and the 22nd November, on both of which occasions it was in a state of order and cleanliness worthy of all praise.

GAOL AT JOLIETTE.

I visited this Prison on the 24th November. Like all the rest of the prisons in Lower Canada, it presents defects of construction of a serious kind; the discharge pipes of the water closets, as well as the supply pipes between the cistern and the closets are not in working order. Besides the prisoners, I found here three idiots, respecting whom I made a report to the Government, in which I also invited their attention to the defects of the prison.

GAOL AT NELSONVILLE.

I visited this Prison on the 26th January. It ranks with that at Beauce, as one of the worst in Lower Canada. In Mr. Inspector Ferres' Report will be found all the observations which it was judged necessary to address to the Government relative to the striking defects of the building.

GAOL AT ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

I visited this Prison in company with Mr. Inspector Ferres. In that gentleman's Separate Report will be found all the remarks which we thought fit to offer relative to the Prison, and the state in which we found it.

GAOL AT KINGSTON.

I visited this Prison, with my colleagues, Mr. Ferres and Mr. O'Neill, on the 2nd November.

ASYLUM AT ROCKWOOD.

I visited this Institution, whenever I visited the Penitentiary.

Number of Patients.

Men.....	100
Women.....	30
	130

The men's department, under the superintendence of Dr. Litchfield, is conducted with great order and exact cleanliness.

The female department, under the care of Mrs. Litchfield, is all that could be desired in every respect.

ASYLUM AT ST. JOHN'S.

I visited this Institution in company with my colleague, Mr. Ferres, on the 6th February, alone on the 2nd of July; and with all the members of the Board on the 1st December. The number of patients varies between 70 and 80. Dr. Howard is indefatigable in his care and attention to the patients, and fulfils his duties with a degree of zeal which entitles him to the constant praise of the Inspectors.

Nobody who has not visited the Institution, can have an idea of this Asylum, in which nearly everything is wanting and incessant difficulties beset the Superintendent and his officers, in the discharge of their duties. Neither within nor without the building do we find anything befitting such an Institution; accordingly notwithstanding the excellent intentions and the great efforts of Dr. Howard, it is and will always be impossible for him to do anything for the comfort and well-being of his patients. It will give an idea of the confined space in which the patients are crowded, when I state for the information of the Authorities the number of cubic feet of air allowed for each patient in the various apartments occupied by them.

Men's Department.

No. 1. Dormitory; number of cubic feet of air for each patient.....	322
No. 2. Eating-room " " " " " "	167
No. 3. Dormitory for the filthy " " " " " "	161
No. 4. Day-room " " " " " "	391

Women's Department.

Room No. 1; number of cubic feet of air for each patient.....	352
" No. 2 " " " " " "	201
" No. 3 " " " " " "	235
" No. 4 " " " " " "	214
Dining-room " " " " " "	62
Dormitory for the filthy " " " " " "	94
Day-room " " " " " "	228

Now, knowing that the best writers on hygiene recommend that not less than 800 or 1,000 cubic feet or even more, should be allowed for each patient, it is easy to form an idea of the unhappy situation of these unfortunates piled in this manner on one another. To this evil is added the utter impossibility of providing them with employment, the recreation of walking, the sight of the country, and that variety of occupation which is the basis of all remedial agents, and which ought to be procured for them at any cost. Things being in this state, it is easy to understand why I cannot close this report consistently with my sense of duty, and the tranquillity of my conscience, without recommending that a part (say one half) of these lunatic persons should, as early as possible, be transferred to another Asylum, where they may find all the comforts which their condition requires.

It seems to me that the selection of another place for the reception of a considerable number of them and for the benefit of the remainder, would be an act of charity towards those unfortunate beings bereft of reason, and the fulfilment of a duty to society, ever interested as it is in the safeguard, and the protection of each of its members.

ASYLUM AT BEAUPORT.

I visited this institution on the 18th May, the 2nd August and again on the 17th November, and on all these occasions found it in the highest state of order and cleanliness.

The number of patients fluctuates between 590 and 620. The proprietors (Drs. Landry and Roy) besides the considerable repairs done in the last year in pursuance of their

resolution to render their institution equal at least, if not superior, to any other in the country, have in the present, continued their work of improvement, which now leaves nothing to be desired to assure the comfort of the patients. In this work we remark with satisfaction the increased allowance of cubic feet of air to each patient. It is only right to remark that the inmates are the objects of unceasing care and solicitude, not only to the proprietors and the House-Surgeon, but also to Mr. and Mrs. Vincelette, whose valuable services are highly considered by all concerned.

Supplementary to the advantages enjoyed by the patients, from the great care and the amount of comfort resulting from it, is another, of great value, in the cultivated land attached to the institution, and in the frequent exercise allowed them in the open air. These relieve them from the solitary life to which their disorders would naturally subject them, and are highly favorable to the recovery of their sanity.

ASYLUM AT MALDEN.

I visited this institution with the other members of the Board on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd July, and again on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd October.

The average number of patients is about 235 :—

Men.....	120
Women.....	115

The institution is well kept.

With a view of maintaining a fair comparison with the other Superintendents of institutions of this kind, Dr. Fisher has embellished the land attached to the Asylum, the environs of the buildings and the cultivated grounds with plantations of trees.

ASYLUM AT ORILLIA.

I visited this institution with my colleagues on the 18th, 19th and 20th July, and on the 25th and 26th October, also with the other members of the Board.

The average number of patients is about 125 :—

Men.....	48
Women.....	77

This institution continues to be managed under Dr. Ardagh with that order and regard to cleanliness which the Inspectors have always remarked in their visits. The Doctor has for several years past availed himself of the means at his disposal to embellish the grounds adjacent to the buildings.

PROVINCIAL ASYLUM AT TORONTO.

I visited this Institution on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 24th July, and on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th October; and again in company with my colleagues, Messrs. Ferres and O'Neill, on the 22nd December.

The number of patients is generally 400.

All the departments which are under the eye of the Medical Superintendent are conducted with great care and regard to good order, and the most perfect cleanliness prevails everywhere. The patients in this extensive Institution are the objects of the unceasing solicitude of Dr. Workman, who is always at his post and ready day and night to minister at the call of duty.

For further remarks, see the Report of the Board.

THE UNIVERSITY BRANCH.

I visited this dependency of the principal Institution on all occasions when I visited the main Asylum.

The number of patients is generally 75.

Men.....	5
Women.....	70

We observe here, as at the Asylum, a degree of order and cleanliness which is highly creditable to the Steward, Mr. Blais, and to Mrs. Blais, the Matron.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

I visited this Hospital on the 16th May, and on the 16th and 17th November.

It is kept in excellent order and is remarkable for its cleanliness, and therefore is highly creditable to those who have the management of it. I do not on the present occasion find it necessary to expatiate on the great advantages to the public of possessing such an Institution, as they have been sufficiently heard in preceding reports. There are however, errors to be amended in the building, of which the principal are the insufficient means of ventilation by narrow openings fitted up with English sashes of which no more than one-half can be opened at one time, and which admit only half the air which would find entrance by French windows. The kitchen of the establishment which ought to be detached from the main building is quite insufficient and diffuses a degree of heat which is very oppressive.

In the rear of the Hospital is a wooden building, two stories high, 202 feet long by 24 feet wide, and capable of containing 100 patients. This building contains very extensive rooms with French windows, affording the means of ventilation from front and rear of the most perfect kind. It has in the course of the spring undergone great repairs, to fit it as a fever or cholera ward.

At the time of my visit in November all the rooms were filled with the unfortunate persons whose dwellings had been burned in the great fire in St. Sauveur and St. Roch.

REFORMATORY FOR LOWER CANADA.

I visited this Institution with my colleague, Mr. Ferres, on the 31st January, alone on the 14th and 28th August, and with the members of the Board on the 4th December. It continues as heretofore under the intelligent management of the Warden, Mr. Prieur, to give entire satisfaction to the Inspectors. Notwithstanding the difficulties of many kinds which the Warden has had to contend with (especially since the conflagration of 1864 which rendered another building necessary, now being erected), in the discharge of his duties, the greatest order and discipline, especially required in such an Institution, have always prevailed. The several departments have always been conducted with order and a regard to economy.

The sanitary state of the Reformatory has not been as satisfactory in the present year as in the last. Typhoid fever has reappeared, several of the boys have been in hospital, but thanks to the precautions adopted by the Warden the disease did not spread in the Reformatory as it did in 1864. The works on the new building have been pushed on with some degree of vigor throughout the year, and have so far advanced as to afford accommodation for 120 boys.

REFORMATORY FOR UPPER CANADA.

I visited this Institution with the members of the Board on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th July, and on the 26th, 27th, and 28th October. It is still conducted by the Warden, Mr. Kelly, and his management is remarkable for the proof it affords of his talent and energy. On all occasions I found the Prison in good order and remarkable for its perfect cleanliness.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

I visited this vast establishment with the other members of the Board from the 29th May to the 2nd June, on the 28th June, and from the 30th October to the 6th November. This important Institution is entitled to special attention, not only on account of the great number of prisoners (nearly 900) but on the ground of its system of discipline, differing so essentially from that prevailing in the other penal institutions of the country. The several departments of the administration of this vast establishment are advancing daily on the way to perfection, and the conditions which are already so excellent in view of the object to be attained are constantly improving. The industrial departments are by the labor of the prisoners made to contribute to the expenses of the Institution. The Inspectors have always addressed their attention to the improvement of the discipline of the Prison.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRISONS OF LOWER CANADA.

I cannot conclude this Report without once more inviting the attention of the Authorities to the present state of the *new* Gaols of the new districts of Lower Canada. The greater number were put up on a bad plan, and from defective workmanship and the absence of an outside wall, they afford but scant security for the safe detention of prisoners. The want of a wall to define the court yard has always rendered futile all my endeavours to organize a system of labor for the prisoners.

Besides the direct advantages afforded by such a system as the solid basis of reformation and good discipline, their occupations being carried on in the court yard would give them the benefit of a pure fresh air, so beneficial and so much needed for the sake of health, and the collateral result to the Prison of some profit to aid in defraying its expenses. Any person who is acquainted with the condition of our Prisons, without ventilation, with walls often dripping with moisture and infected throughout with the stench of the privies, may readily form an idea of the vitiated atmosphere which our prisoners are condemned to breathe, and comprehend the pernicious effect naturally produced by it on their health. The locks and doors, the floors and ceilings, and the supply and discharge pipes of the water-closets are all in a state of decay, more or less advanced, and demand immediate repairs. The facts here alleged will convince any one that an outside wall is an absolute necessity for the security of a Prison, and that to neglect the building of it is nothing less than a refusal of the advantages of Prison labor, and the wholesome discipline which it so highly favors, with the reformation to which it leads.

GROSSE ISLE.

I visited the Quarantine Station on the 17th May, accompanied by Dr. Von Iffland, and in his absence by one of his employés. At that time there were 498 emigrants at the Station, nearly all Germans.

The Hospitals were empty. Only in a few wards were a few cases of measles and small-pox. The several departments seemed to be conducted by the officers of the Station with much attention and assiduity.

A few weeks before my visit, Dr. Taché, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, had proceeded to the Station for the purpose of ordering the repairs and additional works required for the complete preparation of the establishment for the reception and treatment of cholera, if it should make its appearance.

During my short stay at the Island, I met with Drs. Lachaine and Montizambert, who had been appointed by the Government, Assistant Physicians to the Station for the season only. The establishment dates from the spring of 1832. As soon as the cholera appeared in the north of England, in December, 1831, the Government considered it a matter of urgent necessity that a Quarantine Station should be formed in a detached situation on the River St. Lawrence, below Quebec. Grosse Isle, which lies 33 miles below that city, midway between the north and south shores of the river, was pitched upon, as combining all the conditions required in a Quarantine Station. In the spring of 1832, the Government commenced the buildings, wharves, and other works. All vessels are bound by law to stop when opposite the Island, and, in certain cases the passengers are obliged to land immediately.

The ground occupied by the Government for the use of the Quarantine is about 650 acres, divided into two sections, one for the sick, the other for convalescents and persons in sound health.

Since the first establishment, the Government has made considerable additions to the buildings and other works, in order to provide against the exigencies which may occur in a Quarantine Station.

The expense incurred in these works sufficiently attests the great importance which the authorities attach [and reasonably] to the establishment as a Quarantine in the country.

F. Z. TASSÉ

Inspector.

APPENDIX TO REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF INSPECTORS
OF
ASYLUMS AND PRISONS,
FOR THE YEAR 1866.

REPORT

OF THE

QUARANTINE HOSPITAL

AT GROSSE ISLE.

To the Inspectors of Prisons, Hospitals, Asylums, &c., &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit for your information, and that of Her Majesty's Provincial Government, a General Return of Emigrant Passengers and Seamen admitted into the Quarantine Hospitals at Grosse Isle, during the season of 1866.

The Return will be found to include a Statement of diseases, nationality, and deaths. In accordance with the instructions contained in the Regulations, relating to Quarantine, ordered by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, I have caused all vessels arriving from British and Foreign Ports, as well as from the Maritime Provinces, to be carefully and closely inspected. The number of these amounted to eleven hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and seventy-two being passenger vessels, while the remainder carried freight alone, or were simply in ballast.

For the names of the passenger vessels and other particulars, I respectfully refer you to the subjoined table.

Two hundred and seventy-one patients, among whom are included some seamen, were admitted into Hospital, laboring under contagious and other diseases; and although the mortality as shown in the Annual Return, may appear great, when compared with the number admitted, it must be taken into consideration, that the majority of deaths are found to have occurred among young children, landed at the station from foreign vessels, after protracted passages of from twelve to fourteen weeks' duration. And it is to the hardships unavoidably attendant upon long voyages, that must be attributed the presence of fatal diseases among the adult passengers, as well. Many of them had exhausted all their private stock of provisions,—usually laid in for seven weeks' voyage,—and were consequently reduced to depend for sustenance upon small allowances of unnurturing and unwholesome food, such as could be procured from the ship's stores. These privations endured for so long a time, would naturally induce, not only general debility, but also, fever and such other diseases (organic) as the patients may have been predisposed to. To these causes, must be added, as accessory agents, long-continued (and cold) rains, which rendered the steerage so wet, as, in some cases, to necessitate the closing of the hatchways.

Referring again, briefly, to the mortality among the children,—many of whom were received in a *moribund* condition,—I have only to reiterate the observations I made in my last Report, as to the evident causes, viz.: the inclemency of the weather during protracted passages, and the absence of such clothing, food, and comforts as are necessary to young children, and which their parents, in most cases, lack the means to provide them with.

It will, however, be seen, on reference to my Return of sick admitted into Hospital, that on the whole, the season just passed has been a healthy one. This reflection gains strength in my mind, notwithstanding the fact that the mortality reached a fraction over eight per cent. of the sick, and particularly, when I consider that the number of emigrants has exceeded that of several years past.

Through the Providence of the Almighty, our province has been spared from the visitation of one, if not the very worst, of the dreaded scourges of humanity. This immunity was the less to be anticipated, since many of the vessels touching at Grosse Isle, sailed from ports, where, I am convinced, this dire disease (cholera) prevailed. This exemption, I cannot but attribute in great measure to the care taken by the Masters to maintain cleanliness and ventilation on board their vessels, and to their attention in preventing over-crowding. The sanitary condition of passenger vessels is due in the main, as already observed in my last Annual Report, to the many representations made on the

necessity of adopting strict hygienic measures, such as are contained in the valuable Reports of the Chief Emigrant Agent, whose close and personal observation for upwards of thirty years, fully entitles him to be considered conversant with the subject.

It has already been observed in some of my writings on pestilential diseases, that public calamities are often the means of advancing the public good of a people, by directing their attention to the sources from which they originate, and thus calling into action those energies which may prevent a recurrence of, or at least, greatly modify similar disasters. I may instance the ship-fever, so destructive amongst the emigrants in 1847 and 1861, and which did not fail to attract the attention of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, as well as the public, to the signal abuses which had long existed in the mercantile navy. Under the fostering care of the demon of cupidity, these abuses have been the means of scattering disease and death amongst multitudes, with scarcely a hand held out to succor them, or a voice raised to bewail their unhappy lot. If the waves of the ocean could speak, they would tell of numbers committed to the deep, who, on its bosom contracted fatal diseases, produced in the first instance through the neglect of those who ought to have been their protectors. I am now, however, happy to be able to testify, as one who has devoted many years to the practical study of public hygiene, that the code of Regulations, for some time past, most generally adopted on board of vessels, are well adapted to remove most of those evils which spring from foul steerage, overcrowding, and deficient ventilation. The strict observance of these Regulations, I am convinced, has the effect in the highest degree of securing the emigrants from those contagious and infectious diseases to which they had heretofore been so frequently subjected, and of propagating them with the most calamitous results, among the inhabitants of the Province.

I may be permitted to hazard the observation, that should our shores have unfortunately been invaded by the pestilence during the season just past, the most efficient protection to the public health would have been secured, so far at least, as regards the spread of any contagious or pestilential diseases beyond the limits of the Quarantine Station. I feel somewhat confident of this, from the testimony which I am able to bear, not only to the zeal, but also, the high intelligence and acquirements of the medical gentlemen connected with me, in the very important and responsible duties which devolved upon us.

Dr. Montizambert, on his arrival at the Station, was appointed to board and inspect vessels. These duties he performed with so much zeal and diligence, displaying no ordinary powers in the detection of disease, among emigrant passengers and ships' crews, that, I hold, he has fully established his claim to be considered a highly efficient public officer.

Among the many proofs of devotion to his important and responsible duties, I may mention with satisfaction, that no vessel has ever been detained from proceeding to Quebec, beyond the time required for a careful inspection, however boisterous or inclement the weather prevailing at the time, may have been.

I would here respectfully beg leave to remark, that the duties attached to the office of Medical Boarding Officer are attended with the highest responsibilities. Upon their efficient discharge depends the protection and security of the public health; so much so that in the inspection of emigrant passengers, and the crews of vessels, the absence of a strict investigation and discrimination on the part of that officer, might unfortunately prove the means of involving the Province in those calamities which originate from the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases, and which have already, at several periods, decimated the population of our chief cities.

Dr. Lachaine was appointed to the Medical attendance of Sick in the Hospitals, in which I also assisted, and although his duties were far from being so arduous as those of the Medical Boarding Officer, I would also beg leave to observe, that his professional acquirements and unremitting attention to the several duties attached to that important department, were, at all times fully and favorably appreciated by me.

It having been found necessary, with the view of preparing for the approach of *Asiatic Cholera*, to convert the sheds in the western section (formerly the healthy division) into Hospitals, and establishing thereat, one specially for *cholera* patients—isolated from the others—and to convert the sheds in the eastern section (formerly the site for Hospitals) into the healthy division, for the disinfection of the bedding and clothes of such emigrants as may have been landed from vessels, on board of which, diseases of a contagious or infectious character might have prevailed, or may still have been prevailing when

arriving at the Quarantine Station, and also for strict *surveillance*, and the detection of diseases among the emigrants. The sheds in both sections were prepared for these purposes by workmen employed by the Board of Works.

Many of these sheds, it may be observed, had been hastily constructed of slight materials, nearly twenty years ago, and have been only rendered tenable by annual expense, necessitated to preserve them from dilapidation. I would here also respectfully beg leave to submit, that a few years ago Her Majesty's Provincial Government had in contemplation the construction of a large and substantial Hospital of brick, and it is much to be regretted that this intention was not carried into effect, as the expense incurred for the establishment of an Hospital, such as this, would have proved smaller, on the whole, than that already annually disbursed by Government in propping up and repairing the present sheds. Some of these sheds are even now, notwithstanding the expense incurred last season by the Board of Works for their amelioration—far from being properly adapted to the purposes intended—that is, with regard to the conveniences requisite for Hospitals. It may, however, be stated, that, for a few years back, the cost to Government for repairs has been very trifling. During my administration of Quarantine, as Medical Superintendent, in the years 1860, '61, '62, '64, and '65, I availed myself of the services of the employés [several of whom are handicraftsmen] when their duties for other special purposes were not required, to place those buildings, stores, &c., in as good repair as it was possible, considering the means at my disposal. In this, I should not omit to add, that I have always been greatly indebted to Mr. Murdoch McKay, the intelligent Steward of Quarantine, for his aid and suggestions. Mr. McKay is an old and faithful servant of Government, and the important services which he has at all times rendered since 1847 [the calamitous fever-year] up to this period, cannot fail of meeting your most favorable consideration.

A large, and extended wharf of substantial materials has been erected in the proximity of the healthy division. When completed, in the early part of next season, it will form an important and useful accessory to the Station, since emigrants ordered to the healthy division for Quarantine purposes, can be readily conveyed by small steamers to the wharf, and thence to the sheds allotted for their reception, not, however, without some additional expense being thereby incurred for cartage of luggage, &c.

A large *sanatorium*, or convalescent shed, has also been erected, a short distance from the centre of the Island, with certain additions, indispensable to the comfort of those to be admitted therein. This building will no doubt be well adapted to the end in view. This *Sanatorium* is principally intended for the reception of convalescents from cholera, who require a building apart from all others for the re-establishment of health and strength, after the weakening effects of this dire disease.*

I may in conclusion, be permitted to observe, that having been connected with the Government Hospitals for upwards of thirty-five years, and having during that long period devoted a great portion of my time to the acquisition, by close practical application, of the soundest principles of *public hygiene* [state medicine], I cannot pass unnoticed "*The Memorandum on Cholera*, adopted at a Medical Conference at Ottawa in the month of March last." On being carefully reviewed by members of the medical profession in general, it will be admitted that the suggestions contained therein, which concern all classes of the community, if strictly carried into effect, can scarcely fail to control, or, at least, afford a high degree of protection and security from so dreadful a disease as cholera, or other contagious or infectious maladies,—and the great and important service thus rendered to the public by the authors of the *Memorandum*, will doubtless be most gratefully acknowledged and appreciated.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Very respectfully, your very obedient servant,

A. VON IFFLAND, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

QUEBEC, 8th December, 1866.

* This building may, however, at a future period, and in the absence of any apprehension of danger from cholera, be also converted for the reception of convalescents from typhus-fever or other contagious diseases.

RETURN of Vessels inspected at the Quarantine Station, Grosse

No.	Rig—Name.	Master.	Port.	Sailed.	Arriyed.	Cargo.	Passengers.	
							Cabin.	Steerage.
1	S.S. Hibernian.....	Dutton	Liverpool	April 19.	May 1.	General.....	22	465
2	S.S. St. Andrew.....	Scott	Glasgow	do 20.	do 3.	do	2	467
3	S.S. Poruvian.....	Ballantyne.....	Liverpool.....	do 26.	do 6.	do	26	490
4	S.S. Ottawa.....	Archer	St. Johns.....	May 5.	do 9.	do		31
5	S.S. St. Lawrence.....	James.....	London.....	April 24.	do 9.	do	15	52
6	Schooner Henrietta.....	Shaw	Newfoundland.....	May 2.	do 11.	Fish.....		1
7	Ship Anglo Saxon.....	Westgarth	Liverpool	April 7.	do 12.	Salt	1	
8	Ship Leontina.....	Henricksen	Tonsberg.....	do 1.	do 12.	Ballast	2	
9	Ship Norge.....	Jorgensen.....	do	Mar. 23.	do 13.	do		3
10	Bark Pallas.....	Hartman	Bremen.....	April 6.	do 13.	General.....	8	491
11	Ship Gertrude.....	Donne	Liverpool	do 20.	do 14.	Salt		1
12	Ship Main.....	Boll	Hamburg.....	do 1.	do 15.	Ballast.....		381
13	Bark Chaudière.....	Wilson	London.....	Mar. 28.	do 17.	General.....	4	
14	Bark Dinah.....	Hansen	do	April 7.	do 17.	Ballast	1	
15	Ship Foedrenlandet.....	Hjelm	Christiania.....	do 10.	do 18.	Coal.....	2	50
16	Bark Sverre.....	Petersohn.....	London.....	do 15.	do 18.	Ballast	1	
17	Bark Active.....	Bagge	do	do 3.	do 18.	do	1	
18	Ship Advance.....	Kinnear	do	do 20.	do 19.	do	1	
19	Bark Caroline.....	Thiele	Aberdeen.....	do 15.	do 19.	Coal.....	1	
20	Ship Lueerdal.....	Peterson.....	Porsgrund.....	do 8.	do 19.	Ballast	22	327
21	Ship Azuline.....	Brady	Alexandria.....	Mar. 16.	do 19.	do	2	
22	S.S. Lady Head.....	Marman	Pictou.....	May 15.	do 19.	Fish.....	22	28
23	Ship Margaret Ann.....	Nicolass	Plymouth.....	April 18.	do 21.	Ballast	1	27
24	Bark Ocean.....	Christiansen	Nantes.....	do 22.	do 21.	do	1	
25	Bark Tamworth.....	Hansen	Skien.....	do 8.	do 22.	do	15	302
26	Bark Creole.....	Murray.....	Belfast	do 10.	do 22.	do	1	
27	Schooner Comet.....	Wlpts.....	Newcastle	do 10.	do 22.	Coal.....	1	
28	S.S. St. Patriek.....	Troeks	Glasgow	May 2.	do 22.	General.....	11	400
29	Ship Monsoon.....	Gundersen.....	Bergen.....	April 20.	do 22.	Ballast	14	352
30	Bark Nordlyset.....	Christophersen	Christiania.....	do 18.	do 24.	do	3	169
31	Bark Brödrene.....	Meylander	Bergen.....	do 25.	do 27.	do	1	244
32	Brig Atalanta.....	Kod.....	Christiania.....	do 18.	do 27.	do		185
33	Bark Kongsverre.....	Hansen	Dublin	do 15.	do 27.	do		1
34	Bark Christiane.....	Surlle	Laurig	do 19.	do 27.	do		3
35	Ship Roads.....	Stroosen	Porsgrund.....	do 16.	do 27.	do	1	324
36	Ship Star of Hope.....	Talbot.....	Hamburg.....	do 13.	do 29.	do	1	376
37	Bark Inga.....	Larsen	Kragero.....	do 19.	do 29.	do	1	54
38	Ship Hebe.....	Olsem	Stavenger.....	May 1.	do 29.	do	4	54
39	S.S. St. George.....	Smith	Glasgow	do 17.	do 30.	General.....	5	483
40	Brgt. Sea Gull.....	Jaekman	Sidney	do 20.	do 31.	Coal.....	2	
41	S.S. Rothsay Castle.....	Leach	Halifax.....	do 15.	do 31.	Ballast	1	
42	Ship Fred'k Petersen.....	Larsen	Bergen.....	do 1.	June 1.	do	4	307
43	S.S. Lady Head.....	Marmen	Pictou.....	do 28.	do 3.	General.....	26	31
44	Bark Anna.....	Heyerdahl	Bremen.....	April 19.	do 4.	do	1	263
45	Ship Aurora.....	Heltberg	Bergen.....	May 6.	do 4.	Ballast	7	371
46	Ship Neckar.....	Heidorm.....	Hamburg.....	April 20.	do 4.	General.....		522
47	Ship Hiram.....	Thomson	do	do 19.	do 4.	Ballast		474
48	Ship Nymphen.....	Berger	Drammen.....	do 29.	do 5.	do	9	372
49	Ship Argonaut.....	Stranger.....	Christiania.....	do 25.	do 5.	do		355

Isle, from the 28th April to the 31st day of October, 1866.

Crew.	Sick.	Died.	Consigned to.	Discharged.	REMARKS.
93			Allans, Rae & Co.....	May 1...	All well.
64			do	do 3...	do
100			do	do 6...	do
55			Ross & Co.....	do 9...	do
43			do	do 9...	do
4			Order	do 11...	do
25			R. R. Dobell & Co.....	do 12...	do
16			Order	do 12...	do
21			Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 13...	do
18	55	29	Beling & Lamotte.....	do 16...	Measles. Landed. The deaths all children.
21		1	Tibbitt & Co.....	do 14...	The Captain's baby died of bronchitis.
21	3	12	Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 17...	Twelve children died, and three landed sick from cold and debility.
18			Gillespie, Moffatt & Co..	do 17...	All well.
14			Order	do 17...	do
23		1	do	do 18...	Nicolai Hansen, set. 34, jumped overboard during an attack of delirium tremens.
18			do	do 18...	All well.
11			Hamilton Bros.....	do 18...	do
38			Gilmour & Co.....	do 19...	do
12			Gillespie, Moffatt & Co..	do 19...	do
17			Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 19...	Three infants died of marasmus. Three births.
20	3		Order	do 19...	All well.
30			Buteau	do 19...	do
23			D. D. Young & Co.....	do 21...	do
14			Benson & Co.....	do 21...	do
16	1	2	Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 22...	Two children died, and one ill from cold and debility. One birth.
12			Order	do 22...	All well.
6			do	do 22...	do
61			Allans, Rae & Co.....	do 22...	do
16	3	1	Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 22...	One death, an infant, born on board. Three sick with cold and debility.
12		1	do	do 24...	A child died in convulsions (teething).
18		1	do	do 27...	An infant died of debility.
1	1	1	do	do 27...	An infant died of debility. A girl with typhoid fever, three weeks ill. Landed.
12			M. I. Wilson.....	do 27...	All well.
15			Order	do 27...	do
17	3	8	do	do 27...	The deaths from cold and debility. Three sick, one phthisis, one blew on head, one senile-debility.
21	11	4	Beling & Lamotte.....	June 1...	Small pox. Landed. One old woman and three children died of debility. Four births.
13			Graham	May 29...	All well.
16			Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 29...	do
65		1	Allans, Rae & Co.....	do 30...	Margaret Wilson, set. 47, died of acute bronchitis, May 30th, off Grosse Isle. Landed for burial.
9			Ross & Co.....	do 31...	All well.
16			Master	do 31...	do
16	4	2	Falkenberg & McBlain..	June 1...	Four children died and two ill with cold and debility. One birth.
20			Buteau	do 3...	All well.
12		4	Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 4...	Four children died of debility. Two births.
17			do	do 4...	All well.
22	19	22	do	do 7...	Measles and varioloid. Landed.
21	2	8	Order.....	do 4...	Eight deaths, and two sick from cold and debility. Two births.
18	3	3	Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 6...	The deaths, two children, of debility, and one woman, childbirth. Three sick, debility. Three births.
18	1	1	Beling & Lamotte.....	do 5...	An infant died of debility. One woman, incised wound of knee. Landed. Two births.

Return of Vessels inspected at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle,

No.	Rig—Name.	Master.	Port.	Sailed.	Arrived.	Cargo.	Passengers.	
							Cabin.	Steerage.
50	Bark Eos	Hausken	Stavenger	May 3..	June 5..	Ballast .....	.....	254
51	Bark Avange.....	Haave	do	April 27..	do 5..	do	1 .....	.....
52	Bark Iris	Falck	do	May 3..	do 5..	do	1	160
53	Bark Sofit.....	Jorgensen	New York	April 14..	do 6..	Coal	2 .....	.....
54	Bark Ansgar	Sparre.....	Bergen	May 11..	do 6..	Ballast	4	260
55	Ship Manilla.....	Barrsud	Christiania.....	April 25..	do 6..	do	2	268
56	Bark Norden.....	Lodsen	Bergen	May 5..	do 6..	do .....	.....	379
57	Ship Victor Emmanuel.....	Kuhenh	do	do 6..	do 6..	do	4	267
58	Bark Anna Delins.....	Eversen	Christiania.....	do 1..	do 6..	do .....	.....	311
59	Brig Goathe	Ahrens	Hamburg	April 20..	do 7..	General .....	.....	56
60	Bark Hercules	Neilson	Stavenger	May 3..	do 7..	Ballast	4	261
61	Bark Martha.....	Jansen	Bergen	April 27..	do 7..	do	14	292
62	Bark Alexandria	Rickeles	Antwerp	do 20..	do 7..	General .....	.....	23
63	Bark Fortuna	Iversen	London	May 4..	do 8..	Ballast	1 .....	.....
64	Schooner Carola.....	Dissouroe.....	Sidney	June 1..	do 8..	Coal	6 .....	.....
65	Bark Fido	Bartholsen	Bergen	April 25..	do 8..	Ballast .....	.....	372
66	Ship Victor	Vensens.....	Drontheim.....	do 25..	do 8..	do	2	311
67	Ship Neptunus.....	Ludvigsen.....	do	May 5..	do 8..	do .....	.....	397
68	Ship Olaf	Andersen	Christiania.....	April 22..	do 9..	do	4	387
69	Bark Sirius	Knudsen	Bergen.....	do 27..	do 9..	do .....	.....	235
70	Bark Emerald.....	Rod	Christiania	do 25..	do 9..	do .....	.....	185
71	Ship Superior	Rod	do	do 25..	do 9..	do	1	487
72	Bark Rhea.....	Christiansen	Drammen	May 1..	do 9..	do .....	.....	341
73	Bright Ocean Child.....	Davis	St. Johns	do 28..	do 11..	do	7 .....	.....
74	Ship Harmonie	Fuglesang	Bergen	do 6..	do 11..	do	9	247
75	Schooner Henrietta.....	Hackett	Sidney	do 27..	do 12..	Coal.....	4 .....	.....
76	Bark Fauna	Jorgensen	Drammen.....	do 4..	do 12..	Ballast.....	1	171
77	Bark Eucharis	Andersen	Christiania.....	do 6..	do 12..	do .....	.....	363
78	S.S. Achilles	Riches	London.....	do 22..	do 12..	General ...	8	4
79	Bark Askur	Dickman	Drammen.....	April 24..	do 12..	Ballast	3	198
80	Brig Vidar.....	Nelson	Bergen	do 25..	do 13..	Herrings...	3 .....	.....
81	Ship Alexander	Strang	Liverpool	do 14..	do 13..	General.....	.....	42
82	Bright Leandre	Caron	St. Johns	June 1..	do 13..	Iron, &c	1 .....	.....
83	Ship Gustav Adolphe.....	Erpicon	Bergen	May 15..	do 15..	Ballast	12	392
84	Bark Atalanta.....	Abrahamsen.....	Havre	do 15..	do 16..	Sugar	1 .....	.....
85	Bark Dei Gratia.....	Berry	Bergen	do 14..	do 16..	Ballast	29	266
86	Schooner Express	Evans	Newfoundland.....	June 10..	do 17..	Fish & Oil	1	2
87	S.S. Lady Head	Marmen	Pictou	do 12..	do 17..	Fish	16	29
88	Bark Speranza	Fredriksen	Liverpool.....	April 29..	do 18..	Coal	1 .....	.....
89	Bark Goleonda	Davis	do	May 17..	do 19..	do	2 .....	.....
90	Bark Lady Goldon.....	Armstrong.....	do	April 4..	do 20..	Salt .....	.....	5
91	S.S. St. Andrew	Scott	Glasgow	June 7..	do 21..	General.....	9	528
92	Bark Washington	Peyn	Hamburg	May 3..	do 22..	do .....	.....	292
93	Schooner Pursue	McDonald	Newfoundland	June 9..	do 24..	Herrings...	2 .....	.....
94	Bark Lenaro	Thorwaldsen	Russoer	May 13..	do 24..	Ballast	1	280
95	Schooner Excelsior	McOniah	Newfoundland.....	June 20..	do 30..	Herrings...	3 .....	.....
96	"Babineau & Gaudry	Vigneau	Arichat	do 17..	do 30..	Plaster, &c	10 .....	.....
97	S.S. Lady Head	Marmen	Pictou	do 24..	do 30..	General ...	22	15
98	Ship Victoria.....	Rogers	Shields.....	May 16..	do 30..	Coal	1 .....	.....
99	Bark Adler	Strom	Bergen	do 20..	July 1..	Ballast	1	281
100	Bark Vanadis	Lonnesen	Christiania.....	do 12..	do 2..	do	1	204

from the 28th April to the 31st day of October, 1866.—Continued.

Crew.	Sick.	Diel.	Consigned to.	Discharged.	REMARKS.
17	1	Falkenburg & McBlain..	June 5...	A seaman lost overboard.
15	Order	do 5...	All well.
12	2	Falkenburg & McBlain..	do 5...	A woman and a child sick from cold and debility.
13	Order	do 6...	All well.
15	1	do	do 6...	One infant sick from cold and debility.
14	1	do	do 7...	One infant died of debility. One infant with measles landed. Ship a day under observation.
21	3	Falkenburg & McBlain..	do 6...	One infant died, and three ill from debility and diarrhoea.
18	Order	do 6...	Two births. All well.
17	2	Benson & Co.....	do 6..	Two children died, one of bronchitis and one of spinal meningitis. Two births.
11	Beling & Lamotte.....	do 7...	One birth. All well.
19	2	Falkenburg & McBlain..	do 7...	Two children died of cold and debility.
15	2	Order	do 10...	Measles. Landed.
13	Beling & Lamotte.....	do 7...	All well.
17	Falkenburg & McBlain..	do 8...	do
7	James	do 8...	do
15	2	Falkenburg & McBlain..	do 8...	Two children died of debility. Three births, one still born.
16	do	do 8...	All well.
17	2	Order	do 8...	A woman died of pneumonia, and a child of bronchitis.
17	1	Falkenburg & McBlain..	do 9...	An infant died of debility. Two births.
13	2	do	do 10...	Two women died of senile-debility, at 74 each. Two children, diarrhoea. Landed. Ship filthy. Kept till cleaned.
11	do	do 9...	All well.
17	8	do	do 12...	The deaths from debility, measles and varioloid. Landed.
16	3	do	do 9...	The deaths, children, from debility. One birth.
10	D. Patton & Co.....	do 11...	All well.
14	1	Order	do 11...	Two children died of debility. One boy, chronic dysentery.
6	Master	do 12...	All well.
14	Order	do 12...	One birth. All well.
16	4	do	do 13...	One man died of acute rheumatism. Four children, diarrhoea. Landed. Ship filthy. Kept till cleaned.
36	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co..	do 12..	All well.
13	Order	do 12..	do One birth.
8	do	do 13..	do
27	DeWolf & Vaughan.....	do 13..	do
6	Symes & Co.....	do 13..	do
17	6	Falkenburg & McBlain..	do 15..	Six deaths from cold and debility. One child born, which died subsequently.
11	Ross & Co.....	do 16..	All well.
17	1	Falkenburg & McBlain..	do 16..	A death from debility.
5	Laird	do 17..	All well.
30	Buteau	do 17..	do
14	Allans, Rae & Co.....	do 18..	do
19	Sharples.....	do 19..	do
11	do	do 20..	do
64	Allans, Rae & Co	do 21..	do 244 troops on board.
13	1	Beling & Lamotte.....	do 22..	One old woman died of apoplexy.
5	Order	do 24..	All well.
17	do	do 24..	do
6	Mason & Co.....	do 30..	do
7	Leduc	do 30..	do
20	Buteau	do 30..	do
17	Order	do 30..	do
15	Falkenburg & McBlain..	July 1..	One woman died of senile-debility.
10	Order	do 2..	Two women died, one of phthisis, one of chronic diarrhoea, both ill long before the voyage. One birth.

RETURN of Vessels inspected at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle,

No.	Rig—Name.	Master.	Port.	Sailed.	Arrived.	Cargo.	Passengers.	
							Cabin.	Steerage.
101	Bark Leif.....	Larsen.....	Bergen.....	June 1..	July 7..	Ballast.....	11	219
102	S.S. St. Patrick.....	Trocks.....	Glasgow.....	do 21..	do 8..	General.....	8	293
103	Bark Franklin.....	Fendt.....	Hamburg.....	May 17..	do 8..	do.....	.....	167
104	S.S. St. Lawrence.....	James.....	London.....	June 22..	do 9..	do.....	19	79
105	Bark Nicanor.....	Morck.....	Drontheim.....	May 25..	do 9..	Ballast.....	5	233
106	Schooner President.....	Evans.....	Newfoundland..	July 3..	do 11..	Herrings... ..	.....	1
107	Ship Post.....	Jensen.....	Bergen.....	May 26..	do 11..	Ballast.....	4	50
108	Ship Woodstock.....	Hutchison.....	Hull.....	do 23..	do 12..	Coal, &c... ..	2	.....
109	Bark Seringapatam.....	Ritchie.....	Alexandria.....	do 5..	do 13..	Ballast.....	.....	1
110	S.S. Lady Head.....	Marmen.....	Pictou.....	July 10..	do 14..	General.....	16	31
111	S.S. Her Majesty.....	Chisholm.....	Halifax.....	do 4..	do 14..	do.....	14	.....
112	Brig Ploughboy.....	Mills.....	Antwerp.....	May 5..	do 16..	do.....	.....	94
113	Brig Spes et Fidei.....	Hannevig.....	Christiania.....	do 30..	do 16..	Ballast.....	2	174
114	S.S. St. George.....	Smith.....	Glasgow.....	July 4..	do 18..	General.....	9	124
115	Bark Vidfarna.....	Falkenberg.....	Drontheim.....	May 26..	do 18..	Ballast.....	9	225
116	Schooner Golden Era.....	Permitter.....	Newfoundland..	July 3..	do 19..	Herrings... ..	3	.....
117	Bark Telegraph.....	Nicolaysen.....	Drontheim.....	June 2..	do 22..	Ballast.....	14	190
118	Schooner Lone Star.....	Conolly.....	Cow Bay.....	July 14..	do 27..	Coal.....	4	.....
119	S.S. Lady Head.....	Marmen.....	Pictou.....	do 24..	do 30..	General.....	33	43
120	S.S. Labrador.....	Wood.....	London.....	June 13..	do 31..	do.....	1	4
121	Ship Victoria.....	Mounce.....	Liverpool.....	do 13..	Aug. 1..	do.....	1	.....
122	S.S. Achilles.....	Riches.....	London.....	July 17..	do 2..	do.....	11	9
123	Brig Elvira.....	Leegaard.....	Hamburg.....	June 3..	do 5..	Ballast.....	.....	179
124	Ship Norden.....	Haavaldsen.....	Boda.....	do 3..	do 6..	do.....	27	443
125	Bark William.....	Pritzkow.....	Bremen.....	do 4..	do 9..	General.....	.....	198
126	S.S. St. Andrew.....	Scott.....	Glasgow.....	July 26..	do 10..	do.....	5	98
127	S.S. Queen Victoria.....	Pouliot.....	Pictou.....	Aug. 7..	do 11..	Coal.....	21	65
128	Ship Rienki.....	Murphy.....	Dublin.....	July 13..	do 11..	Ballast.....	3	.....
129	Ship Baron Clyde.....	Williams.....	Alexandria.....	May 23..	do 12..	do.....	2	.....
130	Brigt. Boston Lady.....	Talbot.....	Newfoundland..	July 24..	do 14..	Coal.....	4	.....
131	Steamer Union.....	Davidson.....	Pictou.....	Aug. 14..	do 18..	do.....	16	31
132	Bark Marathon.....	Hiers.....	Shields.....	June 17..	do 20..	do.....	3	.....
133	Ship Jessie Boyle.....	Symons.....	Plymouth.....	July 20..	do 20..	Ballast.....	3	24
134	Ship Kinda.....	Torbjurnsen.....	Kragero.....	June 27..	do 22..	do.....	2	54
135	Ship Stratford.....	Meyer.....	Andal.....	July 6..	do 22..	do.....	1	.....
136	Ship Lady Russell.....	Grey.....	Liverpool.....	do 13..	do 22..	Salt.....	1	.....
137	S.S. St. Patrick.....	Trocks.....	Glasgow.....	Aug. 8..	do 24..	General.....	3	191
138	S.S. Lady Head.....	Marmen.....	Pictou.....	do 21..	do 25..	do.....	26	30
139	Steamer Her Majesty.....	Chisholm.....	Halifax.....	do 24..	Sept. 1..	Sugar.....	13	.....
140	Steamer Union.....	Davidson.....	Pictou.....	do 28..	do 1..	General.....	42	52
141	Bark Doctor Kane.....	Irving.....	Londonderry.....	July 25..	do 2..	Pig iron.....	.....	9
142	Bark Achilles.....	Jeas.....	St. Vincent.....	do 17..	do 2..	Ballast.....	1	.....
143	Ship Magnolia.....	Purvis.....	London.....	do 23..	do 2..	do.....	1	.....
144	S.S. St. George.....	Smith.....	Glasgow.....	Aug. 23..	do 5..	General.....	20	160
145	Bark William Yeo.....	Howes.....	Newport.....	July 31..	do 8..	R.R. iron.. ..	2	.....
146	S.S. Lady Head.....	Marmen.....	Pictou.....	Sept. 4..	do 8..	General.....	16	83
147	S.S. St. Lawrence.....	James.....	Halifax.....	do 4..	do 9..	do.....	22	1
148	Ship Auldhill.....	Mathison.....	London.....	July 27..	do 9..	Ballast.....	2	.....
149	Brigt. Six Frères.....	Michon.....	Newfoundland..	Aug. 19..	do 17..	General.....	6	.....
150	Ship Christiania.....	Lauge.....	Christiania.....	June 20..	do 17..	Ballast.....	.....	319
151	Ship Centurion.....	Largie.....	London.....	Aug. 11..	do 17..	do.....	.....	1
152	Ship Canada West.....	Hurry.....	Leith.....	do 8..	do 20..	Coal.....	.....	1
153	Schooner J. B. Fay.....	Brugg.....	Newfoundland..	Sept. 8..	do 20..	Herrings... ..	1	.....
154	Bark Tordenjold.....	Bjerkan.....	Christiania.....	July 10..	do 20..	Ballast.....	.....	166
155	S.S. Napoleon III.....	Gourdeau.....	Pictou.....	Sept. 19..	do 21..	do.....	.....	4
156	S.S. St. Andrew.....	Scott.....	Liverpool.....	do 7..	do 22..	General.....	28	369
157	S.S. Lady Head.....	Marmen.....	Pictou.....	do 18..	do 24..	do.....	31	114
158	Bark Hebe.....	Martinsen.....	Christiania.....	June 27..	do 26..	Ballast.....	1	162

from the 28th April to the 31st day of October, 1866.—Continued.

Crew.	Sick.	Died.	Consigned to.	Discharged.	REMARKS.
15			Order	July 7...	Three births, one still-born. All well.
58			Allans, Rae & Co.....	do 8...	One birth. All well.
11			Beling & Lamotte.....	do 8...	All well.
44			Ross & Co	do 9...	do
12	2	1	Order.....	do 10...	A boy died of phrenitis. Sick, one of debility, one of common continued fever. The ship detained a day under observation.
8			do	do 11...	All well.
15			do	do 11...	do
22			do	do 12...	do
19			do	do 13...	do
30			Buteau.....	do 14...	do
31			Jacob Bros.....	do 14...	do
10	1		Beling & Lamotte.....	do 16...	A man, at. 76, died of senile debility. One birth.
11			Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 16...	One birth. All well.
63			Allans, Rae & Co.....	do 18...	All well.
13			Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 18...	do
4			Order.....	do 19...	do
15		3	Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 22...	Two deaths from bronchitis, and one from debility. Two births.
7			James	do 27...	All well.
30			Buteau.....	do 30...	do
26			Hudson's Bay Co.....	do 31...	do
17			Falkenberg & McBlain..	Aug. 1...	do
32			Ross & Co	do 2...	do
10	1		Beling & Lamotte.....	do 5...	One woman, pneumonia.
18	3	3	Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 6...	Three children died, and three ill with debility and diarrhoea. Six births.
11		3	Beling & Lamotte	do 9...	Two children and one old man died of debility.
64			Allans, Rae & Co	do 10...	All well.
30			Ross & Co	do 11...	do
20			Order	do 11...	do
20			De Wolf & Vaughan	do 12...	do
6			Anderson	do 14...	do
34			Ross & Co	do 18...	do
13			Order.....	do 20...	do
22			do	do 20...	do
15			Hans Hagens	do 22...	do
21			Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 22...	do
26			D. D. Young & Co.....	do 22...	do
57			Allans, Rae & Co	do 24...	do
30			Buteau.....	do 25...	do
31			McBean & Co.....	Sept. 1...	do
34			Tow Boat Co.....	do 1...	do
20			Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 2...	do
11			Order.....	do 2...	do
23			Benson & Co.....	do 2...	do
61			Allans, Rae & Co.....	do 5...	do
20			H. Fry	do 8...	do
30			Buteau	do 8...	do
43			Ross & Co.....	do 9...	do
16			Price, Paton & Co.....	do 9...	do
9			Order	do 17...	do
19			do	do 17...	An infant died of debility, and a woman of old standing disease of liver. One birth.
20			J. Burstall & Co.....	do 17...	All well.
16			Stewart & Co.....	do 20...	do
5			Order	do 20...	do
14			Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 20...	do One birth.
32			Huot	do 21...	do
60			Allans, Rae & Co.....	do 22...	do
30			Buteau	do 24...	do
11	2	1	Falkenberg & McBlain..	do 26...	One infant died and two ill from debility and diarrhoea. One born, but did not survive.

Return of Vessels inspected at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle,

No.	Rig—Name.	Master.	Port.	Sailed.	Arrived.	Cargo.	Passengers.	
							Cabin.	Steerage.
159	Ship Sir John Moore..	Robertson	London.....	Aug. 10..	Sept. 27..	General....	1	.....
160	Schooner Express	Evans	Newfoundland..	Sept. 16..	do 28..	Fish & oil.	1	.....
161	S.S. Narva	Moor	London.....	Aug. 31..	Oct. 2..	General....	3	.....
162	Schooner L. Edouard..	Edouard.....	Newfoundland..	Sept. 21..	do 3..	Coal.....	6	.....
163	Brigt. Delta.....	Ham	do	do 22..	do 4..	do	1	.....
164	S.S. Lady Head.....	Marmen	Pictou	Oct. 2..	do 7..	General....	25	107
165	S.S. St. Patrick.....	Trocks	Glasgow	Sept. 25..	do 12..	do	3	21
166	S.S. Thames	Pinkerton..	London	do 20..	do 17..	do	9	.....
167	S.S. St. George.....	Smith	Glasgow	Oct. 5..	do 19..	do	11	48
168	S.S. Lady Head.....	Marmen	Pictou	do 16..	do 21..	do	21	77
169	Ship Lydia	Danreiter ..	Warren Point..	Sept. 11..	do 25..	Ballast	3	.....
170	Bark E. A. Lauder ..	Payne	Ardrossan.....	do 28..	do 25..	Iron.....	2	.....
171	Bark Emperor.....	Barrett.....	Gloucester	do 9..	do 25..	Ballast	2	.....
172	Brig St. Joseph	Bernier.....	Belina	do 17..	do 26..	do	1	.....
Crews of vessels not carrying passengers.....							988	21,963
							988	21,963

SUM

Number of vessels inspected.....	1,128
Number of passengers and seamen inspected	42,712
Number of deaths on the voyage	191
Number of births on the voyage	50

QUEBEC, 8th December, 1866.

from the 28th April to 31st day of October, 1866.—*Concluded.*

Crew.	Sick.	Died.	Consigned to.	Discharged.	REMARKS.
18	Order	Sept. 27...	All well.
5	Laird.....	do 28...	do
31	Ross & Co.....	Oct. 2...	do
7	Order.....	do 3...	do
7	Merry	do 4...	do
30	Buteau.....	do 7...	do
55	1	Allans, Rae & Co.....	do 12...	A seaman washed overboard.
42	Ross & Co.....	do 17...	All well.
60	Allans, Rae & Co.....	do 19...	do
30	Buteau	do 21...	do
17	Order	do 25...	do
12	do	do 25...	do
16	do	do 25...	do
8	Gaudry.....	do 26...	do
4,618	138	161			
15,143	11	30			
19,761	149	191			

MARY.

Number of sick in Hospital, as per General Return.....	271
Number of deaths in Hospital, as per General Return.....	23
Number of births in Hospital, not included in General Return.....	3

A. VON IFFLAND, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

RETURN of Admissions, Deaths and Discharges from the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle, from the 14th May to the 22nd October, 1866, including Diseases, Country and Religion.

COUNTRIES.	DISTRIBUTION.				ADMISSIONS. — DISEASES.				DEATHS. — DISEASES.				DISCHARGED. — CONVALESCENT.				RELIGION.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Fever and Dysentery.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Fever and Dysentery.	Measles.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Total.
England.....	6	1	.....	7	2	1	.....	4	7	.....	.....	2	2	4	1	.....	5	7	.....	7
Ireland.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Scotland.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Canadian.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	3	3
French.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Germany.....	20	57	74	151	3	8	62	78	151	2	6	2	10	13	57	66	141	147	4	151
Norway.....	15	47	43	105	14	6	5	80	105	2	.....	7	9	14	45	37	96	105	.....	105
Total.....	48	106	117	271	23	15	67	166	271	6	11	23	41	104	103	248	262	9	271	

A. VON IFFLAND, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MARINE HOSPITAL,
QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR 1866.

MARINE HOSPITAL, Quebec, 31st January, 1867.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the Annual Report of the Trustees, together with that of the House-Surgeon, for the year 1866.

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

P. WELLS,
Secretary.

The Secretary of the
Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,
Ottawa.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

The Trustees of the Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital have the honor to submit, together with the following Annual Report, various statements of the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Hospital, and also the Annual Report of the House-Surgeon respecting admissions, discharges and deaths, for the year 1866.

The expenditure for the year amounted to \$22,519.42. The statements which accompany this Report contain all requisite details as to the manner in which that sum has been expended.

The receipts were derived from the following sources:—

Government Grant.....	\$22,087 16
Rent of beach.....	100 00
Board of Patients.....	213 10
do of House-Surgeon.....	110 00
Sale of Ashes.....	9 16
	\$22,519 42

The Report of the House-Surgeon may be summed up as follows:—

Number of patients remaining in Hospital on the 31st December, 1865.....	76
do of patients admitted.....	1,227
	1,303
do of patients discharged.....	1,168
do of deaths.....	63
do of patients remaining in Hospital on the 31st December, 1866	72
	1,303
Average stay in Hospital.....	21.3 days
Collective stay in Hospital.....	27,827 do
Mortality, per cent.....	4.4

In this estimate six deaths which occurred within twenty-four hours after admission are not taken into account.

The 1,303 patients are classed as follows:—

Sailors.....	638
Emigrants.....	46
Residents (paying).....	57
do (from charity).....	562
	1,303

The number of out-door patients who presented themselves for treatment this year was quite insignificant; probably in consequence of the establishment of the Dispensary, which was opened by the Sisters of Charity in the course of last year.

The increase which is observable in the rate of mortality for this year, as compared with preceding years, is to be attributed to causes of a purely accidental nature, for the Hospital arrangements, in a sanitary point of view, are as advantageous as ever.

The Trustees consider it their duty to give certain explanations relative to the cost of the administration of the affairs of the Hospital as, were it not for causes entirely exceptional in their nature, and which were superinduced by circumstances, they would have effected a saving of at least \$2,000 in the expenditure.

The observations which they are desirous of making apply more especially to the items of heating, dry goods and servants' wages.

Small-pox having, in the course of last winter, assumed an epidemic type, it became necessary to open in the sheds a much greater number of wards than usual. This step rendered necessary a corresponding increase in the number of Hospital attendants. It was besides customary, so far as it was possible to do so, to bring the patients together at the close of the navigation; and the number of admissions was relatively greatly diminished.

To this practice there were objections, and it was found necessary to abandon it, and to keep open the wards which were formerly closed. This of itself made it quite impossible to make an attempt to reduce the staff of the Hospital, as it had been usual to do. It is unnecessary to state that all these changes were productive of considerable influence over the cost of heating.

There is also a circumstance which I must not fail to allude to, and which has entailed a considerable consumption of fuel; this is the completion of the interior of the sheds. The department of Public Works, yielding to the urgent representations of the Commission, in the course of last winter caused the works to which allusion has just been made to be executed, and all the heating of that part of the sheds which was not devoted to the reception of the small-pox patients, was at the cost of the Hospital, and that for a period of more than three months.

The Trustees would never have thought of urging the Government to complete the sheds in the depth of winter, had they not been under the impression that the cholera would make its appearance in the spring.

The linen and bedding indispensably necessary for the use of the two hundred

patients, whom the sheds were intended to receive, were entirely wanting, and it was therefore necessary to take steps to procure them at once, to the end that the scourge might not take us by surprise. The Trustees therefore decided to import directly from Europe a sufficient quantity of the articles in question to meet the most urgent requirements; and this will explain how it is, that the item of dry goods has amounted to a total so little corresponding with the number of patients.

In the course of the year a quantity of articles of food was consumed, which will appear out of proportion if the number of admissions only is taken in consideration; but the great fire of the 14th October last having compelled more than five hundred individuals to avail themselves of the shelter which was offered to them in the sheds and in the Hospital, by the Commission, steps had to be taken to provide for their most urgent necessities. Relief, although received from all parts with wonderful promptitude, necessitated some description of organization, and during the consequent delay the maintenance of these unfortunate persons was in great measure at the cost of the Hospital.

In the explanation given above, relative to the increase in the cost of heating, I forgot to state that a not inconsiderable quantity of fuel was furnished to the sufferers by the great fire.

The trustees are not desirous of reiterating the observations contained in their preceding reports relative to the changes and additions which, in their opinion, are necessary in order to place the Hospital in the best possible hygienic condition. They cannot, however, abstain from remarking that the roofing of the old part of the Hospital will require to be entirely renewed. In its present dilapidated condition the rain penetrates at all points, to the great injury of the building, and to the discomfort of the patients. The matter has been represented by the Commission to the Department of Public Works several times, but the necessary moneys not having been voted, their representations have produced no results. The boundary wall also stands in need of repairs, in default of which it will ultimately fall down.

The whole humbly submitted.

P. WELLS,
Secretary.

QUEBEC, 31st January, 1867.

YEARLY RETURN of Sick in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital,

Description.						MIASMATICI.																		
	Remained.	Since admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Varicela.	Varicoides.	Varicella.	Morbilli.	Scarlatina.	Tonsillitis.	Parulis.	Cyanotic.	Pertussis.	Febris typhoides.	Febris conti.	Febris Inter: et Re-mit.	Erysipelas.	Erythema.	Furunculus.	Anthrax.	Dysenteria.	Diarrhea.
Men.....	44	914	958	877	40	41	23	1	...	2	2	8	2	1	...	32	16	13	3	1	5	1	10	55
Women.....	28	257	285	239	17	29	28	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	11	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	4
Children.....	4	56	60	52	6	2	34	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	76	1,227	1,303	1,168	63	72	85	1	1	5	5	9	2	4	1	43	20	13	5	1	5	1	12	59

YEARLY RETURN OF EMIGRANTS.

Description.	Men	Women	Children	Total
Men.....	1	27	48	27
Women.....	1	13	14	13
Children.....	...	4	4	3
Total.....	2	44	66	43

YEARLY RETURN OF CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.

Description.	Men	Women	Children	Total
Men.....	32	260	292	238
Women.....	27	244	271	226
Children.....	4	52	56	49
Total.....	63	556	619	513

YEARLY RETURN OF SEAMEN.

Description.	Men	Women	Children	Total
Seamen.....	11	627	638	612
Total.....	...	...	...	20

PAYING PATIENTS.

Description.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Citizens.....	16	36	1	53
Strangers.....	4	...	...	4

ENTERICI.

NEPHRI

Description.	Hernia.	Dyspepsia.	Colica.	Prelapsus ani.	Haemorrhoids.	Fistula in Ano.	Hepatitis.	Icterus.	Cirrhosis.	Ascites.	Nephritis.	Rupture Urethra.	Dinosis.	Enuresis.	Nephria.
Men.....	8	16	2	1	3	1	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Women.....	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	8	22	2	1	3	2	2	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...

OUT DOOR PATIENTS.

Sailors and Emigrants.

Description.	Men	Women	Children	Total
Seamen.....	10,272
Emigrants.....	1,690
Residents.....	15,865
Total.....	27,827

Average for each patient,

Description.	Men	Women	Children	Total
Men.....
Women.....
Children.....
Total.....

Destitute Citizens and Strangers.

Description.	Men	Women	Children	Total
Men.....
Women.....
Children.....
Total.....

Quebec, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1866.

ENTHELICI.				DIETICI.		PARASITICI.			DIATHETICI.				PHTHISICI.						
Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Phymosis et paraphymosis.	Orethritis.	Stricture.	Balanitis.	Scorbutus.	Purpura.	Scabies.	Phthiriasis.	Verres.	Draconulus.	Rheumatismus.	Anœmia.	Anasarca.	Carcinoma.	Gangrœna.	Scrofula.	Phthisis.	Hæmoptisis.
73	22	3	12	10	1	5		16		3		90		2	3	1	3	9	2
44	11							26				6	1				1	7	1
1								6									1		
118	33	3	12	10	1	5		48		3		96	1	2	3	1	5	16	3

TICI.				GENETICI.				MYOSTICI.				CHROTICI.								
Diabetes.	Hæmaturia.	Cystitis.	Morbus prostaticus.	Spermatorrhœa.	Orethritis.	Hydrocele.	Hysteritis.	Hydrops ovarii.	Leucorrhœa.	Morbus Coxarius.	Caries.	Periostitis.	Enchondroma.	Necrosis.	Eczema.	Herpes.	Urticaria.	Rupia.	Impetigo.	Verruce.
		1		3		2			2	2	1	2		1	9	1	1	1	1	1
									2				1	1			2			1
		1		3		2			2	2	1	2	1	3	9	1	3	1	1	2

RELIGIONS.

Protestants	600
Catholics	703
Infidels	
Total	1,303

21.3 days.

DISEASES OF OUT DOOR PATIENTS.

Gastritis.	Enteritis.	Nephritis.	Orethritis.	Phrenitis.	Ophthalmia.	Cynanche.	Variola.	Scarlatina.	Catarrhus.	Dysenteria.	Dyspepsia.	Diarrhœa.	Phthisis.	Morbi Cutanei.	Syphilis.	Rheumatismus.	Fractura.	Luxatio.	Vulnus.	Abcessus.

Owing to the establishment of a Dispensary in Quebec, this class of patients has been reduced to some few sailors, and the people living in the sheds since the fire of last October.

YEARLY RETURN of sick in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1866.

Description.	CEPHALICI.										CARDIACI.					PNEUMONICI.					ENTERICI.							
	Apoplexia.	Paralysis.	Delirium Tremens.	Mania.	Epilepsia.	Hysteria.	Phrenitis.	Cephalalgia.	Neuralgia.	Otitis.	Corcusio Cerebri et Spinal.	Morbus cordis.	Aneurisma.	Palpitatio.	Phlebitis.	Varix.	Œdema glottidis.	Bronchitis.	Pleuritis.	Hydrothorax.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Catarrhus.	Stomatitis.	Pharyngitis.	Gastritis.	Enteritis.	Enterodynia.	Obstipatio.
Men	1	3	8	1	2	3	4	5	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	13	3	36	4	1	1	1	1	5	1
Women	1	3	8	1	2	3	4	5	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	13	3	36	4	1	1	1	1	5	1
Children	1	3	8	1	2	3	4	5	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	13	3	36	4	1	1	1	1	5	1
Total	1	6	8	3	10	4	3	4	5	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	18	1	16	2	46	2	2	1	1	5	1	

Description.	CHROTICI.										THANATICI.																
	Psoriasis.	Prurigo.	Parorychia.	Abcessus.	Ulcus.	Fernio.	Gelatio.	Subluxatio.	Fractura C.	Fractura S.	Contusio.	Valvus.	Ambustio.	Chorea.	Ophthalmia.	Bubo.	Luxatio.	Lumbago.	Debilitas.	Destitutio.	Graviditas.	Abortus.	Difformitas.	Not Classified.	Total.	Infants at the breast.	Partus.	Number of persons vaccinated.
Men	2	7	19	34	13	14	4	24	68	40	6	18	16	4	12	4	2	2	61	2	52	958	47	40			
Women	1	5	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	61	2	8	285	47	40			
Children	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	47	40			
Total	2	7	20	40	15	14	4	29	70	41	6	1	20	17	4	5	7	61	2	2	61	1,303	47	40			

MONEY PAID BY PATIENTS.

MONEY DEPOSITED BY SAILORS.

\$213.10.

\$3,685.70

DISEASES OF OUT DOOR PATIENTS.

Description.	Ulcus.	Contusio.																											Total.
Men																													
Women																													
Children																													
Total																													

YEARLY RETURN of Operations and Deaths in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1866.

COUNTRIES.		OPERATIONS.		DEATHS.					
No.		No.		No.	DESCRIPTION.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Canada	386	Ligature of the external iliac artery, in a case of Aneurism of the Femoral.	1	Varicela	1	2	3	6
2	Ireland	316	Operation for Ranula (2).	4	Pneumonia	4	1	.....	5
3	England	232	do for Phymosis (2).	3	Phthisis	3	4	.....	7
4	Scotland	122	do for Stricture of the Urethra (with Holt's Dilator).	6	Febris	6	3	.....	9
5	Norway	51	Removal of necrosed phalanges of the foot (6).	4	Diarthra	4	3	.....	7
6	Sweden	26	do of a necrosed metatarsal bone (from frost bite).	5	Debility	5	2	.....	7
7	Wales	24	do of venereal warts (7).	2	Paralysis	2	1	.....	3
8	Denmark	10	do of cartilaginous tumors of the hand.	2	Vulnus	2	2	.....	4
9	United States	18	do of tumors of the scalp (6).	1	Phrenitis	1	1	.....	2
10	Germany	17	Amputation of both legs (after severe frost bite).	2	Icterus	2	.....	.....	2
11	Prussia	15	do of a leg, in a case of caries.	1	Dys-enteric	1	.....	.....	1
12	France	8	do of a toe.	1	Aneurismas	1	.....	.....	1
13	Holland	7	do of a finger, in a case of accident.	1	Scellitias	1	.....	.....	1
14	Portugal	5	Tapping for Hydrocele (2).*	1	Erysipelas	1	.....	.....	1
15	Russia	5	Dilation of the Urethra.	1	Bright's disease	1	.....	.....	1
16	Spain	4		1	Congestion of the Liver	1	.....	.....	1
17	Jersey	4		1	Anasarca	1	.....	.....	1
18	Austria	4		1	Ruptura Urethrae	1	.....	.....	1
19	West Indies	4		1	Abscess of the Liver	1	.....	.....	1
20	Guernsey	2		1	Concusio Cerebri	1	.....	.....	1
21	Greece	2		1	Morbus Cordis	1	.....	.....	1
22	Heligoland	2		1	Contusio Abdominis	1	.....	.....	1
23	Austraha	2		1	Scarlatina	1	.....	.....	1
24	Van Dieman's Land	2		1	Congenital Syphillis	1	.....	.....	1
25	Brazil	1		1	Epilepsy	1	.....	.....	1
26	Belgium	1		1	Oedema Glottidis	1	.....	.....	1
27	Italy	1		1	Total	36	16	5	57
28	New Zealand	1		1					
29	Malta	1		1					
30	Lower Provinces	21		1					
	Total	1,303		4					

DEATHS WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER ADMISSION.					
No.	Description.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Vulnus	1	.....	.....	1
2	Apoplexia .....	.....	1	.....	1
3	Tuberculosis	1	.....	.....	1
4	Fractura Cranii	1	.....	.....	1
5	Not classified	1	.....	1	2
	Total	4	1	1	6

Percentage of deaths 4.4-10ths.

CONRAD GILL, M.D.,
House Surgeon.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF EXPENDITURE.—1866.

Advertising.....	\$ 42 58
Ale, 1,020 bottles	78 30
Allowance to Clergy.....	288 00
do to Apothecary.....	120 00
Apples.....	6 75
Biscuits, 28 lbs.....	3 50
Bread, 36,182 lbs.....	1,150 44
Butter (fresh), 87½ lbs.....	20 60
Cartage.....	64 27½
Children left at the Hospital to provide for	400 00
Chimneys [sweeping of]	38 00
Clock work.....	18 35
Crockery-ware.....	72 23
Cutlers' work.....	12 42½
Deeds.....	4 00
Drugs.....	12 77
Dry Goods.....	1,932 66
Eggs, 131½ doz.....	25 75
Fire-wood, 426½ cords.....	1,455 33
Fish.....	45 45
Flowers [roots and plants].....	26 50
Fowls, 94.....	30 95
Gas.....	549 20
Gasfitters' work.....	88 47
Gravel	37 10
Groceries.....	2,562 25
Hardware.....	132 85
Hose [fire].....	327 50
Ice.....	18 00
Indemnity for clothes destroyed by fire.....	20 00
Insurance premiums.....	305 62
Interments.....	137 75
Joiners' work.....	681 97
Lamp chimneys [11].....	1 05
Meat, 30,686 lbs.....	1,578 65
Milk, 6,978½ gals.....	1,046 75
Palls.....	22 00
Plumbers' work.....	338 35
Post Office [box].....	1 50
Potatoes, 488½ bushels.....	240 90
Printing and stationery.....	73 34
Salaries.....	6,123 54
Sail makers' work [bed bottoms].....	95 20
Sausages, 33 lbs.....	4 33
Sewing.....	72 35
Smiths' work.....	317 48
Stone cutters' work [sinks].....	36 00
Straw, 1,104 bundles.....	44 16
Sundries.....	59 86
Surgical instruments.....	57 25
Thermometers.....	14 00
Tinsmiths' work.....	82 55
Turkeys, 3.....	4 00
Vegetables.....	75 73
Washing.....	594 77
Water.....	400 00

Wax tapers.....	\$ 1 50
Wood cutting	224 50
	\$22,519 42

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GROCERIES.

Arrowroot, 15 lbs.....	\$ 3 00
Barley, 3,444 lbs.....	137 76
Bath-brick, 1 doz.....	0 48
Bed cords, 6 doz.....	7 20
Black lead, 9 lbs.....	0 90
Blue, 5½ lbs	1 25
Brandy, 12½ gals.....	26 50
Brooms [corn], 10 doz.....	25 00
do [birch], ½ doz.....	0 30
Brushes [lead], ½ doz	0 90
Butter, 3,462 lbs.....	577 56
Candles [tallow], 147 lbs.....	20 48
do [Belmont], 54 lbs.....	16 20
Castor oil, 1 bottle	0 32
Cheese, 13½ lbs	3 73
Coal oil, 16 gals.....	12 80
Cod liver oil, 29 gals.....	87 00
Coffee, 100 lbs.....	25 00
Fish [dry], 168 lbs.....	6 72
Flour, 200 lbs.....	11 60
Ham, 73½ lbs.....	12 88
Lard, 191 lbs.....	27 34
Lemons, 6 doz.....	1 50
do [essence of], 5 bottles.....	1 35
do [peel], 25½ ozs.....	1 07
Lime juice, 18 gals	18 00
Linseed meal, 960 lbs.....	57 60
Matches, 9½ gross.....	7 40
Molasses, 5 gals.....	1 80
Mustard [24 lbs. and 5 bottles].....	7 80
Nutmegs, 1 lb.....	1 60
Oatmeal, 3,485 lbs.....	104 55
Oranges, 4 doz.....	1 20
Pails, 2 doz.....	3 60
Peas, 1½ bushel.....	2 15
Pepper, 13½ lbs.....	3 25
Pickles, 15 bottles.....	5 60
Porter [London], 8 doz.....	14 40
Raisins, 22 lbs.....	4 15
Rice, 33 lbs.....	1 32
Sage, 59 lbs.....	5 90
Salt, 21 bushels.....	11 80
Scrubbers, 5½ doz.....	13 75
Soap, 2,176 lbs.....	87 04
do [Windsor], 23 lbs.....	4 60
Soda [washing], 19 lbs.....	0 76
Spices.....	0 75
Starch [corn], 502 lbs.....	50 20
do [washing], 12½ lbs.....	1 88
Sugar [Muscovado], 3,688 lbs.....	350 38

Sugar [crushed], 328 lbs.....	41 00
do [loaf], 58½ lbs.....	7 27
do [ground], 54 lbs.....	5 44
Tea, 854 lbs.....	324 52
Whiskey, 28 gals.....	28 80
Whiting, 14 lbs.....	0 70
Wine [sherry], 170 gals.....	340 00
do [port], 6 gals.....	23 50
do [sp. of], 23 gals.....	20 70
	\$2,562 25

SUMMARY OF THE EXPENSES OF THE MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.

Salaries—Officers and servants.....	\$6,123 54	
Allowance to Chaplains.....	288 00	
do to Apothecary.....	120 00	
Provisions supplied to officers and servants.....	1,281 60	
		\$ 7,813 14
Dieting of the sick.....	4,637 12	
Medical comforts.....	30 95	
Wine, beer, spirits.....	511 50	
Drugs and surgical instruments.....	304 47½	
		5,484 04½
Cartage.....	64 27½	
Fuel.....	1,679 83	
Ice.....	18 00	
Interments.....	137 75	
Light.....	668 63	
Straw.....	44 16	
Sweeping of chimneys.....	38 00	
Washing.....	1,043 13	
Water.....	400 00	
		4,033 77½
Advertising, printing and stationery.....	115 92	
Children born at the Hospital to provide for.....	400 00	
Crockery ware.....	72 23	
Dry goods.....	1,932 66	
Hardware.....	132 85	
Hose [fire].....	327 50	
Insurance premiums.....	305 62	
Sewing.....	72 35	
Sundries.....	189 31	
Gasfitters' work.....	88 47	
Joiners' work.....	681 97	
Plumbers' work.....	338 35	
Sail makers' work.....	95 20	
Smith's work.....	317 48	
Stone cutters' work.....	36 00	
Tinsmiths' work.....	82 55	
		5,188 46
		\$22,519 42

REPORT OF THE PROPRIETORS
OF THE
BEAUPORT LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR 1866.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honor to transmit to you our Annual Report on the Beauport Lunatic Asylum.

Your last Report gives your views as to the works carried out by us in our establishment, during the year 1865. Permit us, at the outset, to thank you for the kindly expressions towards ourselves embodied in that Report; but allow us to take this opportunity of contesting a statement therein, which, if it were not refuted, might lead to the opinion that the proprietors of the Asylum had been wanting in courtesy and prudence.

Your Report says :—

“While the Inspectors heartily congratulate the proprietors on the successful completion of this handsome and expensive building, and bear willing testimony to the substantial character of the work, they think it right to express their disapproval of the system adopted here, of placing the dormitories, like prison cells, back to back. Had the plans for the building been submitted for the approval of the Government, as the Inspectors recommended, they feel satisfied that the arrangement of the dormitories would never have been sanctioned.”

After reading this paragraph, the conclusion would be, that the proprietors of the Asylum did not seek to submit the plans of their new house to the Government, nor, perhaps, to any person authorized to see them. Such a conclusion would not be in accordance with the fact. Before a single stone of their new building was laid, the plans were submitted to the chairman of your Board, Mr. Taché, who suggested some slight modifications, which were at once adopted. They were subsequently laid before two other members of the Board, then making their official visit to the Asylum. However, these gentlemen did not deem it their duty to examine them, as they had no instructions from the Government to do so. They were then submitted to the Solicitor General for Lower Canada, who said that a commission would be appointed to examine them. In December of the same year, when about to commence work at the interior of the house, the proprietors resolved to call the attention of the Government again to the said plans, and wrote to the Provincial Secretary, praying him to take steps to have the plans approved of, and adding that it was easier to alter a plan than to alter the divisions of a large building when once finished. This letter remained unanswered. Foreseeing that fault might at some future time be found, if the plans were not sanctioned by the Government, we determined to make a fresh attempt, and deposited them with the assistant clerk of the Executive Council, to be handed to the Government, if the latter desired to see them. They remained with him from the beginning of January, 1865, until late in April of the same year.

If the proprietors made so many efforts to submit their plans to the approval of the

Government, it was not in the hope that the latter might be able to suggest any thing better than the buildings they have erected ; for in addition to theory, which might have been possessed by those whom the Government would have intrusted with the revision of these plans, the proprietors also possessed experience, which in the case of one of their number commenced as far back as 1845. It is but reasonable to believe therefore that men whose lives are devoted to the discovery of the best means of carrying on institutions of the kind, should be more likely to know what is required in an Asylum, than they would be if placed under different circumstances.

The double row of cribs, to the arrangement of which you appear to object, is placed in the centre of a vast apartment (103 x 40 feet). A wide passage surrounds the cribs, and serves as a recreation room during the day, as the cribs serve as sleeping rooms during the night. If these cribs were placed along the walls they would intercept the light, and the central passage, which the patients would occupy during the day, would be more or less dark. These cribs, to the number of 69, in a house capable of holding 350 beds, at least, are appropriated to the use of filthy, turbulent and dangerous patients. If they had been placed along the walls, with windows opening within them, was it not possible than these patients, who destroy everything that cannot resist their strength—often increased tenfold in an attack of nervous excitement—might, in a moment of madness, break the windows, with the risk of, perhaps, seriously injuring themselves ; or, if it were in winter, and in the middle of the night, of being frozen, or of exposing their neighbors. It will be said that we could have taken steps to prevent these accidents. We do not hesitate to admit that the thing was possible, but not without incurring a heavy expenditure, which our means would not have warranted ; for it must be borne in mind that all these expenses are to be deducted from our profits, and are in no way guaranteed beyond the period of six years from the present time. Then, it will hardly be believed that these profits can be large. A glance at the following table will suffice to convince any one of the contrary :—

Each insane patient costs the Province, yearly—

In the Orillia Asylum.....	\$142 65*
“ Beauport do	143 38
“ Toronto do and Branch.....	183 69*
“ Rockwood do	192 00
“ St. Johns do	240 36 (1)

In all these Provincial Asylums there is no question whatever of profit ; the figures we have reproduced, and which we have taken from a document emanating from the Board of Audit, represent merely the *expenses* of these Institutions, which are in a far better position than the Beauport Asylum, as regards articles the most indispensable, the most in use, and that cost most money, namely—meat and bread. How is the Beauport Asylum to work wonders unheard of anywhere else ?

There would, in our opinion, be more drawbacks than advantages in an arrangement of the cribs different from that which now exists. If the Government and the public desire to form a correct opinion in the matter, they must take into consideration heating and ventilation, which are intimately connected with the arrangement of the cribs.

The heavy work of our new building was, it is true, very far advanced at the date of our last Report, we have nevertheless done much, during the course of the year, towards completing it. We have effected an improvement which has cost us much money, but which was necessary. The inner surface of the old building had been plastered on the stone, instead of on lathing. In winter these walls became damp. We have had them lathed and plastered afresh. This is an improvement. We have also attempted to improve the ventilation and heating in certain parts of the old building, and we think successfully. There still remains, however, something to be done.

For some years the proprietors were constrained to admit into their establishment a larger number of patients than the Asylum could reasonably shelter, but they have now, by persevering efforts, which you have been kind enough to notice, done away with the

(1.) In the case of establishments marked thus (*), we have added to the expenditure for the maintenance of the insane the interest of the amounts represented by the moveable and immovable property of the Institution belonging to the Province ; for the others, those sums are not included.

overcrowding for which they were not responsible, by adding to their old establishment new buildings, and thus doubling the size of the Asylum within the past three years. They have spared neither trouble nor the means at their disposal, to improve the condition of the patients intrusted to their care, and to render their establishment useful and comfortable. At the present moment, though there are some six hundred patients in the two Asylums, there is abundant room for one hundred and fifty additional patients.

It is hardly necessary to tell you that most of our insane patients belong to the poorer class, and that a great many of those who come to us from the Gaols are clothed in worn-out rags; and that in many cases, in fact, they are handed over to us in a state of complete nakedness, for the officer under whose charge they are brought to the Asylum, is instructed to take back the clothing of the patient as the property of the Gaol. When these patients leave the Asylum they take away the clothing furnished them by us.

We take the liberty of calling your attention to the fact that patients who are sent to us from the Gaols very rarely furnish us with the information solicited, by questions contained in a formula to be sent with in each patient. In most cases we merely have the name of the patient entered in the order, and no other information whatever of a nature to enlighten us as to his antecedents. It is desirable that the Gaolers should be ordered to answer,—themselves, or through the physicians attached to the Gaols,—in a more explicit manner, the questions thus addressed to them. In most cases the officers accompanying the patients know nothing of their history. Whenever, which is very seldom, any documents are sent with the insane, they refer only to his conduct while in prison, and say nothing as to his life prior to imprisonment. The probable cause of madness, the duration of the latter prior to admission, the indication of hereditary predisposition, or the succinct history of the patient's family and habits, the coercive measures which may have been adopted in the family, &c. :—all this is completely wanting. And, nevertheless, institutions of this kind are expected to be in a position to furnish statistics of a nature to shew the development and progress of insanity in the country; the number of persons affected in proportion to the population; what classes in society are most frequently attacked; the influence exercised by social position, civil status, certain trades, hereditary influences, education; the various proximate causes of disease, the results of treatment, the proportionate number of discharges and deaths, the various causes of death and the pathological changes observed after death. Nevertheless, these statistics should be based on positive evidence only. To write the history of insanity with materials uncertain and incomplete as these before us, would place us in no enviable position. Such a history would be, not a history, but a romance, a record of the vagaries of wayward fancy, not of truth and in itself an act of reprehensible folly.

We cannot omit to comment on a fact which is much to be deplored—a fact which constantly comes under our notice. We mean the detention of a large number of persons who, being deprived of reason, are left to mope in Gaols for whole months, nay, sometimes for years, instead of sending them at once to an Asylum where mental diseases are subjected to treatment. They are then deprived of all chance of restoration. Such a system cannot fail to increase the number of incurables now crowding our Asylums. Greater vigilance and zeal would lead to the adoption of measures, which, early applied, while a cure is still possible, might lead to recovery. Such measures, far from increasing the cost of their maintenance or of their removal to an Asylum, would have the contrary effect. In both cases, the patients are chargeable to the state, but in one case the subject becomes incurable, while in the other he recovers and is restored to society. We admit the necessity of restraint in person, as for instance, when a poor wretch is found in the public way, unfit to take care of himself, and abandoned by his friends. To shelter such an unfortunate even within the walls of a prison is, in such circumstances, an act of humanity, but it is hard to believe that so much time is needed to make sure of insanity and to send the person to an Asylum where he would receive at once the attention required. Mental disorders occasionally pass through their several phases with astonishing rapidity; and that stage during which the disease is still capable of cure is often very short. Is it not greatly to be deplored, that this should elapse without any attempt being made to afford the wretched prisoner the means of restoration, wanting which he becomes a mere machine, an object of compassion to all who look upon him. These remarks applied to prisons, are equally applicable to families; but with respect to them—as to an inviolable sanctuary, we

can say nothing, do nothing, so as to reach the patient and remove him to a more suitable abode. Ill-judging commiseration, unreasoning ill-directed affection, render relatives unwilling to part from such members of the family as are thus afflicted. The patient is first carefully watched, then the sympathy of neighbors is appealed to; their help is lent to control the unfortunate, and he is never allowed out of sight. Soon, however, the zeal of neighbors and the compassion of friends cool, and the more or less reasonable precautions taken with a view to prevent mischief give place to those of coercion and brutal force. The afflicted person is secluded, shut up, or even chained, like a brute beast! Can such treatment, think you, be long continued without reducing the wretch to complete madness incapable of recovery? What is here described is no imaginary case. It happens every day. It falls under our notice continually. After all this, when hope is past, worn out with fatigue and useless cares and measures of precaution (ill-judged for the most part) bestowed on one who can never requite them, the friends take at last the right course, and procure the patient's admission to an Asylum, there to pass long days and years for ever deprived of the light of reason. What can be done to reach this crying evil? What can convince these mistaken relatives of the irrationality and even cruelty of their conduct.

It is by conduct like this that the Asylum at Beauport is gradually filled. No wonder then that the cures effected bear a small proportion to the number of inmates, but the number of cures is considerable if it is compared with the number of fresh cases.

We have continued to carry on the works mentioned in your last Report: such as the levelling of the ground around the establishment, the planting of trees, the cultivation of flowers; the opening of new roads and the completion of existing ones. We have, moreover, enlarged our farming operations, by hiring for a term of years fifty arpents of land in the neighborhood of the establishment.

You have, no doubt, noticed the pretty house situated on the hill behind the Asylum, and commanding a fine prospect, destined to receive private patients. It has been completed in the course of the summer, in a style which renders it a first class dwelling-house. It is proposed to admit a certain number of patients (men) who will, besides the special care required by their mental condition, find all the care and comfort to be found in a private family. This will be a service to such families, as have been hitherto obliged, with regret, to send their relatives afflicted with mental infirmity to the United States; but who may now place them, both more conveniently and more agreeably, nearer home in their own country. We are now prepared to receive persons requiring such accommodation.

We have the honor to transmit to you the Report of our House-Surgeon. It was drawn up under our own observation; and contains several important facts which tend to confirm the remarks here made by us. We regret that his former Report of last year was not published.

The recreations enjoyed by the patients are the same as formerly; but we have added to the apparatus four games of pigeon-holes, and a very fine double set of skittles. This latter is an excellent means of taking exercise, particularly in winter when the weather does not allow the patients to take it abroad. Music and dancing, which are introduced every week, are a source of great pleasure to them.

Our thanks are due to the two Chaplains of the house, Rev. Mr. Bolduc and Mr. Middleton: we were about to say for their zeal in the fulfilment of their duties, but those gentlemen have so long achieved a right to our admiration, for that as much as for their great circumspection and tact in all their relations with the patients, that we should err in mentioning what is, in them, no more than the ordinary exercise of their natural faculties.

Our grateful feelings towards Mr. Middleton will be better understood, when we state that for upwards of thirteen years he has discharged the practices of Protestant Chaplain, to the house, without fee or reward other than the satisfaction of serving the unhappy in whom he feels a deep interest.

Our tribute of thanks is also due to Messrs. Robert Hamilton, Middleton & Dawson, J. J. Foote, A. Coté and Co., and John Dougall and Son, for the gratuitous transmission of the "*London Illustrated News*," the "*Quebec Gazette*," the "*Morning Chronicle*," the "*Journal de Quebec*," and the "*Montreal Witness*." If those gentlemen could but witness the pleasure they give to many of our patients, they would themselves be highly gratified.

Dr. Pickup, our House Surgeon, has fully answered our expectations, and the hopes we had formed when he undertook his charge.

M. C. Vincelette, our House Steward, and Mde. Vincelette and Mrs. Cochrane, have evinced the greatest zeal throughout the year, and are entitled to our highest praise for their excellent management.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. E. I. LANDRY, M.D.

F. G. ROY, M.D.

E. A. MEREDITH, Esq., *Chairman.*
 J. M. FERRES, Esq.,
 T. J. O'NEILL, Esq.,
 F. Z. TASSÉ, Esq., M.D., } *Inspectors.*

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN OF THE QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM, FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER, 1866.

To *Drs. Landry and Roy, Proprietors and Managers of the Quebec Lunatic Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting this my Second Annual Report, allow me also to submit, for your consideration, the following remarks:—

Since the opening of this Asylum on the 15th September, 1845, now more than twenty-one years past, the general condition of the institution has been steadily improving and its efficiency and usefulness have proportionately increased.

In laying before you the statistics of another year, it is scarcely necessary to remind you, in the way of apology, of the circumstances which have for years affected the usefulness of the institution and which are now to a great extent, irremediable. You are of course aware that a great number of the patients are pauper patients who have, in many instances, been confined in gaol for months prior to admission, and have been sent to the Asylum when their insanity had become chronic and consequently less amenable to treatment. Many of these patients have been received in a state of almost absolute nudity, the greater part of the clothing, which they wore on arrival, having been the property of the gaol from which they came and therefore claimed by the accompanying officer. Not a few of them have wandered for months through the country and the streets of the city, have been committed to prison as vagrants and have at last been removed to the Asylum, hopelessly insane. One of the patients, an old woman aged 66, admitted during the past year, had actually been a lunatic inmate of a Prison for 15 years. Seven of the admissions of 1866 were between 60 and 70 years of age, seven more between 70 and 80, and one had attained the age of 82. One man, whose insanity it was said, had existed eight months, was admitted while suffering from an attack of Intermittent Fever, to which he had been subject, and, being in an apparently dying condition had to be placed at once in the Infirmary. Here, through careful attention and the use of stimulants, he survived ten days, during which time no symptoms of mental alienation was observed. Had he been admitted during a lucid interval; or, had *delirium* (a possible though not an ordinary occurrence in Intermittent Fever) been mistaken for Mania? A young girl who had suffered from Amenorrhoea for a year, and whose insanity had been of the same duration, was admitted on the 8th December, and died nine days afterwards of phthisis.

It has ever been a cause for regret that the information received with patients is, almost invariably, vague and unsatisfactory, the ordinary formula of questions rarely receiving any very intelligible reply. This is the more to be deplored because a full

and complete history of a case is the most valuable aid in its treatment, and because it furnishes reliable data for Medical Statistics. It is usually expected that every Institution for the treatment of the insane, should be able to furnish certain Statistics designed to show—the prevalence of insanity in the country; the proportion of insane to the general population; the class or classes of individuals who are most susceptible of mental disease; the predisposition or immunity apparently due to age, social position, occupation, education, hereditary influences, civil condition, &c.; the various exciting causes of the disease; the results of treatment; the numbers and proportions of discharges and deaths; the causes of death and the pathological changes observed in post-mortem examination. It will at once be admitted that the value of such statistics depends entirely upon the reliability of the data from which they are formed; and it may safely be conceded that an attempt to frame such Statistics from information chargeable with deficiency or defect would be an act of folly which might be considered ridiculous if it were not also highly reprehensible. During the past year, the information received with patients coming from gaol has been, as usual, defective or entirely wanting. In several instances, the accompanying officer could give no information whatever; and in others, the particulars given relate merely to the conduct of the patient while in prison, and have no other reference to the history of the case. The cause of the attack, its duration before admission or any evidence of hereditary predisposition, it has been impossible to ascertain; we have frequently been left in ignorance of anything but the patient's name, and even that, in some instances, we have been unable to learn. It must not be forgotten that this cause of complaint has been in existence for 21 years, and that, as a consequence, we have a large number of patients about whom we know literally nothing. With such material to work upon, statistical tables as comprehensive as those to which I have just referred, are quite out of the question; and I have therefore contented myself by aiming to make the statistical part of my Report as simple and uncomplicated as possible.

The following is the Summary for the year:—

Remaining on 1st January, 1866: male, 254; female 303.—Total, 557.

Admitted during the year: males, 81; females, 72.—Total, 153.

Total under treatment during the year: male, 335; female, 375.—Total, 710.

Remaining on 1st January, 1867: males, 285; females, 318.—Total, 603.

Discharged recovered: male, 20; female, 17—37. Discharged improved, males, 5; female, 6—11. Discharged unimproved: males, 6; female, 1—7.—Total, 55.

Died during the year: male, 19; female, 33.—Total, 52.

It is worthy of note that of the 37 recoveries, mentioned in the number of discharges, 21 occurred in cases admitted during the year, the proportion on admissions being thus almost equal to 1 in 7. Of those admitted during the past year, there are a number now convalescent and under observation for discharge. When it is remembered that the majority of our patients are old-standing and incurable cases, the results attained during the year 1866, cannot but be regarded as eminently satisfactory.

The number of deaths (52), as compared with the year 1865, shows a decrease of 1. Seventeen of the admissions of 1866 did not survive the year. The proportion, in round numbers, is about 1 in 14. The causes of death are given in the list of deaths appended to this Report.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

	Remaining on the 1st January, 1866.		Admitted during the year.		Total under treatment during the year.		DISCHARGED.						Died.		Remaining on the 1st January, 1867.		Average stay of those discharged.		Average stay of those dead.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Mania	150	168	41	45	191	213	16	14	3	4	5	1	6	19	101	175	316	410	350	1,629
Melancholia	6	9	2	3	8	12		1	1				1	5	6	5	82	328	500	1,083
Monomania	3	2	3		6	2				1						2	314			
Dementia	37	45	19	12	56	57							8	4	48	53			576	981
General Paralysis	2	2											2			3			608	
Epilepsy	14	28	6	5	20	33								5	20	28				1,283
Imbecility	20	37	6	3	26	40			1	1			2		23	29	3,667	4,864	2,618	
Idiocy	21	10			21	12									21	12				
Unclassified	1	2	4	1	5	3	4	2							1	1	86	199		

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LISTS OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1866.

Name.	Admitted.	Died in 1866.	Cause of Death.	Classification.	Number of days in Asylum.
Julia Ann Nevers	13th May, 1864...	Jan. 5...	Albumenaria	Melancholia.....	602
Veuve Joseph Bolduc.....	22nd Aug., 1863...	" 7...	Exhaustion	Mania	4,521
Isaac White.....	9th Sept., 1864...	" 22...	Phthisis	Melancholia.....	500
Hubert Boissonneault.....	24th Oct., 1865...	" 25...	General Paralysis.....	Dementia	93
Damase Boucher	11th Feb., 1865...	Feb. 10...	Exhaustion	Mania	365
Pierre Brouillet	5th June, 1856 ..	" 23...	Chron. Bronchitis ..	Dementia	3,550
Héloïse Bibaud.....	20th Sept., 1854...	March 20...	Phthisis.....	Mania	4,199
Bridget Errold.....	26th " 1863...	" 24...	"	Epilepsy	910
Margaret Forestal.....	27th Oct., 1863...	" 25...	"	Melancholia.....	880
Martin Suprenant.....	4th July, 1863...	" 30...	General Paralysis ..	Mania	1,000
Julie Lépine.....	15th March, 1866...	April 2...	Exhaustion.....	"	18
Hannah Hennay	25th June, 1863...	" 10...	Phthisis.....	"	1,020
Gertrude Hebert.....	11th June, 1864...	" 12...	"	"	670
Margaret Handrahan	10th June, 1865...	" 12...	Senile Debility	Dementia	306
Michel Servais	18th May, 1864...	" 13...	Exhaustion	Mania	695
Louise Marcoux	19th Oct., 1855...	" 15...	Phthisis	"	3,831
Patrick Greany	29th March, 1866...	" 17...	Exhaustion.....	"	19
Geneviève Moisan.....	14th Feb., 1866...	" 20...	Gangrene Lenailis..	Dementia	65
Julia Johnston.....	10th July, 1863...	" 30...	Phthisis	Mania	1,025
James Doyle.....	17th March, 1866...	May 3...	Chro. Meningitis.....	Dementia	47
Charlotte White.....	3rd Sept., 1864...	" 6...	Phthisis	Mania	610
Dame Marie Luce Tarcot.....	14th April, 1866...	" 13...	Exhaustion	"	29
Philomène Dionne.....	14th Sept., 1863...	" 17...	Phthisis	Melancholia	976
Ann Garry.....	19th April, 1860...	" 22...	"	"	2,225
Catherine McMahon.....	24th May, 1864...	" 27...	"	"	734
Louise Ducas	5th March, 1858...	" 29...	Senile Debility	Mania	3,007
Jean Bellemare.....	8th Nov., 1864...	" 31...	General Paralysis ..	Gen. Paralysis ..	569
Matilda Prentice	20th Dec., 1855...	June 1...	Phthisis.....	Epilepsy.....	3,816
Mary Luther (Sunbury)	16th Nov., 1865...	" 5...	Chron. Diarrhoea.....	Dementia	201
John Gervain	18th " 1854...	" 8...	Febris	Imbecility	4,222
Fanny Cook	6th Dec., 1852...	" 14...	Hermakmesis.....	Mania	4,938
Robert B. Little.....	3rd Sept., 1863...	" 16...	Febris	Imbecility	1,017
Michel Perreault	15th " 1864...	" 21...	General Paralysis ..	Gen. Paralysis ..	644
Margaret Bernardin.....	6th May, 1857...	July 12...	Phthisis	Dementia	3,354
Louis Thibault.....	20th Feb., 1864...	" 29...	"	Mania	891
Marguerite Vasseur.....	1st " 1860...	" 29...	"	"	2,370
Ann Wright	26th Sept., 1863...	Aug. 8...	Chron. Diarrhoea.....	"	1,047
Teresa Blin	20th June, 1866...	" 12...	Exhaustion.....	Epilepsy.....	53
Helen McCarthy	20th " 1866...	" 14...	"	Mania	55
Catherine Heron	3rd Feb., 1860...	" 15...	Phthisis.....	"	2,385
Joseph Gagnon	18th Jan., 1866...	" 31...	Chron. Dysentery	Dementia	225
Patrick Quinn	11th Sept., 1866...	Sept. 21...	Feb. Intermit	Mania	10
Paul Letourneau.....	27th Aug., 1866...	Oct. 3...	Phthisis.....	Dementia	37
Séraphin Chloïce.....	23th June, 1866...	" 7...	Senile Debility	"	101
Mathilde Bergeron.....	29th Aug., 1866...	" 24...	Exhaustion.....	Mania	56
Mary Smith	21st March, 1863...	" 30...	Phthisis.....	Epilepsy.....	1,319
Charles Richard.....	18th " 1866...	Nov. 8...	General Paralysis ..	Dementia	225
Joseph Routier.....	9th July, 1866...	" 9...	Chron. Diarrhoea.....	Mania	123
Arthémise Landry.....	3rd Jan., 1866...	" 17...	Phthisis.....	Epilepsy.....	318
Marie Desbiens.....	14th June, 1866...	" 24...	"	Mania	163
Job Paquette.....	6th July, 1866...	Dec. 16...	Gangrens	Dementia	528
Jane Nugent	8th Dec., 1866...	" 17...	Phthisis	Mania	9

LIST OF DISCHARGES FOR THE YEAR 1866.

Name.	Admitted.	Discharged in 1866.	Condition when Discharged.	Classification.	Number of days in Asylum.
Remi Gagnon	21st July, 1865	Jan. 4	Recovered	Mania	167
Charles A. Lafontaine.....	14th Sept., 1865	" 10	"	"	118
Alderik Fortin	15th Aug., 1865	" 13	"	"	151
Alexandre Bilodeau*.....	23rd Mar., 1865	" 13	Improved	"	286
Marie Henrichon	13th June, 1865	" 22	Recovered	"	223
Andrew Brown	15th Dec., 1865	March 7	Improved	Melancholia	82
James Scott	30th Mar., 1866	April 14	Recovered	Mania	15
Mary Gillespie	19th " 1866	" 14	"	"	26
Daniel Burns	29th July, 1865	" 17	"	"	262
Mary Walsh	24th Nov., 1864	" 18	"	"	510
Marie Bédard	3rd Jan., 1861	May 1	Improved	"	1,944
Firmin Bigros*.....	17th Mar., 1866	" 12	Well	Unclassified	56
Jean Bte. Houde	28th " 1866	" 20	Unimproved	Mania	53
Mary Ann Lynch	31st Oct., 1865	June 6	"	"	218
Olivier Godbout.....	17th May, 1866	" 9	Improved	"	23
Mrs. Thomas Ward	7th " 1866	" 13	Recovered	"	37
Paul Desroches	14th Mar., 1861	" 29	Improved	"	2,299
Delphis Arel	23rd April, 1866	July 7	Recovered	"	75
Marie Bernier	20th June, 1864	" 7	"	"	713
Teresa Jerdan	23rd Dec., 1865	" 7	"	Unclassified	197
Louis Michaud†	7th Jan., 1863	" 10	Unimproved	Mania	1,280
William Gordon	17th Mar., 1866	" 13	Recovered	"	118
Clement Haroux.....	28th " 1866	" 14	"	"	108
Eliase Demers	6th Dec., 1864	" 16	"	"	587
Catherine Dempsey	16th July, 1864	" 19	"	Unclassified	734
Cornelius Deery*.....	20th June, 1866	" 30	Well	Unclassified	40
Paul Desroches	25th July, 1866	Aug. 10	Improved	Mania	16
Emily Brown	15th Dec., 1865	" 30	"	"	258
Bridget Kennedy	10th May, 1853	Sept. 3	"	Imbecility	4,864
Jane Stacey	26th Feb., 1866	" 10	"	Melancholia.....	196
Henrietta Lenegue	28th Aug., 1865	" 11	"	Mania	379
Mary McGowan	18th July, 1866	" 16	Recovered	"	60
Helen Kendal.....	31st May, 1866	" 19	"	"	111
William Lannan†	9th July, 1866	Oct. 3	Improved	"	86
Margaret Corbet	13th June, 1866	" 5	Recovered	"	114
Sarah McDonell	6th April, 1866	" 5	Well	Unclassified	182
Edmond Tanswell	20th Sept., 1866	" 5	Improved	Imbecility	3,667
John Collins	9th July, 1866	" 7	Recovered	Mania	90
Patrick Hughes	23rd July, 1866	" 8	"	"	72
John Milligan	4th July, 1863	" 9	"	"	1,192
Samuel Newton	20th Sept., 1866	" 13	Unimproved	"	23
Francis Powell	2nd April, 1866	" 17	Recovered	"	198
Margaret Porter	6th Dec., 1864	" 18	"	"	618
J. Arthur Gigon	23rd Mar., 1866	" 18	"	"	209
Hubert Lalumière.....	6th April, 1865	" 23	"	"	565
Mary Connolly	20th July, 1865	" 23	"	Melancholia.....	460
James Gibson*.....	13th Dec., 1865	" 23	Unimproved	Monomania	314
Zofé Dauphin	6th Dec., 1864	Nov. 1	Recovered	Mania	695
Antoine Chevrier	19th June, 1866	" 9	"	"	143
David Lessard	8th Aug., 1866	" 19	"	"	103
Celina Nadeau	12th Dec., 1866	Dec. 4	"	"	357
Sarah Deegan	7th Aug., 1866	" 12	"	"	127
Firmin Bigros	26th May, 1866	" 24	Well	Unclassified	212
Cornelius Deery	18th Nov., 1866	" 24	"	"	36
Marceline Pepin	19th Dec., 1866	" 27	Improved	Mania	8

* Eloped, but re-admitted.

† Eloped

ADMISSIONS DURING 1866.

Name.	Place.	Date of Admission.	Classification.
Arthemise Landry	Quebec	January 3.....	Epilepsy.
Peter Dawson	Laval	" 10.....	Dementia.
Henrietta Levêque	Hospital, General.....	" 10.....	Mania.
Jean Et. Devlit	St. Hyacinthe Gaol	" 12.....	"
François Lajoie, fils.....	Yamachioche.....	" 16.....	"
Joseph Gagnon	Montreal Gaol	" 18.....	Dementia.
Frederic Chartre	Charlesbourg	" 24.....	Melancholia.
Geneviève Moisan	St. Foye.....	February 14.....	Dementia.
Widow Mary Shannon.....	St. Rochs, Quebec	" 14.....	Mania.
Octave Fradet.....	Ste. Claire	" 20.....	"
Moïse Poulin	Ste. Famille (I. d'Orleans)...	" 26.....	Dementia.
Jane Stacey	Quebec	" 26.....	Melancholia.
Julia Lepine.....	"	March 15.....	Mania.
Firmin Bigros	Montreal Gaol.....	" 17.....	Unclassified.
James Doyle	"	" 17.....	Dementia.
William Gordon	"	" 17.....	Mania.
Peter Reilly.....	"	" 17.....	Dementia.
Mary Gillespie	Quebec	" 19.....	Mania.
Joseph Jetté	St. Columban	" 19.....	Dementia.
Jean Bte. Gaucher dit Mallette	Montreal Gaol.....	" 23.....	"
James Key.....	"	" 23.....	Mania.
J. Arthur Gigon.....	St. Jean Bte. de Rouville.....	" 23.....	"
Jean Bte. Houde	Quebec Gaol	" 28.....	"
Clement Heroux	Arthabaska Gaol	" 28.....	"
Charles Richard	Quebec	" 28.....	Dementia.
Patrick Greany.....	Montreal Gaol.....	" 29.....	Mania.
James Scott	Quebec	" 30.....	"
Margaret McDonald.....	Quebec Gaol	" 31.....	Dementia.
Francois Powell.....	Quebec	April 2.....	Mania.
Marie Lamarre	Three Rivers' Gaol.....	" 3.....	"
Julia Vincent.....	"	" 3.....	"
Augustin Bellemare.....	"	" 3.....	"
Charles Fisette.....	"	" 3.....	"
Moïse Arvaisis.....	"	" 3.....	"
Sarah McDonald.....	Hôtel Dieu, St. Hyacinthe.....	" 6.....	Unclassified.
Thomas Roy.....	St. François, Beauce	" 7.....	Epilepsy.
Jérémie Gaucher dit Mallette	Lachine	" 10.....	Dementia.
Joséphite Gaucher dit Mallette.....	"	" 10.....	"
Elisabeth Bagnell.....	Quebec	" 11.....	"
Jacques Buseau	"	" 13.....	"
Marie Lafamme	Ste. Claire	" 13.....	Imbecility.
Marie Lucie Tarcot	St. Henri	" 14.....	Mania.
John Moore	Havelock	" 17.....	Monomania.
Elenore St. Jean.....	Waterloo	" 18.....	Epilepsy.
Delphis Arel	Quebec	" 23.....	Mania.
Nathaniel Soales	Point Levi.....	May 2.....	"
Mrs. Thomas Ward	Quebec	" 7.....	"
Olivier Godbout	"	" 17.....	"
Firmin Bigros	Montreal Gaol.....	" 26.....	Unclassified.
Helen Kendal	Coaticook	" 31.....	Mania.
Modeste Fersonne.....	St. Theodore de Chester.....	June 7.....	"
Margaret Corbet.....	Quebec	" 13.....	"
Marie Débiens	"	" 14.....	"
Marie Paquet.....	St. Georges	" 14.....	"
Antoine Chevrier, fils.....	Vaudreuil	" 19.....	"
Ellen McCarthy.....	Montreal Gaol	" 20.....	"
Bridget O'Neill.....	"	" 20.....	"
Joseph Clôche	"	" 20.....	Dementia.
François Raymond	"	" 20.....	"
Euphrasia Friel	"	" 20.....	Mania.
Teresa Blain	"	" 20.....	Epilepsy.
Cornelius Deery.....	"	" 20.....	Unclassified.

ADMISSIONS DURING 1866.—Continued.

Name.	Place or Residence.	Date of Admission.	Classification.
Seraphin Chicoine.....	St. Charles, L. Richelieu.....	June 28.....	Dementia.
Joseph Rouffier.....	Quebec Gaol.....	July 9.....	Cho. Mania.
John Collins.....	" ".....	" 9.....	Mania.
William Lannin.....	" ".....	" 9.....	"
Margt. (Catherine) Ryan.....	" ".....	" 9.....	"
Oenime Corbeille.....	Arthabaska Gaol.....	" 10.....	Imbecility.
Mercille Desparvis.....	Lachenaie.....	" 12.....	Dementia.
Leandre Wilfred Tessier.....	Montreal.....	" 14.....	Melancholia.
William Deardon.....	Windsor, C. E.....	" 17.....	Epilepsy.
Alexandre Blodseau.....	St. Ferdinand d'Halifax.....	" 17.....	Mania.
Mary McGowan.....	Quebec.....	" 18.....	"
Delphis Arel.....	" ".....	" 21.....	"
Paul Desroches.....	Quebec Gaol.....	" 25.....	"
James Hamilton.....	" ".....	" 26.....	"
Ann Williams.....	Montreal Gaol.....	" 28.....	"
Joseph Mason.....	" ".....	" 28.....	"
Mary Kelly.....	" ".....	" 28.....	"
Josephine Brouillet.....	" ".....	" 28.....	"
George Laurent.....	" ".....	" 28.....	"
Paschal Archambault.....	" ".....	" 28.....	Dementia.
Patrick Hughes.....	" ".....	" 28.....	Mania.
Jacob Rosand.....	" ".....	" 28.....	Imbecility.
George Allen.....	St. Isidore.....	" 28.....	Mania.
Adèle Brisson.....	Rimouski.....	" 30.....	"
Rosalie Bruné.....	Quebec Gaol.....	August 6.....	Idiocy.
Sarah Deegan.....	Aylmer.....	" 7.....	Mania.
Eliza Dalrymple.....	Montreal.....	" 7.....	Melancholia.
David Lessard, fils.....	Ste. Agathe.....	" 8.....	Mania.
Elisabeth Rasine.....	Ste. Anne du Nord.....	" 10.....	Dementia.
Marie Gravel.....	St. Sauveur.....	" 11.....	Mania.
Josephine Côté.....	Ste. Anne du Nord.....	" 11.....	Idiocy.
Dominique Noël.....	St. Pierre les Becquets.....	" 13.....	Mania.
Mary Ann Burns.....	Hospit de la Charité.....	" 9.....	Epilepsy.
François Cimon.....	Quebec.....	" 9.....	Mania.
Mary Noonan.....	" ".....	" 13.....	"
Pierre Camille Poulin.....	St. Joachim.....	" 21.....	"
Paul Letourneau.....	Quebec.....	" 27.....	Dementia.
Lettitia Lessard.....	" ".....	" 27.....	Imbecility.
Ellen Kelly.....	Aylmer.....	" 28.....	Mania.
Joseph Guérin dit St. Jean.....	Three Rivers Gaol.....	" 29.....	General Paralysis.
Mathilde Bergeron.....	" ".....	" 29.....	Mania.
Paschal Dupont, fils.....	St. Roch des Aulnets.....	September 3.....	Dementia.
Henrietta Gosselin.....	St. Casimir.....	" 4.....	Mania.
Patrick Quinn.....	St. Sylvester.....	" 11.....	"
Thomas Flannery.....	Quebec Gaol.....	" 14.....	"
Sophie Fortin.....	" ".....	" 14.....	"
John Cross.....	Quebec.....	" 19.....	"
Samuel Newton.....	" ".....	" 20.....	"
Napoleon Fluet.....	" ".....	" 24.....	Imbecility.
François Lefevre.....	" ".....	" 24.....	"
François Gauthier.....	Terrebonne Gaol.....	" 25.....	Epilepsy.
Charles Grant.....	Nicolet.....	" 26.....	Mania.
Ann McGuire.....	Montreal Gaol.....	October 16.....	"
Mary Walsh.....	" ".....	" 16.....	"
Margaret Desjardins.....	" ".....	" 16.....	Melancholia.
Héliène.....	" ".....	" 16.....	Imbecility.
Marie Mathilde Lamesse.....	" ".....	" 16.....	Mania.
Félicité Morette.....	" ".....	" 16.....	"
Rosalie Robert.....	" ".....	" 16.....	"
Mde Charles Gagnon.....	St. Norbert.....	" 16.....	"
Flavis Rioux.....	Trois Pistoles.....	" 18.....	"
Angèle Jalbert.....	Lévis.....	" 20.....	Dementia.

ADMISSIONS DURING 1866.—*Continued.*

Name.	Place or Residence.	Date of Admission.	Classification.
Charles Loof.....	Kamouraska Gaol	October 20.....	Epilepsy.
Raphael Donpiero	St. Joseph d'Ely.....	" 23.....	Imbecility.
Mrs. Patrick Connors	Quebec	" 2.....	Mania.
Marie Boulanget.....	Sorel Gaol	" 26.....	Epilepsy.
Margt. Deroy.....	Quebec	" 18.....	Mania.
Jane Raven.....	"	July 23.....	"
Joseph Lebeau dit Lalouette	Joliette Gaol	October 28.....	Epilepsy.
Emilien Duval.....	St. Zotique.....	November 9.....	Dementia.
Mrs. R. Brown	Quebec	" 3.....	Mania.
Charles Fiset	L'Ancienne Lorette	" 12.....	Dementia.
Virginie Marceau	L'Asile de la Providence	" 14.....	"
Emily McIntosh	"	" 14.....	"
Bridget McGarry	"	" 14.....	"
Cornelius Deery.....	Montreal Gaol	" 18.....	Unclassified.
Thomas Fleming.....	Quebec	" 23.....	Mania.
James Gibson	Abercorn, Sutton	" 24.....	Monomania.
Joseph O. Vallerand.....	Quebec	" 26.....	Epilepsy.
Female (name unknown).....	Hospice des Sourds Muets, Montreal	" 24.....	Dementia.
Alderic Fortin	Quebec	" 30.....	Mania.
Mrs. Durnan	"	December 6.....	"
Female (name unknown).....	Montreal Gaol	" 8.....	Dementia.
Bridget Whalan.....	"	" 8.....	Mania.
Thomas Logheed	"	" 8.....	Imbecility.
Jane Nugent	"	" 8.....	Mania.
Jean Noel Vandreuil	Lotbinière.....	November 13.....	"
Sophie Charbonneau.....	St. Jérôme.....	December 20.....	Dementia.
Marceline Pepin	Quebec	" 19.....	Mania.
Marceline Jobin	"	" 29.....	"
James Sheridan.....	New Ireland	" 31.....	Monomania.

JOHN W. PICKUP, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh.
Resident Physician, Q.L.A.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, L. C.,

AT ST. JOHNS, C.E., FOR THE YEAR 1866.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums and Prisons.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the "Prison and Asylum Inspection Act," I have the honor to report to you the affairs of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the year 1866, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

When such important changes are about to be made in the Government of British North America, I consider it my duty to lay before the Government of Lower Canada my views as to the future management of the insane in that part of the great Confederation. Indeed, it is natural to suppose that the Legislature of this Province will expect to have something before them from me as a basis, at least, for their legislative actions. Unfortunately there is no Province of the Confederation that will start under such unfavorable circumstances, with regard to Lunatic Asylums. While Upper Canada has five, Lower Canada has only Beauport and the miserable place under my charge.

I have carefully read the Report of my respected confrere, Dr. Workman, of Toronto, and I don't hesitate to say, that however it may meet the views of the people of Upper Canada, so vast, so expensive, and so complicated a scheme would not be listened to in Lower Canada. Indeed, in my opinion, the scheme of each Municipality having to pay for its own idiots and incurables would be most unjust. For example, a very poor Municipality might be afflicted with a great number of such cases, and there could be no possible justice in making that poor Municipality pay and suffer because God, in his wisdom, had already made them suffer more than their neighbors. Again, the whole system would be most complicated, and the greater the complication the greater misfortune for the poor lunatics. There would be everlasting clashing between general and local Inspectors, and between all Inspectors and Medical Superintendents. There would be so many heads that it would be a monstrosity. For example, an acute case of mania is admitted into the General Asylum from Municipality No. 1. The Medical Superintendent considers a certain mode of treatment necessary for his recovery, the Inspectors consider the treatment too expensive, the Superintendent has to yield, and the unfortunate lunatic remains a lunatic all his life. Again, a similar case is admitted from Municipality No. 2. At the termination of two years the case is not cured, yet the Medical Superintendent is not without hopes that the patient, if he remain with him, finally will recover; but the law says, the two years are out, he must go into the Asylum for incurables in his own Municipality, and there he goes, and in consequence of the different mode of treatment for curables and incurables, the man who, if he had remained a few months longer, or even perhaps a year, would have been cured, becomes a poor imbecile for the rest of his life. But suppose through unforeseen circumstances, that after having been received in the incurable Asylum, he recovered, who then is to pay the expense, remembering that the Municipality was only to pay for incurables? Again, look at the expense it would be to the country having general Inspectors, local Inspectors, and the constant removal of patients from one Asylum to another. And who, in the first instance, would be the person to pronounce a case curable or incurable? Here again difficulties would arise. In fact I view it as a most complicated and expensive system, and I am sure, from my knowledge of the people of Lower Canada, such a system would not be acceptable to them.

The more simple the system the better for the country and the better for the unfortunate lunatics.

What is the most simple system? A large building, or buildings, erected on the most approved sanatory plans, capable of holding a certain number of patients, say four or six hundred, with sufficient space to have a perfect system of classification. In this building there should be an entire separation between males and females, between acute and chronic cases, and between fools and lunatics.

This Asylum should be under the complete and entire control of the Medical Superintendent, said Superintendent responsible to the Government for the management of the Institution. Nothing could be more simple than such a plan, should the Governor of the Province, or any Member of the Government wish, at any time, to see the management of the Institution, a couple of hours of his time would be all that would be necessary. He would see the management of the male and female, the acute and chronic, the curable and incurable, the lunatic proper and the born idiot. To accomplish which, under Dr. Workman's system, he would have to pay a visit to every Municipality in the Province. And here, I would add, that nothing would tend more to the good management of such an establishment, than an occasional visit from the Governor or a Member of the Government. It would be an encouragement to the Medical Superintendent, who could point out his wants and requirements, better in ten minutes, than if he was writing for a week. Moreover, it would be a security to the country, and a gratification to the friends of the poor lunatic.

Lower Canada is in a miserable state for the want of a Lunatic Asylum. Beauport is more than full, St. John's in the same state. Will the Government of Lower Canada be prepared to grapple with the question at once? Will it have the means with the many other calls that will be made on it, to build a Lunatic Asylum? I don't know, but I know there can be no more important question come before the Legislature of Lower Canada, or a question that would meet with a greater public approval.

I have little to say with regard to my present position, ever one knows it is a mere make-shift till some proper place is provided; it is satisfactory, however, to know, that with all the difficulties and disadvantages I have had to contend with for six years, yet, my average cures has been greater than any other Asylum in either Upper or Lower Canada, even counting the number of incurables, idiots and epileptics I admit. I say again, under such circumstances, sixty-five cures out of one hundred and ninety patients, is a large percentage that I have reason to be proud of.

The following tables will give all the practical information with regard to the patients, and the Appendix explains the expenditure.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY HOWARD,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE I.

Sex.	Remaining. 31st Dec. 1865.	Admitted. 1866.	Total. 1866.	Discharged. 1866.	Died. 1866.	Remaining. 31st December, 1866.
Males.....	41	17	58	7	9	42
Females...	36	12	48	6	2	40
Total.....	77	29	106	13	11	82

TABLE 2.

From August 27, 1861, to December 31, 1866.

Admitted.....	190
Died.....	43
Discharged.....	65
Remaining.....	82

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, L.C.

St. John's, C.E., January 1, 1867.

NOTE VI.—GENERAL STATISTICAL FORM FOR ALL LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—TABLE I.

	Number remaining, January 1st, of past year.	Admitted during the subsequent year.	Average inmates during such year.	Died.	DISCHARGED.			Average stay of those dead or discharged during the year.	Number of those who having entered before such year still remain.
					Cured.	Relieved.	Unimproved.		
Males	41	17	42	9	6	1	.....	443 days.	31
Females	36	12	43	2	6	1	.....	325 "	33
Total	77	29	85	11	11	2	.....	768 days.	64

TABLE II.

	Remaining over from previous year.		Admitted during year.		DISCHARGED.				Died.		Average stay of those dead or discharged during the year.		
					Recovered.		Relieved.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Mania	7	7	17	9	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	326 days.	213 days.
Melancholia.....	4	10	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	"	165 "
Dementia.....	6	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	"
General Paralysis.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	472 days.	.....
Epilepsy.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	539 "	1059 days.
Other forms.....	10	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	645 "	310 "

TABLE III.—OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR 1866.

Number in Register.	Date of last admission and of death.	Age at death, and whether single or married, or widowed, before admission.	Mental and bodily state on admission.	Duration and cause of disorder.	Assigned cause of death.	Post-mortem examination.
157.....	November 20, 1864, Jan. 6, 1866.....	Aged 60, not known.....	Paralysed.....	Don't know.....	Paralysis and Phthisis.....	Softening of brain and cavity in right lung.
115	July 16, 1864, January 16, 1866.....	Aged 26, single.....	Mania and Epilepsy.....	20 years.....	Severity of fits.....	No post-mortem, friends objected, paying patient.
152.....	November 18, 1865, Feb. 16, 1866.....	Aged 30, married.....	Mania and Paralysis.....	Don't know.....	Congestion of lungs and paralysis.....	Lungs congested, brain soft.
161.....	December 2, 1865, May 5, 1866.....	Aged 28, single.....	Mania and Paresis.....	3 years; masturbation supposed.....	Paralysis & dysentery.....	(membrane of bowels.
57.....	February 28, 1862, August 20, 1866.....	Aged 75, married.....	Mania and Paresis.....	15 years.....	Paralysis.....	Chronic inflammation of mucous
129	April 15, 1865, September 8, 1866.....	Aged 20, single.....	Deaf and Dumb Idiot.....	All his life.....	Diarrhoea.....	Congested state of the lungs.
153.....	November 18, 1865, Sept. 29, 1866.....	Aged 50, widow.....	Imbecile.....	Don't know.....	Bronchitis.....	None.
178.....	September 15, 1866, Oct. 5, 1866.....	Aged 38, married.....	Complete paralysis.....	Don't know.....	Paralysis.....	Softening of the brain.
101.....	October 3, 1865, October 14, 1866.....	Aged 44, single.....	Dying when admitted, and Epileptic.....	40 years.....	Severity of fits.....	(tient.
98.....	September 4, 1865, Oct. 28, 1866.....	Aged 25, single.....	Congenitane Idiot.....	All his life.....	Diarrhoea.....	None, friends objected, paying patient.
165.....	March 1, 1866, November 12, 1866.....	Aged 40, single.....	Chronic Mania.....	4 years.....	General dropsy.....	Indurated liver.

APPENDIX to the Report of the St. John's Lunatic Asylum, December 31, 1866.

LIVE STOCK.

Horses.....	1
Colts.....	1
Cows	5
Store Pigs.....	2
Brood Sow and young.....	1

ASSETS.

Furniture : including stoves, bedsteads, delf, kitchen utensils, &c. .	\$2016 00	
Other Assets : including live stock, provisions, bedding, clothing, feed and fodder, farming utensils, goods in store, &c.....	3900 00	
		<u>5916 00</u>

INCOME.

Received from Government—

Cash in hands, 1st January, 1866	\$ 183 18	
Balance in Bank of Montreal	532 33	
Warrants.....	13207 64	
Letter of Credit	2000 00	
Pay Lists.....	4562 98	
Received as payments by inmates or their friends	87 00	
Received as proceeds of labour.....	58 65	
Other income.....	66 75	
		<u>20698 53</u>

EXPENDITURE.

New buildings, new furniture and fittings.....	930 33	
Rent and taxes, repairs and insurance. .	1356 48	
Salaries, other than to Medical men.....	3427 98	
Salaries and fees to Medical men.....	1200 00	
Medicines and Med. comforts, including beer, wine and spirits.	1504 18	
Food for inmates.....	5915 99	
Clothing	816 97	
Other expenditure, including feed and fodder, bedding, fuel, light, &c., &c.....	4511 35	
		<u>\$19663 28</u>
Deposits in favor Receiver General.....	\$212 40	
Cash in hands.....	339 56	
In Bank of Montreal.....	483 29	
		<u>1035 25</u>
		<u>\$20698 53</u>

W. A. MARCHAND, *Book-keeper.*

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
T O R O N T O,
FOR THE YEAR 1866.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, &c., of Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor, at this time, of addressing to your Board, the Annual Report of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the year 1866, the twenty-sixth of the existence of the Institution.

The number of patients remaining in the Chief Asylum and the University Branch on 1st January, 1866, was:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number admitted in 1866.....	205	262	467
	28	36	64
Total under treatment.....	233	298	531
Discharged.....	9	21	30
Died.....	7	16	23
Transferred to Orillia.....	6	...	6
Total.....	22	37	59
Leaving, 1st January, 1867.....	211	261	472
The average number for 1866, has been.....			466
ditto ditto for 1865 was.....			469 $\frac{2}{3}$
ditto ditto for 1864 was.....			464

The admissions, discharges (exclusive of transfers), and deaths, in the last six years, have been as follows:—

	Admissions.	Discharges.	Deaths.
1861.....	204	91	45
1862.....	177	78	27
1863.....	168	87	25
1864.....	136	77	35
1865.....	96	74	27
1866.....	64	30	23
Total.....	845	437	182

From the preceding figures it will be perceived that the operations of the Asylum have in the past six years undergone a constant diminution. The admissions in 1861

were 204, and the discharges 91; but in 1866, the admissions have been only 64, and the discharges 30. The proportion of discharges to admissions is nearly the same for the above two years. In 1861, it was $44\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in 1866, it has been $48\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. But as I have stated in former Reports, comparisons in any one year, between discharges and admissions, should never be hastily made, nor are comparisons of operations, made in this way, to be held as of any value. In 1863, for example, the discharges shew a higher proportion to admissions than in 1862; and in 1865 the discharges equal 77 per cent. of the admissions, whilst in 1864 they are only $56\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The discharge in each respective year should be compared, rather with the average, or half of the admissions of that and the preceding year, than with those of the year itself. A comparison thus drawn for the last six years would show as follows:

	Admissions.		Discharges.	
Half of 1860-61.....	194 $\frac{1}{2}$	1861.....	91	or $46\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
“ 1861-62.....	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	1862.....	78	“ 41 “
“ 1862-63.....	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	1863.....	87	“ $50\frac{1}{2}$ “
“ 1863-64.....	152.....	1864.....	77	“ $50\frac{1}{2}$ “
“ 1864-65.....	116.....	1865.....	74	“ $63\frac{1}{2}$ “
“ 1865-66.....	80.....	1866.....	30	“ $37\frac{1}{2}$ “

The above figures shew a more correct approximate proportion of the discharges to admissions, in the years 1861 to 1866, inclusive, than is to be derived from the previous table; and from these it appears that the last year, 1866, stands the lowest.

It will be observed on referring to the figures, that of the discharges made in 1866, only 9 were of men, whilst 21 were of women.

The admissions for half the years 1865 and 1866, were, of men 31, and of women 49. The discharges of men, 9 in 31, are equal to 29 per cent, and those of women, 21 in 49, to 43 per cent. I fear this disproportion, which is in truth a reversal of an established principle in the relative curability of insanity in the two sexes, is not likely to be soon changed for the better.

In my last annual report I felt constrained by a sense of public duty, to draw attention to an evil of great import, in connexion with the causation and the incurability of insanity, and more especially in the male sex. If figures may be taken as reliable exponents of medical facts, those of the year 1866, representing our discharges of males, might surely be held as awfully confirmatory of the views expressed by me in that report. Yet the actual facts are still worse than the figures; for of the 9 men discharged in 1866, two were taken out by their friends unrecovered. One of these is again an applicant for admission; the other is laboring under incipient consumption. Both were known to be addicted to the secret bad habit; and more painful still to record, one of them was a married man, having three children. Would that I could say this is a solitary fact!

No one in Canada occupies a position more fully qualifying to speak with assurance on this subject than myself; and surely no one would be less excusable than myself for the concealment or suppression of the convictions which protracted and thorough investigation has established in relation to the “*enshrouded moral pestilence*” which overspreads the land. The distribution of my report for 1866, very judiciously and earnestly aided by many of the leading journals of the Province, has been the means of bringing in to me, from all parts, both in written correspondence, and in personal conference, overwhelming confirmation of my convictions. Indeed my official labors have been, considering the enfeebled condition of my health, most inopportunistly supplemented by the claims made on my time by the class of persons to whom I have alluded; and although it is most painful to conduct such a correspondence, or to hold conferences with such visitors, I have, from motives of humanity, as well as from a sense of public duty, endeavored to do whatever good my judgment has enabled me to essay in their behalf.

Medical Superintendents of Asylums, both in this country and in Europe, have hitherto, beyond all doubt, dealt with this evil with too much delicacy; yet, indeed, they have not, in this respect, been more derelict than other classes of men. Junior Medical Superintendents may be excusable for a certain degree of timidity. I well remember, indeed, when first I ventured, in an Annual Report, to touch as delicately as possible on the subject, I was sharply criticised by a country newspaper, which intimated to me that I

was in error. Happy would I now feel to have realized the fact of this ascribed error ! It is a pity that newspaper editors are so reluctant to believe that they do not understand everything about which they write.

The longer protracted my service in this Asylum, the nearer, of course, must it be to the close ; and to have allowed that period to arrive without having spoken out freely and fearlessly on so awful important a subject, should surely have been regarded by me, in the residue of life, as a sin of omission, deserving of enduring self-condemnation. My successor may also have to pass through the period of pupilage, beyond which—especially in the faculty of Medicine—every man has to proceed before he may dare to hope for a patient and respectful hearing. Many men, indeed, never reach the close of their novitiate. By the time they have accumulated facts sufficient to qualify them to speak with fair pretensions to authority, their modesty or their laziness, has, perhaps, increased in a like measure, and the world fails to receive at their hands that enlightenment they otherwise might impart to it.

I cannot accuse myself of having been embarrassed much by either of the two qualities mentioned ; and, in consequence, I have not felt afraid—even among the *savans* of our *Psychological* speciality—to say what I thought, or even to express my dissent from their deliverances when they have not appeared well founded.

The time has now come when, in my opinion, silence or inaction, not merely on the part of Asylum Superintendents, but of every man in society who knows anything of the evil under consideration, or can in any way contribute to its removal or mitigation, should be regarded as criminal. The responsibility of the Medical Profession and of the Clergy, as well as that of the entire body of educationalists, is infinitely more weighty than they have ever yet regarded it. *They well know* that all I have written on the subject not only is true, but that it falls very far short of the *whole* truth ; and yet it seems impossible to move them. What sort of an account of the use made by them of the talents committed to them and of the opportunities presented to them will they be able to present at the great day of reckoning ? It is, however, but justice to the Clergy to state, that some of them are very imperfectly informed in relation to the evil now treated of. I have known numerous instances in which clergymen have given to patients, whose insanity was mainly ascribable to secret vice, the highest testimonials of moral excellence—and even of religious worth. Within the past year, a young man from a distant part of the Province was admitted. His aspect and every thing about him clearly indicated to us the nature of the case. Some time after his admission his pastor called to see him, and before proceeding to his apartment, entered fully into a detail of all the excellencies and spiritual merits of the young man. I was at length forced to undeceive him by telling him the truth. He appeared horrified. In am now, indeed, very apprehensive of cases of insanity in young men of whom clergymen give flattering testimonials. Did they but know, as we do, how many of these cases are complicated with the evil habit under consideration, but concealed beneath the garb of fictitious piety, they would be better qualified for the proper discharge of their duty in relation to it. It would be rather out of place here to multiply illustrations ; but, were it imperative to do so, our case books would afford only too abundant materials for the work.

I have recently made a careful scrutiny of the character of the cases of insane men on behalf of whom application has been made, and from whose friends or physicians, details, in our "*Circular*" forms, have been received. The result has been frightful. I hesitate to state the proportion in which—I feel fully assured, or morally certain—secret vice is present. What is to be done to check the progress of the evil,—for that it is progressing and accumulating is beyond doubt ? Surely the right course cannot be to avoid all notice of it, or to do all that we can to ignore its very existence ; much less to manifest disapproval of those who proclaim the evil. Yet this is exactly what many do. It is unnecessary to speak more pointedly : those who have so done will be able to apply these remarks—it is to be hoped profitably—and will see that they have erred in believing that their mistaken delicacy is to be regarded as the equivalent of their neglect of duty. The first rational step towards the removal of an evil is the recognition of its existence and the ascertainment of its magnitude. Many persons are, I believe, in the present instance, ignorant of both these facts ; yet such persons may be parents, or may have the guardianship of youth. How are they to protect those under their care against an evil, the exist-

ence of which is unknown to them? It is truly a painful task to answer the enquiries of many worthy parents, or relatives, of patients under our charge, the nature of whose insanity, and the cause which has produced it and renders it so generally hopeless, are altogether unknown to them.

Can it be right that through a fastidious delicacy, on the part of those possessed of information, the youth of our country should be permitted to fall into the traps and pitfalls with which their path is studded? Of all the hidden dangers besetting them, assuredly none is of a more hideous or more destructive character than that here alluded to.

My friend, Dr. Chipley, Medical Superintendent of the Western Kentucky Asylum, a gentleman of sterling worth, and of superior mental endowments, a few years ago published a small book, entitled, "A Warning to Fathers, Teachers, and Young Men, &c., &c.," the free distribution of which, I have reason to believe, has been productive of good. Last year a gentleman of Kentucky published "at his own expense for gratuitous distribution to the male teachers in the Common Schools of Kentucky," a second edition of this book. If it were placed in the library of every school in Upper Canada, and in the hands of every clergyman, it is my belief a very important service to humanity would thereby be rendered, so far as the real interests of this Asylum and public economy are considered. I am of opinion that the diffusion of any information which would tend to the prevention of insanity, or contribute to decrease the extent of its incurability, would be a source of great profit. Let any man, medical or other, who has any familiarity with the peculiar and marked characteristics of insanity, complicated with the evil spoken of, make a careful inspection of our Asylum wards, and if he will not say that the Provincial purse is very largely drawn upon for the life-long maintenance of its victims, I shall be content to admit that my representations of its magnitude, and its sad results, have been exaggerated. Your Board and the public are well aware, that for many years I have strongly represented the evils consequent in this Asylum, on the want of proper classification of the inmates. To your Board, in personal conference, I have communicated many facts, illustrative of these evils, which I have not ventured to express in writing for general perusal. One of these evils, and certainly not the least injurious, has been the moral contamination which I believe, and *know*, has resulted from the unavoidable association of the pure with the impure. I dare not trust myself to pursue this subject farther—nor would I now have alluded to it, but that I am painfully aware of the general ignorance which obtains in relation to it. I trust that when the new wings, now in progress, shall have been completed, presenting, as they will do, more ample single bedroom accommodation, a salutary separation of the contaminated may be effected; and that an evil which is of great magnitude outside, and so largely obtains before admission, may not be engrafted after admission. Surely it cannot be necessary to speak more explicitly. If I should be tempted to say more on this subject, it would be to recommend that totally distinct lodgment be provided for all known or discovered to be addicted to this vice; and also, that they may be subjected to a *different moral discipline*. Nothing would more thoroughly awaken the public to a knowledge of the extent of the evil, or more effectually demonstrate its destructive results. I do believe that, under the Mosaic law, no stronger reason obtained for the separation of the leprous from the clean, than at this day might be urged for the separation from all others of the insane class here referred to.

Can it be necessary that I apologize for the introduction into an Asylum Annual Report of a subject so revolting to the general reader? I have but one apology to offer,—I know that all that I have said is truth; and I believe it is my duty to tell the truth, because its concealment would do, and has done, much harm, and its divulgence may do some good. Others may "shrink from polluting their pages with the words," just as they might shrink from assisting at a *post-mortem* examination, or from the disagreeable effluvia of the dissecting room, but it is the province of the medical man to be familiar with decay and corruption, and he is responsible to God, to his profession, and to the community, for the fearless promulgation of his discoveries.

True, indeed, he may be doomed to misrepresentation, derision, or even persecution for his obedience to duty and conscience, just as the medical student is hounded and hammered for prosecuting the practice of dissection, and in after life persecuted and prosecuted for errors, actual or fictitious, ascribable to his ignorance of anatomy; still his course of duty is the same, and he cannot deviate from it without self-condemnation.

The mortality of the Asylum in the past year has been low. Of the twenty-three deaths which occurred, four took place in the Branch Asylum, leaving only nineteen for the Chief Asylum. Two of those who died at the Branch had been Asylum residents for over twelve years; one over seven years, and one over four years. All the four died of lung disease, and three of them of the form called Latent Phthisis. One was aged 56 years; two 65; and one 72.

Of the 19 deaths in the Chief Asylum, 9 resulted from Phthisis, only two of which were of the *manifest* form. The other 7 were defective in the usual prominent symptoms of pulmonary consumption, as cough, expectorations, hectic fever and sweatings, &c., &c.; yet in all, the lungs were thoroughly destroyed by tubercular disorganization. Nothing more clearly convinces me of the general trivial value of Asylum statistics of mortality, unbased on *post-mortem* examination, than the inspection of the various tables appropriated to this subject, in nearly all the Asylums in this country. In one of the latest reports received by me from an American Asylum, I observe that out of a total mortality of 33, only two deaths are ascribed to phthisis pulmonalis, or pulmonary consumption; but 13 are ascribed to "exhaustion from chronic mania." Had *post-mortem* examinations been held, as I feel assured they were not, in all probability the whole of these 13 cases would have been found to belong to the class which I designate Latent Phthisis; and very probably a few, placed under other heads, would also have been added. Until American Asylum figures are based on clearly ascertained facts, it would be highly advisable that fewer were published; I can imagine nothing better calculated to establish or perpetuate error, than the publication of statistics, the elements of which have been merely guesswork, and I have yet to be convinced that in fully three-fourths of all the wearisome tables which fill up so much of our Asylum reports, both in the new world and the old, the figures shewn should not be regarded in this light.

Six of our deaths resulted from General Paresis, one of which was a *female case*, which developed itself after admission. This disease, in Canada, and I believe in the United States also, is either more common, or it now attracts more attention, and is more accurately diagnosed than formerly. Those members of the profession, who have had opportunities of seeing the disease, or who have taken pains to acquire from books a correct knowledge of its characteristics, seldom fail to identify it, even in its earliest or incubative stage; but it is also a fact, which it would be improper to suppress, that not a few of the general practitioners of the Province, seem not to be acquainted with it. Considering the comparative paucity of the entire number of cases presented, it is not to be wondered at that the disease is not universally understood. The name by which it was, until recently known, *General Paralysis*, was indeed well calculated to lead to misconception; for at the commencement, which is the period in which it is usually seen outside of Asylums, the patient not only is *apparently* free from any paralytic affection, but generally appears more active, lively, and robust, and at the same time shows more mental energy than ever in his life before. Perhaps, too, the most constant characteristic, indeed, I would say *pathognomonic* system of the malady, a keen or even ravenous appetite, tends in conjunction with the general apparent good health present, to lead still farther towards error. This keenness of appetite does not appear to be abnormal, for it is unaccompanied by any disturbance or disorder of the digestive function, and nutrition goes on well. The patient eats heartily, and appears to benefit by his eating. He declares he never felt so well in his life. His friends think so too, but they have found that this improved bodily condition is unfortunately associated with irregularities of temper, transient defects of intellect, and strange moral perversions, which have begun to cause them serious apprehensions. The earliest paralytic, or more properly speaking paretic, symptom may even now be recognizable, though very commonly not observed; I mean the defective articulation of speech, which is perceptible chiefly in the pronunciation of the labial and dental consonants; for the accurate formation of which an exact direction of the tip of the tongue to the anterior parts is necessary. This defect in the speech is not unfrequently assigned by those ignorant of the truth, to drunken habit; but most unjustly and sometimes most cruelly. It arises from impairment of the lateral muscles of the tongue, or of the motor nerves supplying them. The muscles on the two sides do not act co-ordinately, or those on the affected side are overpowered by those on the opposite side, and in consequence the tip of the tongue fails to hit the central point, to which it should be applied. The speech

is therefore thickened, or blunted. This symptom goes on constantly augmenting, until in the last stage of the disease, speech is almost wholly or altogether obliterated: The most usual form of delusion manifested by paretic patients, is that of an exaggerated appreciation of their own wealth, or some other qualification on which they may chance to have desired distinction. The extent and the extreme absurdity of some of their delusions, are often, in the more advanced periods of the disease, almost beyond all credence, and to one who has watched many of these people throughout the sad career which they all run, depiction of details is a task too heart-sickening to be entered upon, but with the utmost reluctance; I therefore abstain from those illustrations, which though they might lend attraction to a Report, with some classes of readers, never fail to give pain to others, who bring the picture home to themselves, and see in it only a true likeness of what they may themselves, under the inscrutable decrees of Providence, yet become. As it is usually only in the earlier stages of the disease, that it falls under the notice of the general practitioner, and as the diagnostic symptoms in this period are sometimes rather obscure, or are so far overtopped by the more striking mental phenomena, which appear to accord with those of insanity in general, as depicted sometimes too glowingly in works on this subject, or in general medical treatises, it may not be improper here to draw attention to the distinguishing characteristics by which it is almost invariably indicated. I believe I shall be generally sustained by those who have had large experience in the treatment of insanity, in the opinion that General Paresis is a disease *sui generis*. It is, in the physical disorder accompanying it, quite different from any other form of insanity, and those most familiar with its mental manifestations, will hardly dissent from the assertion, that they are scarcely less distinctive. The *post-mortem* revelations, although by no means uniform, are nevertheless, over their wide extent, far different from those shewn in the bodies of other classes of patients. After other forms of insanity, we may discover various cerebral lesions, or they may, so far as our means of detection extend, be totally wanting. This uncertainty does not obtain in General Paresis; in it, the brain, or the spinal cord, very often both, are found to have been diseased, and the diseased condition of these vital parts has been laid at the foundation of the malady, and has given form and feature to all its manifestations, both mental and corporeal. Other forms of insanity may be merely sympathetic or reflex, the brain being only secondarily or resultively affected. This is never the case in General Paresis, and not only is the brain or the spinal cord always diseased, but almost invariably these are the only parts which are diseased. The organs of the chest and abdomen are, unless accidentally, always sound. This is a condition of the system rarely found to obtain in other forms of insanity. In these the brain indeed may be found undiseased, but absence of disease here will certainly be unassociated with exemption from it elsewhere. It is the exemption from disease in other parts, but especially in the digestive organs, which so usually leads the general practitioner to the formation, and too often to the pronouncement, of an erroneous prognosis. Nor in the face of the fact, that the patient is almost invariably free from headache, or at least asserts that he is so, is it wonderful that the diagnosis arrived at, should fail to involve the idea of any formidable brain disease. Yet the absence, not only of pain in the head, but also of every other sort of pain, and that throughout the entire subsequent progress of the disease, may be held as one of the most reliable diagnostic marks of General Paresis. I would not assert that pain is absent in the incubative stage of the disease; but I can say that I have never met with it in any General Paretic that has come under my care. If we have this absence of pain, combined with a keen or voracious appetite, a trivial impairment of the articulation of speech, such as I have already spoken of, and incipient, or perhaps fully developed phenomena of mental delusion, but especially in relation to money or property, there can hardly be a doubt that the case is one of *General Paresis*.

If the case has advanced beyond these limits, and the patient has had one or more apoplectic seizures, out of which he, perhaps, very unexpectedly, speedily appeared to recover, and subsequently it has been observed that his speech has become more blunted, or, perhaps, only now for the first time has been noticed to be so; and if a change of gait is observed—not, indeed, amounting to paralysis of one limb, but very clearly indicating impaired muscular power in it—then is there no longer room for doubt; the case is one of *General Paresis*, and the patient will die. When he will die is a question of great

uncertainty; he may go off in his next apoplectic seizure, or he may survive a dozen of such seizures; or, indeed, he may not have one at all.

It is unnecessary here to enter more largely into details. The disease may—and no doubt it does—present variety in its earlier or later stages. *General Paretics*, for example, are almost all distinguished by their self-complacency, and by their entire satisfaction with all their surroundings; yet, on the other hand, exceptional instances of the contrary are met with. It is, however, enough, on this occasion, to draw attention to the most usual early manifestations of the disease, the careful observance of which will, in nineteen cases out of every twenty, ensure the formation of a correct diagnosis. It has been too often my painful duty to give to the friends of *General Paretics* the first intimation they have received of the real character of the malady under which the patients were labouring, and sometimes this intimation has been so antithetic to the opinion previously expressed to them by others, as to render its communication very disagreeable and embarrassing. Unfortunately, not in a single instance hitherto, throughout nearly fourteen years, have I been wrong in my prognosis.

The remaining four cases of death presented nothing of material interest. One resulted from scrofula and might with propriety have been added to the cases of phthisis. One resulted apparently from acute maniacal exhaustion; probably diseased condition of the heart was the immediate cause of death, but this fact we were unable to verify by *post-mortem* examination. The two remaining deaths resulted from apoplexy, one of the sanguineous form, with large extravasation within the cranium; and the other of the epileptic form, in a chronic case.

The general health of both Asylums has been, throughout the year, very satisfactory. By the blessing of God the Institution has been exempted from any epidemic visitation. It is my belief that our escape, as well as that of the city, from Asiatic Cholera, has been largely ascribable to the active and discreet precautionary measures taken by the Medical Officers of the City Board of Health, and I avail myself of this occasion to express my sense of the value of the services rendered by them to the whole community, at a time when, alone, sanitary measures could be effective in protecting us from the devastations of a fatal contagious disease. On more than one occasion, I have reason to know, was the city in danger, and had the same disregard of prudential measures, as in former years, been shewn by the Board of Health, we should now be doomed to lament the loss of many a valuable citizen.

Considering the great importance of the subject of adequate provision for the chronic insane, and the constantly accumulating evils resulting from the want of it, your Board, I trust, will be prepared to excuse me for recurring to it in this Report. I am aware that the outline of my views on this subject, submitted in my last Report, has, so far as I have had opportunities of learning, met with general approval within this Province; and I have been honored with communications from several gentlemen of distinction and high intelligence in the United States, in which they have expressed themselves in terms of flattering commendation of my views. It is not, however, to be concealed, that many, perhaps indeed a majority, of the Medical Superintendents of American Asylums, strongly object to the general principle of distinct provision for the chronic insane. The opinions of these gentlemen on any question connected with the specialty, of which they are alike the ornaments and the supporting columns, are deserving of both careful and courteous consideration.

It is urged by these gentlemen that the establishing of any line of demarcation between the acute and chronic, the curable and incurable insane, would be a proceeding fraught with the direst results to the latter class. They urge that the insane of any class should never be placed outside the region of hope; for it is the hope of restoring them to reason and to usefulness, that is the strongest incentive to those having care of them, to persevere in their efforts for recovery; and they further say that no Physician can dare to affirm of any case that it is incurable. The more poetical of those who thus remonstrate, seldom fail to quote for our admonition and edification, the words which *Dante*, in his "Divine Comedy," the "*Inferno*," informs us he saw written over the gate of hell, "*Lasciate ogni speranza voi ch'entrate*," which my friend Dr. McFarland, in his last Report very well renders, "All hope abandon, ye who enter here." These gentlemen seem to overlook the fact, that *Dante* was depicting the horrors, not of an Asylum, inhabited by

chronic lunatics, constructed for their comfortable residence, and placed by a Christian Government and Legislature, under the visitatorial supervision of humane and intelligent men, but of the "doleful city," where even "no hope of death" remains, much less of any compassionate intervention, with a view to the suppression of the "sighs and plaints, and deep wailings, and the strange tongues, horrible outcries, words of pain, tones of anger, voices deep and hoarse, and sounds of hands among them," which the Italian poet there heard. They forget also that a part of the inscription over that strongly barred gate was "*ed io eterno duro,*" and I endure forever; why then embellish an argument on so simple a subject, with such far-drawn poetical illustrations? Let us have more practical common sense, and less poetry. Might not the advocates of comfortable secondary Asylums for the chronic insane, drawing their facts, not from over-heated imagination, or mistaking for them those "airy nothings" which the "poet's pen turns into shape" and invests with "a local habitation and a name," but from such sources as the late *Dr. Willard's Report on the Chronic Insane of the State of New York*, or the long catalogue of similar revelations of the world-esteemed *Miss Dix*, far more appropriately quote *Dante's* "sighs and plaints, horrible outcries, voices hoarse, and sounds of hands with them," as an argument irrefragable in support of their proposition?

No, never! exclaim the opponents of secondary Asylums, we must have none such. The only course is, as in the words of *Dr. McFarland*, "to erect institutions in all respects meeting the requirements of the age, and representing the intelligence and philanthropy of the State;" which means, in plain language, institutions more costly and more handsome than any yet erected. Is this not the fact? I appeal to the candor of all so arguing, whether it is or not.

Now, whilst we duly esteem the gushing philanthropy and the frankness of all thus speaking, may we not be permitted to remind them, that their eloquence is very *chronic*? Have we not heard the same doctrine preached by them for very many years? Have they not been for a long time, "calling spirits from the vasty deep," and "have they come when they did call for them?" Seek for the answer in *Dr. Willard's Report*; ask for it in the *Blocksley Almhouse*, near the city of *William Penn*—not at the duplex place a little farther westward;—enquire of the *Board of State Charities in Massachusetts*. *William Shakespeare* said, "It had been well that chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages Prince's palaces,"—but he could not make them such. The opponents of secondary Asylums may luxuriate in the pleasing delusion, that they will yet see the country studded over with insane hospitals, embodying their highest conceptions, and developing their noblest aspirations; to us, however, in the meantime, and, still worse, to the accumulating thousands who need them, there yet is presented naught but the sad fact of their non-appearance.

No State in the American Union, no Province in the British Colonies, has ever built a new Asylum, until there have been wanting to enter it three times as many lunatics as would fill it; such are what *Dr. McFarland* designates "the intelligence and philanthropy," not only of his own State, as he will sorrowfully realize, but of every country in the world. Mankind, in the course of time, may, "learn the luxury of doing good," but do not repel them from the lesson, at their outset, by threatening their pockets,—those parts of their organization have very sensitive nerves,—perhaps as sensitive as those of carious teeth.

Suppose we leave in abeyance the financial consideration of the question, and that we recur not to its poetic phases; let us approach, with all befitting seriousness, that part of it which relates to our imperfect diagnostic powers, when we deliberate on the curability or incurability of certain cases, or of a multitude of cases. I grant that no Medical Superintendent has any pretensions to perfect prescience, and that he would not like to swear that even a congenital idiot might not become rational; that a two or three, or ten years' case of settled dementia, might not some day be transformed into one of restored reason; that a case of deep hereditary taint, after the lapse of two or three years of un-availing and judicious treatment, might not undergo an intermission of the insanity; or that even an epileptic lunatic, after two years of Asylum lodgment, might not get done with both his mental and bodily maladies; but I would ask, what is his calm opinion of such cases? What hopes does he feel justified in holding out to the friends? Are they robust, or are they the shadow of a nothing? Well, are we to legislate on shadows or on substances? Are we to abstain from doing good to thousands, through fear, or the shadow

of a fear, that we may injure a few--indeed a very few? Really this is still but poetry, but it is the poetry of fiction. Will any gentleman, at the head of any insane Hospital in America or in Europe, venture to say that he is so ignorant in the prognosis of insanity, as to be unable, in at least ninety per cent. of all the cases which have been under his care for two, four, six, or ten years, to tell whether they are incurable, or the contrary? Let no one venture to hint to him he is thus ignorant, unless prepared for his future indignation. Give, however, to every Superintendent, a margin of reservation. Send away from the primary or curative Asylum, no patient, even of five years' unimproved residence, provided the Medical Superintendent says there is yet hope; and bring back to it, *if deemed advisable*, every one who may begin to shew hope after leaving it. Perhaps we should go farther and say, bring back every one who has been seriously injured by leaving it. We may be sarcastically told, that would be to bring back all; but in Western Canada, in rebutting an observation of this sort, we have *facts* to stand on, not mere *conjectures*. We know that in our branch Asylums, which do not present either all the internal comforts, or all the external attractions, with which our contemplated district secondary Asylums might be provided, the incurables transferred from this Asylum to them are happy, and that almost without exception, those who are unhappy, were also so here. They carried their unhappiness with them. It was but the type of their mental malady, and it would have proved equally tenacious had they been transferred to a royal palace.

It is one thing to sympathize rationally and practically with the incurable insane; it is quite another thing to run into poetic sentimentality, and overrate expensively their blunted sensibility. It should be our aim to make them happy; to make them as happy as we *can*; and that means to make happy the largest possible number. Any system aiming at this end, but unavoidably reaching in its operation, not the *mass* of the insane, but merely an *accidental* few, can not be the one required. Our existing system has failed, and will continue to fail, in this respect; therefore it must be supplemented. It must too be supplemented by a system which will cause all localities to pay for the support of their own insane poor; not for the support of other and perhaps much richer districts. Our present Asylums are supported from the general Provincial Revenues, to which every man and woman in the Province, whether in our remotest back settlements, or in our large populous towns, contribute their quota. Look at the extent to which the large towns, and the most populous and wealthy counties, have drawn upon our Asylum beds, in comparison with the more remote and poorer districts! Why should the City of Toronto, or the rich Counties of York, Peel, Ontario, Durham, and so on, have their insane *permanently* supported at the expense of others less rich and more distant? Let all pay for the support of their insane, remaining uncured after a certain period, and injustice will no longer be done. Let unions of Counties be formed, and the chronic insane be lodged nearer home, in comfortable but not costly houses, erected by such unions for them; and by the word *let* is here meant "let it be commanded, not merely recommended" by Act of Parliament; for otherwise *it will not be done*. It is useless here to reiterate statements as to the probable number of insane persons to be provided for; it is very large, and is continually augmenting. Few are uninformed on this head; but very few care anything about it. True indeed, people having an insane friend, and especially those desiring to have one admitted into the Asylum, think a good deal on the subject; but their convictions as to the need of further provision differ in degree according to the fact, whether they succeed or fail in securing admission. This being accomplished they leave further thinking to those following them. Some, again, have rather outlandish views as to the extent of room needed by the insane. When they see a large building like this Asylum, they think it might contain all the insane, not merely in Upper Canada but in all British America. A short time ago I was honored with a visit from a young gentleman, who presented to me a letter of introduction from the worthy Mayor of our city. This youth stated that he was desirous of inspecting the architectural arrangements of the house; and as this appeared to me to be a very laudable purpose, I resolved to take some pains in gratifying his wishes. On seeing the new foundations of the wings, he expressed his astonishment that such augmentations should be necessary. This observation led to a conversation on *cubic space* allowances; and finally to the question, as to how many persons might be lodged in the present building. He said he thought about *five thousand*. Of course I stared. He asked me how many would I say. O, I replied, far over your number; I should say fifty

thousand, provided you packed them in tight enough. He presently informed me he had seen all he desired to inspect: I had seen rather more than I desired; for I thought he would some day have a deeper interest in Asylum cubic space than he then had. Visits such as these are rather amusing episodes in the monotony of Asylum life; and we are honored with no small number of such. So long as the perpetrators of them do not stare too much, or laugh at our patients, we endeavour to get smoothly through with them; but a very considerable proportion of all who come to see us, do so with about the same object as that for which they go to a circus, theatre, or a negro concert.

I have lately received the Annual Report of the State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton, Massachusetts, for the year ending October, 1866, written by Dr. Choate, a gentleman of superior abilities. From this Report I find that the people of Massachusetts, ever foremost in the race of philanthropy, have, whilst in other States (excepting New York) nothing has been done beyond idle argumentation, set to work in the practical way, and have now nearly ready for occupation at *Tewksbury*, an "*experimental institution for the incurable and harmless State paupers.*" Dr. Choate does not inform us what inscription will be placed over the gateway; but we may leave this matter very safely in the hands of the Board of State Charities; and we may leave to the *multitude* of intelligent philanthropists, who are the noblest ornaments of the old *Bay State*, the jealous guardianship of this new institution.

As the passage in Dr. Choate's Report relating to this institution, is both interesting and instructive, I take the liberty of here transcribing it:

"At the time of making the last Annual Report," says Dr. Choate, "it was confidently expected that by the opening of the new experimental institution for the incurable and harmless State paupers, at *Tewksbury*, a still further reduction in the numbers at the State Hospitals would ere this have taken place. This expectation has not yet, however, been fully realized, while the erection of the building and the preparation for its use have given rise to much controversy as to the propriety and expediency of the plan, which has not been confined to this State, nor to New England. I still entertain the opinion expressed in the last Annual Report, that such an institution, *if rightly inaugurated and judiciously carried on*, will be a benefit to the State in an economical point of view, will raise the character of the State Hospitals, and will subserve the interests of the insane generally. Theoretically there can be no question that the State Lunatic Hospitals, as at present organized, afford the best facilities for the cure of all classes of the insane; but as the accommodations which they offer are *limited to less than half* of the whole number of the insane in the State, and the choice for the remainder in such an institution and the ordinary almhouse provision, at least for such as are supported at the public charge, the election would seem to be clear and easy. *The new institution is not to be considered as in any sense a substitute for a Lunatic Hospital, but as simply an addition or appendage, and as being an improvement in the care and provision for that class whom it will receive. It is to be hoped that the rule will be rigidly enforced, that none shall be admitted into it, who have not first passed through one of the Hospitals, and have been pronounced as, in all human probability, beyond the aid of medical skill.*"

I would entreat special attention to the passages in the preceding extract, which I have taken the liberty of placing in *Italics*. Dr. Choate, with clear foresight, derived from long and calm consideration, stipulates as a primary condition, that institutions for "the incurable and harmless," shall be "*rightly inaugurated and judiciously carried on*;" and at the conclusion of the extract quoted, he lays it down as a rule, "*rigidly to be enforced*, that none shall be admitted into them who have not passed through one of the State Hospitals, and have been pronounced as, in all human probability, beyond the reach of medical skill."

Right inauguration and *judicious subsequent management* are the alpha and omega of the entire problem. They are more easily written, as words, than realized as facts. The comfort of the insane cannot be directed or secured by those who do not understand their wants, or who have not become familiar with their peculiar, but diversified, mental habitudes. The supervision of institutions for their lodgment, should not be vested in the hands of persons who have not well informed themselves on these subjects, and who are not willing to be instructed still farther, and capable of benefitting from every fact lying in their way. Rash experiments, and perilous innovations, are always entered upon most

promptly by those who understand least the causes of existing evils, and the most appropriate means of remedying them. I can hardly imagine any innovation in the essential regulations of secondary Asylums, so inevitably tending to their failure and ruin, as the reversal of the provision, *that none shall be admitted into them who have not first passed through a primary Asylum!* It is quite within the range of possibility that a change of this sort might be made, in Massachusetts or any other country, by a body of supervisors, who might not have given much consideration to the subject, or who might feel it a compromise of official dignity to ask the opinion of others who had bestowed much thought on it. Errors of this sort are much more likely to occur in America than in England.

Dr. Choate brings to our notice the fact, that the accommodations offered to the insane in Massachusetts are adequate to less than half the entire number in the State; yet the State has three large Asylums, besides two others at Boston; and it contains a considerably less population than Western Canada. The opponents of secondary Asylums for incurables, would certainly insist on the prompt erection of five additional Asylums, "in all respects meeting the requirements of the age," the details of which "are not to be spoken of further," at the present time.

Dr. Choate most pertinently says, "The whole question of providing for the dependent insane has become one of compromise." There must be some limit, and I can see no safer or more practical mode of establishing limitation, than the plan recommended in my Report of last year. Make the people the almoners of their own bounty; and abolish, *as far as safely may be done*, the feeling of serfdom fostered by a pauper dependence on central authority. What boots it to those who pay, whether their money is taken from them directly by a municipal rating, or indirectly by a customs or excise officer? The real question for their consideration is, do we get back the value of our money? So far at least as the chronic insane are concerned, when each district, or union of Counties, supports its own share of them, and no share of those of other districts, and when each town and township levies from its inhabitants, just so much as it pays for support in a secondary Asylum of the insane inmates belonging to itself, it is evident that not only will a safe limit have been established, but that all outcry against the supreme authorities of the country would be at an end. Their duty will have been adequately discharged, when they have enacted such statutory provisions as will make it imperative (not optional) on the local authorities to do theirs.

I restrict these observations to the *chronic insane, or harmless incurables*. It is my abiding conviction, that the central or supreme Provincial authorities should provide for the maintenance and treatment of the *acute insane*; and it is further my conviction that *all* the insane institutions, *primary and secondary*, should be subject to regular inspection, by a board of experienced and humane gentlemen, immediately responsible to the supreme authority. Under such a system, carefully and considerately carried on, it is hardly to be doubted good results would be attained. But they will not be attained by the mere talking of them, nor by the shedding of any quantity of ink by me, or others, in the advocacy of the system.

On the general domestic affairs of this Asylum, I have nothing to state of importance, which has not already, in my quarterly Reports, been submitted to your Board. It is most gratifying to me to be able to say that the operations, both of the Chief Asylum and the University Branch, have been conducted to my entire satisfaction, and that the various officers and servants in them have faithfully and humanely discharged their respective duties.

To the clergy of the various denominations we still continue to be deeply obliged for their regular religious officiations.

The thanks of the institution are due to the Press, for the following papers and periodicals, gratuitously furnished for the benefit of the patients, viz.:

Leader (daily),
 Leader (weekly),
 Christian Guardian,
 Kingston Chronicle and News,
 Ottawa Citizen,
 Echo,

Canadian Statesman,
 Guelph Herald,
 Galt Reporter,
 Berlin Telegraph,
 Elora Observer,
 St. Catharines Constitutional.

Ingersoll Chronicle,
Chatham Planet,
Christian Advocate,
Canadian Journal of Science &c.,

Journal of Education,
Canada Presbyterian,
Monthly Record.

We have endeavoured to keep the library, without undue expenditure, up to the measure of usefulness, introducing such books only as have been deemed best suited to amuse and benefit the patients. *The London Illustrated News* and *Good Words*, are subscribed for by the Institution, and are both found very entertaining and instructive.

The expenditure for maintenance in the past year, has been higher than ever before, and has overrun my estimate. This source of this increase has been, almost exclusively, in the item for *food*. The outlay could not be curtailed. It is unnecessary to explain that the increased cost has arisen from the high prices latterly obtaining; a fact which will be pretty readily understood by all who read this Report.

In the *Statement of the Affairs* of this Asylum, which I am called on to furnish annually to the Provincial Auditor for insertion in the *Blue Book*, I am obliged to represent under the head of "*Income*," all money received by the Bursar for the maintenance of patients, and for articles produced by the institution and sold, though I am informed by that officer that he is required regularly to transmit all such moneys to the Receiver General, and subsequently he cannot use them in payment of accounts. It is manifest from these facts, that the Asylum is made to appear in the *Blue Book* as receiving more money than in fact it does. In 1866, the amount thus overrated has been \$4,789.30, and in 1865 it was \$4,413.50.

I trust that before another year shall have passed, your Board will have the pleasure of seeing the two new Hospitals for the sick and infirm, which are now well advanced, comfortably occupied by the class for whom they have been designed; and that fair progress shall have been made with the two wings, the foundations of which have been proceeded with to a considerable extent. When the whole of these structures are completed, Upper Canada will be able to show an *Insane Hospital* hardly inferior to any on this Continent.

Thanking your Board, on my own behalf, and on that of all under my care, for all the kindness shown by you towards us in the past year, and for the close attention given by you to all my representations of the wants of the institution, and your prompt provision for the same, and earnestly praying for the blessing of God on all your future efforts in the same direction.

I am, Gentlemen,

Most respectfully.

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

The three tables following are furnished in conformity with the wishes of the Board. As I do not understand the value of them, I abstain from any lengthened explanations. It is, however, not improper to observe, that the classification of the insanity of patients, as exhibited under the six heads in table second, is alike useless and deceptive, especially under the first two. Suicidal Mania, for example, may often have equal claim to stand under the head Melancholia as under that of Mania; but it would derange our Registers thus to place it. Again, many cases alternately present the two forms. A patient may enter the Asylum in a state of profound Melancholy, and yet not long after may present all the symptoms of intense Mania. Many who enter the Asylum under the form Mania, pass, in course of years, into the form Dementia. If, at their death, we should put them under this head, the whole figures of our tables would be conflicting. The figures, therefore, presented in the tables have been drawn from the Admission Register, and indicate the presenting form of the insanity on admission.

TABLE FIRST.

	Number remaining 1st January 1866.	Admitted during 1866.	Average Inmates in 1866.	Deaths in 1866.	DISCHARGES.			Transferred to Orillia.	AVERAGE STAY IN ASYLUM.		Entered before 1866 and yet remaining.	Remaining in on 1st January, 1867.
					Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.		Died.	Discharged.		
Males.....	205	28	} 466 {	7	18	4	6	} Yrs. mos. days. { 1 3 22	} Yrs. mos. days { 3 10 25	189	211	
Females.....	262	36		16	2	1	.....			231	261

TABLE SECOND.

	Remained from 1865.		Admitted in 1866.		DISCHARGED IN 1866.				Died in 1866.		Average stay of		Transferred to		Remaining in on 1st January, 1867.	
					Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Died.		Discharged.		Orillia.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	See Table First.	See Table First.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mania.....	139	181	19	27	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia.....	14	16	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia.....	36	55	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Paralysis.....	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	3	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	205	262	28	36	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The above classification accords with the entry on admission, not with the subsequent condition.

TABLE III.
OBITUARY FOR 1866.

No. of Death.	Register No.	Date of Death.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death.	Civil State.	Mental State on Admission.	Bodily State on Admission.	Duration of Insanity at Death.	Cause of Insanity assigned.	Cause of death.
1...	2666	Jan. 8...	March 25, 1862	39	Married	Mania of Gen. Paresis	Gen. Paretic State.	4 years 10 months	None	General Paresis.
2...	3154	" 15...	May 18, 1865	55	Married (W)	Melancholia	Very bad	1 year 6 months	Some organic lesion	Latent phthisis enteritis.
3...	2668	" 27...	Aug. 26, 1860	45	Married	Maniacal	Feeble	8 years	None	Scrofula.
4...	2523	" 30...	July 2, 1861	56	Single	Demented	Feeble	10 years and over	Monetary matters	Phthisis pulmon. manif.
5...	2098	" 31...	July 8, 1858	65	Single	Demented	Feeble	7 years and over	None	Phthisis pulmon. lat.
6...	2683	Feb. 7...	May 6, 1862	40	Married	Maniacal	Anemic	15 years	None	Phthisis pulmon. manif.
7...	1474	" 10...	Nov. 26, 1853	65	Married	Maniacal	Not Good	1 year (?)	None	Heart disease.
8...	3147	" 23...	May 15, 1865	36	Married	Demented	Very Poor	1 year	Exposure to cold	Gen. Paresis (ultimately).
9...	2964	March 20...	Dec. 8, 1863	29	Married	Mania of Gen. Paresis	Good (apparently)	2 years 7 months	'Whiskey'	General Paresis.
10...	2661	" 22...	March 18, 1862	59	Single	Maniacal	Feeble	Many years	'Fever'	Phthisis pulmon. lat.
11...	2826	" 24...	Feb. 3, 1863	27	Single	Maniacal	Bad	Over 4 years	Disappointed hopes.	Phthisis pulmon. lat.
12...	2593	April 11...	Oct. 1, 1861	27	Single	Maniacal	Bad, Epileptic from infancy	Many Years	Masurbation	Phthisis pulmon. lat.
13...	2618	" 15...	Nov. 27, 1861	71	Married	Maniacal	Very weak	Over 6 years	None	Phthisis pulmon. lat.
14...	1471	" 20...	Nov. 22, 1853	72	Married	Maniacal	Feeble	Very many years	None	Phthisis pulmon. lat.
15...	2080	May 20...	July 9, 1858	43	Married	Maniacal	Apparently Good	Over 8 years	None	Phthisis pulmon. manif.
16...	2901	June 24...	July 15, 1863	33	Married	Maniacal	Apparently Good	3 years 3 months	None	General paresis.
17...	2681	" 28...	May 3, 1862	38	Married	Maniacal	Feeble	Over 4 years	None	Phthisis pulmon. lat.
18...	3045	" 28...	Jan. 9, 1862	36	Married	Maniacal	Irregular	5 years	None	Phthisis pulmon. lat.
19...	3048	July 2...	June 14, 1864	45	Married	Maniacal	Apparently Good	3 years	'Intemperance'	General paresis.
20...	3225	Aug. 28...	April 4, 1866	60	Married	Demented	Feeble	Over 2 years	'Grief'	Apoplexy sanguine.
21...	3205	Sept. 20...	Oct. 17, 1865	65	Married (W)	Maniacal	Very bad	1 year 3 months	'Loss of Husband'	Heart disease.
22...	3224	Oct. 30...	April 3, 1866	33	Married	Maniacal	Bad	2 years 3 months	'Epilepsy'	Epileptic apoplexy.
23...	3264	Nov. 30...	Oct. 15, 1866	27	Married	Maniacal	Very bad	4 months	'Inflam. of brain'	Traumatic General paresis.

POST-MORTEM OBSERVATIONS.

As the reduction to a mere tabular form, of facts obtained in *post-mortem* examinations, so far as relates to the conveying of useful or interesting information, is a most absurd waste of labor, and can never command the attention or respect of any intelligent reader, I prefer offering, instead of the column prescribed for this purpose in the "Obituary," a condensed statement of the most interesting cases which have fallen under our observation in the past year :

Case, Register No. 3,154.—E. T., aged 58 ; female ; admitted 18th May, 1865 ; was stated to have been insane 10 months prior to admission. Cause assigned by her medical attendant, "some organic lesion." Form of mental disease, intense melancholy. Died 15th January, 1866.

P.-M.—Body extremely emaciated ; peritoneum normal. In left lobe of *liver* a hydatid cyst containing 3 drachms of clear fluid. Around this cyst the substance of liver consolidated. Lining of *stomach* covered with slimy tenacious excretion. The *ilium* red and inflamed throughout ; the lower twelve or thirteen inches almost broken down. One-third of *jejunum* similarly affected. Transverse *colon* deflected 3 inches below the umbilicus. *Uterus* small ; ovaries shrivelled.

Thorax contracted. Left lung had many tubercular nodules, and at its apex was a well-marked stellate cicatrix ; a large vomica full of very fetid puruloid matter in the upper lobe. Apex right lung studded with cretaceous tubercles ; other parts of this lung contained sparse tubercles. A large pseudo-polypus in right auricle of the heart.

Head not examined.

Case, Register No. 3,147.—S. W., a woman, aged 36 ; admitted 15th May, 1865, died 23rd February, 1866. Her mental state on admission was that of placid dementia ; indications of *General Paresis* subsequently presented, but the mental symptoms never attained that distinctive form which is observed in almost all male cases. Keeness of appetite, impairment of speech, and progressive muscular debility were however clearly evinced.

P.-M.—*Head.* No abnormal adhesions of *dura mater*, but the color of this membrane was pinkish from the injected state of the small vessels. Considerable quantity of serum beneath cerebral *arachnoid*. Along the course of the larger vessels of the *pia mater* this fluid was opaque, and had a set appearance. Many flaky deposits on *pia mater* over anterior and middle cerebral lobes on each side of the cerebral fissure. At the base of the brain about 8 ounces of *serum*. *Right* lateral ventricle distended with serum ; *Left* had only about 3 drachms.

As the patient had long suffered under suppuration in one ear, much care was taken to ascertain the condition of its internal parts. The auditory nerve, at its entrance into the internal foramen, had its neurilemma congested and reddened. On opening the *Hiatus Fallopii*, and cutting into the internal auditory passages, extensive caries was discovered. The *left foot* was gangrenous. No change however was observable in the large blood vessels passing to it.

Lungs had some tubercles, and pleuritic adhesions.

The *transverse colon* was deflected as low as the brim of the *pelvis*.

Case, Register No. 2,964.—W. L., a man, aged 29. A case of well-marked *General Paresis*. The cause assigned for his insanity was "Whiskey ;" but whether he really had been intemperate or not, I cannot assert. I have known so many instances in which persons affected with *Paresis* have been unjustly accused of drunkenness, as to cause me to be very cautious in admitting the statement when it is offered by persons not thoroughly knowing the former habits of the patient. It is very certain that the great majority of all the patients affected with this disease, who have been sent to this Asylum since my entrance, have been men free from the habit of intemperance.

P.-M.—*Head.* No abnormal adhesions of *dura mater* ; but it bulged from the quantity of fluid beneath it.

Pia mater universally reddened. Much fluid on the base of the skull and in the lateral ventricles. No special abnormality of brain structure.

Case, Register No. 2,826.—T. D., a man, aged 27 ; insane for several years before admission. One side of his body was half covered with large patches of *naevi materni*, which, owing to the feeble power of the capillaries, had generally an inky hue. It appeared that he had been a rather promising youth, but owing to causes which his friends did not

understand, his mind broke down and confirmed insanity ensued, the *assigned* cause of which was "*disappointed hopes*." We too well know what was the real cause, for a more obstinate case of insanity, associated with secret bad habit, has hardly been met with here. Before his death sloughing of the scrotum and other contiguous parts, induced by cutaneous inflammation from a cause which it is unnecessary to specify, had taken place. A more piteous human wreck could hardly be imagined.

P.-M.—Testes completely exposed, and the dotsum penis also bare. The ulcerative process extended to adjacent parts.

Intestines, Stomach, Liver, Spleen and Pancreas all normal.

Lungs totally destroyed by tubercles.

Heart hypertrophied to double the normal size.

The full details of *post-mortem* condition of certain parts are unfit for publication in an annual report.

Case, Register No. 2,618.—M. S., a woman, aged 71; an inmate for nearly 4½ years. Her insanity was not characterized by an undue amount of the virtue of charity towards those about her. She prayed for her attendants backwards, and often assigned to me very warm lodgings in a certain region, which I need not here mention. She accused all round her of constantly giving poison to her in her food, and sometimes she gave rather unpleasing names to the cuts of flesh-meat served to her. She asserted she had a "canker in her throat;" and though this dated back in her narrative, to a period long anterior to her entrance here, yet our poison had produced it.

P.-M.—We were anxious to discover whether any diseased condition of the œsophagus was associated with the pain she so long complained of as being aggravated by swallowing. A partial constriction of the œsophagus was found over the course of four of the tracheal rings—the 2nd to the 4th. It appeared to be caused by shortening of the circular fibres. There was also slight enlargement and induration of the right lobe of the *thyroid gland*. These deviations may have lain at the foundation of her peculiar delusions.

The *heart* was found in a state of fatty degeneration. The valves were partially ossified.

The *lungs* were totally destroyed by tubercles.

The *transverse colon* was deflected 2½ inches below the umbilicus. The pyloric orifice of the *stomach* was much thickened, and its canal constricted. In the left ovary was a hydatid cyst, of the size of a large pea.

Case, Register No. 2,901.—P. M. B., aged 39. A splendid looking man, presenting on his admission every appearance of excellent health, and but very faint indication of the disease under which, in three years afterwards, he died. The first observable physical symptom was the blunting of the speech. The others followed in due course. His enlarged ideas of his own wealth did not extend beyond horses and wagons; but these were numerous, and all of the best quality. The case ran the usual course.

P.-M.—The body, as is often the fact in *General Paresis* in this house, was in very fine condition.

On opening the *dura mater*, about 12 ounces of fluid was found effused: Both large and small vessels of *pia mater* turgid with blood. All the cerebral ventricles filled with dark serum.

Left lung infiltrated with serum; and its thorax had about 6 ounces of straw-colored fluid.

Right lung, bound to thoracic wall by false membrane. A dense stellate cicatrix in the apex.

Case, Register No. 2,635.—E. M., a woman aged 36. An inmate for 4½ years. Had, for some time prior to death, the bronzed skin ascribed to the *morbus Addisonii*.

P.-M.—*Left lung* bound to thorax by old adhesions, and some recent ones. In the lower lobe an abscess filled with greenish yellow pus, nearly filling the whole lobe. The upper lobe contained several diffuse abscesses, and nodulated indurated portions.

Right lung also bound to chest by adhesions. In the apex several abscesses. Lower lobes infiltrated with serum, and in parts indurated.

Liver considerably enlarged. Its substance was in a state of fatty degeneration.

Transverse colon deflected into the cavity of the pelvis, and the ileum drawn down with it.

The *ileum* of a greenish black hue, and semi-gangrenous throughout.

Kidneys rather large, but the capsules undiseased.

Case, Register No. 3,048.—J. S., a man, aged 45 years. A case of *general paresis*,

Insanity assigned to intemperance. As his wife was under my care several years before he became insane, and still continues an inmate, I was aware that his habits were irregular. His insanity manifested delusions of grandeur, of the very highest order. His career was a constantly downward one. All power of speech was obliterated for a long time prior to death.

P.-M.—The body was unusually emaciated, for a case of general paresis. On laying open the *dura mater*, a thick false membrane, holding numerous blood clots, was found imposed on the arachnoid, and over the anterior and middle lobes of brain on the right side. There was a large quantity of fluid between the membranes and in the ventricles, at least a pint in all.

On the surface of the *pia mater*, a number of rust-colored spots, and under these, depressions, apparently indicating the seats of old extravasations.

Case, Register No. 3,225.—A. K., aged 60. A man of temperate habits. Insanity of two years' duration, and ascribed to grief, resulting by the loss of a daughter by drowning. He was generally tranquil, but subject to occasional paroxysmal turns. A slight hesitancy of speech was observed, and his attendants stated that he was subject to "staggering fits" of short duration. On 16th August, over four months after his admission, he had a partial stroke of paralysis, affecting chiefly his legs and arms, and lasting better than an hour. On 17th he was able to walk to dinner. On 19th he had another stroke which was followed by *coma*. He died on 20th.

P.-M.—On incising the *dura mater*, a gush of blood followed the knife, and fully a pint poured out. Close search was made to find the ruptured vessel, but none were found. The brain was compressed into a pyramidal form, and shewed no resiliency. The brain substance was softer than normal. Very little serosity in the ventricles. A considerable clot of blood was found in the middle of the right *crus cerebri*.

The case last detailed appeared to us very interesting. The large quantity of blood found within the *dura mater*, the compressed form of the brain, and its actually atrophied appearance, all seemed to warrant the belief that the extravasation had been gradual. Not only could so large a quantity not have been suddenly effused, without instant destruction of life, but it could not have found space for its lodgment. The capability of the brain, in lunatics, to accommodate itself to the *gradual* deposition of blood or serum, appears to me to be well illustrated by a comparison of the present and similar cases, with those in which thick (sometimes half an inch to an inch thick) loosely organized deposits are found, covering a large extent of the surface of the brain. The case (Register No. 3,048) immediately preceding, was one of the latter class; and our *post-mortem* records, exhibit a considerable number of the same character. It is beyond question that these organized deposits are of gradual growth; but the amount of the extravasation, on each occasion of fresh deposit, is not large; and very probably each additional extravasation is contemporary with one of those apoplectiform seizures, which occur in the majority of cases. The case 3,225 came to us, as many others do, with a very meagre history, and even that which was given was probably incorrect, for the patient was stated to have "no fault in speech and no paralysis." He had imperfect articulation of speech, and at times imperfect locomotive power. It was not stated that he ever had any apoplectiform seizure, and he may not have had any; yet it would be satisfactory to have been clearly informed on this point.

The case No. 2,826, presented a strongly marked instance of the extent to which lung destruction may proceed in lunatics, without any of the usual manifestations of the disease. This patient had neither cough, expectoration, nor hectic symptoms, yet I never saw a pair of lungs with less breathing space left undestroyed. I have noted the sad fact of the presence of secret bad habit in this patient. I think it is almost an unvarying fact, that this class of patients die of consumption, how long soever may be the duration of their miserable existence; and I have been assured by an intelligent country physician, that the number of cases noted by him, of consumption, preceded, and too often probably induced, by the evil habit referred to, is very large. It is not therefore within the walls of a Lunatic Asylum, that we see all the wrecks produced by the "*enshrouded moral pestilence*." Would that these facts may receive from those whom they most concern, that consideration to which their fearful import entitles them!

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ORILLIA BRANCH LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR 1866.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, &c., Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—The Report of this Asylum, for the past twelve months, is respectfully submitted.

I have no casualty, no epidemic to record; few discharges. There has been, however, the same progress towards the accomplishment of the end for which the Asylum was instituted; and this is proved by having the full number of patients, and also from the many applications for admissions.

	Male.	Female.	Total
Patients remaining, 31st December, 1865.....	44	77	121
Admitted since " "	7	2	10
	51	80	131

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less, discharged cured.....	0	1	1
“ “ improved.....	0	1	1
“ Eloped.....	0	0	0
“ Died.....	3	5	8
	—	—	—
	3	7	10

Remaining, 31st December, 1866..... 48 73 121

Males. Females. Total.

Number admitted since opening of Asylum..... 75 101 176

Particulars of Patients Admitted, 1866.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Married or Single.	Occupation.	Degree of Education.	Form of Mental Disorder.
1	F	20	Single.....	Servant.....	Reads and writes well	Melancholia.
2	F	44	Married.....	Domestic.....	Educated.....	Mania—Chronic.
3	M	33	Married.....	Carpenter.....	Reads.....	Acute Dementia.
4	M	20	Single.....	Farmer's son.....	.....	Mania.
5	M	30	Single.....	Laborer.....	.....	Chronic Dementia.
6	M	43	Single.....	Saddler.....	Read and write.....	C. Dementia.
7	M	39	Single.....	Laborer.....	.....	Amentia.
8	M	41	Married.....	Laborer.....	.....	C. Mania.
9	M	16	Single.....	Farmer's son.....	Reads.....	Monomania—Fear.
10	F	35	Single.....	Servant.....	Reads.....	Chronic Dementia.

Of the 176 admissions into this Asylum, 150 were transfers from the Provincial Asylum, Toronto, leaving 26 primary admissions, viz., 13 men and 13 women. *Two* men and *two* women were re-admissions. Six men and seven women were discharged, and one died (male). Discharges one-half of the admissions.

ADMISSIONS, 1866.

The history of the transfers (6) are given in registry of the Provincial Asylum. The four primary cases are uninteresting.

E. S. female; age 20; single; reads and writes very well; Church of England; house servant; of regular sober habits; admitted 10th January; had been three months ill before admission. When she arrived at the Asylum was miserably attenuated; would not speak; decided aversion to taking food; amenorrhœa for four months. E. S.'s history rather obscure; few of our admissions otherwise. Has a sister of *weak mind* and subject to epileptic fits. E. herself was rather sentimental, perhaps too much reading, especially poetry which she was fond of. We had great difficulty in getting her to take food, and she was two months after her arrival here before she spoke. Perseverance as to her food and wine, with the discipline of the house, effected a cure, physically as well as mentally. She was discharged quite well on 19th July.

H. G., female, aged 44; native of Scotland; Presbyterian; well educated; married and mother of four children. Has led a very miserable life with a drunken, ruffianly husband. Continued ill-treatment, acting on a nervous temperament, roused into acute mania what had remained latent for years. Having ascertained that there was an hereditary taint in her family. H. G.'s hallucinations are of a mixed character; at one time, that she has been tricked out of a large property in Canada; another time her children have been murdered; again she is quite rational, speaking feelingly and sensibly of the harsh treatment she has received in being taken away from her children and confined in the Asylum. I may mention that her husband is at present in the Provincial Penitentiary, which she is quite aware of in her sane intervals. The form of her malady just now may be classed as *acute dementia*.

J. B., a carpenter by trade; aged 33; married; religion, Methodist; reads. About four years ago had a fall from the roof of a building he was working at. Confined to bed from date of the accident. Three and a half years ago insanity was developed. On admission he was greatly emaciated; aversion to food; loss of power in lower limbs. On examination detected dislocation of left femur, the result of the accident, or hip-joint disease. The last three months sinking from Latent Phthisis. He was admitted 13th June.

R. R., female, aged 35; Church of England; duration of insanity two years; admitted 3rd November. No authentic history of this case; the details in admission papers very imperfect. Form of insanity, Chronic Dementia. She is likely to remain a boarder here for some time.

The moral condition of the patients differs very little from those in Asylums where acute cases are more general, while the different forms of alienation may be grouped into large classes, characterized by exaltation or impairment of the faculties; every modification receives a certain complexion, indeed, its most prominent and palpable features, from the emotions, from that predominating passion which formed the obvious mainspring of life, or lay buried under artificial manners or special pretences. This is partially illustrated in the following brief history of some of those who died during the year:—

J. N., marked No. 1 in obituary table. It has been remarked in most cases of alienation where general paralysis is present, *vanity* is the characteristic. J. N. was constantly boasting of his imaginary riches, or his high rank; everything at and about the Asylum was his, cattle, &c. The number of soldiers and policemen in Ireland he shot down, exceeded that of the exodus from the Emerald Isle some years ago. He was very generous, and his *promised* gifts liberal and numerous. Three days previous to his death, although scarcely able to swallow or articulate, he mumbled out to me an enquiry, "If his steamer had arrived with the *gold*?"

J. T., aged 52; Asylum resident 10 years; No. 4. The sentiment of love pre-
dominated, speculatively; more of social arrangement than an engrossing passion. His

proposals of marriage were irrespective of the age, condition, or number of the objects. The selections were, however, from our attendants.

J. T. was a carpenter by trade ; he believed there was a large sum due him for wages, which sum was to start him and his intended in housekeeping. We miss his services as a carpenter in small repairs.

M. M., aged 30 ; Asylum resident 5 years ; marked on Table No. 5 ; was a singular case of morbid appetite. Had been employed in laundry, being an excellent laundress ; we were obliged, however, to remove her, as if not narrowly watched, would eat soap, hard or soft ; blue, starch, &c. When deprived of those, her own hair was the *bonne bouche* ; parts of her head were completely bald, and one morning she appeared at breakfast with not even the vestige of an eye-brow. There was no doubt of her having eaten or swallowed the hair.

On examining the stomach the greater part of the surface was covered with patches of ulceration, other parts thickened. The ulcerated patches were as easily broken through as wetted brown paper.

Of the deaths, as given in the obituary table, two occurred in April from Phthisis, and three in one month, 12th November to 13th December, from exhaustion and old age ; their respective ages, 50, 67 and 72 (?) ; average Asylum residence of these three women, 10 years.

From certain facts, though not sworn to, the case No. 8 in Obituary Table, and as given above as aged 72, must have been insane over 20 years, and her age exceeding 80.

DOMESTIC CONDITION.

Married, 48 ; single, 76 ; widowed, 7.

RELIGION.

Church of England, 41 ; Church of Rome, 31 ; Methodist, 25 ; Presbyterian, 22 ; other denominations, 12.—Total, 131.

NATIONALITY.

Canadian, 52 ; Irish, 41 ; Scotch, 22 ; English, 12 ; U. States, 4.—Total, 131.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

These have been the same in former years : boating in summer, sleighing in winter ; the observance of the different festivals, besides the weekly re-unions.

Out-door exercise in farm yard and garden, &c., is regarded as much a means of recreation as labor.

ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS, IMPROVEMENTS.

All these have been mentioned in detail in the Quarterly Reports. I will merely advert to them now :—

The fire in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum tested the value of our steam-pump, in not only saving the out-building, but, perhaps, the Asylum itself.

The completion of the verandah, 57 feet long by 10 feet wide at S. W. or men's side.

Painting walls of main hall in oil, painting windows and wire guards, in front of building ; also verandahs, two coats. This latter work done by the attendants. Occasional aid from the patients.

Iron treads on men's and main stairs.

Enlargement of root-house, its entire length being now 50 feet. The cedar logs were cut by the attendants and patients, and drawn by the Asylum horses.

The posts of large wood-shed were split, and the tenons of tie-beams broken off, the building otherwise injured by the unequal pressure of the fire-wood. All was repaired.

The boat and bath-house is also to be noticed. The entire work done by attendants and patients. Cost for materials, \$16.

As expressed in a minute of the Board, held here 20th July, " That Mr. Tully

should report on the state of wall, south-east side of house," I wrote Mr. Tully, who visited here 7th August. I give some extracts from his report :—

Extracts from Mr. Tully's Report, dated August 15th, 1866.

" Having made the necessary examination on the 7th and 8th instant, I have to Report that the settlement in the wall over the circular window, in the female wing, occurred before the building was purchased by the Government, and in fitting up the rooms the lower portion of the sashes were sloped to fit the sills ; a strong beam and two iron columns having been placed over the opening to support the wall, as it was not thought advisable to pull down the circular window and the wall above, merely for the sake of appearance, and which would have added to the expense of fitting up the building, which in this as in other respects was in an unsafe condition. The down-pipes on each side of the circular window require repair at the points of junction with the drains, in order to prevent the water running into the foundations, which, being of gravel, has already caused a slight settlement of the piers, scarcely perceptible. When these junctions are repaired, there will be no further danger of settlement from this cause. The walls are quite straight over the opening, and the only repairs required are the re-pointing of the old cracks.

" With respect to ventilating the dormitories on the north side of the centre passage over the dining-rooms on each side, I would recommend that, as the ventilators in the bases had to be closed up, it would be necessary to insert registers in the ventilating flues about 2 feet from the ceilings. The necessity of extending the mouth of the main drain under water, and protecting it with stones from the action of the ice during the winter."

Mr. Tully concludes his report by stating as follows :—

" I was much pleased to find that the building generally was in such good order after nearly 6 years' occupation, the amount of dilapidation during that time being trifling."

I have carried out the suggestions of Mr. Tully as given in the above report. Fourteen links have been added to main drain-pipe, so that the mouth is completely under water. The down-pipes from eave-trough, at junction with the drains, have been made secure. The registers have been inserted in the several rooms where ventilation was defective.

The drainage from Privies or Latrines improved.

Wherever drainage could be effected, we have taken advantage of it.

As recommended by your Board, the Engineer is engaged by the year.

The Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers continue their services alternate Sundays. Rev. Mr. Campbell, R. C., visits the House frequently, and is very prompt in his attendance when required.

List of Articles made up by Patients and Nurses during the year.

Shirts.....	117	Quilts.....	35
Chemises	91	Pillowslips.....	118
Petticoats.....	43	Sheets	138
Dresses.....	85	Tablecloths.....	15
Stockings, pairs, 71 ; socks, 86...	157	Towels and Rollers.....	42
Mitts, pairs, 18 ; neckties, 12...	30	Hard Soap, lbs.....	1,150
Bedticks	27	Soft Soap, gallons....	1,600

The men's clothing, as heretofore, made up at the Provincial Asylum.

In referring to the accompanying statistical tables, I may notice that classifications of insanity must necessarily be imperfect. Those conversant with *Mental Alienation* are aware of this. For instance, some of the cases given in the prescribed form and marked as *Dementia* or *Melancholia*, were originally cases of *Mania*. Without, therefore, claiming for the statistical tables that entire accuracy, which is the merit of very few numerical statements, especially statistics of insanity, still the different tables have received every care and correction as far as the changes mentioned allowed.

I have given an additional column to table No. 4, as expressive of dates of separate admissions into the Provincial Asylum, and the Orillia Branch.

During the year we have had a number of visitors from different parts of the

Province, who have testified in very flattering reports to the cleanliness, order, and general management of the Asylum. It would be very unjust if I omitted stating that this favorable testimony, as well as the present hygiene of the Asylum, is mainly owing to the strict attention and faithful discharge of the duties of the different officers and attendants.

In concluding this Report, it may appear, that I have dwelt too much on the care, management, and administration of the institution under my charge, without acknowledging a *power* higher than either mine or those who assist me in carrying out the charitable intentions of the Government, a *power* which we know will hold us strictly responsible for a faithful and conscientious discharge of our trust, and require a true account of the stewardship.

I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen,
Yours, very faithfully,

J. ARDAGH,
Medical Superintendent.

ORILLIA, January, 1867.

GENERAL STATISTICS—TABLE No. 1.

	Number remaining on 1st January, 1866.	Admitted during 1866.		Died.	DISCHARGED.			Average stay of those dead or discharged, 1866.	Number of those who entered before 1866, still remaining.
		Average inmates, 1866.			Cured.	Relieved.	Unimproved.		
Males	43	7	46	3	.....	.....	Yrs. mo. days.	41
Females	78	3	79	5	.....	.....	Dead....., 10 0 0	60
ota l.....	121	10	125	8	.....	.....	Discharged .. 0 7 5	101

TABLE No. 2.

	Remaining over from former years.		Admitted during the year 1866.		DISCHARGED.				DIED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Males.	Females.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Mania	10	11	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia.....	4	20	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia.....	24	42	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Paralysis.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Forms.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	43	78	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 3.—OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR 1866.

Number.	DATE OF LAST ADMISSION AND OF DEATH.			Age at death, whether single or married.			Mental and bodily state on admission.	Duration (and cause?) of disorder.			Assigned cause of death.	
	Admission, P. L. A.*	Admission, O. B. A.*	Death.	Age.	Single.	Married.		Year.	Months.			Days.
									Year.	Months.			Days.
1	January 9, 1862...	October 22, 1862...	5th January, 1866.	34	.....	M. 1.....	Paralysis	4	Wanting	4	Apoplectic seizure.
2	July 13, 1858...	October 28, 1862...	10th April, 1866.	30	M. 1.....	.....	Dementia.....	7	8	28	Latent phtthisis.
3	May 19, 1863...	May 11, 1864...	30th April, 1866.	33	.....	F. 1 ...	Acute Dementia.....	3	Wanting	19	Latent phtthisis.
4	January 5, 1856...	August 13, 1861...	23rd June, 1866.	52	.....	M. 1.....	Dementia	10	5	18	Manifest phtthisis.
5	July 9, 1861...	May 28, 1862.	18th Sept., 1866.	30	F. 1 ...	.....	Mania	5	2	9	Gastritis.
6	Jan. 26, 1860...	October 22, 1862...	12th Nov., 1866.	50	F. 1 ...	.....	Chronic Dementia.....	5	9	17	Exhaustion.
7	July 22, 1862...	October 22, 1862...	4th Dec., 1866.	67	.....	F. 1.....	Chronic Dementia.....	4	4	12	Marasmus.
8	Feb. 25, 1849...	Novemb. 13, 1863...	13th Dec., 1866.	72	.....	F. 1.....	Chronic Dementia.....	16	9	23	Old age.

* P. L. A. stands for Provincial Lunatic Asylum; O. B. A. for Crillis Branch Asylum.

J. ARDAGH,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM,

AT AMHERSTBURG, FOR THE YEAR 1866.

MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM,
Amherstburg, 18th May, 1867.

SIR,—I very much regret having kept the Board waiting for the Annual Report of this Institution, for 1866. I have been laid up for nearly a month with rheumatism, and even now writing is rendered both painful and difficult to me, by severe pains in my right wrist and elbow.

My draft Report and the usual tables were prepared in January last; and I was only waiting for the Report to be asked for (as has always been the case heretofore) to copy and transmit them.

The greater portion of my draft Report has been suppressed, in order not to keep the Board waiting longer than could be possibly avoided.

The estimates for the financial year 1867-68 are not enclosed. Should they, also, be forwarded?

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW FISHER, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,
Chairman, Board of Inspectors, Ottawa.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, &c., of Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, the Annual Report of the Malden Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1866.

The number of patients in the Asylum on 1st January, 1866, was :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
1st January, 1866.....	117	115	232
Admitted in 1866.....	13	10	23
Total.....	130	125	255

	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Discharged.....	7	6	13			
Eloped.....	1	0	1			
Died.....	5	1	6			
	—	—	—	13	7	20
Remaining, 31st December, 1866.....				117	118	235

The greatest number of patients at any one time during the year was 238; The least was 231; the average was 235. I have again to record the singular circumstance of only one female patient having died during the year, and her death was the result of old age. Two years have thus passed without a death in the female department from acute or organic disease.

The general health, both of the males and females, has been excellent, and we have, under Divine Providence, been spared the visitation of Asiatic Cholera, which we had reason to expect at the beginning of the year.

The buildings are overcrowded. We can only receive new cases as discharges or deaths furnish vacancies. In this manner room for 20 additional patients was obtained during the year. True, we admitted 23; but our number was below the average at the commencement of the year, owing to vacant beds, caused by discharges late in 1865, not having been filled up.

The question of further Asylum accommodation for the insane of the western portion of Upper Canada (soon to be called Ontario), demands serious consideration. Forty-six applications were received during the year; only 23 were admitted; but of the 23 admitted a number were applied for in the previous year.

In addition to our being unable to receive many (about one-half) for whom admission is sought, our buildings, as your Board is well aware, are totally unfit for the proper treatment of acute cases, as well as for the proper custody of violent, suicidal, and other dangerous patients; to say nothing of an absolute want of classification which is alike essential to the judicious and humane treatment of all. In connection with this subject the questions will naturally come up:—Is Amherstburg so centrally situated as to be the proper location for an Asylum for the seven western counties? Is it easily accessible at all seasons of the year? Can supplies be obtained as advantageously here as at other places in the Western Asylum District? Is the locality pleasant and healthy, and is an abundant supply of water easily attainable?

There are few places more pleasantly situated than this is, particularly in the spring, summer, and autumn, about nine months each year, when the whole lake navigation between the East and the West passes in front of our grounds on the Detroit River. This noble river, dotted with beautiful islands, furnishes an abundant supply of good water, and its high banks afford ample opportunity for drainage. London, which is nearly in the centre of the District, is more distant from Malden than it is from Toronto; but patients are sent here from as far east as Norfolk and Oxford, a distance of 200 miles. Supplies can probably be obtained as cheaply here as elsewhere. Groceries and dry goods may be a little dearer; but fuel, meat, &c., are enough cheaper to more than counterbalance the former. The place is always easily accessible, though the last eighteen miles of the route has to be performed in stages, or on the water. A patient coming here from Sarnia is first taken to London, 61 miles; then to Windsor, 110 miles, by railroad; and thence to Amherstburg, by steamer, stage, or hired conveyance, 18 miles; making a total of 189 miles. Were the patient brought by the Grand Trunk Railway, or steamboat from Sarnia, the distance would be about 80 miles, but the Great Western Railway is the route usually taken, probably because of the greater convenience of its connections, and the absence of trouble from Custom-house officials.

I am no advocate for changing the location of the Asylum. We could not have a more pleasant situation. Our grounds, with much labour, have been brought into a state of tolerably good cultivation, and the patients generally enjoy the beautiful river scenery in our front. London is near the centre of the district, and the only city in it; and therefore presents strong claims for the erection in its neighborhood of a first-class institution, where it would be as nearly as possible equally accessible from all of the seven counties assigned to this Asylum. This Asylum could still be maintained as a comfortable

home for the quiet incurable insane, but even of such cases the average number should not exceed one hundred of each sex, or two hundred in all.

Our political position is undergoing a change as great as it is generally believed will be conducive to the best interests of British America.

Ontario will have four Lunatic Asylums, and over one thousand insane to maintain. That she must care for the accumulated incurables, who comprise a very large proportion of the inmates of the four Asylums, and who are generally equally homeless and friendless, except in so far as our beneficent Government provides, is a question which humanity will not allow to admit of a doubt.

As a matter of political economy the question will, however, naturally arise, should the Province of Ontario, in future, provide bedding, clothing, and board, &c., &c., for the insane; or ought each county, in future, to pay such a rate for each patient sent from it, as would be sufficient to pay for such of its citizens as derive Asylum benefit and relief;—leaving the Government to supply suitable buildings and officers, under competent and efficient supervision, so that errors may be promptly corrected, and mismanagement never allowed to creep in. In Ohio, which has four first-class Asylums, they have no *pay patients*; parties rolling in wealth, and persons sweating under poverty, are admitted on the same terms, each and all being alike supported from the general fund of the State. In a majority of the States in the neighbouring Republic, I believe, however, that each county is held responsible for all patients sent from it; the county having the privilege of collecting the amount from the patient, or his (or her) friends if circumstances will warrant the exaction; while the State provides Asylums, (and pays their officers,) for curable, suicidal and other dangerous lunatics. This system has, in many States, led to the establishment of *mad-houses* in connection with county poor-houses; and, judging from their own reports, these receptacles, instead of being something to boast of, are blots on the escutcheons of the States which approve of their existence: their management being universally admitted to be (*mad*) bad, and very poor. Such evils can always be avoided by providing properly for the insane; and adequate provisions will always be found cheaper and far more satisfactory for the majority of the parties concerned. I plead for the insane, idiotic, and deaf-mutes, who cannot plead for themselves. Parties who from physical infirmities, or misfortune, but still in the possession of reason, ask or need charity, are in a majority of instances, quite able enough to maintain their own cause.

The usual historical and statistical tables are attached to this Report.

It will be seen, from the brief history of the admissions, that in no less than six of the thirteen male patients admitted, the cause of their insanity is traceable to secret vice, (masturbation); and I have no doubt but a seventh one might be more properly ascribed to this enervating and unnatural habit than to religious excitement. Masturbation is seldom set down as a cause of insanity in either our applications or admissions. The general appearance and habits of its unfortunate victims, together with information derived from conversation with the patient or his friends, seldom fail to elicit the true cause of the mental malady, which is too often hopeless in its character; though an occasional cure is effected among them, when the moral faculties are not so much debased as to deprive the reason exercising a control over the passions.

The garden, containing four acres, was tile-drained after the crops were taken off the ground. A main drain of four inch tile was laid along the west side, parallel to, and 18 feet distant from, the fence; then angling across the farm road, and across the west end of the grape-ry into the moat, from which a drain, 12 inches square, discharges into the Detroit River. Lateral drains of 1½ inch tile were laid from the main drain on the west to the east side of the garden, at a distance of 21 feet apart. The first, commencing at the west, was put down through the central avenue of the garden to its eastern side. Holes were drilled in the main-drain for all the side-drains so as to afford free exit to the water. During the summer, a large root-house, about 20 by 50 feet, was erected of the old military pickets (red cedar), banked on the outside to the roof with earth and sods, and lined on the inside with boards. This makes an excellent vegetable cellar and will prove a great boon to the institution.

In the fall, 165 yards of the wooden breakwater, in front of the buildings, was replaced by a substantial stone wall; and the hauling of stone to extend it still further has been vigorously pursued whenever the roads and weather would permit. The works

above mentioned have been performed by the patients and keepers, so that the price of material has been the only expense entailed.

Our garden and farm gave an abundant yield of valuable vegetables; and, as year after year, since the first tilling of the land, every year has given a larger yield, so in the year just closed the produce has been correspondingly greater than in any previous year.

In November and December we put up 17 head of cattle to fatten. These will be mainly fed on the produce of the Asylum farm, and by the time they are slaughtered for use will more than double in value.*

Once more, with my general health very much impaired from the over-work and anxiety which has devolved on me for the last eight years, I pray that this institution may continue to be a blessing to its afflicted inmates; and I sincerely trust that its records in the future will show equally pleasing and satisfactory results.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW FISHER, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

*NOTE.—We were offered, in the latter part of April, \$120.00 for two steers which cost us \$56.00 in December, and many of superior quality had been previously used. A cow, for which I paid \$14.00 a few years ago, (having been milked from year to year,) turned out over \$60.00 worth of beef in addition to the value of the hide, tallow, and offal. The saving really effected to the Government by slaughtering our own meat is not correctly represented in our accounts, as the price of the hide, tallow, &c., (one-fifth of the whole,) is remitted to the Receiver General; thus making our meat account appear so much larger than it really is.

TABLE NO. 1.—GENERAL STATISTICS—MALDEN ASYLUM.

Number re- maining on 1st January, 1866.	Admitted during 1866.	Average in- mates, 1866.	DISCHARGED.			Average stay of those dead or discharged.		Number of those who having entered before 1866, still remain.
			Cured.	Relieved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Discharged.	
Males	13	120	6	2	.....	Yrs. mos. days. }	107
Females	10	115	4	1	.....	1 5 10 }	109
Totals	23	235	10	3	1	.....	216

TABLE NO. 2.

Remaining over from former years.	Admitted during 1866.		DISCHARGED.				Average stay of											
	Males.	Females.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Died.		Discharged.									
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Years.	M'ths.	Days.	Years.	M'ths.	Days.				
Males.....	41	30	6	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females.....	7	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	48	37	7	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mania.....	63	72	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Paralysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	117	115	13	10	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 3.—OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR 1866.

No. in Admission Register.	Date of		Age at Death, and Civil State on Admission.			State on Admission.		Time in Asylum.		Assigned Cause of		
	Admission.	Death.	Age	Sex.	Single, Married, or Widowed.	Mental.	Bodily.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Disorder.	Death.
249.	Nov. 4, 1862...	Feb. 22, 1866.....	77	Female	Widow	Demented.....	Feeble.....	3	3	11	Ill-treatment by husband..	Old age.
259.	Feb. 28, 1862...	May 9, 1866....	30	Male	Single	"	Good	3	2	9	Epilepsy.....	Epilepsy.
343.	Feb. 27, 1866...	May 21, 1866.....	25	Male	Single	Melancholia....	Consumptive, Feeble.....		2	24	Religion.....	Consumption.
319.	Mar. 1, 1865...	June 20, 1866.....	51	Male	Married	Mania.....	Gen. Paresis ...	1	3	19	General Paresis	General Paresis.
153*	June 23, 1860...	July 1, 1866.....	26	Male	Single	"	"	19		9	.....	Exhaustion.
.....	Aug. 9, 1865...	Nov. 19, 1866.....	49	Male	Married	Melancholia....	Gen. Paralysis	1	3		Religion	General Paresis.

* This patient was admitted at Toronto on 22nd June, 1847.

A. FISHER, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

Brief History of Twenty-three Patients

No. in Register.	Age.	Sex.	Civil State.	Nativity.	Education.	Religion.	Occupation.
339..	36	Male.....	Married	Scotland	Good	Presbyterian	Merchant
340..	18	"	Single.....	Canada	Common.....	Methodist.....	Farmer
341..	52	"	Married.....	"	"	"	"
342..	28	"	Single.....	"	Good.....	Presbyterian	"
343..	24	"	"	"	Common.....	Methodist.....	Pedler.....
344..	47	"	Married	United States	Liberal	Presbyterian	Lawyer.....
345..	25	"	Single.....	Canada	Moderate.....	Roman Catholic	Farmer
349..	36	"	Married.....	Ireland	Common	Episcopalian	"
350..	21	"	Single.....	Scotland.....	"	Presbyterian	"
351..	22	"	"	Canada	Good	"	Teacher
355..	60	"	Married.....	England	Common.....	Methodist.....	Tailor
354..	22	"	Single.....	Canada	"	Episcopalian	Gentleman
360..	"	"	"	"	Defective.....	Roman Catholic	None
338..	25	Female	Married.....	Ireland	"	"	Domestic
347..	48	"	"	Scotland.....	Good	Presbyterian	"
346..	43	"	"	"	Common.....	Roman Catholic	"
348..	27	"	"	Canada	"	Methodist.....	"
352..	40	"	"	Ireland	Good	Episcopalian	"
353..	38	"	"	"	Common	Methodist	"
357..	30	"	"	England	Limited	Episcopalian	"
358..	41	"	"	Germany	Common.....	Lutheran	"
359..	57	"	"	Ireland	Good	Episcopalian	"
356..	28	"	"	Canada	Common.....	Presbyterian	"

Brief History of Fourteen Patients

No. in Register.	Age.	Sex.	Civil State.	Nativity.	Education.	Religion.	Occupation.
318..	40	Female	Married	Canada	Moderate.....	Methodist.....	Domestic
335..	69	"	"	Scotland	"	Presbyterian	"
337..	40	"	Widow	Ireland	"	Episcopalian	"
346..	43	"	"	Scotland	"	Rom. Catholic.....	"
334..	50	"	Married.....	Ireland	Good	Episcopalian	"
323..	39	"	"	Canada	"	Baptist	"
322..	25	Male.....	Single	"	Common.....	Methodist.....	Farmer
315..	56	"	Married.....	Ireland	"	Roman Catholic.....	Tavern-keeper.....
309..	"	"	"	"	"	"	Farmer
340..	18	"	Single.....	Canada	"	Methodist.....	"
345..	25	"	"	"	"	Roman Catholic	"
273..	58	"	Married.....	"	Reads	"	"
253..	50	"	Single.....	Germany	None	Lutheran.....	Laborer
218..	24	"	Married.....	Canada	Common.....	"	Farmer

Admitted during the year 1866.

Supposed cause of Insanity.	Alleged duration before Admission.	Form of Mental Disorder.	State of Health when admitted.	Date of Admission.		County, Residence.	—
				1866.			
General paresis	6 months...	Gen. paresis ...	Feeble.....	Jan. 11...	Oxford	Remains.	
Religious excitement	8 days	Mania.....	Good	Jan. 23...	Middlesex.	Discharged, cured.	
.....	2 months...	"	"	Feb. 23...	Oxford	Remains.	
Masturbation	7 days?.....	"	Feeble.....	Feb. 23...	Oxford	"	
Religious excitement.....	2 months...	Melancholy	Feeble and consumptive. ...	Feb. 27...	Norfolk ...	Died.	
General paresis	2 "	Gen. paresis....	Good	March 1...	Elgin	Remains.	
Irregular habits	14 days	Mania	"	March 31...	Kent	Cured.	
Masturbation	8 months...	"	"	July 17...	Lambton ..	Remains.	
"	1 year	"	Feeble.....	July 17...	Lambton...	"	
"	2½ "	"	Good	July 31...	Middlesex ..	"	
General paresis	6 months...	Gen. paresis ...	Feeble.....	Oct. 3...	Middlesex.	"	
Masturbation	"	Dementia	"	Oct. 3...	Middlesex.	"	
Epilepsy	14 years ...	"	"	Dec. 24...	Essex	"	
Abandoned by husband.....	"	Mania	"	Jan. 11...	Oxford	"	
Ill-treatment by husband...	1 year	Melancholy	"	May 9...	Middlesex ..	"	
Abandoned by husband.....	12 "	Dementia	"	April 28...	Elgin.....	Removed by friends.	
Jealousy	2 "	Melancholy	Good	June 21...	Essex	Remains.	
Destitution	6 "	"	Feeble.....	Aug. 15...	Norfolk....	"	
Over lactation	7 months...	Mania	"	Sept. 21...	Middlesex ..	"	
Hereditary	"	"	"	Nov. 1...	Elgin.....	"	
Recurrent	2 months ..	"	Good	Nov. 6...	Essex	"	
.....	Severaly's	Dementia.	"	Dec. 19...	Norfolk....	"	
Jealousy.....	8 months ..	Mania	Feeble.....	Oct. 10...	Middlesex:	"	

Discharged and Eloped in 1866.

Supposed cause of Insanity.	Alleged duration before Admission.	Form of mental disorder.	Result.	Date of Discharge.		Time in Asylum.		
				1866.		Years.	Months	Days.
Puerperal	4 months ..	Mania.	Cured	Jan. 11...	.....	10	15	
Jealousy, hereditary.....	2 years	"	"	Jan. 24...	.....	2	6	
Anxiety as to affairs.....	15 months.	"	"	May 29...	.....	11	6	
Abandonment by husband	11 years ...	Dementia	Stationary.....	June 29...	.....	2	1	
Loss of property	3 weeks....	Melancholy	Cured	Sept. 25...	.....	1	12	
Father's death.....	4 years	Mania	"	Dec. 12...	.....	1	5	29
Epilepsy	2 weeks....	"	"	Feb. 27...	.....	9	15	
Irregular habits.....	4 years	Melancholy	"	July 5...	.....	1	6	7
.....	"	"	Improved	July 31...	.....	2	8	19
Religious excitement?	8 days	Mania	Cured	Oct. 2...	.....	8	10	
Irregular habits.....	6 weeks....	"	"	Nov. 15...	.....	5	8	
"	1 month	"	"	Dec. 24...	.....	3	5	4
Home-sickness.....	3 weeks....	"	"	Aug. 7...	.....	4	7	12
Domestic trouble.....	"	"	Eloped, Impr'vd	Sept. 22...	.....	5	9	1

ANDREW FISHER, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

**STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM, FOR
THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1866.**

ASSETS.

Value of real property occupied by the institution.....	\$35,800 00
do do do owned other than the above.....	.....
do Investments.....	.....
do Furniture.....	8,300 00
do Other Assets.....	1,200 00
Total	\$45,300 00

LIABILITIES.

Mortgage on debenture debt.....	\$.....
All other liabilities.....	.....
Total	\$.....

INCOME.

Rents and interest on investments.....	\$.....
Received from Government.....	29,768 73
do Private charity.....	.....
do Payments by inmates or their friends.....	308 37
do Proceeds of labor of inmates.....	.....
Other income.....	515 70
Total	\$30,592 80

EXPENDITURE.

Purchase of land, and new buildings.....	.....
do new furniture and fittings.....	461 84
Repayment of debt and interest.....	.....
Rents, taxes, repairs, insurance.....	800 63
Salaries, other than to medical men.....	4,989 09
do and fees of medical men.....	800 00
Medicines and medical comforts.....	1,830 86
Food for inmates.....	13,139 50
Clothing for do.....	4,436 11
Other expenditure.....	3,310 70
Total	\$29,768 73

MISCELLANEOUS.

Name of the Governing Body :—Medical Superintendent under the control of the Board of Inspectors	
Date of Establishment.....	1859
Date of Incorporation, if incorporated.	
No. of Inmates in the Institution at the beginning of the year.....	232
do do Admitted since.....	23
do do Discharged.....	14
do do Died.....	6
do do Remaining at the close of the year.....	235
Aggregate number of days the whole of the inmates have been in the Asylum.....	255
Total days.....	85,617

JOHN MEEK,
Clerk.

A. FISHER, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT

OF THE

ROCKWOOD CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM

FOR 1866.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, &c.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit herewith my Report of the condition and operations of the Rockwood Asylum, at Kingston, C. W.

The following abstracts are taken from the books of admission, discharges, and deaths :—

Number of Lunatics treated in the Asylums during the year 1866.....	151
Remaining in the two Asylums on the 31st December, 1865.....	116
Lunatics dangerous to be at large, sent under warrant from the county gaols in 1866.....	29
Convict lunatics sent from the Provincial Penitentiary in 1866.....	5
Convicts from the Reformatory, Penetanguishene.....	1
	151
Number of male lunatics in the new Asylum at Rockwood, on the 31st December, 1866.....	102
Female lunatics in the temporary Asylum at Rockwood, on the 31st December, 1868.....	29
Discharged, cured, and relieved, in 1866.....	13
Died during 1866.....	7
	151

It will be seen from this return of the movements of the Asylum, that five convict lunatics were received from the Penitentiary during the year 1866, and one boy from the Reformatory. Of these five convict lunatics two have been discharged cured, on the expiration of sentence, to return to their families ; and a third to return to his labor in the Penitentiary ; the fourth was received into the Asylum on probation ; and the fifth is now an orderly in the Asylum, taking charge of one of the dining halls. The boy from the Reformatory at Penetanguishene is convalescent, and as this is the case, and as he is anxious to learn a trade, I have applied for permission to return him to that Institution, where he will have the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of some one of the handicrafts taught there. During the year 1865, four convict lunatics were transferred from the Penitentiary ; of these four convict lunatics three were discharged cured, and one is retained in the Asylum. Of the twenty-nine cases sent to the Asylum from the different county gaols in 1866, twenty-three, including six female patients, are recorded in the Asylum Register as having been guilty of assault ; and as no one cares to give bail for the good conduct of a lunatic, the inculpatated person is sent under warrant as an insane offender from the gaols to the Asylums. Of the remaining cases sent from the gaols to the Asylums in 1866, one is marked under the heading, " nature of crime before admission," as an attempt at suicide ; two, as attempts at arson ; one, attempt at rape ; two, assault with intent to kill. One of the last two

being a woman charged with threatening to shoot with intent, &c., and the remaining one, also a woman, 71 years of age, charged with the commission of murder by administering vermin poison in whiskey, and acquitted on the charge by the jury on the plea of insanity, although of mental aberration in this case I have not been able to perceive any traces.

In the Reports of the Board of Inspectors and of the able Superintendent of the Provincial Asylum, the completion of the Rockwood Asylum, and its conversion into a General Asylum for the Eastern Counties of Upper Canada has been warmly advocated. I think it must be clear from the short analysis which I have given of the cases admitted under warrant in 1866, that the great majority of them are brought within the operation of the Act respecting "the confinement of lunatics whose being at large may be dangerous to the public." Not because they differ, except in a few instances, from the ordinary cases received in Asylums, but because the local authorities have been glad to avail themselves of any means by which they could transfer the insane placed in their custody to an Asylum; and if farther confirmation is needed, I think it is to be found in the fact that four-fifths of the patients sent here come from counties in the Eastern division of the Upper Province, and that although so few come from the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, a majority of them are received from the counties in the vicinity of the Asylum.

I have stated in previous reports my impression that the practice of sending ordinary cases of insanity here under warrant, has been to some extent an evasion of the law. The great pressure upon the public Asylums of the Province, which is so well known to your Board, has no doubt been the cause of this evasion. It is to be borne in mind also that efforts always will be made to send patients to the nearest Asylum, and that parties living below Kingston, will not send lunatics past the Rockwood Asylum to Toronto, if by highly coloring the case they can bring them within the existing law. Municipalities are unwilling to incur more expense than they can help in the transfer of lunatics. The friends of the insane in Asylums are not as a general rule rich, and even if they were, they would prefer to have their relatives as near to them, and in an Asylum as convenient of access for them can be found. If the suggestion in regard to this Asylum should be eventually adopted, and if either by a change in the Act of Parliament, or by the issue of an Order in Council, this Institution is made a General Asylum for the adjacent counties, a great boon will be conferred on the eastern parts of the Upper Province, and the change will benefit the inmates of the Asylum. At present when an ordinary case of insanity is made criminal by tacking to it the charge of assault, or the other grave legal offence of not being able to give bail for good behaviour, the insane offender is forthwith committed to gaol as the preliminary step to a transfer to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum. If the change which I have ventured to advocate in the conversion of this Asylum is adopted, we should, I presume, have to be guided by the rules which regulate the admission of lunatics into the other Asylums of the Province. The lunatic would not be required to serve for a longer or a shorter period in gaol to be entitled to the benefit of Asylum treatment, but would be at once removed upon the proper forms and certificates being executed, as is done in all the Asylums of the United Kingdom. In regard to the inexpediency of lunatics being associated with ordinary prisoners in gaols, a Committee of the House of Commons, which sat in 1835, having taken evidence of the evil effects of such association, among other resolutions to which they called "the immediate attention of the House," emphatically recommended "that persons whose trials have been postponed on the plea of insanity, or who having been tried, have been acquitted on the ground of insanity, shall not be confined in gaols with ordinary prisoners." The subject of provision for the criminal insane also came before the House of Lords in 1852, when Lord Derby, who is esteemed one of the most acute philologists of the day, commented on the anomaly of the phrase "Criminal Lunatic," which he affirmed, "was a contradiction in terms, inasmuch as the word *Criminal* obviously implies a knowledge of evil, while the word *Lunatic* as evidently implies an utter absence of that knowledge."

In this Province, after the so-called criminal lunatic has recovered his reason, and before a discharge can be made out from the Asylum, the details of the case have to be considered by the Government, and the warrant has to be rescinded. It is true that each successive Government has given prompt and paternal attention to the claims of these most

melancholy of all human supplicants. But in General Asylums, and in ordinary cases of Mania, not complicated with grave and serious crime, the question of the admission and discharge of a patient from an Hospital for the Insane, is viewed as a purely medical question, the physician is clothed with authority to receive patients promptly, under proper certificates, into the Asylum, and to discharge them with equal promptitude from thence when they are cured, and if this change was made with regard to the Rockwood Asylum, ordinary cases of insanity could be dealt with as in other Asylums, and the Executive Department would be relieved of the labor of having to deal with details which have after all to be decided by medical evidence, and which in other countries are left to the presiding officers of Asylums.

By the autumn of 1867, if sufficient labor is employed in the fitting up of the building already constructed at Rockwood, accommodation will be provided for three hundred insane persons in a first-class Asylum, with all the appliances for successful and curative treatment. This great work has been accomplished by convict labour, and with stone quarried on the public land. As I have before ventured to suggest, if the Provincial Asylum and the institutions that have sprung from it, take the western part of the upper Province, and the Rockwood Asylum the eastern. If Beauport Asylum takes the eastern part of the Lower Province, and a new Asylum is constructed in the neighborhood of Montreal for the western part of the lower Province, our people would then have a series of insane Asylums nearly equidistant from each other, easily accessible by land and by water, and in so far provision will be made for the insane of the Province. It is true that we shall not have not done all that is necessary, for, as population increases, and the Dominion of Canada expands, farther provision will be required. But the completion of the Toronto Asylum, the fitting up and conversion of the Rockwood Asylum, and the construction of a new Asylum for Lower Canada, have been urged by the Board as present pressing necessities. In older countries special provision is also made for patients of a higher class, and this might be accomplished at Rockwood by adapting the Cartwright mansion to paying patients, whose payments might go to reduce the cost of the larger institutions. This would, in some degree, relieve us of the reproach to which we are now open, that we do not make provision for this class of the insane, that provision has had to be sought for them in foreign States, and that even Chancery patients have had to be sent out of the jurisdiction of the Court, although the Chancellor, during his term of office, officiates as *parens patriæ*—and has special jurisdiction over this class of subjects, who in legal parlance are denominated wards of this high functionary of the State.

With regard to provision for the lunatic criminals who having been sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, have suffered the loss of reason therein, I would take the liberty of offering two suggestions for the consideration of your Board; the first is that in the distribution and classification of this description of patients no difficulty would be experienced in providing, in any large Asylum, special wards and courts where the safe custody of this class of patients could be ensured. Dr. W. C. Hood, who was formerly Resident Medical Officer in charge of the criminal insane in Bethlehem Hospital, and who is now a Commissioner in Lunacy, in England, is of opinion that this is the most convenient and correct course, and even that the association of criminal lunatics with other patients should be made to depend upon circumstances; that many who have committed offences might be permitted to associate with the other inmates, and that the classification should be left to the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum. And if public sentiment, or the personal feelings of the insane, who are not tainted by the commission of crime, make it desirable to effect a complete separation between the pauper or Provincial patient, and the patient who has violated the law, no difficulty whatever would be experienced in the new Asylum in isolating and separating the latter class from the former. The second suggestion which I offer to the Board is, that if separation and isolation is deemed insufficient while the patients remain under the same roof, it would still be easy to fit up the detached building on the Rockwood property which has been for the past ten years used for female lunatics, and convert it into an Asylum for convict lunatics, when its present inmates are removed, as they will be in the autumn of 1867, to the corridors and dormitories preparing for them in the new Asylum. This detached building is separated by several acres of land from the main Asylum. My own judgment inclines to the first proposition, knowing, as I do, that the wings of the new Asylum may be so constructed

as to make the separation complete. And feeling as I do, that the question of the classification of the insane in an Asylum can be best dealt with by the medical officers of the institution. The present female Asylum would, if this course was approved by the Board of Inspectors, be left tenantless, and could be adapted by a separation of the sexes for paying patients; or could be made to receive forty or fifty idiotic children, a class of patients who have great claims upon the beneficence of the State, and who are sadly in want of public provision of this kind.

By reference to the Asylum registers, I find that the average number of male convict lunatics in the Asylum for the decennial period terminating in 1866, has been from eight to ten. At the time I write, after deducting discharges and deaths, and the expirations of sentences, we have exactly fifteen male convict lunatics in the Asylum as the accumulation of the twelve years during which the institution has been in operation. In the temporary female Asylum there is not one insane convict from the Penitentiary. During ten years that the female Asylum has been in operation at Rockwood, there have been admitted only four female lunatics from the Penitentiary. This result is in strict accordance with the well-known law that crime predominates to a greater extent among males than females "over the whole extent of the country." Says Mr. Neison, an eminent British authority, "the tendency to crime is nearly five times greater in the male than the female sex." "In England and Wales upon an average five men are committed to prison for one female." Upon this principle we can understand the reason for an excess being found on the male side in the Returns of Criminal Lunacy, while the contrary is observed in the statistics of ordinary insanity. In calculating the percentage of the insane among the population of the Penitentiary, for the years 1865 and 1866, we find it does not exceed one-half of one per cent. per annum. Taking the whole decennial period with the accumulation of preceding years, since the first formation of the Penitentiary, it does not amount to $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent. per annum. It is clear, therefore, that there is no heavy pressure upon the Province in providing for the lunatic criminal, while the records of the gaols, and the reports of the proceedings of the Grand Juries, show how incessant and how heavy the demand is for Asylum accommodation for the ordinary lunatic. Under the system of discipline pursued in our Penitentiary, with regulated and steady employment in well constructed workshops, with careful moral and religious instruction, a full and wholesome diet, and freedom from all external excitement, there is no reason to apprehend any material increase of any of the forms of mental disease. In the older systems of Penitentiary discipline, and more especially among the doubly convicted, whose cases came under my cognizance in the Australian Colonies, and in cases where the convict was subjected to solitary labour under the separate system and with perpetual silence, the number of insane cases increased in a rapid ratio, the form being generally that of Melancholia, with a tendency to suicide. But, in the just and merciful administration of the penal system of this Province, with associated labor, and all the checks and precautions to secure mental and bodily health, no material increase of the criminal insane can reasonably be predicated; and thus the Asylum space at the disposal of the authorities may, without neglect of the criminal lunatic, be usefully employed in providing for the ordinary insane. The importance of a judicious system of classification is quite as great in reference to the criminal as it is to the ordinary lunatic. But I cannot altogether agree with the high authority already quoted, that the classification should be made to depend upon the gravity of the character of the crime committed by the insane offender. In an old English drama, written, by Dekker, in the 16th century, there is a graphic description of the inmates of the Bedlam of that day, which deserves, from its truthfulness, to be preserved. A party of gallants, armed with rapiers—as was the fashion of the period—visit the hospital, and one of them, addressing the Superintendent, says—

"Pray, may we see

Some of those wretched souls

That here are in your keeping?"

Friar Anselmo (in charge of Bethlehem) :—

"Yes, you shall ;

But, gentlemen, I must disarm you.

There are of madmen as there are of tame—

All humored not alike; we have here some,
 So apish and fantastic, play with a feather;
 And tho' 'twould grieve a soul to see God's image
 So blemished and defaced, yet do they act
 Such anticks and such pretty lunacies,
 That spite of sorrow, they will make you smile.
 Others, again we have like hungry lions,
 Fierce as wild bulls, untameable as flies:
 And these have oftentimes, from strangers' sides,
 Snatched rapiers suddenly, and done much harm;
 Whom, if you will see, you must be weaponless."

In this extract a foundation is indicated for the proper classification of the insane. It should be founded upon the form and character of the disease, not upon the gravity of the offence committed. If all the insane, who have committed murder, which is the highest crime known to the law, were collected together in one Lunatic Gaol, as the building first designed for them was named, it would be a bad classification, because there would be nothing to change the current of their thoughts. Dr. Bucknill, formerly Medical Superintendent of the Devon County Asylum, and now a Commissioner in Lunacy, in a work on the proper classification and treatment of criminal lunatics, remarks "that the most criminally disposed lunatics are not the so-called criminal lunatics, and that the majority of the latter are as tractable and harmless as the average of insane persons to whom the stigma of crime has never been attached;" and that the criminal lunatics, or lunatic criminals, whose designation excites so much apprehension, "are often the most quiet, docile, and inoffensive persons in these establishments." My experience on this point entirely accords with that of Dr. Bucknill; and, like him, I will crave permission to speak for those who cannot speak for themselves. Many of the cases among the criminal insane, professionally considered, are the most interesting to the physician engaged in this department of practice, and whatever may have been the offences committed by them, they ought to be treated with the same consideration as ordinary patients. A glance on any Asylum Case Book will, I think, give confirmation to these views. I have been in the habit of referring to cases under my own care, to prepare students for dealing with them in practice, in my lectures on Forensic and State Medicine at Queen's University; and a short reference to some of these cases will, perhaps, best illustrate my meaning:—One patient, a young man, of gentle and affectionate temperament, and of good moral and religious training, came to this country with a mother and two sisters—to whom he was devotedly attached. His sisters married, and he was light of heart and hopeful of the future. One small—but dark—cloud lowered over him. He had the hereditary taint of insanity. (When he was three years old, his father, in a fit of recurrent mania, hung himself on a tree in Windsor Park, within view of the battlements of the Castle.) In process of time he became restless, irritable and uneasy, and began to have religious delusions. He loved his mother very dearly, and conceived the idea that she was too good to live, and ought to be an angel in heaven. After this delusion had taken possession of his mind, he watched patiently for an opportunity—cut his mother's throat; and, when she died, triumphed in the belief that she had been translated to heaven; and, by his instrumentality, had become an angel before the throne of God. This young man was manifestly insane, and was acquitted of the crime on the plea of insanity. He became an inmate of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum in December, 1864. When the religious exaltation had subsided, he became rapidly convalescent. He remained quite well for more than a year. He was cleanly and neat, industrious, civil and obliging. He took charge of one of the dining-rooms, attended to the wants of thirty of his fellow-patients, decorated his dining-hall with great care, so that it became a model to the other dining halls; embellished it with flowers and birds, and having taste and an excellent ear for music, procured a concertina and organized a singing class, leading and arranging the music for our religious services. During all this time he was in full possession of his reason. He deeply deplored the delusions which resulted in the death of his mother, and sought by an industrious and

useful life to make atonement for his involuntary offence. But his disease will probably recur, and possibly with it the homicidal propensity, and it may be a duty to society to keep this young man in a place of safety for the remainder of his life. But is it also necessary to thrust him back from association with his fellow patients, to isolate him in a murderer's ward, to destroy his usefulness in the sphere in which he is now placed, to deprive him of the last vestige of hope, and to inscribe over the part of the institution in which he and such as he would be incarcerated, the doom recorded by Dante over the portals of the Inferno, "*All hope abandon ye who enter here.*" I cannot think it would be necessary, for we inflict no punishment on the sane criminal, which would be comparable to this punishment of the insane criminal. "*Men try the crime, the motive Heaven will judge.*" But let us glance at another case.

A young farmer, of German descent, of moral, correct and religious character; a member of a peculiar sect of Christians, with a severe system of church discipline, met with an injury to his head which resulted in a depression of the outer table of the skull. After the accident he began to show signs of mental aberration. He became more absorbed than ever in his religious duties. He contracted the delusion that his wife was giving too much attention to her young child. That she was perilling her own salvation by making an idol of her child; and to save his wife's soul he determined to remove the idol from her. In his long lucid intervals he has spoken of the struggle in his own mind in regard to this delusion, but he fought against it in vain. He was overpowered by the feeling that his wife's soul must be saved at any sacrifice. He took the little child with him to the lake, upon whose banks his farm was situated, walked in with it and held it under the water in spite of his struggles until it was drowned. This man is still subject to recurring attacks of melancholy mania, but he rallies quickly and for intervals of many months' duration, is one of the most useful men about the institution and its grounds. He is a good carpenter and an excellent gardener. He builds our out-houses and plants and grafts our trees. In the winter he knits and has sent specimens of his work to the Exhibitions for which he has taken prizes, and recently by his own means he has procured a knitting machine, which he has taught himself to work from the printed directions. He makes with this machine a pair of men's socks in thirty minutes, and is rapidly fabricating for the Asylum inmates a supply of these necessary articles, and of woollen under-clothing, which will be cheaper in price and more durable in texture than any we can purchase. This man, like the preceding one, will probably be the inmate for life of an Asylum. In the one case, by the inscrutable will of the Creator, the seeds of homicidal insanity are implanted in the offspring. In the other, an accident superinduces the attack. But although under these overpowering influences the insane men have taken, in the one case, the life of the parent and the other the child, yet they can hardly be classed with vicious and incorrigible criminals, who from malice aforethought, and from base and unworthy motives, plan and commit cruel and deliberate murder.

We have also the case, well known to your Board, of the patient who, for many years, has acted as the Asylum cook. He has served both in the army and the navy and has acquired habits of cleanliness, regularity and precision. He does the cooking for 110 male inmates of the Asylum at a stove not larger than a small ship's caboose and in the unfinished kitchen of the new Asylum. The man, the kitchen and the utensils are all patterns of cleanliness and order. The meals are served with the utmost regularity. I do not know where it would be possible to get paid labour to execute the work so well. This man while in the army and navy was very intemperate, all his trouble at this period of his life arose from his intemperate habits. When under these influences, in a moment of irritation, being jeered and annoyed by a comrade, he took up his loaded musket and shot him. A Commission *de Lunatico Inquirendo* was nominated to investigate the case, he was pronounced insane and sent here as a criminal lunatic. During his long incarceration of twenty years in the Penitentiary and Asylum, he has performed an amount of work of great value to these institutions. He is now upwards of 60 years of age. He rises for the performance of his duties at four o'clock every morning. The separate meals are prepared in readiness to be served by the insane attendants upon the insane inmates, and never once have I had occasion to complain of irregularities in the service assigned to him. He has insane delusions, but they do not interfere with the performance of his duties. He has the incessant hankering after drink, but as he cannot indulge it in the Asylum, it does

not produce the evil effects which resulted in his early life, and his value to the institution in this one department cannot well be overrated. Another analogous case is that of the patient who takes charge of all the private offices, who, as one part of his daily duty, lights the fires, cleans the rooms and keeps them in order. But this is a very small part of the service he performs. He makes shoes and clothes, and undertakes nothing that he cannot do well. He is the most reliable patient I have in the Asylum, and is the most competent attendant I know of upon the sick inmates. If I have a case difficult and delicate in its management, I turn instinctively to this man. He watches over the invalid, attends to and soothes his last moments, and performs the last offices with a decency and propriety I have never seen excelled. And what was this man's crime? The very greatest known to the law. He quarrelled with his brother-in-law while both were excited by drink, and struck him with the shoemaker's knife with which he was working, a blow which deprived him of life. He was tried and convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for life. In the Penitentiary he refused to speak, or to work, or to eat, or to comply with the rules and the discipline of the Institution; was suspected of simulating insanity, and was subjected to low diet and the shower bath, and was subsequently ordered to receive two dozen lashes. After receiving one dozen he fainted, and the late Surgeon to the Penitentiary told me it was with difficulty he was restored to animation. I was consulted about the case and had no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that he was a proper subject for the Asylum. He had then been fasting for thirteen days, except in regard to such food as had been forced upon him with the stomach pump, and I do not think I ever saw such a wreck of humanity as this case presented. His general health gradually improved in the Asylum, but for five years he never uttered a word. An entry in my case book, made on the 12th April, 1856, nine months after his transfer to the Asylum, records the progress of the case:—"This patient has gone on improving and is one of the most tractable patients we have, doing everything but speak. Treat him well and he will work cheerfully to the very utmost extent of his strength; such cases may die under harsh treatment, and by voluntary suicide in refusing food, but I never knew such a case improved by it. If his bodily health was restored to his shattered constitution, I think he might be reported fit for any kind of work, but I apprehend his delusions will remain." My *diagnosis* in this case was correct, and this apparently hopeless and helpless patient has performed an amount of work about the Asylum, and for the insane during the last ten years, greater than any other inmate to whom I can refer. I might go on collating from my case-book evidence, as the author I have referred to has done in the published series of cases to which he confidently refers, "as proof that violence from criminal lunatics is at least not more to be apprehended than it is from the ordinary run of lunatics." If the modern Psychologist meets with more success in the treatment of his patients than his predecessors in the practice did, it is because he studies minutely the history of every case, the peculiar features of the malady, and the temper and disposition of the individual, and in doing so acquires the confidence of the patient, and is better qualified to treat the case and to determine the best way of classifying each inmate of the Asylum.

The four cases to which I have made rapid reference, have been selected because each of the patients has committed the highest offence in the Criminal Calendar. And yet the value of their services to the Institution cannot well be questioned. One of them cooks all the food required for the male inmates of the Asylum, another supplies it to those who cannot serve themselves, the third fabricates the warm clothing required to keep them in health, and the fourth nurses them tenderly in sickness, and closes their eyes reverentially when they die. I might refer to other cases of criminal lunatics charged with minor offences, whose services are of much value in the Institution, but I have no desire to strain the argument. I have at all times held the opinion, that as men are gregarious animals, always desirous of going in flocks or herds, it would be a bitter addition to any punishment inflicted, to shut them out from association with their fellow men. This is the view taken by Mr. Commissioner Hood, who says in his work on Criminal Lunacy, "if the object be to cure the afflicted lunatic, whatever offence he may have committed, his convalescence will depend very much upon his moral treatment, and if he be condemned, as I have already stated, to be associated with criminals who have committed equal or perhaps greater crimes than himself, what chance can there be of his recovery?" "I have carefully watched," says Dr. Bucknill, while Superintendent of the Devon Asylum, "to

detect any repugnance or unfriendly feeling among the inmates of this establishment towards their fellow patients, who were well known to have committed offences against the law, and have not only failed to do so, but have heard expressions of sympathy and pity." He adds, "The Superintendents of other Asylums with whom I have communicated have, in reply to my enquiries, made the same statement, and I am therefore induced to suggest that the association of criminal with non-criminal lunatics, should be left, under the approbation of the Commissioners, to the discretion of the Superintendents of Asylums; this would be far more humane and more in accordance with the spirit of the age than isolating them as a class, and leaving them to prey mutually upon their morbid associations, which cannot fail to aggravate the disease and render it perhaps incurable." Dr. Hood further advises, that provision should be made for this class of patients in each public Asylum by which the burthen of their support would be fairly distributed. It is probable, as both these gentlemen are on the Commission of Lunacy, that their views are embodied in the Criminal Lunatic Bill now before the Imperial Parliament, and that as we have copied the Lunacy Laws from the Imperial Statute Book so we may find it to our advantage to copy this law with the modification of confining the criminal lunatics to one Asylum in each of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. LITCHFIELD, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

GENERAL STATISTICS.
Rockwood Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Kingston, Canada West.
TABLE No. 1.

	Number remaining 1st January, 1866.	Admitted during 1866.	Average Lunatics in 1866.	DISCHARGED.			AVERAGE STAY IN ASYLUM.		Number of those who having entered before 1866 still remain.
				Died.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.		Discharged.
Males	*91	27	98	6	9	1	41 months.	91	
Females.....	+25	8	28	1	1	1	96 "	25	
	116	35	126	7	10	2		116	

* One Colored.
 † One Colored.

TABLE No. 2.
Rockwood Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Kingston, Canada West.

Form of mental disease.	Remaining from 1865.		Admitted in 1866.				DISCHARGED IN 1866.				Died in 1866.		Average stay in Asylum of those who were discharged during the year.		Average stay in the Asylum of those who died during the year.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Mania	53	27	17	4	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia.....	7	2	8	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia.....	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Paralysis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others (puerperal, &c.).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	75	36	27	8	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATISTICS RELATING TO ROCKWOOD CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, 1866.

Name.	Remaining in 31st Dec. 1865.	Admitted in 1866.	Total No. in 1866.	Discharged to 1866.	Died, 1866.	Average No. in 1866 Dec., 1866.	Remaining in 31st Dec., 1866.	Total expenditure, maintenance.	Paid by the Province, each patient.	Expense of each patient to the Province.
Rockwood Criminal Lunatic Asylum.....	116	35	151	13	7	126	132	\$21,616 43	\$21,616 43	\$171 60

TABLE No. 3.

Rockwood Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Kingston, Canada West.

OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR 1866.

No.	Date of last Admission and date of Death.		Age at Death and Civil condition.		Mental and Bodily State at time of Admission.		Duration of Insanity.	Assigned cause of Disorder.	Cause of Death.	
	Admission.	Death.	Age.	Sex.	Condition.	Mental.				Bodily.
1	Aug. 24, 1857	Jan. 20, 1866	59	Female.	Widow	Melancholia	Debilitated	Family trouble	Dropsy.	
2	June 3, 1862	Feb. 26, 1866	26	Male	Single	Dementia	Feeble	Hereditary	Hemorrhage from lungs.	
3	April 25, 1859	June 22, 1866	64	"	Widower	Mild Mania	Bad	None	Latent phthisis.	
4	April 13, 1861	June 27, 1866	36	"	Single	Maniacal	Debilitated	Congenital	General dropsy.	
5	June 6, 1866	July 21, 1866	27	"	Single	Melancholia	Very debilitated	Six weeks	Acute phthisis.	
6	Dec. 31, 1864	Aug. 5, 1866	50	"	Married	Epileptic Mania	Robust	Eighteen months	Pecuniary reverses.	
7	Feb. 18, 1866	Nov. 26, 1866	43	"	Single	Maniacal	Bad	Ten months	Intemperance	General Paralysis.

J. P. LITCHFIELD, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
WARDEN
OF THE
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.
FOR THE YEAR 1866.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—Before entering upon the general business of this Institution, for the year 1866, I am induced to offer a few remarks upon its general usefulness to the community, as well as to the unfortunate beings who are for a time incarcerated within its walls, for the crimes of which they have been found guilty.

This extensive Institution may be looked upon as protecting the community from the depredations of murderers, thieves, robbers, &c. I may also notice that previous to 1835 our Gaols were occupied by wretches who were passing their time in idleness and sloth; and generally occupied in looking through the Prison grating, and talking with persons attending the Courts; as the Court-rooms were generally overhead, and the cells situated beneath, thus they had a good view of persons passing and repassing. This was a most miserable state of matters, as they passed their periods of imprisonment in indolence, &c.; and it was not any punishment to this class of persons, particularly as liquor was frequently smuggled to them.

The first convicts were sent to this Institution on the 1st of June, 1835, and from that time we may date the actual punishment of crime, for the gallows deals with murderers and other dreadful offences, unless the perpetrators are sent here by commutation of sentence by authority of His Excellency the Governor General. Thus has this Institution become of importance to the community generally; and, as some of the buildings are likely to be too small, it will have to be extended, or another or a second Penitentiary erected in the Province of Quebec, in that case the present Institution will be quite large enough for the Province of Ontario; but the enlargement of the buildings here will be much more economical than the erection of a second Penitentiary.

Many unfortunate young fellows, sent to this Institution, look upon their lot as a hard one; but, if they evince a willingness to observe the Prison Rules and Regulations—and make good progress with their work—I would venture to say there are many situations

worse than theirs, of parties who work at all periods ; here they work at stated hours, and their time is well regulated.

As I have, on former occasions, been very anxious that some particular regulations should be made for the admission of strangers to this Institution, and as no step has been taken in that direction, I feel that the same necessity still calls for your attention. During the past year a great anxiety prevailed on my mind, therefore, I feel it quite important some change should take place. It is surprising, and is worthy of some particular regulation, as to who shall pass through the Prison ; and, as I have before stated, there should be an entrance fee. I feel very reluctant to take any action in this affair without its first engaging your attention.

The annexed is a statement of accidents which have happened to convicts during the year 1866.

Although every care is taken by the Officers of the Institution, in cautioning the convicts who are engaged where there is machinery propelled by steam power, still, when it is least expected, a hand or arm may be injured. I am sorry to remark this proceeds from the convicts themselves, being inattentive to what they are doing ; as well as too much confidence, at other times, from being considered a first-rate operator at the circular or upright saw, they become too confident in their own ability. However, I have much satisfaction in being able to state that in most of the cases they are not of serious consequences. Any of them that are necessary to be sent to Hospital are attended to with the greatest care by the Surgeon of this Institution.

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS TO CONVICTS IN THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, FOR THE YEAR 1866.

Date.	Names.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of Days in Hospital.
February 10.....	Donald Blue.....	Yard.....	Bruise.....	By fall of stone.....	23
March 3.....	George Lovely.....	Cabinet shop.....	Lacerated wound of finger.....	By circular saw.....	25
" 23.....	John Cardwell.....	Stone shed.....	Contusion of finger.....	By fall of stone.....	22
May 26.....	Henry Brown.....	Cabinet shop.....	Wound.....	By machinery.....	16
July 31.....	Joseph Lattier.....	Shoe shop.....	Subluxation.....	Sprain of ankle.....	20
August 5.....	John Booth.....	Shoe shop.....	Amputation of two toes.....	By striking toe against stairs.....	89
" 17.....	Thos. McKenzie.....	Shoe shop.....	Wound in hand.....	By knife.....	21
September 24.....	Hiram Miller.....	Iron works.....	Lacerated wound.....	By machinery.....	52
November 1.....	Samuel Noble.....	Yard.....	Contusion of toe.....	By fall of stone.....	25
December 19.....	Alexander Sherwood.....	Iron works.....	Wound on nose.....	By machinery.....	33
" 27.....	George Britton.....	Yard.....	Bruise.....	By fall of stone.....	21

WORKS IN PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1866.

The most important work in progress during the year 1866 has been the making of a substantial crib-work in the lake to the west of the Penitentiary, which has been built in with stone into which water is brought from the lake; in fact the work is surrounded with water which is filtered through sand before entering the water pipes. This excellent and bountiful supply of pure water is carried by steam power to all the Prison buildings, so that I may state we have made a very happy exchange from water which was not considered pure to this, and this is no doubt the greatest blessing that could have been conferred upon us.

Some progress has also been made to secure a second sewer of water from the lake on the east side of the Penitentiary, but such would actually be drawn from the lake on the south end along the east wall of the Institution till it would pass through the pump in the carpenter's shop, and thence into the various departments. These are all most important works, and although costly, will be of great service to the Institution; in case of one being out of order, there will be a second line to have recourse to. An important deviation has been made in the main sewer from the outside of the south wall, as instead of its being taken into the lake in a straight direction it is conveyed to the east side of the Penitentiary. This although an extensive and very arduous undertaking has been successfully accomplished, and it is to be hoped will do away with the very unpleasant idea of the water drawn into the Institution being polluted and unwholesome. These are great and important undertakings, and it is to be hoped that the east one will be as successful as that situated to the west has been.

Baths have also been constructed for both male and female convicts, which will no doubt contribute in a great degree to the health of the convicts, and to general cleanliness. The removal of the material of the wash-house to a new location has had a satisfactory result.

The works at the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum are in a state of forwardness. The preparations for heating, ventilating and lighting are in a forward state. The excavation for the supply of water from the lake is in progress. I feel most anxious to drive it forward, but you must be aware of the great caution that is necessary, and on a further call for laborers I will endeavour to increase the gang if I can find such as I can impress with the importance of the work upon which I am employing them.

The architects, Messrs. Power and Coverdale, have been very attentive to the work, and their duty in general.

Before closing my remarks upon the improvements made and those in progress, I feel it my duty to impress upon you the great necessity of erecting a spacious dining-hall. Formerly, when we had not such a host of convicts as at present, the schools were organized within the dining-hall. There was no marching up and down stairs in long rows which offers frequent opportunities for talking as well as signs between convicts. A loose state of discipline should be avoided as much as possible, and you have now between sixty and seventy convicts dining in the west wing of the Prison. This state of matters should be looked to as soon as possible. It is not at the moment that action is absolutely necessary that we should think of commencing. Now is the time for action. If the dining-hall was made too small, that has not been the fault of the two or three last Boards of Inspectors; but it now falls upon the present Board to see what is to be done, and the sooner the better.

FARM LABOR.

I am pleased to have it in my power to state that the farm, during the year or summer of 1866, has been very productive, and of great benefit to the Institution.

A large field of potatoes was cultivated, but unfortunately it was labor in vain, as the crop was mostly lost by the potato-rot.

A large quantity of cabbage was brought to perfection as well as beets and carrots. The farm requires to be well cultivated; some patches of the land is hard and will have to be loosened by carting on good earth and manure, and some under draining is also very necessary.

The farm is small but will always be of great importance.

STATEMENT of Income and Expenditure of Provincial Penitentiary Farm, for the year ending 31st December, 1866.

1866.

Dr.

Jan. 31.—To gross quantity of potatoes grown on P. P. Farm, 2,780 bushels, of which 472 were good and fit for use.....	at \$0 25 cts. per bushel..	\$118 00
“ “ 11,000 heads of cabbage.....	at 0 05 “ head....	550 00
“ “ 397 bushels of beets.....	at 0 40 “ bushel..	158 80
“ “ 378 “ onions.....	at 1 00 “ “ ..	378 00
“ “ 190 “ carrots.....	at 0 40 “ “ ..	76 00
“ “ 272 “ pease.....	at 0 75 “ “ ..	204 00
“ “ 987 bundles of lettuce.....	at 0 01 “ bunch..	9 87
“ “ 42 baskets of chives.....	at 1 00 “ basket..	42 00
“ “ 18 tons hay.....	at 10 00 “ ton ..	180 00
“ “ 15 hogs.....	at 18 00 each....	270 00
“ “ 1,000 “ early York ” cabbages.....	at 0 06 “ “ ..	60 00
“ “ 6 bushels Indian corn.....	at 0 50 “ bushel..	3 00
“ “ 81 young hogs produced during year.....	at 2 00 each....	162 00
“ “ 12,000 cabbage plants.....	at 0 10 “ 100 ..	12 00
“ “ 10 barrels apples.....	at 2 00 “ barrel..	20 00
“ “ 4,313 lbs. pork.....	at 0 10 “ lb.....	431 30
		\$2,674 97

1866.

Cr.

Jan. 31.—By Keeper's salary.....	\$450 00
“ “ Carriage of manure.....	132 00
“ “ Ploughing.....	52 00
“ “ Castings.....	0 64
“ “ Tools.....	4 60
“ “ Onion seed.....	10 00
“ “ Pease seed.....	24 00
“ “ Potatoe seed.....	165 75
“ “ Guard for piggery.....	400 00
“ “ Forage for farm horse.....	80 00
“ “ Pig feed, say.....	80 00
“ “ 1,136 days' convict labor, at 40 cts. per day.....	454 40
“ “ Balance.....	821 58
	\$2,674 97

NOTE.—Balance brought down.....\$821 58

ADD

Diseased potatoes, which if healthy, as would have been the case in any ordinary year, would yield at 25 cts. per bushel..	\$577 00
Castings and tools, as above, which should not be considered applicable to one year only.....	5 24
	582 24
Total apparent yield of Provincial Penitentiary Farm under ordinary circumstances.....	\$1,403 82

RETURN OF THE MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS IN THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY DURING THE YEAR 1866.

Male convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1865.....	718
Female convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1865.....	56
	774

ADD

Male convicts received in Provincial Penitentiary from Gaols during 1866.....	237
Female convicts received in Provincial Penitentiary from Gaols during 1866.	24
Male convicts received from Penetanguishene Reformatory in 1866	4
Male convict lunatics returned from Criminal Lunatic Asylum in 1866.....	5
	270

LESS

Male convicts discharged by expiration of sentence in 1866.....	173
Female do do do do	18
Male do who were pardoned do	13
Male do who died in Penitentiary Hospital do	16
Female do do do do do	1
Male do who committed suicide do	2
Male do removed to Criminal Lunatic Asylum do	5
Male do removed by order of Court do	1
	229

Total male and female convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1866..... 815

Summary.

Convict men.....	754
Convict women.....	61
Total.....	815

The number of male convicts received in this institution in the year 1866, is two hundred and thirty-seven, and twenty-four females, making a total of two hundred and sixty-one.

In the previous year the number of male convicts received was two hundred and forty, and twenty-one females, making the same result as in 1866, viz., two hundred and sixty-one.

Exclusive of the convicts sent from the various Districts, United Counties, Counties and Cities of the Province, four male convicts were received from Penetanguishene Reformatory, and five male convicts returned from the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood.

It has pleased His Excellency the Governor General to pardon thirteen males and one female convict during the year.

Sixteen males and one female convict have died in the Prison Hospital during the year. It is to be regretted that two male convicts committed suicide in their cells during the past year. Five male convicts were removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the year, and one removed by order of the Court.

The Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary from the Districts in Canada West, Districts in Canada East, United Counties, and Counties in Canada West.

DISTRICT IN CANADA WEST.

Algoma, 2.

DISTRICTS IN CANADA EAST.

Bedford, 3; Gaspé, 1; Kamouraska, 3; Montreal, 44; St. Francis, 8; Three Rivers, 4; Quebec, 16.

UNITED COUNTIES OF CANADA WEST.

Huron and Bruce, 4; Leeds and Grenville, 3; Lennox and Addington, 1; Northumberland and Durham, 10; Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, 4; York and Peel, and City of Toronto, 29.

COUNTIES IN CANADA WEST.

Brant, 7; Carleton and City of Ottawa, 9; Elgin, 3; Essex, 2; Frontenac and City of Kingston, 6; Grey, 2; Haldimand, 4; Halton, 4; Hastings, 5; Kent, 6; Lambton, 5; Lincoln, 6; Middlesex and City of London, 9; Norfolk, 2; Ontario, 5; Oxford, 4; Perth, 2; Peterboro', 4; Prince Edward, 5; Renfrew, 1; Simcoe, 7; Victoria, 2; Waterloo, 4; Welland, 4; Wellington, 4; Wentworth and City of Hamilton, 20—Total, 265.

Duration of Sentences passed on Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1866.

Two years, 113; Two years and three months, 1; Two years and six months, 4; Three years, 70; Three years and three days, 1; Three years and six months, 1; Four years, 22; Five years, 27; Seven years, 13; Eight years, 2; Ten years, 5; Fifteen years, 2; Life, 4.—Total, 265.

In remarking upon the crimes of convicts sent to the Provincial Penitentiary in 1866, it may be stated they are mostly of the same class as those committed to this institution in 1865. I cannot state there is any diminution in crime.

Murder is at all times considered as the most revolting of crimes, and in it I regret to state there is an increase of three cases, and in murder the number of three is a heavy increase. Murder is always viewed with horror, and will be so to the end of time. Five have this year been sent for that awful crime, being three over the number of the previous year.

There has been six commitments for arson, which is three less than in the previous year. This is a very revolting crime and in some cases is dangerous to life as well as destructive to property. In some cases it is an act of revenge and in others of gain to obtain the insurance. In this dreadful crime there is a falling off of three.

In the crime of manslaughter, six in number, there are two less than in 1865.

In the crime of stabbing, the number is the same in both years.

Shooting, to kill, the same as last year, being one each year.

Stabbing cutting and wounding, three; being an increase of two over the last year.

In the crime of rape, there are two in number, being the same as in 1865.

Stealing from the person, an increase of eight over the number in 1865.

Stabbing, cutting and wounding, being an increase of two over the year 1865.

In the crime of forgery, there is an increase of one.

In the crime of horse stealing there is an increase of six.

In the crime of cattle stealing an increase of one; sheep stealing an increase of ten.

There are a few other cases of crime, but they are not of so much moment as those I have recorded. The opening of the season for general labor will undoubtedly have a cheering effect upon all who are disposed to earn their bread in an honest way. The late discovery of mines will have the effect of bringing numbers of strangers. It is to be hoped that industry and good conduct, will enable them to prove successful in their projects and that they may prove to be a valuable class of settlers.

STATEMENT of the various Crimes of which Convicts, committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in the year 1866, were convicted, and the number sentenced on each crime.

Arson, 1; assault with intent to rape, 2; assault with intent, 4; assault with intent to kill, 1, assault with intent to maim, 2; attempting to steal, 1; bestiality, 1; breaking into a shop and stealing therefrom, 1; burglary, 7; burglary and larceny, 5; cattle stealing, 5; cutting and wounding, 1; feloniously cutting and wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 2; feloniously receiving stolen goods, 5; feloniously breaking and entering a shop and larceny therein, 3; feloniously killing cattle, 2; felonious assault, 1; felony, 20; firing a stack of hay, 1; forgery, 7; horse stealing, 15; horse stealing and

larceny, 3; house breaking and larceny, 2; larceny, 98; larceny and felony, 1; larceny and shop breaking, 1; larceny and receiving stolen goods, 1; larceny by servant, 1; larceny from dwelling house, 1; making and having counterfeit foreign notes, 1; manslaughter, 6; misdemeanor, 3; murder, 5; pocket-picking, 1; prison breach, 1; rape, 2; receiving stolen goods, 1; receiving stolen property, 1; robbery, 2; robbery with violence, 1; sheep stealing, 11; shooting with intent, 1; shooting with intent to kill, 1; shop breaking, 1; stabbing, cutting and wounding, 3; stealing from the person, 10; stealing money, 3; stealing money from post office letter, 1; stealing money from his master, 1; stealing goods, 1; stealing from the person and larceny, 1; maliciously obstructing a railway, 2; maliciously shooting with intent, 1; unlawfully inflicting grievous bodily harm, 2; uttering forged bank notes, 1—Total 265.

Ages of Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1866.

Fifteen years of age, 1; Sixteen, 5; Seventeen, 10; Eighteen, 12; Nineteen, 20; Twenty, 14; Twenty-one, 20; Twenty-two, 17; Twenty-three, 11; Twenty-four, 13; Twenty-five, 13; Twenty-six, 13; Twenty-seven, 10; Twenty-eight, 9; Twenty-nine, 10; Thirty, 6; Thirty-two, 10; Thirty-three, 7; Thirty-four, 5; Thirty-five, 6; Thirty-six, 8; Thirty-seven, 1; Thirty-eight, 1; Thirty-nine, 7; Forty, 5; Forty-one, 3; Forty-four, 2; Forty-five, 2; Forty-seven, 1; Forty-eight, 2; Forty-nine, 1; Fifty, 2; Fifty-two, 3; Fifty-three, 2; Fifty-five, 2; Fifty-six, 2; Fifty-nine, 2; Sixty, 1; Sixty-two, 1; Sixty-three, 1; Sixty-eight, 1; Eighty-seven, 1—Total, 265.

STATEMENT of Trades, and Occupation of Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary during 1866.

Baker, 1; Barber, 1; Bellows Maker, 1; Blacksmiths, 8; Book-Keepers, 2; Bricklayers, 2; Boiler Maker, 1; Butcher, 1; Cabinet Makers, 3; Cab Driver, 1; Carpenters, 18; Clerk, 1; Coopers, 3; Curriers, 3; Dentist, 1; Doctor of Medicine, 1; Engineers, 2; Farmer, 1; Founders, 2; Gardener, 1; Gas Fitter, 1; Gunsmith, 1; Harness Maker, 1; Hostler, 1; Laborers, 129; Machinists, 3; Masons, 2; Moulders, 5; Plasterers, 3; Printers, 3; Saddler, 1; Sailors, 4; Salesman, 1; Seamstresses, 24; Shoemakers, 19; Stone Cutters, 3; Tailors, 4; Tin Smiths, 2; Wagon Maker, 1; Weavers, 2; Wheelwright, 1.—Total, 265.

Convicts Committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1866, have said they were natives of the following Countries..

England, 21; France, 1; Germany, 3; Ireland, 59, New Brunswick, 2; Newfoundland, 4; Prince Edward Island, 1; Province of Canada, 131; Prussia, 1; Scotland, 13; Switzerland, 1; United States of America, 28.—Total, 265.

Religious Persuasion of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1866.

Baptists, 8; Church of England, 87; Congregationalist, 2; Lutherans, 3; Methodists, 36; No Religion, 1; Pagan 1; Presbyterian, 23; Roman Catholics, 104.—Total, 265.

STATEMENT of Commitments of Convicts to the Provincial Penitentiary, whether on first second or third Imprisonment, for the year 1866.

Male Convicts	} 1st Imprisonment.....	} 226
Female "			21
Male Convicts	} 2nd Imprisonment.....	} 12
Female "			3
Male "	3rd Imprisonment.....	3
Total.....		265

STATEMENT of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1866, denoting whether Married, Single, Widowers or Widows.

Married.....	94
Single.....	161
Widowers.....	3
Widows.....	7
Total.....	265

Monthly and Yearly Average of Male and Female Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1866.

	Males.	Females.
January.....	715	56½
February.....	706	57
March.....	704½	58½
April.....	716½	60
May.....	730½	61
June.....	739½	61½
July.....	741½	59
August.....	737	59
September.....	728	61½
October.....	740	62½
November.....	749	64
December.....	75½	62
Total average.....	729½	60½

REMARKS on the Discipline as carried out in this Institution during the year.

In carrying out what I may term a good state of discipline in an Institution where there have been from seven hundred and eighteen male convicts to eight hundred and three during the last year, there are many circumstances to be considered; but the main security is the peace and safety of the Institution as well as the lives of the inmates.

It is well, gentlemen, that you should know, there are many desperate characters to be dealt with, in fact, although you do not happen to see the actual act of violence and insubordination for which convicts are punished with the cats, still you have a knowledge of the characters with whom I am frequently brought into contact in my anxiety to carry out a proper state of discipline.

It is a matter of extreme regret to me, and I am sure it must be to you, who have not been in the way of seeing corporal inflictions, but it is imperative to carry out such a state of discipline as will curb attempts at violence between convicts, and their intemperate conduct to Keepers and Guards.

During the year, 41 convicts have been punished with the cats, and the number of lashes inflicted has been 1084. During the previous year, 42 were punished with the cats, and 958 lashes inflicted, which may be accounted for by the nature of the Reports and the prisoners' conduct.

It is the duty of every Overseer, Keeper and Guard of this Institution to see that the convicts under them are kept to the observance of the rules and regulations. There is no doubt of some of these persons being more lenient than others; but I am quite satisfied that any officer who does not discharge his duty in not reporting breaches of discipline, is not doing justice to the Institution, as other convicts observing a laxity will impose upon them as well as evince an improper feeling to those officers who are prepared to carry out the prison rules.

I have taken every pains with those convicts whom I have found well disposed to go on with care and prudence, and it is quite satisfactory to me to state that this class are of a goodly number and designated by badges, and it is quite pleasing to me knowing

that it is the intention of the Board to go farther than those marks in rewarding their good behaviour.

In the congregate system of labor, great opportunities are afforded for conversation, of which the practical convict will take advantage, that is, if disposed to act in opposition to the rules and regulations of the place. In fact, convicts when leaving the Institution, have informed me that there are prisoners who can talk in the dining hall without detection by closing the teeth and articulating two or three words at a time to the convict next to them.

From the number of convicts on sentence of long duration and from intimations received from them, which it is not well to treat with indifference, as well as some observations made by myself in person when not observed by the parties who had attracted my attention; I consider it very important to increase our number of guards, so that all points may be strictly observed; which the Board accorded till the decision of the Government on the subject was known.

It may be well to notice as I have done in former Reports, that in general a few meals of bread and water are ordered as well as one, two or three nights in dark cells, upon the same reports of breach of discipline on which bread and water and dark cell is ordered.

The observation is made to correct the view that might possibly be taken of the punishment of the dark cell being founded on separate reports from those of the many meals of bread and water, whereas they are included in the same report unless on trivial report where only three or four meals are ordered.

In closing my Report on punishment, I beg leave to remark that chastisement of some serious nature must be carried out, and even convicts will state that without the idea of the "cats," the discipline would fall away and danger would ensue both to the Institution as well as to the the Officers, Keepers and Guards.

The chain is used merely as a precaution against dangerous convicts as well as a punishment to those who have attempted to escape.

STATEMENT of Punishments awarded in the Provincial Penitentiary (Male Convicts) during 1866.

Months.	No. of Meals, Bread and Water, administered to Male Convicts in each punishment.										No. of Convicts without bed.	No. of Convicts in dark cell.	No. of Convicts punished with cats.	No. of lashes inflicted.	No. of Convicts obtained.	No. of Convicts admonished.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10								
January.....		1	40	51	34	5	1				6	43	3	72		38
February.....		13	45	49	33	6					3	50	4	84		40
March.....	6	8	36	34	17	4					4	33	2	36		30
April.....		6	48	41	15	3						55	5	96		30
May.....		11	45	36	16	4						48	4	102		48
June.....		4	46	40	26	7		1			2	49	3	168		25
July.....		8	53	46	29	14					2	56	4	132		39
August.....			23	24	27	17		1			1	50	4	126		48
September.....		4	20	19	15	6						38	2	27		30
October.....		1	30	30	24	7						38	5	145		23
November.....		4	24	19	37	12					1	60	4	72		25
December.....		3	36	37	19	4					1	32	1	24		25
Total.....	6	63	436	426	294	89	1	2			20	552	41	1084		403

FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

The Female department of the Provincial Penitentiary, is of particular importance generally. All the shirts for the Male Convicts are made by them, as also the drawers, and indeed all the necessary sewing for the requirements of the Institution. The binding for the boot and shoe contract is also done by the Female Convicts. The Matron has succeeded in making cloth shoes of a very neat pattern, which are very much prized. In fact it is quite pleasing to notice the quantity of work which is performed in that branch of this extensive establishment. The Matron, Mrs. Belinda Pleas, has been most attentive to the duties of her department, and I have much pleasure in stating that I consider her quite successful in maintaining the preservation of good order.

The punishments which are ordered by the Warden are duly considered, and the acts of misconduct on which they are founded are reported upon by the Matron. In fact the treatment is mild, considerate and humane. The whole of the Female Prison is kept in the most excellent order, and it is my opinion that the extreme cleanliness and regularity which prevails throughout it will account for the general good health of the inmates.

I think it due to the exertions of the Matron, that as Mrs. Walker, the former Matron, received an extra allowance for her exertions, I beg most respectfully to state that Mrs. Pleas' success is in every way deserving of distinction and remuneration as well as her predecessor.

TABLE of Punishments in the Female Department, Provincial Penitentiary, for the Year ending 31st December, 1866.

Date.	Reports not acted upon.	Admitted.	No. of Meals, Bread and Water.							Nights Hard Bed.							Meals, B. & W Nights h'd b'd							No. of days in Solitary Cell.														Total Reports.	Total Reported.	Not Reported.	Total in Prison.	Remarks.
			Bread and Water.							Hard Bed.							Meals, B. & W							No. of days in Solitary Cell.																		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14											
January.....	5	14	18	9	7	1	1	56	55	1711	1766	Average per atom. $\frac{30}{5631}$									
February.....	3	12	3	7	7	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	42	1554	1596	57
March.....	1	13	5	12	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	38	1780	1818	$\frac{20}{5831}$
April.....	5	8	2	14	7	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	37	1761	1798	$\frac{28}{5930}$
May.....	.....	3	2	6	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	18	1872	1890	$\frac{30}{6031}$
June.....	4	7	7	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	1817	1845	$\frac{15}{6130}$
July.....	4	9	7	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	23	1811	1834	$\frac{5}{5931}$
August.....	3	11	8	15	9	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	41	1788	1829	59
September.....	7	5	13	13	10	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	46	1793	1839	$\frac{9}{6130}$
October.....	2	6	3	13	2	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	33	1904	1937	$\frac{15}{6231}$
November.....	4	2	4	2	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	1902	1918	$\frac{28}{6330}$
December.....	3	5	2	...	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	17	1903	1930	$\frac{31}{6131}$
Total.....	41	91	84	96	60	8	2	15	9	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	8	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	394	21606	22000	.....									

GENERAL STATISTICS.

DATE.	Knitting and Sewing.	Contract Work.	Household Work.	Washing and Ironing.	Cooking.	Nursing.	Total number of working days.	Sick.	Punishment.	Total number of Women.	Work-room.	Total number on Household Work.	Daily number of Applicants for Medical Treatment.	Number of Catholics.	Number of Protestants.	Number of Children.	Total number of Women and Children.	REMARKS.
January 31, 1866.....	430	623	278	108	54	27	1520	14	4	1538	1053	467	360	837	929	93	1859	
February 28, 1866.....	346	561	244	93	48	24	1316	49	3	1368	907	409	380	756	840	84	1680	
March 31, 1866.....	310	674	273	104	52	26	1439	75	9	1523	984	455	387	876	942	93	1911	
April 30, 1866.....	367	668	239	100	50	25	1449	46	3	1498	1035	414	441	838	960	90	1888	
May 31, 1866.....	391	650	263	104	52	26	1486	96	2	1581	1041	445	443	854	1036	62	1952	
June 30, 1866.....	253	849	239	105	52	26	1524	70	3	1597	1102	422	466	871	974	60	1905	
July 31, 1866.....	333	740	239	104	52	26	1494	42	2	1338	1073	421	446	873	961	62	1896	
August 31, 1866.....	399	770	266	108	54	27	1574	19	....	1593	1169	405	469	868	961	62	1891	
September 30, 1866.....	558	549	210	100	50	25	1492	50	.....	1532	1107	375	373	894	945	37	1876	
October 31, 1866.....	769	474	216	108	54	27	1648	27	12	1687	1243	405	339	958	979	31	1968	
November 30, 1866.....	883	341	208	117	52	26	1627	35	.....	1662	1224	403	263	988	930	30	1948	
December 30, 1866.....	662	452	200	125	50	25	1514	40	3	1557	1114	400	325	1009	921	12	1942	
Total.....	8701	7351	2815	1276.	620	310	18073	563	41	18677	13052	5021	4695	10622	11378	716	22716	

Number of Days' Work performed in the several Shops and Departments by the Male Convicts, for the year 1866.

SHOPS AND DEPARTMENTS.	No. for the Year.	No. on last. Day of Year.
Dining Hall, Kitchen, Cellar, Wings, Wash-house and Drying Room..	15,786	50
Hospital and Surgery Orderlies	2,920	8
Patients in Hospital.....	1,177	40
Shoe Shops.....	82,639	271
Cabinet Shops.....	15,512	55
Foundry ".....	21,500	87
Carpenters' Shops.....	5,387	23
Blacksmiths' ".....	2,436	19
Tailors' ".....	7,256	29
Stone Cutters' ".....	1,584	12
Quarry.....	1,584	12
Farm and Garden.....	1,136	4
Oakum Shed, Wood Pilers and Cutters, Stable men, Teamsters, Bucket men, Excavating and building Drains, and building Cribs and Water Pipes, &c.....	108,971	91
Rockwood intended Asylum.....	14,841	49
Total.....	288,437	754

The Expenditure for the support of the Penitentiary and forwarding of Rockwood Buildings.

There is so much of a sameness in these matters, that it is well for me to remark that most of the expenditure, both for the Penitentiary and the material for the Rockwood Buildings is made by contract.

The receipts and expenditure are fully given.

The general work at Rockwood is being carried out with great attention and perseverance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D Æ. McDONELL,
Warden, P. P.

Provincial Penitentiary, 1st May, 1866.

The Province of Canada in Account with the Provincial Penitentiary.

1866.	Dr.	REVENUE.	
January	To deposits this month to credit of Receiver General.....		\$3,556 16
February	do do do.....		3,680 19
March	do do do.....		4,284 93
April	do do do.....		3,663 26
May	do do do.....		3,761 84
June	do do do.....		4,229 89
July	do do do.....		5,530 23
August	do do do.....		4,966 06
September	do do do.....		4,953 36
October	do do do.....		5,938 97
November	do do do.....		7,439 05
December	do do do.....		4,926 89

\$56,930 83

The Province of Canada in Account with the Provincial Penitentiary—*Continued.*

1866.		<i>Cr.</i>		
Dec. 31.—By		Farm.....		Receipts during year.....
"	"	Oakum.....	do	\$892 36
"	"	Convict labor.....	do	84 72
"	"	Stable.....	do	32 00
"	"	Old outstanding debts.....	do	48 00
"	"	Bone dust.....	do	64 00
"	"	Moveables.....	do	526 64
"	"	Stone.....	do	8 50
"	"	Rent account.....	do	2,881 24
"	"	Matron's work shop.....	do	333 69
"	"	Shoe shop.....	do	1,456 09
"	"	Blacksmiths' shop.....	do	32,830 33
"	"	Uniform.....	do	349 29
"	"	Contingencies.....	do	301 83
"	"	Tailors' shops.....	do	79 04
"	"	Cabinet shop.....	do	326 97
"	"	Clothing.....	do	7,832 80
"	"	Iron work shop.....	do	550 68
"	"	Carpenters' shop.....	do	8,147 75
				184 90
				<u>\$56,930 83</u>

The Province of Canada in Account with the Provincial Penitentiary.

1866.		<i>Dr.</i>		EXPENDITURE.	
Dec. 31.—To		Rockwood Buildings.....		\$14,514 10	
"	"	Prison.....	"	6,139 89	
"	"	Salaries.....	"	39,767 98	
"	"	Carpenters' Shop.....	"	2,863 32	
"	"	Blacksmiths' shop.....	"	1,324 48	
"	"	Tailors' Shop.....	"	4 24	
"	"	Matron's Workshop.....	"	20 85	
"	"	Uniforms.....	"	19 63	
"	"	Armory.....	"	2,061 38	
"	"	School.....	"	25 79	
"	"	Furniture.....	"	210 47	
"	"	Library.....	"	209 04	
"	"	Stationery.....	"	611 26	
"	"	Printing and Advertising.....	"	115 19	
"	"	Postages and Telegrams.....	"	85 10	
"	"	Farm.....	"	253 99	
"	"	Convicts' travelling allowance.....	"	991 34	
"	"	Shoes.....	"	3,243 20	
"	"	Clothing.....	"	12,305 19	
"	"	Fuel.....	"	3,988 00	
"	"	Light.....	"	785 55	
"	"	Washing.....	"	576 93	
"	"	Junk.....	"	445 75	
"	"	Laundry.....	"	3 25	
"	"	Kitchen.....	"	109 37	
"	"	Brushes.....	"	433 24	
"	"	Tools.....	"	76 20	
"	"	Interments.....	"	30 00	
"	"	Tobacco.....	"	119 99	
"	"	Provisions.....	"	83 65	
"	"	Rations.....	"	33,591 63	
"	"			<u>33,675 28</u>	
"	"	Rice and Barley.....	"	1,340 53	
"	"	Sugar.....	"	1,849 29½	
"	"	Beeswax.....	"	13 25	
"	"	Hospital.....	"	3,139 31½	
"	"	Spectacles.....	"	34 20	

The Province of Canada in Account with the Provincial Penitentiary—*Continued.*

1866.		EXPENDITURE.		
Dr.	To			
Dec. 31.—	Stone.....		\$962	72
"	Store.....		97	55
"	Drain-clearing.....		56	00
"	Moveables.....		1,322	91
"	Sheep Skins.....		15	00
"	Crockery.....		6	30
"	Contingencies.....		478	18
"	Stable.....		836	70
"	Convict labour.....		294	55
"	Runaway Convicts.....		20	00
				\$135,461 56
"	Transferred to credit of Receiver General, balance on hand			
"	30th June.....			2,960 71
"	Balance of cash in Bank this day.....		17,635	18
"	Do do hand.....		41	75
				17,676 93
				\$156,099 20
1865.		<i>Cr.</i>		
Dec. 31.—	By Balance.....			\$5,789 74
1866.				
Jan. 5—	By Salaries.....		\$3,231	57
"	" " Rockwood Buildings.....		479	01
"	8— Warrant.....		1,900	99
"	" " Salary.....		18	91
				5,630 48
Feb. 5—	" Salaries.....		3,202	14
"	" " Rockwood Buildings.....		293	02
"	" " Letter of Credit.....		10,000	00
"	" " Salary.....		49	60
				13,544 76
Mar. 1	" Warrant.....		805	37
"	2— " Salaries.....		3,091	97
"	" " Rockwood Buildings.....		288	90
"	5— " Warrant.....		640	04
"	26— " Rockwood Buildings.....		116	67
				4,942 95
Apr. 3—	" Letter of Credit.....		10,000	00
"	9— " Salaries.....		3,328	08
"	" " Rockwood Buildings.....		406	91
"	20— " Warrant.....		1,559	13
				15,294 12
May 1—	" Salaries.....		3,187	59
"	" " Rockwood Buildings.....		418	27
				3,605 96
June 1—	" Warrant.....		1,886	08
"	4— " Salaries.....		3,261	07
"	" " Rockwood Buildings.....		442	79
"	14— " Letter of Credit.....		10,000	00
"	30— " Salaries.....		3,226	12
"	" " Rockwood Buildings.....		434	80
				19,250 86
July 3—	" Letter of Credit.....		15,000	00
"	21— " Warrant.....		1,434	70
				16,434 70
Aug. 1—	" Salaries.....		3,358	96
"	" " Rockwood Buildings.....		441	41
				3,800 37
Sept. 1—	" Rockwood Buildings.....		847	75
"	" " Salaries.....		3,353	11
"	13— " Letter of Credit.....		15,000	00
"	15— " Warrant.....		1,793	42
				20,994 28

The Province of Canada in Account with the Provincial Penitentiary—*Continued.*

1866.		<i>Cr.</i>	
Oct.	3—	“ Salaries.....	\$3,317 91
“	“	“ Rockwood Buildings.....	565 56
			\$3,883 47
Nov.	1—	“ Salaries.....	3,420 95
“	“	“ Rockwood Buildings.....	529 44
“	“	“ Letter of Credit.....	15,000 00
“	14—	“ Warrant.....	3,805 96
			22,756 35
Dec.	5—	“ Salaries.....	3,382 61
“	“	“ Rockwood Buildings.....	531 99
“	15—	“ Warrant.....	1,256 76
“	26—	“ Letter of Credit.....	15,000 00
			156,099 20
Dec.	31—	“ Balance.....	\$17,676 93

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN,

For the year ending 31st December, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—My labours during the past year, consisted principally in daily visiting the Prison and attending to the sick in the Hospital, superintending the School jointly with the Protestant Chaplain, and doing, to render that department more efficient, all that the means at our command would permit us; giving special instructions to convicts requiring to be prepared for baptism, first communion, &c., hearing confessions, particularly on Saturdays and Sundays; holding private conversations with convicts as frequently as was thought necessary and consistent with the discipline and good order of the Institution, performing divine service, and giving instructions (generally in both languages, but invariably at least in one language) every Sunday; giving either a short instruction or a lecture (as I thought proper) every Thursday; Superintending the distribution of books to convicts, &c.

I have visited the Insane Asylum several times, heard the confessions of and instructed such among the inmates as were capable of instruction, and attended sick calls when required.

During the past year 25 convicts have been prepared for first communion, and 71 for baptism.

On application to the Board, three convicts have been permitted to pass from the Catholic to the Protestant, and three from the Protestant to the Catholic Church.

I have also given due attention to the Female Department. I may be permitted to state that for the four past years the services of the Sisters of Providence have been secured for the benefit of the Catholic female prisoners, and it is only just to acknowledge the happy effect of the religious instructions and charitable counsels of those good ladies upon the mind of the latter.

In conclusion, I may say that although many among those committed to my care have not, as yet, been brought to a sense of their duty, religion has done much towards the moral reformation of those unfortunate men generally.

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. COUILLARD, Ptre,

R. C. Chaplain, P. P.

Provincial Penitentiary,
25th February, 1867.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith enclose to you my Report for the year 1866, now closing, on the religious instruction of the convicts under my pastoral care.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

H. MULKINS,
Chaplain.

The number of convicts under my pastoral care during the year now about to close, has been, including the insane convicts in the Rockwood Asylum, six hundred and seventeen (617). These convicts were, on their commitment to the prison, of the following professed religions :—

Adherents to the Church of England, 366 ; Methodism, 126 ; Presbyterianism, 70 ; Baptists, 33 ; Lutherans, 6 ; Congregationalists, 4 ; Professing no religion, 4 ; Persons calling themselves Protestants, 3 ; the Society of Friends or Quakers, 2 ; Paganism, 1 ; Religion not given, 2.—Total, 617.

These convicts were, in regard to race, divided as follows :—

African race, or Negroes, 34 ; American Indian race, 30 ; European, or White race, 553.—Total of all races, 617.

During the year the following removals have taken place among the Protestant convicts :—

Discharged on expiration of sentence, 99 ; by Pardon, 11 ; removed by Death, 13 ; to Rockwood Asylum, 3 ; to the Roman Catholics, 3.—Total removals in 1866, 129.

In the same period there have been received into the Protestant congregation :—

On the first commitment to prison, 148 ; on the second, 10 ; on the third, 3 ; from the Roman Catholics, 2.—Total received in 1866, 163.

The Convicts thus received were of the following Religions :—

Church of England, 87 ; Methodists, 36 ; Congregationalists, 2 ; Lutherans, 3 ; No Religion, 1 ; Pagan, 1 ; Presbyterians, 23 ; Baptists, 8, Roman Catholics, 2.—Total received in 1866, 163.

The result of all these changes is, that now, at the close of the year, the Protestant congregation numbers, inclusive of the convicts in Rockwood Asylum, four hundred and eighty-one (481) souls, being an increase of thirty-two (32) during the year. Of those received this year, nine (9) were convict women, and one hundred and fifty-four (154) convict men, and of the whole number of Protestant convicts now in prison, twenty-nine (29) are women, and four hundred and fifty-two (452) are men.

It was stated before that in the course of the year, six hundred and seventeen (617) Protestants had received instruction here. Those removed from the Prison, numbering one hundred and twenty-nine (129) received instruction here only for portions of the year ; and those also who came in during the year, were instructed here for only, in some cases, very short portions of the year ; but three hundred and twenty-five (325) received instructions here during the whole year. This remark is necessary to explain how it is that less religious visits are recorded in my books to some convicts than to others.

I shall now proceed to notice the work done among these convicts with the hope of improving and reforming these misguided and fallen men and women.

It is manifest that it is a most difficult task to impress the hearts of such a mass of criminals with the sense of moral obligations, by their duty to God and man. And still more difficult to penetrate their hearts with that pure religion and undefiled, which converts a sinner from the errors of his ways and saves his soul. Gathered here together from all quarters of the world, the children of different races and nations, many of them born in penury, reared in orphanage and trained in vice ; the members of many different communions ; very few of them with religious instruction in youth ; many of them with no education at all, but what they received from evil companions, want, vice and crime : it cannot reasonably be expected that cases of reformation will either be very numerous or very sudden. Regeneration in such cases will be the growth of time and the product of

several agencies, of which always God's grace is first and paramount. Nowhere so much as here does one feel that without *Him* we can do nothing; that it is not of him that willeth, or of him that runneth, but of God that sheweth mercy; in no place is it more evident that whatever man may do, it is God that giveth the increase. In such a mass of shame, of sin, of crime, there will be persons in every stage of mental development; from that of the child to that of the man; from him who lives on the verge of idiocy, to him whose mind is as a polished shaft. There will be every degree of moral degradation, from him whose conscience is seared to him whose heart is humble and contrite, who trembles before God. To do a good work in such a congregation, one must have an insight into their inner nature, must win their confidence and sympathy. But partly because they are of so many origins and religions, partly because their mental faculties are undeveloped, so that they do not comprehend the meaning of what is spoken,—having hearts but understanding not,—and partly from their aversion to religious matters altogether, it is most difficult to gain their confidence and bring them to lay open their inward being, their real nature and character. And this difficulty, almost insurmountable in itself, is at times greatly increased by the injudiciousness of remarks dropped within their hearing, that convicts are incurably evil, and can never be restored to virtue. In many cases there is such an absence of intelligence, that they do not understand the plainest religious discourse; the sound enters their ears, but they do not comprehend the language or ideas of religion. Their minds, like a garden choked with weeds, have become so thronged and crowded with evil, as to have no good seed or fruitful plants within them. They hear the words but the sense does not penetrate the head, nor the feeling their hearts. There is a terrible apathy, and to the sterility of ignorance and moral sensibility, must be added, the death of sin. Everything has to be made new; interest has to be kindled, intelligence has to be awakened, life to be created. The change is indeed marvellous, and “of God,” which can make beings so fallen, so senseless, so dead, look upon vice and abhor it; upon virtue and love it; upon Satan and flee from him; upon Christ and cleave to Him. It is very wonderful, and God is to be praised, even if in a single instance the blind is made to see, the deaf to hear, and the dumb to sing; if even one sinner repents, one lost is found, one dead is alive again.

The school was intended to supply the want of secular instruction, to give the rudiments of reading, writing and ciphering, but it has never effectually accomplished this purpose; and, although from time to time improvements have been made and hopes of greater success indulged, still every closing year shews most incontestably that the school does not fulfil its mission. There are now in this Prison, at the close of 1866, the following numbers who cannot read, but many of whom attend school and are receiving instructions:—

Convict men on contract labor.....	91
Convict men working for the Institution.....	124
Convict women.....	17

Total number of convicts who cannot read 232

I believe the above statement to be accurate, and I am certain it does not deviate materially from the strict truth. In regard to writing, there are still larger numbers uninstructed:—

Convict men on contract labor.....	149
Convict men working for the Institution.....	174
Convict women.....	27

Total number of convicts who cannot write..... 350

In regard to arithmetic the numbers stand as follows of those who cannot cipher:—

Convict men on contract labor.....	240
Convict men working for the Institution.....	298
Convict women.....	44

Total number of convicts who cannot cipher..... 582

These numbers represent the educational state of the convicts in this Prison, and shew clearly enough that the school does not fulfil its purpose. The teacher, Mr. Benson, is most assiduous, and with a rare willingness, gives his whole time to the several Schools. The cause of this failure cannot justly be ascribed to him.

One half hour at noon is all the time allotted to the men on contract labour for secular instruction. In that one half hour there are two hundred and forty (240) men who have to be taught, reading or writing, or ciphering, or all three of these branches. In the same time the roll of the school has to be called and a register of attendance kept. Besides this, it has not been considered safe to have such vast numbers in the School at once. This has made it necessary to divide the men on contract labour into two schools, attending on alternate days. It is not possible under these circumstances for the school to be successful. The whole cause of this lamentable failure lies, in my opinion, in the system of contract labor here, which, it appears to me, sacrifices the educational improvement of the convicts to the interest or caprice of their employers. The teacher in this one half hour, in order to give these men the least chance, has to make convicts teach convicts; a practice fruitful in mischief, affording, as it does, a means of communication throughout the Prison for the convicts. This pernicious practice was exploded and banished from the School many years ago, by that excellent man, Dr. Wolfred Nelson. What evil may eventually grow out of this practice, it is impossible to foresee. A convict with a book in his hand, teaching eight or ten convicts with books in their hands, can say and scheme as he or as they please. I consider this evil, and a great one it is, as resulting from the system of contract labor, and that the only remedy for it, is, to give the men on contract labor who need instruction one hour at the School each day during working hours, until they can read, write and cipher.

But besides these men on contract labor, there are other convicts employed in the Institution, to the number of two hundred and ninety-eight (298) who need education in reading, or writing, or ciphering. There are forty-four (44) women who need instruction in one or other, or all of these branches, whose only chance is, instruction for half an hour at noon, either by other convicts, or by the Matron. There is a large class working at Rockwood, numbering nearly forty (40) who need instruction in some or all of these branches, who can only have one half hour's instruction on three days of the week only.— Altogether, of men and women, working for the institution, there are three hundred and fifty (350) who need instruction; one hundred and forty one (141) in reading; two hundred and one (201) in writing; and three hundred and forty-two (342) in ciphering. Yet under present arrangements these cannot be taught. The Chaplains have striven over and over again, and that through a course of years, to get even those who could not read into the School, but failed in their object.

During the year the Teacher has applied himself industriously, and has given instruction in School as follows:—

Attended School in the course of the year.....	176
Average daily attendance.....	76
Discharged, having learned to read.....	34
Learning to write.....	30
Learning to cipher in School.....	12
Learning to cipher in their cells.....	100

I have endeavoured here to give a faithful statement of the educational condition of this vast establishment. Greatly is it to be desired that some alleviation may be devised. As it is, it presents an array of difficulties in the way of moral and religious instruction and improvement which can scarcely be appreciated without personal communication with the convicts themselves.

3.—*Useful Employments and Trades.*

Such occupations are important to the convict, because it affords some food for his thoughts, and contentment to his mind. This is more especially the case when he is learning a trade which may be useful in future, and by which he may gain an honest living. It is only in its moral relations that I desire to make a single remark on the employment of convicts. These occupations ought to teach them some trade or useful

employment, and not interfere with their educational or moral improvement. There were one hundred and ten (110) Protestants discharged this year, and although very few, if any at all, had learned trades, yet their occupations here were beneficial in a majority of cases. They reported themselves as follows, on being discharged:—

Were better qualified to earn a living.....	68
Not better qualified to earn a living.....	42

4.—*Useful Books for those who can read.*

In this respect the institution has done, and is doing, well. A Bible and a prayer-book, or book of devotions, is placed in the hands of every convict who can read, on his coming into the Prison. Every convict capable of reading receives from the library, under my oversight, from one to two volumes per month. In this way a vast amount of useful, moral and religious instruction is afforded. There are in the library at present over six hundred (600) volumes of serviceable books. Of the six hundred and seventeen (617) men and women under my care in the course of the year, there were one hundred and sixty-five (165) who could not or would not read. Four hundred and twenty-one (421) men received books from the library. Those who were discharged, and those who were received in the course of the year, of course read less books than the others. The following table shews the amount of reading done by the convict men:—

39 convicts read 1 volume each; 37 convicts read 2 volumes each; 28 convicts read 3 volumes each; 31 convicts read 4 volumes each; 41 convicts read 5 volumes each; 31 convicts read 6 volumes each; 34 convicts read 7 volumes each; 40 convicts read 8 volumes each; 54 convicts read 9 volumes each; 43 convicts read 10 volumes each; 22 convicts read 11 volumes each; 16 convicts read 12 volumes each.

During the year, the amount of reading was equal to nearly 3,000 volumes, or 805,900 pages. This statement, based on the fact that each convict had one volume a month, comes considerably short of the truth, as many prisoners two, three and even four volumes a month. The convict women on an average read two volumes per month. There is much time now wasted which might be turned to usefulness to the convicts, if the wings of the Prison could be lighted up on winter evenings. They are then locked up in their cells at 5 P.M., and the greater number cannot see to read, but have to remain four or five hours in darkness, which, if the wings were lighted, would be converted from hours of misery to hours of usefulness.

5.—*Religious Instruction.*

In regard to the direct religious instructions given to the convicts, I have to report that constantly and systematically this department of duty has been observed. On coming into the prison, God's Holy Word is placed in the hands of every convict that can read. If unable to read, as soon he has learned. At the same time a religious book is given to him; if the convict wishes, generally a prayer book, or book of devotions. Once or twice each month, every convict who desires it has a volume of religious reading. Thence forward each convict is placed under direct personal teaching, and all the means of an organized church congregation are used for his reformation. They attend daily prayer. Daily they hear portions of God's word read. Three times a week they attend public religious services in the church. Three times each week, sermons or discourses are delivered to them in the church. One hundred and sixty sermons are given in the year. I am happy to say that the prisoners conduct themselves most orderly in the church; that most of those who can read take part in worship, and that all are serious. There is never the least disorder. For sixteen years the worship has never been once interrupted by a prisoner.—Comparatively, there are few punishments for breaches of discipline during divine service. The convicts respond audibly during the service, and quite as generally as can be expected in so mixed a congregation. I am gratified to have it in my power to report that the Board has removed all restraint from me in conducting Divine Service, and that our public religious services now are as orderly, and I hope as beneficial as those of other congregations. But public instruction with convicts must be supplemented by word upon word in private. There is a mass of ignorance to be removed, and a mass of prejudice to be overcome, that can only be done by private instruction. On arriving at the Prison, the Chaplain places a catechism

in the hands of every convict, and thenceforward once a month he is brought up for religious and private conversation and worship, and for examination in his catechism. These monthly visits continue through the whole term of a convict's imprisonment. The Chaplain began this practice in 1859, and from that time to this, it has been continued. In 1862, I began keeping written memorandums of these visits, of the state of the convict's mind, of his progress in reformation—which also has been continued. So that twelve records are made each year concerning the religious progress of each convict in Prison. These visits are of great importance to the spiritual welfare of the convict, for by them a better knowledge is obtained of his inner character. It creates much confidence and sympathy. The whole life of the prisoner is laid open to his Pastor. A more suitable advice can be given. Discourse more adapted to the hearers can be made. And what is important in this place, a great moral influence is won over the minds of the prisoners. True, it is a vast work to visit four hundred and fifty men every month, and keep a record of the conversations. But, nevertheless, it is done. These monthly visits are over and above all other intercourse with the convicts. They do not include visits to the sick, daily; nor the frequent examinations of convicts desiring baptism or confirmation, or special interviews for religious purposes, or the personal religious examinations of every communicant four times a year; yet, by themselves they involve yearly 6,400 personal conversations with the members of my cure, and 5,400 entries in recording the same. There are few things here which contribute more to calm the minds of these men, or to promote the order of the place, than these conversations and the influence which they give the Chaplain with his people.

During the year, the sick have been constantly visited. Every day, they have had read to them portions of God's word. Every day, they have heard the words of exhortation, counsel and consolation pointing them to their only sure refuge, Jesus, their Saviour. Every day, prayer has been offered up to God, in their behalf. The Word of God has been placed in the hands of each; and, twice in each week, a religious book has been given to every sick person. During the year, thirteen of my people have died; not one without many prayers and words of instruction, and hopes that they have passed to a better state of existence. The average daily number visited in the Hospital has been twenty-four (24), making the number of eight thousand seven hundred and sixty (8,760) personal religious visits to sick convicts during the year. The pastoral visits to those who died were four hundred and fifty-five (455).

The convicts discharged number one hundred and ten (110); and I hope the instruction given to them has been useful. The pastoral visits to these were:—To the pardoned, 224; to those discharged by expiration of sentence, 4,028, during their imprisonment. Of these, when being discharged, certain questions were asked, to which they made the following reply:—

Eighty-six (86) stated that they had made religious progress here; eighty-eight (88), that they were better in a religious point of view; twenty-four (24), that they had not made religious progress.

Forty-three (43) of the above were without any religious education when young. Of the effect of religious instruction, no one can, of course, judge. All we can do is to hope that the seed of truth and righteousness sown, has not been wholly cast away. However, for the time being, they have undoubtedly been under a religious influence. In the course of the year there have been, among my people here,—118 confirmed; 175 communicants; 65 of these were baptised in the Prison.

There are other returns bearing on the religious instruction of convicts here, which, in consequence of the length of this report already, I forbear to state.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. MULKINS,
Chaplain.

Provincial Penitentiary,
December 31st, 1866.

 REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN, PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

To the Board of Inspectors of Prisons :

GENTLEMEN,—At the commencement of another year it behooves us to express our gratitude and thankfulness to the Almighty Disposer of all events that is His great mercy He hath vouchsafed to us a deliverance from a visitation of that dire calamity—Cholera—with which we were threatened during the past summer.

If that scourge had visited us then, it would have found us in a far worse condition in a sanitary point of view than now. It therefore affords me great pleasure, in this my annual Report for the year 1866, to be enabled to chronicle the improvements that have been made in and about the Prison during the past year.

The diversion of the main sewer from its former point of discharge into the Lake has now been accomplished on the plan I recommended to the Board, and from this change I anticipate most beneficial results.

The water supply-pipe has also been diverted from its former site, but, although it is now very much farther removed from the contaminating influences of the sewage of the Prison, yet it has not been carried to the distance I proposed in my Report for 1862 ; I feel fully convinced, however, that the Prison is now supplied with much purer water than it has been for many years past.

The discontinuance of the use of the limekiln which is in the immediate vicinity of the Prison wall, and the erection of a new kiln at a distant point on the farm, will prove, I am fully satisfied, a most salutary change, as I am confident that great mischief arose from the fumes emitted from the old kiln being swept through the Prison.

Since the change has been effected in the source of the water supply, and in the diversion of the main sewer, the number of cases of Diarrhœa have diminished in a very marked degree. This will be more apparent from the fact that in 1865 out of 1,074 cases admitted to Hospital, there were 146 of them treated for the above complaint, whilst out of 1,177 patients admitted in 1866, only 90 cases of Diarrhœa occurred.

A most notable instance of the evil effects of using impure water in the Prison occurred during the past year. The service pipe became deranged from some cause, and for about six weeks the water was carted from a point at a distance from where the former supply pipe was laid in the Bay. A few days after we commenced to use the purer water the cases of Diarrhœa rapidly diminished in number, but, on the pipe being repaired and the water being again procured from the former impure source, the cases of Diarrhœa rapidly increased in frequency.

It must not be imagined that a tithe of the cases of Diarrhœa that were treated during the year, appears in the return of "Cases treated in Hospital," which is appended to this Report. In mild cases the patient is brought to the Surgery and gets his doses of medicine at stated hours. It is only when a convict is too ill to pursue his work that he is admitted to Hospital to be treated for this affection.

In my Report for the year 1865, I dwelt so very fully on the heating, ventilation, sewage and water supply of the Prison, that little now requires to be added by me on these topics. I must however express the gratification I feel that the Board has now in contemplation, and I believe has ordered certain changes in heating and ventilating the dormitories, which, when completed, will prove very great improvements. Among other advantages, it will no longer allow an excuse to be offered for permitting any convict to retire to his bed at night still clothed in the entire dress which he wore throughout the day at his work. A habit which is both filthy and pernicious, and one in which many convicts indulge.

The great disadvantage under which we labored at the date of my last Annual Report, from being deprived of the use of the swimming bath for the use of the convicts, has now been remedied, and several bath tubs have been constructed in which the convicts were compelled during the past summer to wash their persons occasionally. People

might suppose that the privileges of enjoying a bath would be anxiously sought for by all the convicts, but I am sorry to say that very many of them do not relish it as a luxury.

The appended "Return of cases treated in Hospital," exhibits the sad fact that Typhoid Fever still continues its ravages in the Prison. During the past year one hundred and thirty-three cases of that disease were admitted to Hospital, of which seven proved fatal.

The number of patients remaining in Hospital from the previous year amounted, on January 1st, 1866, to fifty-one. There were admitted during 1866, eleven hundred and seventy-seven; discharged, eleven hundred and seventy-one; died, sixteen; remaining under treatment on 31st December, 1866, forty-one.

The "Annual Return of Deaths in Hospital," shows a total of sixteen; of these, seven were from Typhoid Fever, and four from Pulmonary Consumption, the remaining six from disease mainly affecting the chest. There were three other deaths in the Prison during the year; one from Apoplexy, and two by Suicide. *Life was extinct in all those convicts before they were brought to Hospital.*

The necessity of providing more extensive Hospital accommodation. The desirability of some variety in the mode of cooking the food, and other matters of a kindred nature, were so fully stated in a previous report that I need not do more than assure the Board that all these subjects are deserving of serious consideration. My views on a Prison Bakery were embraced in one of my quarterly Reports.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D.,

*Member Royal College Physicians, London
Member Royal College Surgeons, England
Physician Provincial Penitentiary.*

Kingston, 1st January, 1867.

ANNUAL RETURN of Cases treated in Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary,
for the year 1866.

DISEASE	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Abscess.....	1	25	24	.....	2	
Adhesion of eye-ball to lid.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Aneurism.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	
Anthrax.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Ascites.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	
Asthma.....	1	7	6	.....	2	
Blennorrhagia.....	1	6	7	.....	.....
Boil.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....
Bronchitis.....	1	27	25	1	2	
Bronchocele.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Burn.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Cardiac disease.....	1	8	6	2	2	
Cholera, Asiatic.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Cholera Morbus.....	3	17	19	.....	1	
Colic.....	.....	49	49	.....	.....
Congestion of liver.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Constipation.....	.....	26	26	.....	.....
Contusion.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....
Debility.....	1	9	9	.....	1	
Diarrhoea.....	.....	90	90	.....	.....
Dysentery.....	.....	12	11	.....	1	
Dyspepsia.....	1	67	66	.....	2	
Eczema.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	1	3	4	.....	.....
Erysipelas.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....
Erythema.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Exhaustion.....	.....	10	9	.....	1	
Feigned.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Fever Intermittent.....	2	71	68	.....	5	
“ Remittent.....	.....	5	4	.....	1	
“ Typhoid.....	7	133	133	7	.....
Fistula in Ano.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Fractured Metacarpal bones.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Frost-bite.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Gastralgia.....	1	3	4	.....	.....
Gout.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Gum-boil.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Hepatitis, Acute.....	1	2	2	.....	1	
“ Chronic.....	2	2	4	.....	.....
Herpes.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Hæmatemesis.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Hæmaturia.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Hæmoptysis.....	1	15	15	.....	1	
Hæmorrhoids.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Hydrocele.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Icterus.....	2	24	26	.....	.....
Impetigo.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Inflamed Bursa.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Influenza.....	2	48	48	.....	2	
Ischuria Vesicalis.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Lumbago.....	.....	48	46	.....	2	
Mania.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Melancholia.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Mumps.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Nephritis.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Neuralgia.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....
Onychia Maligna.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Ophthalmia.....	4	38	41	.....	1	
Orchitis.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....

ANNUAL RETURN of Cases treated in Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary,
for the year 1866—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Otalgia		3	3			
Otorrhœa		2	2			
Periostitis		3	3			
Peritonitis		1	1			
Pharyngitis		3	3			
Phthisis	2	24	18	4	4	
Pleurisy		3	3			
Pleurodynia		28	28			
Pneumonia		4	3	1		
Psoriasis		2	2			
Purpura	3	7	10			
Rheumatism	1	25	25		1	
Rupture		1	1			
Scald	1	2	3			
Scabies		24	24			
Sclerotics		3	2		1	
Scorfula	4	22	24	1	1	
Spinal Affection		3	3			
Sprain		14	14			
Stye		2	2			
Synovitis	1	9	10			
Sycosis Menti		3	3			
Syphilis	2	7	9			
Tinea Favosa		1	1			
Tonsillitis		5	5			
Torticollis		3	3			
Ulcer	3	19	20		2	
Urethral Strictures		2	2			
Urticaria		1	1			
Vertigo		3	3			
Wen		8	8			
Whitlow		8	8			
Worms		2	2			
Wound		40	37		3	
“ gun shot		2	1		1	
Wart		1	1			
	51	1177	1171	16	41	

JOHN R. DICKSON, M D.,

Member Royal College Physicians, London.

Member Royal College Surgeons, England.

Physician, Provincial Penitentiary.

Kingston, 1st January, 1867.

ANNUAL RETURN OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL, PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, FOR THE YEAR 1866.

Number.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When admitted.	Died.	Country	Number of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	Michael Longworth.....	35	Bronchitis.....	11th December, 1865	9th January, 1866	Ireland.....	29 days.....	
2	William Jones.....	58	Cardiac Disease.....	28th October, "	11th "	United States.....	75 "	Negro.
3	George Williams.....	19	Typhoid Fever.....	27th December, "	13th "	Canada East.....	17 "	
4	Moses Hill.....	18	Phthisis.....	19th October, "	28th "	Canada West.....	101 "	Indian.
5	David Meredith.....	29	Typhoid Fever.....	13th February, 1866	28th February, "	Canada West.....	15 "	
6	Louis Duderoir.....	48	Cardiac Disease.....	29th January, "	7th April, "	Canada East.....	68 "	
7	George Richardson.....	24	Typhoid Fever.....	12th April, "	7th May, "	Canada West.....	25 "	
8	Alex Laurie.....	22	Scrofula.....	7th May, "	11th May, "	United States.....	4 "	Negro.
9	Wm. Wager.....	35	Typhoid Fever.....	2nd June, "	24th June, "	Canada West.....	22 "	
10	Clara Urquhart.....	50	Typhoid Fever.....	4th June, "	28th June, "	Canada West.....	24 "	
11	John Gill.....	20	Phthisis.....	18th June, "	5th July, "	Germany.....	17 "	
12	John Capel.....	18	Phthisis.....	1st June, "	7th "	Canada West.....	36 "	Indian.
13	George Brown.....	35	Typhoid Fever.....	6th July, "	14th "	Canada East.....	8 "	
14	Peter Ryckman.....	22	Phthisis.....	7th July, "	25th "	Canada East.....	18 "	
15	Henry Woodward.....	26	Typhoid Fever.....	9th November, "	16th November, "	United States.....	7 "	Indian.
16	Charles Wagooch, <i>aitze</i> Stevens	17	Pneumonia.....	15th September, "	21st December, "	Canada West.....	97 "	

CARRIED INTO HOSPITAL DEAD.

1	John McDonald.....	34			13th May, 1866	Ireland.....		Suicide by hanging.
2	Samuel McConky.....	50			21st May, "	Scotland.....		Apoplexy.
3	Joseph Deguire.....	28			30th Sept, "	Canada East.....		Suicide by hanging.

JOHN H. DICKSON, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., M.R.C.S.E.,
Physician, Provincial Penitentiary.

List of Debts due Provincial Penitentiary, 31st December, 1866.

Name.	Amount.
Bad and doubtful debts.....	\$580 41
Petty debts.....	104 56
Wm. Ford, Jun.....	13 50
Thompson, Roux & Co.....	4,266 60
Maxwell W. Strange.....	81 68
Kingston Township Council.....	122 70
County Council.....	117 27
Kingston Agricultural Society.....	112 66
Thos. Donnelly.....	27 45
J. B. Fortune.....	341 60
Rev. J. Quirk.....	151 90
David Brown.....	99 60
James Nemmo.....	45 60
James Fleming.....	5 88
Hon. J. S. Macdonald.....	23 64
Hon. Alex. Campbell.....	132 00
Hamilton Jail.....	60 00
George Barclay.....	22 45
W. C. Evans.....	11 95
Hon. George Brown.....	253 58
Robert Gasken.....	45 00
Neil MacDougal.....	19 30
A. & C. N. Ross.....	18 75
Wm. Breden.....	30 21
Sir Henry Smith.....	34 42
Dr. J. P. Litchfield.....	39 24

 \$6,711 95

 D. McINTOSH,
Clerk.

Provincial Penitentiary, 31st Dec., 1866.

 ARCHITECTS' REPORT, PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, FOR 1866.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c. :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report that the convicts in the building department have been employed during the year 1866, at the following work, viz. :—

In an extensive excavation of earth and rock across the Provincial Penitentiary yard for water pipes, and in building crib work at the west side of Provincial Penitentiary yard per water's edge ; also in the laying down cast iron pipes and fixing pump for ditto. In a very heavy excavation of earth outside prison walls, south of main sewer, and building the same with stone masonry, the top of which is arched over, and the bottom laid with cut stone ; the whole of the work throughout is done in the most substantial manner.

A crib work for receiving the boundary fence at the south-east part of Provincial Penitentiary lot has been built and filled in with stone. A strong wooden fence has been erected thereon for the safe-keeping of prisoners. A large quantity of stone has been raised at the Provincial Penitentiary quarry, the same has also been cut for Rockwood Asylum. Repairs of the institution have been carried on throughout the establishment both within and without the walls, in the shape of masonry, brick-work, carpenter's work, and tinning of south-east workshop roof, &c. Also in the building of a substantial lime

kiln at the Penitentiary quarry, as well as the repairs of houses and tenements belonging to the institution.

All of which respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

EDWARD HORSEY,
Architect.

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1866.

STOCK ACCOUNT of the Provincial Penitentiary for the year ending December 31st 1866.

DEPARTMENTS.	Bought.	Made.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dining hall, kitchen, cellar, wings, wash-house and drying room.....	8,339 18	14,033 99
Female prison.....	2,255 35	2,354 95
Store keeper's stock.....	13,957 81	2,152 30
Hospital and Surgery.....	1,775 84	1,040 02
Carpenter's shop.....	2,050 13	776 64
Blacksmith's shop.....	864 83	208 00
Tailors' shop.....	1,146 76	2,268 45
Stonecutters' shop.....	555 70	2,635 58
Masons' department.....	124 25	247 85
Shoe shops.....	271 20	375 25
Cabinet shops.....	92 00	178 70
Foundry shops.....	120 00	78 15
Armory and North Lodge.....	2,629 65	517 77
Fire engine house.....	2,456 37	146 10
Steam engine house.....	5,576 95	124 65
Protestant Church and office.....	897 70	253 05
Catholic Church and office.....	284 20	177 45
Day school room.....	67 40	91 60
Warden's office.....	158 10	70 09
Warden's hall.....	36 00	40 40
Clerk's office.....	272 45	71 50
Deputy Warden's office.....	11 30	9 50
Architect's office.....	10 25	42 35
Keepers' hall.....	24 50	238 85
Farm and garden.....	57 60	778 80
Stables.....	761 77	194 20
Quarry and yard.....	409 09	450 00
Oakum shed.....	6 80	52 05
Real Estate.....		7,610 00
	\$45,213 18	37,218 15
		45,213 18
		\$82,431 33

Correct.

JAMES J. WHITEHEAD,
Storekeeper.

EDWARD HORSEY,
Architect.

ARCHITECTS' REPORT ON ROCKWOOD ASYLUM BUILDINGS,

For the year 1866.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c. :

GENTLEMEN,—We most respectfully beg leave to submit to your Honorable Board, a statement of the several works performed at this Institution, during the year 1866.

And, firstly : That building operations were resumed about the middle of April, and continued to the end of November.

The walls of the extension of the east wing have been built up to the level of the fourth story, the joists laid and the work covered over for the winter.

Excavations for the steam boiler house was made, and a substantial stone building erected, covered with tin, said building being 45 feet long and 39 feet deep, with ceiling height of 19 feet. Excavations were also made for the engine chimney, and a portion of the chimney built of cut stone work to the height of 28 feet, and is now ready for the brick shaft.

The walls of the west wing have all been pointed, the cut stone cleaned, and the scaffolding taken down.

The wall and arches of the air ducts, steam chambers and corridors in the basement, have been flushed and lime washed.

A large iron tank has been made and set in the attic of the west wing, and a room partitioned off and lathed and plastered, surrounding the tank in the attic of the centre building.

Two hundred and twenty wrought-iron barriers for windows have been made, put into frames, and painted and fixed ; sashes for the same number of windows have been made, painted, glazed, and put in their places ; inside sashes have also been made, glazed, and fitted to the windows of the fourth story of the east wing.

Three strong cells are built in the west basement, and cement skirting set from basement to attic to two stone staircases ; and the walls of the stairs pointed and whitened. The ceilings of all the corridors, day and dining rooms in the west wings were strapped and lathed, and the plastering of two stories completed.

The floors have been laid throughout the whole of the west wing, the window finishings fixed. All the door frames made and fixed, and the skirting fixed to the dormitories, hospital wards, and day and dining rooms, and painted once.

Blinds are made and painted for thirty-six windows, and twenty-four of them set in place.

The materials for the ventilating cupola of the west wing are prepared, and portions of it fixed ; and a large amount of labor has been performed in preparing the doors for the west wing.

A contract has been entered into between the Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary and Messrs. Davidson & Doran, of Kingston, for the manufacture of three steam boilers, to be delivered at Rockwood in January, 1867. Malleable iron tubing has been received for heating and lighting and supplying the Institution with water, and preparations are being made for the fixture of the same, at an early date.

Before concluding the Report, we desire to record our thanks to the Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary, for his kind co-operation in the furtherance of the work intrusted to our charge.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servants,

POWER & COVERDALE,

Architects.

Rockwood, 31st December, 1866.

 TEACHER'S REPORT FOR 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to present to you my Third Annual Report of the School in conjunction with the Provincial Penitentiary.

The Schools now organized and receiving instruction, are as follows :—

The Morning School commences, in spring and summer, at 7 o'clock, and closes at 9, A.M.

The daily average attendance of the Morning School during the year, is sixteen ; of whom nine are Roman Catholics and seven Protestants, all learning to read, nine to write, seven to cipher, and six learning French.

The French Noon School commences at 12.30, and closes at 1, P.M. The daily average attendance during the year is sixty ; all are Roman Catholics, and all are learning to read French ; twenty to write, and eleven to cipher.

The English Noon School begins at 12.30, and closes at 1, P.M. The daily average attendance during the year is seventy-five ; all learning to read English ; twenty-four of whom are Roman Catholics and fifty-two Protestants ; thirty are learning to write, and twelve to cipher.

The French and English Noon Schools attend on alternate days.

The Afternoon School commences at 1 o'clock, and closes at 3, P.M. Daily average attendance during the year is sixteen ; of whom nine are Roman Catholics and seven Protestants, all learning to read ; nine to write, seven to cipher, and six learning French.

The daily average number of convicts attending the Sunday Schools during the year, is one hundred and sixty-nine ; of these twenty-two are English descent, thirty-five Irish, seven Scotch, sixty-six French, sixteen Indian, ten African, six German, and seven American.

There have been forty-four convicts admitted into the Schools during the year, who could neither read nor write ; thirty-four have been discharged who attended School during the year ; and two died ; of these fifteen could read well, ten could write, and nine could read tolerably.

The convicts attending the Morning and Afternoon Schools are those who are not engaged in contract work, and the French and English Noon Schools are employed in contract labor.

Besides the duties of the School, I write copy lines, and distribute both these and slate pencils to all convicts who are learning to write on slates in their cells, and immediately on the arrival of all new convicts, I examine them, and place those who cannot read in appropriate classes.

Until the numerous and extensive works carried on during the year began, I had every convict who could not read, attending School, except those who were prevented by infirmity or bad sight, and an unremitting demand for every convict who could possibly work, reduced the Morning and Afternoon Schools quite low, but the Noon Schools were never more numerously attended.

It gives me much gratification to state that diligence and steady improvement have marked the progress of the various Schools of the Institution during the year. The simple voluntary declaration of a young convict, still attending school, to me, is a forcible illustration of the estimation in which education is held, " In one sense I am not sorry for coming here, for before I came here I could neither read nor write, but now I can read, write, and cipher some."

During the year the Chaplains have introduced a further amelioration into the Schools, respecting the number which each class should contain, and the adequate number of Teachers required.

I gratefully acknowledge my obligations to the Chaplains for their constant daily visits and valuable advice in all matters relating to the order and prosperity of the Schools during the year.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
P. M. BENSON.

Provincial Penitentiary, 31st December, 1866.

MATRON'S REPORT FOR 1866.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.:

GENTLEMEN,—In furnishing you with my Returns for the past year, I am pleased to be able to say, that both the Domestic Economy and Discipline of the Prison are in a healthy state, as also, the Labour Proceeds are encouraging.

The number of Convicts in Prison on the 1st January, 1866, were fifty-six. During the same year, twenty-four were received, making a total of eighty. Of these eighteen were discharged by expiration of sentence; and one was removed by death, leaving a balance of sixty-one in Prison on the 31st December, 1866. The average number during the year was sixty and one-sixth.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
B. PLEAS,
Matron.

Female Prison,
1st January, 1867,

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Earnings per Contract and Sundries for the year 1866.

Shoe Shop for work done by contract women.	Cabinet Shop.	Lunatic Asylum.	Male Prison.	Warden's washing, &c.	Matron's Washing, &c.	General sundries from private Individuals.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,082 65	17 34	99 41	903 30	35 29	14 40	201 79½	2354 18½

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
REFORMATORY PRISON,
LOWER CANADA.

—
LOWER CANADA REFORMATORY PRISON,
St. Vincent de Paul, 14th May, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my Report, with those of the two Chaplains and the Surgeon, and the Tables and Statistics of the Accountant of this Institution, for the year 1866.

I beg that you will present them to the Board at its first meeting.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
F. X. PRIEUR,
Warden, L. C. R. P.

E. A. Meredith, Esq., Chairman,
Board of Inspectors of Gaols, Asylums, &c.

—
LOWER CANADA REFORMATORY PRISON,
St. Vincent de Paul, 31st December, 1866.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., Ottawa :

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, my Report, as Warden of the Lower Canada Reformatory Prison, for the year 1866.

The following Statement exhibits the Statistics of the Prison population of this Institution during the year 1866 :—

Number of Prisoners in the Reformatory, on the 31st December, 1865.....	81
Number admitted during the year 1866.....	47
Re-arrested	1
	129
Discharged during the year 1866.....	8
Pardoned.....	1
Committed Suicide.....	1
	— 10
Total.....	119

Religion of Prisoners.

Catholics, 110 ; Presbyterians, 3 ; Church of England, 6.—Total, 119.

Ages of Prisoners when admitted to Reformatory :

Ten years of age, 5; eleven years of age, 3; twelve years of age, 9; thirteen years of age, 8; fourteen years of age, 29; fifteen years of age, 16; sixteen years of age, 27; seventeen years of age, 13; eighteen years of age, 4; nineteen years of age, 1; twenty years of age, 2; twenty-one years of age, 2.—Total, 119.

Place of birth, as stated by prisoners.

Upper Canada, 4; Lower Canada, 99; United States, 7; Scotland, 2; England, 5; Ireland, 2.—Total 119.

The following is a statement of the duration of the imprisonment of prisoners in the Reformatory Prison in pursuance with the sentence in each case:—

Five years, 47; four years, 18; three years, 33; two years, 9; eighteen months, 1; twelve months, 1.

Occupation of Prisoners, 31st December, 1866.

Tailors' Shop, 8; Carpenters' Shop, 10; Tinsmiths' Shop, 7; Blacksmiths' Shop, 5; Shoemakers' Shop, 16; Stone cutting, 22; Brick making, 3; working at new building, 11; employed in various ways under care of Steward, 15; employed on farm, 4; sawing cordwood, 8; hauling water, 2; employed at the Accountants' office, 2; in the Infirmary, 6.—Total 119.

Number of days' work given in the several work-shops and in various services, during the year 1866.

Tailors' work-shop, 1,841 days; carpenters' work-shop, 2,656 days; tinsmiths' work-shop, 2,490 days; shoemakers' work-shop, 2,881 days; blacksmiths' work-shop, 1,500 days; work at the new building, 10,700 days; Steward's department, 3,811 days; on the farm, 2,070 days; cutting firewood, 650 days; Accountants' office, 360 days; building a bridge, an outer wall, and macadamizing roadway to the brick-yard, 739 days.—28,200 days.

I may state, here, that the prisoners who work in the tailors' shop, cannot learn that trade sufficiently well to enable them to earn a livelihood, on their return to society, from the fact that they are kept at work almost exclusively at making the prisoners' clothes, of which the material is coarse cotton texture for summer and wool for winter.

If, as I have no doubt whatever, your Board desire that the prisoners employed in this shop should become good workmen, they must of necessity be furnished with the means. Now the means would be this: to authorize me to purchase a few pieces of good cloth, the cost in all not to exceed \$250 to \$300, and the material to be used in making coats for the officers and keepers of this Institution. The latter would find it to their advantage, even after an addition of 15 per cent. to the cost price of the goods, to cover cost of transport, &c.

The work connected with the new building, which has been done during the year in the smiths', tinsmiths' and carpenters' shops is not less important than the work done last year.

I must give a separate reference to the work done in the smiths' shop:—

One hundred and twenty-two grated iron doors; 3 other iron doors; 2 iron stair-cases; all the iron galleries of the new dormitory; all the gratings of the windows of the last part of the right wing of the new building have been finished in this shop. Moreover, a great number of other objects, more or less important, have also been made there for the new building.

I am happy to add that an important saving has been effected in the carrying out of these various works. To give the Board an idea of this, I need only mention the doors, for the making of which I was asked \$15.50 each, and which have cost me here but \$9.50.

It is not out of place to state, that strict economy has been my constant object in the purchase of the materials and articles generally which have been used in the construction of the new building.

I may take the liberty of adding that I have invariably followed the same rule in the management of the affairs of the institution generally.

As last year, the greater part of the joiners' and carpenters' work has been done by the prisoners.

The prisoners of the tinsmiths' shop have assisted in roofing the last part of the right wing. Moreover, they have also made, under the direction of their Superintendent, all the water-pipes, and the joints of the covering of the roof-platform of the new building.

ACCIDENT.

A deplorable accident occurred in the Reformatory, on the 16th July last.

The prisoner, Théophile Desrochers, aged 17 years, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell.

As the sad accident has been the subject of a special Report in detail, made to the Board on the eighteenth of the said month, I shall do no more than mention the deplorable event now, and inform you of the verdict of the jury at the inquest held on the body by Coroner Jones. It is as follows:—"That the prisoner committed suicide while laboring under an attack of temporary mental alienation."

This tragical death produced a painful impression and great horror amongst the prisoners.

Another accident, but of less painful nature, occurred to another prisoner, named James Gambell: he broke the clavicle of his right shoulder.

ESCAPES.

The prisoner, Pierre Perreault, who escaped from the Reformatory, on the 5th November, 1865, was brought back on the 4th March last.

Three other prisoners escaped from the institution, but returned, of themselves, two days after their escape.

I must state that the prisoners, often to the number of twenty-five, employed without the walls, at the various works connected with the erection of the new building, amongst a large number of outside workmen, can, almost any day, find a favorable opportunity for running away. And they could do so without any lack of vigilance on the part of the Keeper, whose duty it is to look after them.

I can gladly state that the young prisoners give, under these circumstances, as they have done in many others, incontestible proofs of their attachment to this Institution and its officers.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION.

A disease, which seems to be of an epidemic character, made its appearance in the Reformatory about three weeks ago; ten of the prisoners have already been attacked.

This sickness has rendered it necessary to secure the services of a Hospital attendant.

WORKS.

I caused to be constructed, last summer, a bridge over the creek which crosses the Reformatory farm.

The length of this bridge is 24½ feet. It rest upon two abutments, 13 feet in height, and one of them 44 feet and the other 38 feet in length.

One of the banks of the stream is some 70 feet above the level of the water. It has been cut down so as to enable a horse to ascend it with a good load.

Immediately on receipt of the order of your Board, I had a temporary hospital constructed, in view of the invasion of cholera with which the country was threatened last spring.

This building is 48 feet by 24, and two stories high. The first story is 12 feet and the second 11 feet in height.

It consists of a strong frame, sheathed with two-inch boards and faced with single brick.

The windows are provided with stout iron gratings.

In the construction of this building I provided that it should serve, on the comple-

tion of the hospital of the new building for the reception of the patients, as a work-shop for the carpenters, as there is to be no room set apart for that purpose in the new building.

Nearly two thirds of the addition to the outer wall, which the site of the new Reformatory building has necessitated, has been built.

The handiwork, and a good part of the labor connected with these various buildings, have been furnished and performed by the prisoners.

New privies have also been constructed in place of the old ones, which it was found necessary to demolish, owing to their proximity to the new dormitory and the workshops.

PRODUCE OF THE FARM.

Two thousand bundles of hay; 600 bundles of straw; 152 bushels of oats and pease, mixed; 50 bushels pease; 70 bushels carrots; 40 bushels mangel wurzel; 12 do parsnips; 38 bushels onions; 625 heads cabbage; 1,836 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons milk; 2,653 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of pork; 55 bushels potatoes; 4 bushels Indian corn; 45 pounds wool.

The rain, which fell almost without cessation from the beginning of August until after harvest, destroyed a good part of the crop.

I must add that, nevertheless, the result of the crop of the farm is much better than that produced by the farms in the neighborhood of the Institution.

I take the liberty of submitting to the Board, before closing my Report, a few general observations on the material and moral condition of the Reformatory.

The temporary dormitory, which is only 70 feet long by 24 feet wide, and is provided with neither doors nor cells, now accommodates 119 prisoners.

It is easy to fancy the moral and physical suffering which must result from the smallness of this apartment.

I am, however, happy to state that this state of things will shortly cease. The new dormitory will I think, be ready in two or three months. Then 120 prisoners will be enabled to enjoy a degree of comfort which the Reformatory has been unable to afford to the prisoners since its establishment.

The hospital, which I caused to be built this year, has been used up to the present time as a chapel and school for the Catholic prisoners. The few prisoners who have suffered from slight indisposition have been treated in the dormitory of the younger prisoners.— But the prisoners attacked by the disease above referred to are enclosed in the wards of the new Hospital which also serves as a school for the Catholic prisoners.

I must state here that the Surgeon of the Reformatory has warned me of the serious inconvenience of continuing the school in this ward, from the fact that the disease appears to be contagious.

Notwithstanding the increase in the prices of articles of consumption, as compared with those of last year, which were exceedingly high, nevertheless, the expenditure for the support of the institution has fallen within the Government grant.

It will not be out of place to state here that the position of the Reformatory, placed as it is in a locality only eleven miles from Montreal, where the markets afford the very highest price for all kinds of produce, and the facility for communication with that city at all seasons of the year, induce the farmers to take all their produce to the city without seeking to sell here.

As the farmers of this parish enjoy more easy circumstances than farmers located at a greater distance from the great centres of trade, they defer the sale of their produce until those seasons of the year when owing to the bad state of the roads, all access to the market has become impossible for the great majority of farmers at a distance. Hence I am nearly always compelled to go either to Montreal or to the remote parishes to purchase the farm supplies needed for the Reformatory.

I must further state, in order to show the unfavorable position, in an economical point of view, in which the Reformatory is placed, that the farm, only forty acres of which are cultivable, is by no means an important source of revenue to the Institution.

I am obliged every year to let out the pasturage and purchase nearly all the food for stock of the Reformatory, while it would be easy, with the present number of prisoners, to cultivate a farm of 300 or 400 acres, which would give a yield sufficient for the wants of the prison population of the Institution.

Moreover, the prisoners would thus be kept at a kind of work which exerts a most beneficial influence, more especially on youth, in a moral as well as in a physical sense.

I am happy to state that the information I have been enabled to obtain in the course of the year, in relation to such of the young prisoners as have been restored to society, is of the most satisfactory character.

Several of those who were released during the year have obtained employment with good wages. Two of them are earning one dollar a day.

Quite a number of these youths, and even of those who have now been some years released, often come to see me. They like to revisit the institution, for which they seem to have the same attachment that others entertain for the college in which they have been educated.

I must, in fine, point out to the Board the serious evils resulting from the free commingling of a large number of outside workmen with the prisoners working at the new building.

The prisoners are exposed to evil examples in many ways in the midst of these outsiders. The use of tobacco, which, notwithstanding the most active supervision, is still introduced, by means of an immoral traffic, into the Institution, is of itself a serious obstacle to the moral reformation of the young prisoners.

Moreover, this commingling has the effect of rendering a certain number of them more insubordinate and disobedient.

In conclusion, I beg to express the hope that my Report, with those of the Rev. Chaplains, and that of the Surgeon, and the statistical tables of the Accountant, Mr. MacKay, may be found to afford a satisfactory insight into the condition and management of this Institution.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

F. X. PAIEUR,

Warden, L. C. R. P.

REFORMATORY PRISON,

St. Vincent de Paul, 31st Dec., 1866.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c. :

GENTLEMEN,—At the commencement of the present year the number of Protestant prisoners in this Institution was five; five have been admitted during the year and one has been discharged. There are therefore, at this date, nine under my charge.

From the beginning of the year until the month of July, the prisoners had the advantage of secular instruction twice a day, but since then, only once; their time being occupied in other engagements.

On Sundays, the services have been regularly held, and reverently gone through, on the part of the prisoners, as is their usual wont.

The small and inconvenient room in which the school is held, prevents the use of suitable appliances in teaching, so that the unfortunate youths cannot receive so liberal an education as their case demands; the only instruction given being confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The prisoners have had the use of the Library of 48 volumes since the beginning of March. For a while the books were eagerly taken out, but of late scarcely any of them are read. The reasons seem to be, that though excellently adapted to instruct and amuse they are not of that kind of literature wanted by these poor ignorant youths.

In consequence of some of the prisoners having got hold of books belonging to the Library of the Roman Catholic prisoners, I would suggest that there be but one Library of books of religious controversy, and that such as would be offensive to either Chaplain be carefully excluded. As also that no books be permitted to the prisoners until they have the express sanction of both Chaplains. By these means, I believe peace and good feeling would

be better maintained by all parties concerned; while every one would have his religious doubts set at rest by his respective Chaplain.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient, humble servant,
JOHN ALLEN.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c. :

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to report that the hygienic condition of our Reformatory has not improved since my last Report, but that it has, on the contrary, become far worse, owing to the rapid increase in the number of convicts; and that it is exceedingly desirable that the work connected with the erection of the new building, far from being allowed to slacken, should be actively pushed forward.

That the present insalubrious state of our Reformatory establishment, together with certain vicious habits injurious to health, and the damp, cold and rainy autumn weather, from which our prisoners are not always free to seek shelter at this season of the year, may well have contributed to maintain amongst our prison population a predisposition to this species of *common continued fever*, with which we have now been visited every autumn for three years in succession.

With an increase of severity, from the first, these fevers made their appearance, this year about the 15th October, complicated by serious inflammatory symptoms, such as *pleuro-pneumonia*, by which five of our prisoners,—but three particularly—have been seriously attacked. Their illness lasted not less than four, five and six weeks, some ten others suffered attacks of the fever less intense and of shorter duration. These cases occurred at about the same time and terminated also suddenly after a duration of two months. One of the chief officers of the Reformatory had also a slight attack of this disease, and two of the keepers had long and rather severe attacks. Most of the members of the families of the employees of the Reformatory, officers and others, also suffered from attacks of the disease. In some families the attacks were general, in some others but partial. The Surgeon's family suffered the most prolonged and serious attack. Strange to say, I am not aware that any other outside families, unconnected with the interior service of the Reformatory, have been attacked.

Besides acute inflammatory diseases affecting the mucous membrane of the various parts of the alimentary canal, the bronchi, the urethra, the eyes, the peritoneum and the pleura, which have been more frequent this year, the slight complaints and ailings usual at that age are of more frequent occurrence amongst prisoners. I must also refer to those which often result (and they are often of no trifling character) from imprudence, excess, and the carelessness and want of moderation with which the youths engage in play,—such as dislocations, fractures, contusions, &c., &c., and in some cases from premeditated intention.

A case which caused surprise and some anxiety, was that of one of our prisoners, a tall, stout youth, but devoid of energy, who was attacked suddenly in the night with copious diarrhoea and very frequent vomiting, general cramps and severe pain in the epigastrium. On my arrival the Chaplain was in attendance. The patient was still insensible, pulse very low and hardly perceptible, face pale and changed, the extremities cold and eyes sunken and encircled with bluish tinge. He recovered consciousness a moment afterwards; but it was only after three or four hours of unremitting care and the most perfect quiet in the dormitory, that he gradually recovered sufficient strength to be removed. He was eight or ten days longer before recovering sufficiently to enable him to resume work. Some time afterwards another fell ill, at night, in the same manner, seized with

cramps and excessive pains in the epigastrium, but the symptoms of the disease in this case were simply those of severe indigestion.

In order to give you a more general summary of the diseases which have manifested themselves this year amongst our young convicts, and of those now prevailing, I shall mention, in addition, a case of *reducible inguinal hernia*, in a young prisoner aged thirteen years, the result of a fall which occurred sometime before he was sent here, last autumn. Also, two cases of hereditary tubercular disease of the lungs, in two other children, aged fifteen years. One of the latter has been here three years. His health is now better and his constitution stronger. This year, though he has taken medicine from time to time, he has been enabled to work at his trade, as a tinsmith, without losing a single day.

The other, who entered last fall, is small, and feeble, and frequently spits blood. His health not permitting him to follow any longer the rules of the other prisoners, and as he suffered from cold and hardly took any food.—in order to improve his condition, and provide him with a dietary regimen better suited to his state of health and tastes, I deemed it my duty to have him admitted to the infirmary for the whole winter.

With a view of affording the youth suffering from *hernia*, every possible chance of recovery, and to save him from new and frequent descents, I had him also admitted to the infirmary. The loss of a few months of his apprenticeship is of no importance to this youth, as compared with his infirmity and the danger to which he would be exposed, for life. With the kind permission and under the judicious control of the Warden of the establishment, these youths are enabled to take out-door exercise whenever their health and the state of the weather render it advisable.

Since the disappearance of fevers, colds have become so frequent and severe that they threaten to become general amongst the prisoners. In several cases, the attacks amount to true acute bronchitis, with obstinate *pleurodynic* pain. Five of these cases, and four of various diseases are now in the infirmary, and there is every reason to judge that the disease has as yet but commenced its course. I have, therefore, informed the Warden that it would be highly advisable, in the interest of the patients, to suspend the Catholic School carried on in the infirmary; that the noise, the dust, and the sudden changes of temperature produced morning and evening by the entrance and exit of one hundred and twenty prisoners, were most injurious to the patients, and more particularly to those affected with diseases of the lungs.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your humble and most obedient servant,

DR. J. PRATT.

Reformatory Prison, St. Vincent de Paul,
31st December, 1866.

PROVINCE OF CANADA in account with the Reformatory Prison for Lower Canada,
for Expenditure, for the year ending 31st December, 1866.

<i>Dr.</i>	DISBURSEMENTS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Butter.....			123 15	
" Bread.....			1,605 79	
" Barley and rice.....			158 40	
" Bedding.....			420 78	
" Blacksmiths' shop.....			27 64	
" Bridge.....			150 91	
" Roman Catholic Chapel.....			49 98	
" D. P. clothing.....			375 92	
" Prison clothing.....			2,380 81	
" Contingencies.....			104 85	
" Carpenters' shop.....			178 02	
" Protestant Chapel.....			53 05	
" Escaped prisoners.....			41 44	
" Furniture.....			182 60	
" Farm.....			1,363 16	
" Flour.....			19 35	
" Fish.....			248 30	
" Freight.....			56 97	
" Fuel.....			605 25	
" Fruit.....			2 30	
" Building hospital.....			932 44	
" Indianmeal and oatmeal.....			108 33	
" Laundry.....			144 77	
" Light.....			259 91	
" Meat.....			1,347 58	
" Molasses.....			225 35	
" Medicines and medical comforts.....			209 94	
" Potatoes.....			278 60	
" Pepper, salt and spices.....			14 73	
" Prison buildings.....			509 96	
" P. T. allowance.....			38 50	
" Postage.....			8 74	
" Prison wall.....			1,823 44	
" Rent.....			951 43	
" Sugar.....			2 63	
" Shoe shop.....			58 80	
" Stationery and printing.....			107 48	
" Scouring and sweeping.....			31 60	
" Salary.....			8,808 76	
" Schools and school books.....			78 79	
" Tea.....			14 93	
" Tailors' shop.....			7 02	
" Travelling expenses.....			36 44	
" Tinsmiths' shop.....			354 85	
" Vegetables.....			73 00	
" Wharf.....			92 42	
" Water closet.....			106 96	
				24,776 07
" Amount placed to the Credit of the Receiver General in the Bank of Montreal, being the balance on hand on 30th June, 1866.....				258 11
" Balance on hand, say—Petty Cash.....			51 13	
do Warrant Account.....			337 95	389 08
				25,423 26
<i>Cr.</i>	RECEIPTS.			
By Balance, 1st January, 1866.....			4,214 50	
" Pay lists.....			8,808 76	
" Warrants.....			11,400 00	
" Letter of Credit.....			1,000 00	
				25,423 26
" Balance on hand.....				389 08

H. J. MACKAY, Clerk.

PROVINCE OF CANADA in account with the Reformatory Prison for Lower Canada,
for Revenue, for the year ending 31st December, 1866.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To amount placed to the credit of the Receiver General in the Bank of Montreal during the year.....		1,386 34
CR.		
By Revenue, say,		
" Shoe shops.....	324 50	
" Tailors' shop.....	42 04	
" Prison buildings.....	33 95	
" Carpenters' shop.....	168 51	
" Farm.....	108 24	
" D. P. clothing.....	93 83	
" Blacksmiths' shop.....	102 69	
" Tinsmiths' shop.....	500 66	
" Rent.....	1 25	
" Protestant Chapel.....	5 61	
" Bricks.....	4 56	
" Contingent.....	0 50	
		\$1,386 34

H. J. MACKAY,
Clerk.

St. Vincent de Paul, C. E.,
1st January, 1867.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
REFORMATORY PRISON,
UPPER CANADA.

REFORMATORY, U. C.,
Penetanguishene, 6th May, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Rev. Mr. Hallen's, Rev. Mr. Kennedy's, Dr. Gilmor's and my own Report for the past year, as requested in your letter of the 23rd ultimo:

I have not included Mr. Horsey's estimate for the amount required to complete the two wings, as it has been already approved of by the Board, and submitted to the Honorable the Attorney General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,
Warden, U. C. R.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,
Chairman and Secretary,
Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,
Ottawa, U. C.

REFORMATORY PRISON, U. C.
Penetanguishene, 30th April, 1867.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c. :

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Reformatory Prison, U. C., for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

At the expiration of the past year, there were :—

Juvenile convicts.....	154
Admitted during the year.....	54
	208
Discharged during past year.....	36
Sentence remitted.....	6
Removed to Provincial Penitentiary.....	5
	47
Convicts in Reformatory, 31st December, 1866.....	161

RELIGION.

Church of England, 56; Roman Catholic, 64; Methodist, 19; Presbyterian, 14; Lutheran, 2; Baptist, 6.

AGES.

Two, 9; eight, 10; eight, 11; fifteen, 12; eighteen 13; twenty, 14; nineteen, 15; nineteen, 16; twenty-four, 17; fourteen, 18; eight, 19; three, 20; two, 21; one, 24. Total, 161.

NATIVITY.

Upper Canada, 108; Lower Canada, 12; England, 13; Ireland, 10; Scotland, 3 United States, 13; Germany, 2.

SHEWING CONVICTS WHOSE PARENTS DIED.

Father and Mother, 22; Father, 40; Mother, 17.

CONVICTS HAVING INTEMPERATE PARENTS.

Father and Mother, 17; Father, 57; Mother, 3.

STATEMENT OF PUNISHMENTS AWARDED.

Date.	No. under punishment.	Meals Bread & Water.	No. punished with Birch.	No. of Lashes.
Jan.....	21	168	12	114
Feb.....	20	69	7	90
March.....	18	225	12	168
April.....	5	93	4	72
May.....	14	96	10	120
June.....	8	84	5	60
July.....	4	27	1	12
Aug.....	11	84	9	108
Sept.....	7	90	6	72
Oct.....	13	51	6	72
Nov.....	0	0	0	0
Dec.....	1	0	1	12
	<u>122</u>	<u>987</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>900</u>

SANITARY.

I refer to Dr. Gilmore's Report, shewing the sanitary state of the Institution for the last year: there was very little sickness, and no epidemic, although Small Pox and Scarlet Fever raged in the vicinity; fortunately however neither disease made its appearance within the precincts of the Reformatory.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is again my pleasing duty to report that the conduct of the boys under my charge has been, for the last year, very commendable and satisfactory; nor is it less encouraging and gratifying to know from the discharged, that the Institution, as far as they are concerned, has effected the purpose intended by the Government, that is a reformation of morals of them generally. I continue to receive the most pleasing accounts, some of them have written, and I copy a letter from one which reads as follows:—

VICKSBURG, U. S. 25th July, 1866.

“ Mr. W. M. Kelly,

“ DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of writing a few lines, hoping they will find you and your family and the officers of the Institution in good health, as this leaves me at present.

“ It has been some time since you heard of me, but I am still alive and doing well, thanks be to God. When you last heard from me I was in Ottawa, C.W. After a

stay there of fourteen months, I returned home to my parents. When I arrived home there was great joy in the return of their long lost son, from whom they had not heard in three and a half years; being away from them about four years and three months.— During my absence they had got quite poor, and in want of my assistance for their support. After resting a few days and had seen the old city once more, I contented myself to work and worked steadily for eighteen months, so that they had abundant to live upon comfortable. I then started South, joined a construction corps, in the State of Tennessee, at the rate of \$2.25 per day, and rations. I remained there until the close of the war, when I returned home with plenty of money, with which I purchased a piece of property within the city. The times being slack and nothing doing, I started South the second time, but in a different direction, for New Orleans, La. I stayed there three days, and not liking it, came further up the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, where I am now at work, as a salesman in a grocery store, at \$75 per month and board, with a nice furnished room. I am here about five months, and am well pleased, and I intend to stay as long as it suits me. I once more must revert to my former life, and the bad tricks I committed; if it had not been that I got into your institution, I believe my doom would have been different, and now I am thankful for the good instructions that I received from the reverend Chaplain and the Officers of the Institution. I am also thankful and indebted for the trouble and care there was taken for me when sick, which I never shall forget. I will now close with the expectation of receiving an answer to this. And wishing the Institution success, as it now bears a high title for reforming such as I have been.

“ I remain, yours truly,

“ J. R.”

This letter shows with what gratitude this young man looks back to the days he sojourned here. Its receipt gave me much pleasure, as indeed do the accounts which reach me of the success in life of others. Within the last year five of the young men discharged have settled in the neighborhood of the Reformatory, and are earning an honest and respectable living; two of them as carpenters, two with farmers, and one with a miller. But whilst I rejoice at the happy effect that the time spent in this Institution has had on those whose term of confinement extended to four or five years, I must express my misgivings with regard to those committed for only two; they (the latter) are often sent here at the age of ten years and are discharged at twelve, that time is evidently too short to make any solid impressions on minds so young and thoughtless, and hence it is that some of this class find their way back again to the Reformatory. Ninety-four sentenced to only two years imprisonment have been discharged since the opening of this Institution, the greater number being from Toronto and Hamilton. Many of those poor boys have dissipated and drunken parents, and therefore finding no protection at their paternal home, they revisit their former haunts and resume their former habits. The moral lessons they received here are soon forgotten and the good impressions obliterated. No wonder that after a short time they are seen returning to the Reformatory, then more difficult to be reformed than when first committed. I therefore take the liberty of repeating what, in my former reports I suggested, that is, the necessity that exists for the 8th section of the Act “ Respecting Prisons for Young Offenders ” should be so changed as to empower the Judges to send young vagrants for seven instead of two years. I am of opinion no greater boon could be conferred on those poor and abandoned youths.

The Institution suffers much for the want of sufficient room and accommodation. One wing is completed and accommodates one hundred and twenty boys, but there remain forty-one others (and the number is on the increase) who cannot find room in the new building, and I am therefore obliged to keep them in the old edifice, thus necessitated to keep two establishments, with all the inconvenience and trouble. I therefore indulge the hope that the estimates already recommended by the Board of Prison Inspectors, for the completion of the other two wings, may be granted, and that the contracts may be given out as soon as possible for their erection.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,

Warden, U. C. R.

REFORMATORY, U. C.,

Penetanguishene, 30th April, 1867.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c. :

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to inform you that notwithstanding a virulent epidemic of small pox in the neighborhood, as also many cases of scarlet fever, the inmates of this Institution escaped both and enjoyed comparative good health; the prevalent affections among the boys being such as are the results of exposure to cold and wet, to which the boys in the Reformatory are very much exposed to, such as catarrh, bronchitis, &c., which, however, yielded readily to the remedies employed for their removal.

It is my pleasing duty to report that no casualties occurred among the prisoners for the year 1866.

I regret that the report which I made last year to the Inspectors in the case of the boy, Wm. Earnest, aged 14, has not received due consideration from the Board. From frequent repetition of epileptic attacks he has been reduced to a state of imbecility, and I consider him a fit subject for a lunatic asylum, or, falling that, that he be sent to his friends. I beg leave to reiterate the fact which I stated in that report,—that he is a lad who, after serving a term of two years in this prison, was re-committed for a further term of two years, a year ago. I really cannot conceive the object of sending such a pitiable case to this Institution a second time. It was established for a Reformatory, not an Hospital or Lunatic Asylum.

I take this opportunity of suggesting to the Board the advisability of procuring and furnishing to the Medical Officers in Public Institutions of this kind, good vaccine matter, as I have often found it very difficult to procure healthy virus to vaccinate boys with, that which I got in many cases failing to have the desired effect.

The sanitary measures in view of the probable advent of cholera in this country, last year, recommended by the Inspectors, were duly attended to, and resulted in marked improvement in the health of the inmates of the Reformatory. It is only due to the Officers of the Institution to say that they diligently carried out the instructions given them by the Board of Prison Inspectors.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WM. R. GILMOR, M. B.,

Surgeon, U. C. R.

REFORMATORY, U. C.,

Penetanguishene, 6th May, 1867.

To the Inspectors of Prisons, &c. :

GENTLEMEN,—It is with no small degree of gratification I am able to apprise you of the general improvement of the boys under my supervision during the last year.

Still contending against obstacles, such as the want of a proper chapel and other accommodations, I have succeeded, with the blessing of God, to inspire the youths with much piety in their religious exercises, and becoming order in their exterior deportment: indeed, I have often considered it a matter of surprise to myself, that the grown-up young men, so improperly sent to this place, should submit themselves with such docility to discipline, after passing their early lives under no subjection or in the habit of disobedience and stubbornness towards incompetent parents.

I am happy to notice that you have kindly urged the recommendation I have, from time to time, so earnestly made, not to place under my direction boys over the age of sixteen; and as they are sent here not merely in punishment of the crime they may have committed, but, as the name of the Institution imports, to reform their depraved morals and place them on the path of rectitude, I think they should also be detained until they shall have acquired sufficient steadiness of mind and resolution to persevere in the course of virtue. Past experience has shewn me that boys, leaving the Reformatory after they have attained the age of eighteen, continue the good course which they resolved to follow; whilst those who at an earlier age leave the salutary guidance of the guardians of this Institution (who, thank God, continue to walk before them with the engaging influence of good example),

most generally seek out the company of their former associates, and relapse into their old habits of sin. Nor is this surprising; for, coming here at the age of nine or ten, and remaining for one or two years, they certainly will not have acquired that sentiment of self-respect and stability of mind, which would enable them to resist the many alluring temptations that beset their path in the world.

To confirm my humble opinion on this point, I have kept sight of some of the boys discharged above the age of eighteen, having spent three or four years in the Reformatory. They are invariably pursuing an honest course, working at their respective trades, and attentive enough to their religious duties; whilst some of those who were obliged to leave at the age of twelve or fourteen, without a trade or sufficient instruction, generally went back to their former companions, and again became familiar with their old habits of evil; thereby giving a color of argument to shallow-minded people to pronounce a rash judgment against the whole institution, in which they may have been for a short period. To avoid these evils, and attain the good we all aim at I am glad that efforts are about to be made to have the law apply the proper remedies.

During the year thirty-two received their first communion, and nineteen were confirmed by the Right Reverend Dr. Lynch, the venerable Bishop of Toronto.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. KENNEDY,

Catholic Chaplain.

REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE,
30th March, 1867.

To Her Majesty's Inspectors of Prisons, for Canada West.

GENTLEMEN,—I entered so fully, in my last Report, into the nature of the difficulties under which I was laboring in the discharge of my duties, as Chaplain and Schoolmaster in this Institution, that it will be unnecessary to repeat them. I would only observe that, as in this Institution, that it will be unnecessary to repeat them. I would only observe that, as the new chapel and school-room are not yet finished, I am still obliged to use the present inconvenient, crowded apartment for those purposes. The number of boys under my care gradually increases, and if it goes on at the same rate, the new school-room will soon be insufficient for them; indeed, it will now but just afford a seat for each boy, as may be seen by the plan. The school-room has already been enlarged, to its utmost extent, by putting two rooms into one, so that, sooner or later, some other room of a suitable size will have to be provided.

Under these circumstances, I take the liberty of sending an extract from my Report of 1861, bearing upon this subject, which may be useful whenever a new school-room is erected. Speaking, in that Report, of the chapels and school-rooms, I remark: "On this point, I beg leave, most respectfully, to observe that the grouping together the chapels and school-rooms with other rooms will, eventually, be found an inconvenient arrangement, as, in a few years, from the increasing number of the boys they will require enlargement, which cannot be accomplished but by the removal of solid walls and encroachment on the adjoining apartments: In order to avoid such difficulties, would it not be better at once to build the chapels and school-rooms entirely detached from the main building; enlarged space to any extent, as the numbers increase, could then be easily afforded, simply by adding to the length. There are certain requirements in a school-room which cannot well be supplied when it is situated in a block of buildings; in a school-room, it is requisite that the light be properly distributed; the windows should be in the two sides, leaving the ends of the room free for the black-boards, maps, &c., used for the purposes of illustration. Taking these things into consideration, I, most respectfully, suggest that a detached two-storied building will be found the most economical and convenient; the ground-floor to be used for the school-room, and the upper floor for the chapel."

Within the last few years, there has been a large and interesting mass of evidence collected, by Select Committees of the House of Commons, relating to Schools and Education in England, and numbers of witnesses have been examined. The Secretary to the Committee of the Council on Education, in his examination, observes that: "A badly

arranged school-room involves a waste of teaching power. * * * * A really ill-constructed school, for a large number of children, is a standing impediment to education, as long as it lasts ; it absolutely wears out the best teacher, and defeats any effort he can make."

I can most feelingly endorse these remarks from actual experience for five years. In speaking of the number of boys considered sufficient for each master, it is stated in the General Report to be : "At Eton, 35 ; Winchester, 29 ; Westminster, 27 ; Charterhouse, 23 ; St. Paul's, 36 ; Merchant Tailors', 44 ; Harrow, 30 ; Rugby, 33 ; Shrewsbury, 33. Dr. Hesse, the Master of Charterhouse, thinks a master can fairly take forty boys, if he has only class work to attend to : Dr. Temple, of Rugby, thinks an average of thirty-three decidedly too many."

In the Reformatory, I have about one hundred boys, or nearly so ; but they do not all attend school at the same time, indeed, they could not from want of room ; many of them are necessarily engaged every day in different employments about the buildings and premises, and, consequently, as long as they are so engaged they cannot attend the school ; but this still leaves too many for one master to instruct at one time. By a late arrangement, kindly acceded to by the Warden, I have between fifty and sixty in the morning, and find that they get on much better, and that order is more easily kept. In the evening, the number is greater, being more than can conveniently be seated ; so that it is impossible to keep up proper order and discipline : in the evening, too, some of the boys come in later than others ; it cannot, I believe, be avoided, but it sadly interferes with the class arrangements ; indeed, any irregularity in attendance has always been considered by all teachers as a serious evil and a great hindrance to efficient teaching. In the morning, these all come in at the same time, which makes the duty of instruction much easier.

As it is impossible for one person to teach so many boys, I am obliged to resort to the monitorial system ; it is objectionable in many respects, but it is the only way in which the benefits of education can be extended to so many. I have so ordered it, that fifteen or sixteen of the senior boys take the office of teacher, in turn, for a week each ; by this plan four monitors are employed at the same time in teaching the different classes.

I have no serious complaints to make of the boys, who are as orderly as can be expected, considering the antecedents of many of them, and the great difficulty of at once detecting offenders in a room so crowded and inconvenient.

In a former Report, I suggested that it was most desirable that the younger boys should be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, so as not to be discharged at the early age they sometimes are ; and, when I was last in Toronto, I saw an instance of the bad effects of short terms of imprisonment for boys of tender age. As I walked along King Street I met with a poor boy, apparently about eleven or twelve years old—without shoes or stockings—with other idle boys. In the Reformatory, he was a tidy, respectable-looking, well-behaved boy ; he was much changed in appearance ; I did not know him at first ; and, when I questioned him, I found he had no employment, and did nothing but run about the streets ; perhaps, occasionally running on errands. Now, could this boy have remained in the Reformatory a few years longer he might have learned carpentering or shoemaking, or some other trade, by which to maintain himself in comfort and respectability ; but, putting these advantages out of the question, we must not forget that the mere persistence in orderly habits, from day to day, and regular hours, and daily healthy employment, have really much more to do in forming the moral characters of boys, than most people imagine.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient, humble servant,

GEORGE HALLEN,

Chaplain.

RETURN

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th March, 1868; for the Report of the Prison Inspectors of the late Province of Canada on the Prisons of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

By Command.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 28th March, 1868.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS, &c., &c.,
Ottawa, 27th March, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, as requested in your letter of the 26th instant, a copy of a Report of the Prison Inspectors of the late Province of Canada, on the Penitentiaries at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. John, New Brunswick.

This is the only Report made by the Inspectors on the Prisons of either of the above-named Provinces.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,

Chairman.

The Honorable the Secretary of State,
for Canada, &c., &c., &c.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS AND PRISONS,
Ottawa, 30th November, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a Report of an Official visit made, during the months of September and October last, by my colleague Mr. Ferres and myself, to the Penitentiaries of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in obedience to instructions received from the Honorable the Minister of Justice.

The Union Act, then recently passed, had placed (it may be observed parenthetically) both the Penitentiaries above-named, under the control of the Government of Canada, and it was obviously desirable that the Government, before proceeding to legislate with reference to these Institutions, should possess some authentic information respecting their affairs and management.

His Excellency, moreover, received information, early in September, from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, that a serious outbreak had taken place in the Provincial Penitentiary at Halifax, on the 18th August last. Under these circumstances, His Excellency thought it desirable that an immediate inquiry should be had into the circumstances connected with the outbreak in the Penitentiary, and, at the same time, that an investigation should be made into the affairs and management generally of that Institution, and of the Penitentiary of New Brunswick.

I accordingly received instructions, about the 6th of September last, by telegraph, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, then at Kingston, to proceed, in company with my colleague, Mr. Ferres, to visit the Penitentiaries at St. John and Halifax, and to report to the Government generally on the affairs and management of both those Institutions, and especially on the facts connected with the outbreak at the latter.

As it appeared to me to be desirable, on many grounds, that there should be no delay in making the desired inquiry and report, and as the mere telegraph message I had received was not a sufficiently formal authority to warrant our official enquiry, I decided, on my own responsibility, (there being at the time no Member of the Executive Government at Ottawa) to proceed at once to Quebec, in order to obtain from His Excellency credentials to the Lieutenant Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

I accordingly left Ottawa on the 9th September, and reached Quebec on the 10th, where my colleague, Mr. Ferres, met me by appointment. I lost no time in waiting upon His Excellency the Governor General, who kindly furnished me with letters to the Lieutenant Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The details of our journey, from Quebec to St. John, are given in the accompanying Report, and it is unnecessary for me to do more here than to express my sincere regret that the state of my health, on my arrival at St. John, was such as to prevent my taking any active part in the investigation into the affairs of the Penitentiary at that place; and that, after the investigation there was concluded, I was still so unwell as to be compelled to allow my colleague to proceed alone to Halifax, to conduct the enquiry into the affairs of the Penitentiary of that place.

The accompanying Report is, therefore, entirely the work of my able and zealous colleague, whose signature it bears.

It will be seen, I think, from the Report, that Mr. Ferres has made a most painstaking and exhaustive investigation, not only into the circumstances connected with the outbreak at the Halifax Penitentiary, but also into the general discipline and management of that Institution, and of the Penitentiary at St. John.

I have no doubt that His Excellency will approve of the prompt and energetic measures taken by Mr. Ferres to establish something like order and discipline in the Penitentiary at Halifax, where at the time of his arrival, the utmost disorder and insubordination prevailed.

Attention is respectfully invited to the suggestions made by Mr. Ferres, with a view to placing the affairs of that Institution, hereafter, provisionally, if not permanently, on a more satisfactory basis.

It is manifest that the so-called Penitentiaries at St. John and Halifax, differ but little from the Common Gaols of the larger cities of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and that it would not be possible to convert either of them into an efficient Penitentiary.

It becomes then necessary to provide, without delay, one or more Prisons for the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, suitable for the reception of their Penitentiary prisoners; of those prisoners, that is, whose sentences exceed two years.

I concur with Mr. Ferres, in thinking that one Penitentiary would be amply sufficient for the wants of both Provinces for many years to come; and that it would therefore be expedient to erect only one Penitentiary at present.

The most convenient site for such Penitentiary would naturally be found somewhere near the line of the proposed Intercolonial Railway, between the Provinces in question; and Amherst and Sackville are both suggested by Mr. Ferres, as places eligible for the purpose.

I have already referred to the fact that by the provision of the "Union Act," "The establishment, maintenance and management of Penitentiaries," is one of the functions of the Government of Canada. But as regards the Penitentiaries at St. John and Halifax, there is at present no machinery provided by means of which the Government of Canada can exercise any supervision or control over the maintenance or management of either of those institutions.

The first care of the Government, it is submitted, is to provide this necessary machinery, and this it is believed, can only be done by the appointment of a thoroughly qualified Officer, or Board of Officers, to inspect those institutions, clothed with powers similar to those which the Board of Inspectors of Canada possess, in relation to the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston.

The appointment of such an Officer or Board, would bring the two institutions in question practically under the supervision and control of the Government of Canada, and would be the first step towards placing the discipline and management of those institutions permanently on a satisfactory basis.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
E. A. MEREDITH,
Chairman of Board.

The Hon. A. G. Archibald,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

OTTAWA, 22nd October, 1867.

SIR,—In compliance with the intimation you had sent me, that it was the desire of His Excellency the Governor General, that I should accompany you to make inquiry into the state and management of the Penitentiaries of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, I left Montreal on the 9th September to meet you at Quebec, where you were to wait upon His Excellency, to receive such instructions on the subject as he might see fit to give you. As it would be our duty to report our mission to His Excellency General Doyle, then Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and to obtain his authority for such course of proceeding as might seem to be required on our part in that Province, we considered that our best route would be to cross from Rivière du Loup to Fredericton, where General Doyle was expected to be.

We accordingly left Quebec on the 11th September, but we had not proceeded far on our route before you were unfortunately taken sick, I regret to say, and although you pressed through with anxious determination, notwithstanding your weakness and suffering, we were nevertheless a few days longer on the road than we should otherwise have been.

On arriving at Fredericton we found the Lieutenant Governor absent at St. John, and after remaining over for a day, in expectation of his arrival, you resolved to proceed, when you ought to have given yourself that rest and treatment which were absolutely necessary to recruit your strength.

When we reached St. John, on 21st September, I did myself the honor to wait upon His Excellency, as you were unable to leave your room, and having presented to His Excellency, the letter of credentials entrusted to you by Lord Monck, the General was pleased not only to offer every facility for our inquiries, by placing us in friendly official communication with the Attorney General and members of his Government, but was kind enough to send for Mr. Smith, the Accountant of the Commissioners of Public Institutions, in the absence on duty of Mr. Crookshank, the Acting Commissioner, to whom is entrusted the business management of Penitentiary affairs. His Excellency further evinced so great interest in the business on which we had been sent as to intimate his intention to proceed to the Institution himself, and was pleased to direct us to accompany him. Upon passing through the establishment he was also pleased to give orders that every information we might require should be furnished us by the keeper and other officers of the Prison.

SITUATION.

The Penitentiary for the Province of New Brunswick is situated about two miles from the City of St. John.

The total quantity of land attached to the Prison is about 25 acres, which are unenclosed, but the Prison and Prison buildings, with the yard, occupy only five or six acres, which are surrounded by a very inefficient picket fence about 12 or 14 feet high, affording but a nominal security against escape. The Prison itself, or dormitory for the males, is a substantial well-built stone structure (occupying one side of a quadrangle) within which the block of cells, back to back, is constructed of strong stone work also, with a wide corridor around it. The block has fifteen (15) cells on a side, or thirty (30) in the range. The prison is of sufficient height to permit of four tiers of cells in the block, but at present only three tiers are built, giving cell accommodation for ninety (90) convicts. The accom-

modation at this moment is insufficient, there being 98 prisoners, and it is necessary to put two together to sleep, an arrangement uniformly condemned by all who have had the slightest prison experience. But matters were even still worse when there were on one occasion 159 male prisoners.

The top of the cell block has in cases of sickness been used for an hospital, as there is no chamber in the establishment which can be appropriated for that purpose. Beds were also placed upon it for some of the old men and young boys, when the numbers stood at 159.

The cells of the male dormitory measure $7 \times 7 \times 4$.

The female dormitory forms a sort of wing to the one for the males, and contains forty-(40) cells which measure 7×6 , 8×4.4 .

On the opposite side of the quadrangle, brick residences for the Keeper and Guards are erected, all under one continuous roof. A workshop of an inconvenient description occupies a third side, and two or three other small buildings are placed here and there on other portions of the enclosure, all affording excellent hiding places for Convicts on the lookout for a chance to escape.

There is a steam engine of about 20 horse power in the under part of the workshop building, the boiler of which is in a dangerous state, but as a new one is expected to be put up in a short time it may continue to answer its purpose without accident until removed.

The engine is used to drive the machinery in the two floors above for the making of Pails, Tubs, Broom-handles &c.

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS.

The Penitentiary is established under the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, Title 16, chap., 91 of Vol. I, and its amendments supplemented by rules and regulations made by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a printed copy of which is hereto annexed. All the officers are appointed by Commissioners named in virtue of the above statute.

The present staff, with their emoluments, is as under :—

John Quinton, Keeper, per annum.....	\$600 00
George Keefe, Turnkey, 1st Overseer, Instructor in Pail Shop.....	384 00
John Perrie, 2nd Overseer, Engineer and Blacksmith.....	312 00
George Short, 3rd Overseer, Instructor in Broom making and Paint shop.....	312 00
John B. Longley, 4th Overseer, in charge of Rake, &c., Factory...	312 00
Wm. Quinton, Outside Guard.....	240 00
Wm. McAulay ".....	240 00
Geo. Campbell, Inside Guard.....	240 00
Edward M. Patchell, Night Watch.....	240 00
James Spandlow, Teamster.....	240 00
George McAulay, Gate Keeper.....	96 00
Mrs. Catharine Keefe, Matron.....	192 00
Rev. Geo. Schofield, Chaplain, Church of England.....	160 00
Thos. M. Wetmore, Physician.....	300 00

As there were at the date of our visit 98 males and 41 females in confinement, the above list would give 9 Overseers and Guards for 98 males, equal to 1 for 9 4-5 convict men and 1 Matron for 41 convict women.

The proportion of Guards to convicts seems excessive and perhaps may be reduced without injury to the service.

In addition to the above salaries the following emoluments are allowed, viz : All officers of every grade, except the Physician and Chaplain, are allowed a free house, fuel and light. The Keeper or Warden has also daily, a ration of 3lbs. of bread, 3lbs. of beef, and vegetables from the garden, with 2lbs. of tea, and 2 gallons of molasses per month.

The Matron has the same allowance as the keeper.

The other officers have one-half of the above rations, with a spot of ground about 30×60 for a garden.

As the officers are all engaged by the Commissioners, who have no administrative experience of the working of the Institution, it is not to be wondered at that men have found their way into employment in the Penitentiary, as Overseers and Guards, whose claims have been anything else than fitness for the duties. And instances have occurred of their being retained upon the pay list, in spite of the remonstrances of the Keeper, who has no power to dismiss for any fault however great, nor even to suspend. The tendency of such a principle is to ruin discipline completely, and the exercise of it to destroy the moral force which ought to pervade all ranks to whom the welfare of such a prison is entrusted. The impropriety of the present arrangement could not be better demonstrated than it is by the fact that guards have been frequently retained in their places who have come to the prison so intoxicated as to be unfit for duty.

The Commissioners are also stated to hold their prerogative at so high a rate that, although seldom at the prison themselves, they do not condescend even to consult the Keeper before engaging the men on whose efficiency he is to depend. It is due however to Mr. Quinton, the present Keeper, to say that there is a better state of order and discipline to be found at this prison than could have been looked for under the evil influences of so vicious a system of appointment as is authorised by the statute.

CRIMES OF CONVICTS:

By clause 12 of the above statute "any vagabond, suspicious or disorderly person" may be committed to this Penitentiary, and of course all persons guilty of heavier offences. The term of sentence of prisoners accordingly who have been confined here has ranged from ten days to life, and even parties have been sent by the Police Court, whose only offence was non-payment of a fine, and whose imprisonment extended only to a few hours. We were to have been furnished with a statement of the number of convicts (with their crimes and sentences) who have passed through the prison in the last five years, but, not having received it, I am unable to shew what proportion of them should be considered as proper inmates of a Penitentiary and what not.

Memorandum.—Return received and annexed since report was written.

By another clause in the Statute establishing the Penitentiary (Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, Cap. 91) it is provided that misdemeanants of every class may be sent to the Penitentiary of St. John from any part of the Province, and it would be well to draw the attention of the Government to this provision, and by it the Penitentiary, although established under that name, is in fact a common Gaol for the whole country.

You will conceive that not only is the question of penal servitude and discipline involved in this provision as affecting the criminals in their employment, but also the question of expense to the Government of the Dominion.

I have been given to understand that the City and County of St. John paid to the Provincial Government a certain sum of money for the privilege of sending all descriptions of criminals from its courts to the Penitentiary, and if so it seems probable that negotiation between the Dominion and parties affected may be required to settle pecuniary interests before legislation can be had which would place this Penitentiary on the same footing as the one at Kingston.

LABOR.

There is no penal labor in force, but there are different kinds of industrial labor carried on, viz.: manufacture of pails, tubs, brooms, washboards, hay-rakes and clothes-pins, all of which meet a ready sale in the market. The operations are performed by aid of machinery, and furnish employment for about eighty (80) hands. There are also two blacksmiths who do all the work of the Penitentiary of that kind, three shoemakers and one tailor, besides those engaged as cleaners and otherwise.

The females are employed in carding wool, spinning and weaving into cloth, both flannel and satinette for outer garments for both males and females. Cotton yarn is also procured from a cotton factory in the city and the females weave it into sheeting and shirting. They also knit mits, socks and stockings for prison use, and cook and wash for the whole establishment. They make all their own clothing and shirts for the males, as well as jackets, drawers, trousers and vests when occasion demands.

Mr. Quinton states that more work could be obtained from the prisoners if their sentences were for longer terms, as in many cases they have just begun to be useful when the period of their sentence expires.

It seems also, with respect to the males, that there is frequently a lack of material for manufacturing purposes. At those times they are entirely idle. The keeper estimates that one-fourth of the year was so lost in 1866, and there has been much loss this year, also.

The Commissioners, on their part, who have the management of the finance, state that they have been unable to keep up the supply of raw material from want of funds. They have to depend upon sales of manufactured articles for a great part of the income, as the Government does not advance them money sufficient for such more than half the expenditure, and they have no means therefore of keeping a stock.

No labor of any description is hired to contractors. All is done for the benefit of the Institution, and articles, so soon as made are conveyed to the Commissioners' stores in town, who thus effect all sales as well as make all purchases.

DISCIPLINE.

There was every appearance of order and system in the management of the establishment, but there can be no efficient discipline maintained in such an Institution when the subordinate officers are selected without the advice or consent of the Chief, by persons who know nothing of the daily working of its internal affairs, who are seldom or never present in the prison, and who have no personal trouble nor mental anxiety whether the administration goes on smoothly or roughly. When the subordinates are independent of the Head Officer, safe against dismissal or suspension by him, free to come and go, and be drunk or sober as they please, conscious that so long as they are in favor with parties outside the walls they are sure to be retained in their places and pay, the position of the Chief Officer must sometimes be a galling one, and the interests of the establishment must necessarily suffer.

It is quite true, as indeed it ought to be expected, that at a visit such as I made all parties would put themselves upon their propriety and assume holiday faces; but it requires but little experience to know that with such a principle in force there can be no real steady discipline enforced over either officers or convicts.

PUNISHMENTS.

The punishments authorized for breaches of Prison Discipline are bread and water diet, and confinement in dark cell for seventy-two (72) hours, unless an order of a Commissioner is obtained for that period being exceeded, as, however, a Commissioner is not always at hand, the Keeper has sometimes exceeded the limit without such order, and without being found fault with. In cases of violent conduct, or attempt to escape, he has also put a chain upon the convict. The Keeper, at the same time, gives it as his experience that where overseers and guards are prompt in maintaining discipline little occasion for punishment of any kind occurs.

SUPPLIES.

All supplies of regular maintenance in the shape of provisions, except potatoes, are obtained by contract. All materials for manufacture are purchased in the market; flour is obtained by contract, and is made into bread by a baker, who bakes by contract also. He returns 280 lbs. of bread made with 147 lbs. of flour and 49 lbs. of corn meal, receiving eighty cents per barrel for baking. The quantity of the corn meal, however, seems to be left to the honesty of the baker entirely, without any check. Supplies are procured for the Penitentiary by the Commissioners upon requisition of the Keeper, but there is no stock-book kept to shew the daily quantities received, issued, and on hand.

The purchase of material for manufacture being principally upon a credit which is liquidated only after sales of the articles manufactured from it have been made, it is to be expected that the Commissioners are at all times subject to the usual disadvantages of needy purchasers. They have frequently to pay a high price for an inferior article, and to take it at such times as they are compelled to purchase, without being able to avail

themselves of the fluctuations of the market, nor, indeed, to have a choice of selecting the good portion of a lot, and rejecting the bad. At the present moment there are logs of timber lying in the yard, worthless for anything but firewood, which, however, having been mixed up in the same lot with good sticks, the Commissioners were compelled to receive, or let the convicts be idle. It will thus be seen that by such a hand-to-mouth system of finance, a purchase at an apparently low rate comes to turn out one at an extravagant price in consequence of the amount of waste.

FINANCE.

The Legislature has made annual grants for the support of the Institution, varying from year to year, but which, for each of the last two years, has amounted to \$7,700.

The expenditure for the year 31st October, 1866, was :—

Salaries of Keepers.....	\$3,239 42
Proportion of Office Expenses.....	878 00
	<u>\$4,117 42</u>
Flour, Groceries, Clothing, &c.....	9,894 02
Fuel.....	1,192 60
	<u>\$15,204 04</u>
Total.....	\$15,204 04
Leaving to be made up from the labor of the convicts.....	7,504 04
	<u>\$15,204 04</u>

Since the above was written, I have received from Mr. Smith, a statement of the Revenue of the Penitentiary to 31st October, 1866, as under warrants on

Province Treasurer.....	\$7,700 00
Diet of Military Prisoners.....	923 00
Old Iron sold.....	159 00
Clothing sold.....	1 90
Gain on the manufacturing department.....	9,068 95
	<u>\$17,847 85</u>

The books of accounts are kept by the Secretary, Mr. G. W. Smith, at the office of the Commissioners of Public Institutions in St. John, and are, (1) Cash Book, (2) Day Book, (3) Sales Book, (4) Ledger.

The Day Book is used for entering sales only. Invoices are not copied into any book, but the amounts are entered in the Cash Book, when the Invoices are received, although the goods may have been obtained on credit, and may not be paid for months after. A *pro forma* entry is hereto annexed.

If the sales are paid for before the close of the quarter, the payment is entered in the Cash Book at once; but if they are not paid for within the quarter, a list is made of all outstanding, and entered on both sides of the Cash Book.

The Ledger is posted from the Cash Book, and the unpaid sales of the quarter are carried to an account "Sundry Account," in which the names of all the debtors of the quarter appear, with the amount of their debit during the quarter opposite to them. To ascertain therefore the state of the account of any customer of the Institution, the entries to "Sundry Account" have to be gone carefully over as far back as the first appearance of the name, since a balance debit in one quarter is no guarantee that there may not be an outstanding charge for some previous one.

This system, as you will perceive, is entirely at variance with that followed at institutions under the control of the Board of Inspectors, and appears to me to be far from being as satisfactory.

There is no account in the Ledger for each separate head of expenditure, with the exception of "fuel." It is impossible, therefore, to ascertain at first sight the amount expended for any one article of consumption; nor indeed without making an analysis of the whole account.

The Auditor of the Dominion will also understand the great inconvenience which may occur if an invoice to the items in which reference is required should be lost or mislaid, a liability to which loose slips of paper are very much exposed.

At the present moment too, all the books, accounts, and documents of every kind, connected with the money transactions of the Penitentiary, are kept at an office in the city, and it will be for the Government to consider whether a change in this respect should not be made by directing them to be kept at the Penitentiary itself.

THE CHAPLAIN.

The duties of the Chaplain appear to be very easily fulfilled. He gives his attendance every Sunday morning at half-past eight o'clock and holds service until about nine. The convicts do not see him again until next Sunday, unless he is especially sent for. The Chaplain at this Penitentiary is a Clergyman of the Church of England. There is none regularly appointed for the Roman Catholic inmates, but a priest frequently comes to the Prison to hold service for the convicts of his own persuasion.

SCHOOL.

There is no schoolmaster and no school. During the winter months, however, the inside guard assemble in the corridor of the dormitory all the convicts who have a desire to learn, and instruct them in reading, writing and arithmetic.

LIBRARY.

There is no library. About three years ago the Commissioners sent a box containing about thirty volumes of old books on various subjects, but they have all disappeared, and now there are no books of any kind for the convicts to read.

DIET.

The diet is as under :—

Breakfast.

One pound bread, made of three-fourths wheat flour and one-fourth Indian meal ; one-sixteenth quart of molasses and one ounce tea for seven convicts.

Dinner.

Every day, except Wednesday and Friday, one-half pound fresh beef, with bone boiled in soup, made with two ounces of rice or one and a half ounce barley ; two pounds of potatoes and one-half pound of bread. When there are no potatoes, two pounds of bread are given.

On Wednesday, five ounces of pork, ten ounces of white beans and one-half pound of bread.

On Friday, one-half pound of dry fish with potatoes and bread as above.

Supper.

One-half pound of Indian meal made into porridge and one-sixteenth quart of molasses. Pepper, salt and vinegar are given every day, and turnips or carrots from the garden are always given in the soup, for about ten months in the year, at the rate of a peck for the present number of convicts.

RECOMMENDATION.

I now proceed to make a few suggestions, which occur to me as being of importance, sufficient to be taken into immediate consideration for the benefit of the Institution, and as calculated to remove some grave errors in its management, as well as to improve its position in finance and discipline. It would be out of place in me to encumber this Report by the mention of points of minor weight, which can be set right by the Inspectors and the Warden, so soon as a system of regular inspection is established. I shall therefore confine myself to those only, which the Government alone can deal with.

1st. It will be seen from what has been said as to crimes and criminals, that misde-

meanants of all kinds are now sent to this Penitentiary. The first thing I therefore recommend, is that there should be a complete separation of Penitentiary convicts proper,—say those for not less than two years' imprisonment,—from other offenders. I do not see, however, that this can be done just now, nor until the erection of a regular Penitentiary establishment, either at St. John or elsewhere, when the present buildings may be appropriated for common Jail purposes exclusively.

Until the separation is made, however, it will be impossible to carry out such a system of discipline and labor as ought to be followed in a Penitentiary, and legislation to effect it should be had at the earliest possible period.

2nd. That the Institution be relieved at once from the debt which it now owes.—A part of this debt is due in Boston for raw material for manufacture, with interest accumulating upon it.

The following statement of the amounts due, has been rendered by the Accountant of the Penitentiary :—

John Ferres, Boston.....	\$4,170 00
Discount say 30 per cent.....	1,251 00
	\$2,919 00
Halifax Currency.....	\$2,919 00
Sundry creditors for paint, oil, iron, &c.....	800 00
	\$3,719 00

3rd. That proper arrangements should be made as soon as convenient by the Finance Department, for the issue of warrants to meet all liabilities as they fall due hereafter.

It is in evidence from Mr. Smith, that the salaries of the officers are often in arrear from want of funds, and that the Commissioners depend upon sales of manufactured articles to make even such payments. I apprehend that this is a condition of affairs, which the Government will desire to see remedied so soon as the knowledge of the fact is laid before them.

4th. That the Commissioners be requested to leave the selection of all the subordinate officers of the establishment in the hands of the Keeper, until the Parliament shall have, by an Act, placed matters on a permanent footing, reserving to themselves, however, the right to approve or reject the Keeper's nomination.

5th. That the Commissioners should, in like manner, give to the Keeper the right to suspend or dismiss any of his subordinates for cause, to be reported in writing to the Commissioners within twenty-four hours. Should the Commissioners see fit to investigate the alleged cause, they should reduce the investigation to writing, and cause it to be entered upon a Minute Book, which the Commissioners ought to keep as a record of their proceedings, as well as of the visits which by law they are now bound to enter.

6th. That the Keeper should be authorized to purchase all raw materials which can be procured on the spot, or in the Province, such as timber of all kinds required for manufacture, he having previously sent the Commissioners a requisition of which they shall have approved. The Deputy Keeper (Turnkey) ought to be the party to receive all goods so purchased by the Keeper, and all articles of provisions, &c., supplied by contract or bought in the market, the account for which ought to be certified by him, as well as by the Warden, before payment is made by the Accountant. This arrangement to continue until the Finance Department or Board of Inspectors see fit to establish a regular system of check and local audit.

7th. That a Commissioner should be directed to make an inspection of the Penitentiary by surprise, at least once a month, and enter his observations at the time in the book above referred to.

The statute now provides for visits by the Commissioners and for the record of them in a book at the Institution, but on looking over it I found that the visits were very few for a long time past, and at very distant periods. I hold frequent inspection to be so essential to the proper movement of affairs of every kind at the Penitentiary, that it ought to be enjoined upon the Commissioners by the Government.

I trust His Excellency will be pleased to pardon the earnestness with which I declare my opinion of the necessity for providing for the points above recommended, and my con-

viction that it would be for the welfare and good Government of the Penitentiary, if no delay were allowed to take place in directing them to be carried out.

The appointment of a Roman Catholic Chaplain, and of a regular School Master will no doubt engage the attention of the Government so soon as the Penitentiary is placed on a regular footing and their employment authorised. The system of Book-keeping, of rendering the accounts, and local audit, will without doubt soon be cared for by the Auditor of Public Accounts.

It will also be requisite to furnish, as soon as possible, models for the different Prison Books necessary for the Warden to keep for information and statistics, as those now in his office are very defective, and some, which are necessary, are not now kept at all.

Such subjects, however, can lie over for the present, as they do not pressingly bear upon the administration of the affairs of the Prison. But the seven points specially above brought forward strike me as being essential and should not therefore be delayed.

I send you, herewith, documents noted in accompanying list, relative to this Penitentiary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. M. FERRES,

Inspector.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,

Chairman Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

A. Minutes of evidence of Mr. John Quinton, Keeper of the Penitentiary.

B. Statement of number of convicts for five years from 1862, number of commitments and average number of days.

C. Minutes of evidence of Mr. G. W. Smith, Accountant to Commissioners of Public Institutions, St. John. *Mem.*:—In this, several blanks will be observed, which Mr. Smith engaged to send statements to enable the Inspectors to fill up. They are,

(a.) *Pro forma* entry of a transaction of purchase upon credit.

(b.) Statement of outstanding debts.

(c.) Statement of receipts from all services in detail.

(d.) Answer to question as to basis of division of receipts and expenditure in proportion to convicts under two years' sentence, and convicts two years and upwards.

(e.) Map of the land and ground plan of the buildings were also to have been forwarded by Mr. Smith, but they have not come to hand.

D. Statement of expenditure for the year ending 31st October, 1866.

E. List of prices for machinery for manufacture of pails, &c. now in use in the Penitentiary.

F. Printed Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Penitentiary.

G. Memorandum by Dr. Wetmore, Physician to the Penitentiary, respecting his duties services, and salary.

H. Copy of letter from J. M. Ferres to Mr. Smith, asking him for promised Returns as above.

I. Letter from Mr. G. W. Smith in reply, covering :

(a.) *pro forma* entries.

(b.) Statements and Returns asked for by Mr. Ferres.

PENITENTIARY AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Ottawa, 22nd October, 1867.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,

Chairman Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

SIR,—Finding that, after we had made all the enquiries necessary respecting the Penitentiary at St. John, you were still unable from continued illness, to proceed to Halifax, we agreed that I should set out alone, to fulfil the instructions you had received from His Excellency the Governor General, to inquire into the condition of the Penitentiary there, and particularly into the rising of the convicts on the 18th of August last, and, if possible, to ascertain its cause.

As we had spoken also of the probable advantage, both with respect to economy and

otherwise, of the establishment of one Penitentiary for the two Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in the neighborhood of Amherst, it was arranged between us, that I should proceed by land to see the situation of that place, and judge in a cursory way of its adaptability for such a purpose.

It was with exceeding reluctance that I had to undertake such a mission alone, both because of the unhappy reason which rendered you unable to go, and because I was to be deprived of the benefit of your long experience, and of your able advice and guidance in the necessary investigations. But as duty forbade a delay, which, from the state of your health, might have been long protracted, I acknowledged the necessity for proceeding.

I accordingly left St. John on the 26th September, and, remaining over a stage at Amherst, arrived at Halifax on Saturday the 28th. On Monday I did myself the honor on waiting on Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Lieut.-Governor of the Province, who, on reading Lord Monck's letter, expressed himself much pleased that the Governor General had ordered the enquiry, and kindly offered me every facility in carrying it on.

His Excellency at once put me in communication with the Honorable Mr. Blanchard, Attorney General, who also engaged that everything I should require to aid me in the duty, should be supplied so far as the Government departments could furnish me.

VISIT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

I immediately proceeded to the Penitentiary, which is situated on the north-west arm of Halifax Bay, about two miles from the city.

The Superintendent (or Warden), Mr. McGregor, happened to be in town arranging the monthly accounts, but making myself known to his Deputy, or Turnkey, I was received with every respect.

SITUATION OF BUILDINGS.

The prison building is of solid granite, as is also the block of cells within it, of which there are three tiers—30 in a tier—giving 90 cells. The third tier, however, has never been completed, but the work being now in hand, will soon be finished, and there is height sufficient for a fourth range of cells should they ever be required. The size of cells is $8 \times 7.6 \times .3.9$. The doors are of boiler plate iron, with a few inches open at the top, and a small piece cut out at the bottom, of about 10×6 inches. They have the very serious fault of opening to the inside—a fault which has more than once enabled a convict to prevent the guard from coming into his cell, while the door not being grated, the convict was completely hid from view. From the north end of the main building and attached to it is a building containing the Hospital and workshops, also of granite. From the south end is another of equal length, in which are the dining room, wood sheds, &c., built of wood. The three sides of a square, and in the lower part of the yard, some distance from the other buildings, is a second workshop, in which the blacksmith's shop is below and carpenter's shop above, also of wood. The ground occupied by the buildings and yard is surrounded by a heavy wall, also of granite, but only about thirteen (13) feet high at some places, and not more than from 14 to 15 at the highest, where the ground slopes off. The masonry is of rock work, so that escape to a moderately active man is a matter of no great difficulty.

ENTRANCE NOT GUARDED.

When I arrived, I found the entrance door, which is also the entrance door for the Superintendent's quarters, open. I passed through the hall into the Guard's Room, the door of which I found also open, and no guard in sight. Opening another door, in the guard-room, and passing into a kitchen, I found a female convict, who might have walked out, with the same ease that I had walked in. Returning into the Guard's room, and succeeding in making myself heard, I obtained admission into the dormitory, and through it to the dining-room into which it opens.

GREAT WANT OF ORDER AT DINNER.

The amazement I had felt at passing into the prison from the road without challenge, was not lessened when I saw the convicts' manner of eating dinner. I doubted whether I had got into a Penitentiary or into what I should have supposed a very low eating-house.

Some of the convicts were seated at a table with coats on, some with coats and vests off; some had caps on their heads, some had none; some sat in one attitude, some in another; all were engaged in loud talk, laugh and banter, and as fancy or a desire to procure something at a distance prompted, they would leave their seats at pleasure. Some wore one sort of dress, which had evidently seen considerable service; some another sort, which shewed equal proof of wear and tear.

All were dirty, as were the tables and floor. And, truly, for the matter of dirt, some of the guards were fully as bad as the convicts, whom by a fiction they were presumed to be set over to inspire with respect; being also quite as ragged and patched as any convict there. Seeing that the guards assumed no control, and gave no orders for decent behaviour, some of them indeed appeared so old and feeble as to be rather suited for inmates of an almshouse than guards in a Penitentiary, I set it down in my own mind that this state of affairs was the normal one. I contented myself, however, with beholding the scene and waited to see what was to come next.

UTTER WANT OF DISCIPLINE AFTER.

I had not long to wait, for, after dinner had been despatched, the convicts and guards proceeded, in a confused crowd, to the corridor of the dormitory, and I followed. If the dinner was a free and easy affair, it could not be compared with that of the corridors. Here, the convicts sauntered up and down in twos and threes; some talking, chaffing and laughing; some in earnest conversation on past or future roguery, I presumed. Those who were accustomed to tobacco took out their pipes and smoked a hearty cloud. Some hitched themselves on to a table, at one end of the corridor, and dangled their legs at their ease, while watching the smoke as it curled away from their lips.

All the cell-doors stood wide open. Observing that some of the men had gone into them, I, also, by and bye, strolled down the corridors in the crowd, to see what those men were about. I found one particular blackguard, whose prison character was indicated by his having a chain riveted to either ankle—stretched on his bed at full length—perusing his newspaper. Another was deep in a novel, which, at my request, he obligingly handed me, which bore the title, “*Bella Trelawney; or, Time Works Wonders;*” and, as I looked around me, I thought truly Time had worked wonders with convicts in one Penitentiary, at least. Another convict was as earnestly absorbed in another novel, “*The Young Crusader; a Tale of the Middle Ages.*” He had retired to the comfort and quiet of his bed-chamber to enjoy the story—secluded from the noise and boisterous mirth of his fellow-prisoners in the corridor. I opened the door of one cell, which I saw shut, and disturbed the inmate by the creak of the door while in an enviable snooze. Two were on one bed, half sitting, half reclining, with their dirty boots on the blankets; one was seated on his bed, with a jack-knife in hand, mincing a piece of beef which he had taken from the dinner-table to feed the cat which purred alongside of him. The floors, of course, were filthy, and variegated with different hues of tobacco squirts.

FAMILIARITY OF GUARDS AND CONVICTS.

At one o'clock, the prisoners were called to work, and to work they went. I made a tour of the shops, and found the same easy familiarity continued. The convicts made free among themselves or with the guards, and the guards with them; calling them—“*Bill,*” or, “*Sam,*” or, “*Tom,*” as the name might be.

WHAT BEST TO BE DONE.

I was so staggered with what had passed before me, that, after a cursory inspection of the shops and yard, and a slight look through the cells, which satisfied me as to their filth, I returned to town.

I debated with myself, after all I had seen, as to what I ought to do—and here I felt your absence with deep regret. My mission, as I understood from you (for we had no written instructions), was to enquire and report. But here was a state of affairs which the Governor General could not have imagined, and of which neither you nor I had dreamed. The authority of the Inspectors had not yet been extended to this part of the Dominion, so that I had no power, while those who had had the power heretofore in the locality, had permitted this extraordinary state of affairs to grow up, without a check.

RESOLVED TO TAKE COMMAND.

After anxiously reflecting on my own position and that of the Prison before me, I made up my mind that I was liable to suffer blame whichever course I should take, either in allowing such disgraceful scenes to go on for a day after witnessing them, or taking upon me an authority, to which I had no strict right, to put a stop to them. Next morning, I went out to the Institution at an early hour, resolved rather to risk the censure of the Government for acting promptly and decisively, without authority, to put an end to such proceedings, than to risk their censure for delay in stopping them, which a journey to Ottawa and a Report would necessarily have occasioned, with the subsequent expense and inconvenience of another journey of an Inspector to Halifax again.

SUPERINTENDENT INFORMED.

I communicated my resolution to have things set to rights, to Mr. McGregor, the Superintendent; and he expressed himself highly pleased at the prospect, heartily promising to follow my directions. He, at the same time, said he was sensible of the shameful state of the discipline, declaring that he had endeavored to remedy it during the two years he had held his office; but that the guards knew that they did not owe their appointment to him; that he could not dismiss them, and that, therefore, he possessed no control over them. He stated, furthermore, that the guards themselves were afraid of the convicts, and would not run the risk which they expected an enforcement of discipline would create.

PURIFICATION OF THE DORMITORY.

The first thing to be done was to have the cells, the walls and floors of the dormitory thoroughly washed and scrubbed, and the dirt about the beds and bedding transported to the dung-hill. For that purpose I requested the Superintendent to detail an ample number of convicts, under the direction of the turnkey and guards, to do the work at once; and, early in the afternoon, I had the satisfaction of seeing the dormitory perfectly clean, the beds and bedding well shaken and aired.

GENERAL INSPECTION.

While this work was going on, with an occasional visit with Mr. McGregor and myself, to see that there was no difficulty raised, nor loitering over it, I was proceeding with a minute inspection into every portion of the buildings from cellar to garret, with a view to the complete cleansing and purification of which the whole establishment stood so much in need.

ADDRESS TO CONVICTS.

When the convicts were at supper Mr. McGregor, following up my suggestions, ordered them into something like regularity at table, and when they had finished, I took up the Prison Rules and read them over to them. I then told them that the period of misrule had passed, that from that moment the Governor General of the Dominion, by whose orders I had come, would demand an unswerving enforcement of the strictest discipline, the first step in which was perfect silence on the part of the convicts; that they were not to open their lips to one another, nor even to the guard, except to ask instructions about their work. I expressed also the hope that they would make up their minds to obey thenceforth the Rules of the Prison and the orders of the officers, for only by so doing could they avoid punishment.

DISCIPLINE BEGUN.

The practice had all along been to allow, for an hour or two after supper, a repetition of the dinner hour license; but, on the evening in question, the convicts were marched to their cells in regular succession without a word said, and locked up at once.

OFFICERS SPOKEN TO.

I then assembled all the officers in the Warden's room, and repeating to them what I had heard about them; told them that their disgraceful management had come to an end; that on the morrow morning every one of them who came to the Prison must come per-

pared to do his duty, and if not fully resolved to do so, he must stay at home; that what was past, was past, but that a repetition of such conduct would be followed by instant dismissal.

They all promised to do their duty. They were told at the same time that, as they received good salaries, they could not hereafter be permitted to come to the institution unless tidy in their dress and that they must also be clean in their persons.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT YIELDS AUTHORITY.

Next morning I waited upon the Honorable Attorney General Blanchard, and informed him of what had been done, but that as I saw that discipline could not be maintained, unless the Ministry should consent to give up the power of dismissal and engagement of subordinates into the hands of the Superintendent, I begged him to bring the matter before his colleagues and let me know their pleasure as soon as convenient. Some of the other members of the Council having entered while we were speaking, they at once gave a hearty consent. They also signified their permission to me to give the information to the Superintendent and to advertise the guards of their altered position with respect to that officer.

SUPERINTENDENT AND OFFICERS TOLD THEIR DUTY.

I then went out to the Penitentiary, and gave them all to understand, that until the Governor General should see fit to order otherwise, Mr. McGregor, the Superintendent, was to have the whole control of the institution, with power to dismiss and employ all officers under him at his pleasure. I also told them that all of them must consider themselves now only upon probation, until confirmed in their appointments by the Inspectors of Prisons to be named by the Governor General. With a view likewise to make them feel that proper order and discipline must rule in the Prison hereafter, I intimated to them that they must be sworn before a Magistrate to the proper performance of their duties, and bring to the Superintendent a certificate of having taken the oath.

REMAIN TO SUPERINTEND NEW ORDER.

Having thus commenced the reformation, I considered it my duty to take care that the new state of things should be fairly established, before I should leave Halifax, and that I should personally know, that there was no backwardness nor cowardice amongst the Guards, in reducing the convicts to control. I accordingly spent my whole time in the Prison, from early in the morning until after lock up at night, until the 7th day of October, except for one day on which I visited the Asylum at Dartmouth and the City Jail.

GOOD CONDUCT OF CONVICTS.

It gave me the utmost possible satisfaction to witness the good behaviour of the convicts, from the first day that they knew the Superintendent to be an absolute authority over them, and that they knew there was an eye over the Guards, as well as over themselves. There was not a word heard throughout the prison where loud talk had always been heard before, and I was assured that the peace of the Sunday (which day I thought it right to spend there), was in entire but pleasing contrast to the noise which had formerly distinguished it.

EVIDENCE ON INQUIRY INTO CONDITION OF PRISON.

During the days of my stay, while exercising a strict but unobtrusive supervision over the work going on in the prison, in all departments,—for my directions were all in the shape of quiet suggestions to the superintendent or his deputy,—and while seeing with my own eyes that every corner of the establishment was being subjected to a thoroughly cleansing process, both as to the buildings and the yard, I at the same time took such evidence as I considered necessary in regard to its internal economy, and to the rising of the convicts on the 18th August, the latter affair forming a special part of the instructions you had received and I allude to it below.

SANCTION OF HIS EXCELLENCY REQUIRED.

You will excuse the details, which the position in which I found the prison has

forced me to go into. I have felt myself compelled to relate them at length because it is on them that I depend for the justification of my proceedings,—impossible as it was for me to obtain either advice or instruction in the circumstances which so unexpectedly and so suddenly faced me. And I trust that when they are laid before His Excellency he will consider that I did no more than my duty.

I now proceed to state the result of my observation and inquiries at the Halifax Penitentiary.

GOVERNMENT.

The Penitentiary is established by Chapter 22 of Title V. of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1864. The Government of it is placed in the hands of the Board of Works, the Chairman of which is a member of the Executive Council. He has the sole power of appointing the Superintendent, as well as every other officer employed in the Institution. His department makes all purchases, whether of supplies for maintenance or for material, and all contracts for goods, or for hire of the labor of the convicts.

It is to be feared that the Board of Works, being a Government Department, political influence has done more for procuring a situation on the Penitentiary staff, than the personal intelligence of the candidate, or his general fitness for the duties of the office. There is, at all events, but little reason to doubt, that the subordinate officers have considered themselves independent of the chief, trusting to be retained by the Board of Works, whatever their conduct might be at the Penitentiary. When, accordingly, guards have absented themselves for days, without leave, even without any notice of their intention to the Superintendent, the Superintendent has been ordered to take them back after dismissing them, and when others have come to their duty, in a state of drunkenness, they have been put away in the bunks of the Guard Room, until they became sober, and still they have been retained in their places by the Board of Works. The probable effect of such a process of action it requires no great penetration to foresee. The actual positive result I had occasion to see, with my own eyes, so soon as I set foot within the walls.

OFFICERS.

The names and salaries of Officers are as under:—

George McGregor, Superintendent.....	\$600 00
Rev. Henry Pope, Chaplain	140 00
Dr. Black, Physician.....	200 00
J. F. Colton, School Master.....	150 00
Edward Shiers, Turnkey or Chief Warder	381 00
James Halloway, Overseer Shoe-maker and Under-keeper.....	480 00
James Burns, Overseer, Mason, &c., and Under-keeper	480 00
Rolph James, Overseer, Carpenter, &c., and Under-keeper	480 00
George Munro, Overseer, Blacksmith and Under-keeper.....	480 00
Henry Goggin, Under-keeper.....	360 00
George Cuddahie, "	360 00
James Wilson, "	360 00
Patrick Stafford, "	360 00
John Curley, "	360 00
John McDougall, "	360 00
Joseph Crump, "	360 00
William Kidney, Night-watch	360 00
Mrs. McGregor, Matron	200 00.

The salaries of the overseer shoe-maker, overseer mason, and overseer carpenter, were recently raised from \$381 to \$480, those of the under-keepers from \$248 to \$360, those of the superintendent, the turnkey, the overseer blacksmith, night watchman and matron have not been altered.

In addition to his salary, the warden has the privilege of keeping a cow and a horse, provided the pasture afford it, but the land is so rocky as to barely give feed for a cow. He has also garden stuff from the Prison garden for his family and the refuse of the convicts' table for his pigs.

The other Officers can have a bowl of porridge, or of soup, or on fish days a slice of fish, when they desire it. All of them have a pair of boots at Christmas.

The number of convicts in Prison on 1st October last was 53 males and 3 females, and the greatest number of male convicts at any one time in the Prison, 63. The above list gives one superintendent, one chief warden, four overseers, and eight guards for 53 male convicts, a staff which the Superintendent considers excessive. He thinks it should be reduced to one superintendent, one chief warden, four trade instructors or overseers, and four guards. This would effect a saving of \$1,440 per annum at once, but it is my opinion the number of guards should not be less than five, probably six.

None of the Officers carry arms except those on duty outside the walls, who are supplied with six-barrel Colt's revolvers.

One guard (Wm. Kidney) is employed as a night watch and does nothing else. Three of the other officers sleep in berths in the guard room in turn.

CRIMINALS AND CRIMES.

Criminals are received here from all parts of the Province, and for all crimes, but for no period less than three months.

The Crimes of the prisoners now in the Penitentiary, are:—

Arson	1
Assault.....	6
Concealing birth.....	1
Cutting and stabbing.....	1
Desertion.....	2
Drunkenness.....	1
Feloniously stealing.....	1
Highway robbery.....	1
Horse stealing.....	1
Indecent conduct of a disgraceful character.....	1
Larceny.....	28
Manslaughter.....	3
Murder.....	4
Obtaining money under false pretences.	1
Poisoning.....	1
Rape.....	3
Stabbing	1
Stealing.....	1
Theft	1
Total on 4th October, 1867.....	59

PERIODS.

Life.....	5
14 years.....	1
10 "	1
6 "	1
5 "	2
4 "	3
3 "	12
2 "	15
672 days.....	1
18 months.....	3
15 "	1
12 "	9
6 "	5
	59

(A return of commitments for the last six years will be found annexed, from which I have made extracts of the numbers of the convicts, their crimes and periods of sentences. Returns received since writing this Report.)

LABOR.

Convicts are employed in cutting stone for the Institution. The stone is a hard granite, delivered by contract from a quarry about three miles distant.

Blacksmith work employs two or three hands, almost the whole being for the Institution, and principally in sharpening the tools of the stone cutters.

TAILORING.

Tailoring is also done for the Institution.

Carpentering is also carried on, and employs four hands.

The Shoemakers' Shop turns out all the boots and shoes required in the establishment.

A good deal of work is done, also for a dealer in town, who sends to the Institution the leather cut out for the convicts to put together, the Penitentiary furnishing all the thread and other material, except the nails or tacks. For this, the Institution is paid forty cents per pair for brogans, seventy-five cents for double-soled boots, with prices between these for other work. The average price 58½ cents nearly upon all articles.

DISCIPLINE AND PUNISHMENT.

Discipline, up to the day of my visit, can hardly be said to have existed; although the Superintendent told me that it was much worse before he took office. The guards, apparently, came and went to the Penitentiary, in order to pass the time and draw pay, as if they had been engaged in something useful. I was informed that, from being afraid of the convicts, they did not dare to find fault, and that, in point of fact, they declared discipline impossible. So long, of course, as they could get drunk when they pleased, and go off and return when they pleased, without the slightest respect for the Superintendent's authority, it was not at all likely that as discipline was so much wanting in their own cases, it could be possible over the convicts. But now that matters are on a different footing, the blame will lie upon the Superintendent himself if there is any laxity in the future;

The punishment for prison offences, are:—(1st.) Hard bed with proper covering; (2nd,) bread and water diet for not more than three consecutive days; (3rd,) dark cell; (4th,) the chain.

The dark cells are four of the common cells of the Dormitory, used as such. There are none other. The only difference between the dark cells and the others, is that they have two doors.

FINANCE.

The institution is supported by grants from Parliament. All money transactions are managed by the Board of Works, and the whole are passed into the books of the Province, with all other money items. I was informed that no separate account books are kept for the Penitentiary of any kind.

Provisions are supplied by contract, and a list of articles with quantities and prices for 1867, will be found annexed.

CHAPLAIN.

The Rev. Henry Pope, a Methodist Minister, is Chaplain, and holds service every Sunday morning. He spends about an hour and a half at the prison.

There is no chaplain of the Roman Catholic denomination, but a Priest attends very frequently on Sunday afternoons, when the same facilities are open to him as to the Protestant Chaplain in meeting his flock.

SCHOOL.

There is a regular schoolmaster who ought to attend for an hour and three quarters on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The same carelessness as to duty, however, which has affected so deeply the Guards, seems to have operated also with this officer, since out of 116 days when he should have attended between the 1st of January and 30th September last, he was present on 52 days only.

I called him before me and his evidence will be found appended hereto.

LIBRARY.

There is none.

DIET.

Breakfast.

Eight ounces of oatmeal made into porridge, served with molasses, every day except Sunday. On Sunday tea is given with one pound of baker's bread, which serves also for supper, say one-half pound each meal.

Dinner.

Ox-head soup, made with four quarts of peas or barley, on all days except Tuesday and Fridays, when salt fish is supplied; biscuit, three-quarter pound without potatoes, and one-half pound with.

Supper.

Supper, same as breakfast. A quart measure of molasses is given out to every convict every week, which he uses as he pleases.

About one and a half bushels of potatoes are supplied for dinner, when they can be procured.

In winter turnips are given twice a week in barley soup, and one and a half pound of onions. On fish days, vinegar is given.

The bread used is No. 1, navy biscuit.

One day, at my visit, when potatoes were served out, I counted the number set down, and it varied from 8 to 22 at each plate. Small points sometimes shew the principle on which things are managed better than great ones. It was evident that as only eight potatoes were given to one convict, and twenty-two to another, there could be neither system, nor care, nor economy as a rule, in the establishment.

LIGHT.

Well-behaved convicts have been permitted to be supplied by friends outside, with kerosene lamps and oil. Others have been allowed to skim the fat off their soup, and burn it with a wick in a tin cup or hollowed piece of wood called a *glim*. Many of the cell walls are blackened with the smoke. All lights are extinguished at nine o'clock.

HOSPITAL.

There is an excellent airy room for a hospital, which was pretty clean, and occupied at the time of my visit by two invalids, who seemed to be carefully attended to by Dr. Black, the Physician.

THE MUTINY ON THE 18TH AUGUST.

I had before me the evidence on this matter taken in the presence of the Honorable the Attorney General and of Honorable Mr. Hill, members of the Executive Council, the day after the rising occurred. In their report, the circumstances are fully detailed, and I am therefore, saved the necessity of relating them. In addition to the evidence taken by those gentlemen, I examined one or two of the worst characters, and one or two of the best behaved convicts in the prison.

I did so more from a motive of curiosity to see what they would say than otherwise.

The first hour which I had spent in the prison had satisfied me, that no further inquiry was needed to discover the cause of the mutiny.

I do not hesitate to say, that the sole cause was the total want of discipline existing among the convicts and the guards themselves.

The reason alleged for the rising, by the convicts engaged in it, is, that the meat on that day was tainted so that it could not be eaten; but this is entirely disproved by the gentlemen who saw and tasted of it or of the soup made from it on the following day, and even convicts, whom I examined, confessed that the meat was good. It certainly is established from the evidence, that on two or three occasions in the hot season, in the course of as many years, the meat served out was somewhat tainted. But those occasions had nothing to do with the rising, nor did the most guilty of the convicts say they had.

The ringleaders were convict soldiers from the Artillery, an arm of the service which carries the reputation of being composed of men of unusual energy and moral force, and there is no doubt that, accustomed to a strict discipline themselves, they saw at a glance the total absence of it in the Penitentiary. They comprehended at once the advantages, which the timid bearing of the old and feeble men employed as guards, (most of them being so) and the license allowed to the convicts afforded to them.

They are stated to have been men of violent dispositions—possibly with truth—but observing the disorganization which prevailed, and that they could put on a violent demeanor with impunity, they may have assumed a good deal of it, in order further to inspire an intimidation, which they could perceive already to exist generally among the guards to whom I allude.

The rising I hold accordingly to have had no other origin, than the demoralization existing in the Institution, and, indeed, with a class of convicts of so dangerous a character as the crimes of which they have been guilty indicate, it is matter of surprise to me, that other mutinies had not been planned and successfully carried through before.

SUGGESTIONS. AN OFFICER TO VISIT.

Although I was convinced, that the disorganization I found, proceeded, in the first place, from the want of control, which the Superintendent, who seemed to me to be himself a man of fair energy and capacity, possessed over his officers. I was equally convinced that a set of officers had been placed there, who were incompetent. I did not, however, advise any immediate change to be made in the staff, judging that enough had been done, when the consent of the members of the Executive Government had been obtained to place the necessary powers in the hands of the Superintendent.

I considered it expedient in me not to interfere more than was absolutely necessary, the more especially as the Superintendent had become personally and solely responsible for the management of the Institution, and will so remain until such time as the Governor General shall see fit to place it on a different basis.

I think, however, that as Mr. Tims, of the Audit Department, is at present stationed at Halifax, and as he has had some opportunity of seeing how the Penitentiary at Kingston is conducted, while with me at that Institution regulating its accounts, it would be well to request him, while at Halifax, to pay a weekly visit to the Penitentiary to see how matters continue to be administered, until the Dominion Government shall appoint regular Inspectors for the duty.

I feel persuaded that such a visit from a Dominion officer of Mr. Tims' experience would be productive of much good.

THE ACCOUNTS.

I would recommend that Mr. Tims should also be authorized by the Audit Department to procure a set of Books, and employ the services of a person competent to keep them, whom he could instruct in the mode which has been established, under direction of the Auditor, for the institutions controlled by the Board of Inspectors for the late Province of Canada.

The work for so small an institution would be light, and I should think, that a competent person could be found, who would give his spare time to it for \$250 or \$300 a year. And the sooner that such an arrangement can be made, I think, the better it will be for the public interest. The books would of course be written up as from the 1st July last.

Mr. Tims will in all probability require an assistant in his regular duties at Halifax, and the same person might have time to keep also the accounts of the Penitentiary, but in a set of books entirely for the prison.

SUPPLIES.

I think the attention of His Excellency should be drawn to the provision in the Statute, establishing the Penitentiary, which places in the Board of Works the whole management of its affairs.

It will be for the Government to consider, how the matter of procuring supplies for

it now stands, under the altered state of circumstances,—whether it is still in the hands of the Board of Works of the Local Government, or in the hands of the Dominion authorities.

If it remains with the Local Government, the course of proceeding which has hitherto been observed, will, I presume, be continued. But if the duty now is with the Dominion Government, it will be necessary that arrangements be made for its proper performance. To be able to suggest such as would be entirely satisfactory in their working, it would almost require, that one should be on the spot to see whether the means for carrying them out are fitted for the purpose.

I would recommend, however, in the meantime, that the Chief Warder should be placed in charge of all the stores, and that he should open a stock book for keeping account of them; that, for provisions, he should make a requisition on the Superintendent, who, after countersigning it, should lay it before the Paymaster, for his information. The Paymaster should affix his initials to it, and on that authority the purchases should then be made. But it ought to be the duty of the Superintendent, before approving of the requisition, to check the balance on the face of the stock book, by actual weight or measure of the article remaining on hand.

With regard to supplies for workshops, the Trade Instructor should make requisition on the Chief Warder, who, before signing it, should, in like manner, check the balance as above, as an assurance to the Superintendent of the requisition being necessary before the Superintendent approves.

I think that the principle of a *check* should prevail with respect to everything purchased for the Institution, in order that the article may not only be properly accounted for, but that the idea should ever be present to the minds of the officers in charge, that there shall be no waste.

COMPLETION OF CELLS.

There are three or four cells in the incomplete range of the Dormitory, the work on which was in hand at my visit. The superintendent proposed stopping the work, but, as the labor is done entirely by convicts, I advised him to continue it until finished for that range.

I trust that my recommendation to the Superintendent will be sanctioned by His Excellency.

NIGHT GUARDS.

You will have noticed above that the night watchman is on duty the whole night without relief, while three other guards sleep in the guard-room, which adjoins the Dormitory.

As it is my belief, that no man will be found so zealous as to continue awake and watchful night after night, continually, I recommended the Superintendent to establish a relief, by dividing the night into equal watches, and to make a roster, by which the guards should be obliged each to take his turn.

Although, however, this is my opinion, the Government may, perhaps, consider the arrangement of the Superintendent better than the one I have recommended. But, in either case, it strikes me that the matter is of sufficient importance to require special instructions to be given to Mr. McGregor for his guidance, seeing that on the watchfulness of the guards on duty at night, the whole safety of the Prison may depend more than on the locks and bars of the cells.

MINOR MATTERS.

From your experience in Penitentiary management, you will easily comprehend that there are a great many points of details which I saw amiss, and which might be set down here for correction; but, I think, it would be labor lost for me to write, or for you to read them, as they do not affect the safety nor the good government of the Prison to a material extent, and will fall into the routine of the Inspector's duty so soon as inspection is commenced.

YARD WALL.

I ought, however, to mention the raising of the enclosing wall to a height of twenty feet, at least, but, even with respect to that, as the work will entail a very considerable expense, and the authority of the Board to recommend it, it is of no use for me now to do more than draw attention to it.

A regular visit from Mr. Tims will be likely to have the necessary effect in keeping up the discipline, while the opening of regular books will keep finance matters correct—and I do not see what else can be done for the present.

ONE PENITENTIARY RECOMMENDED FOR THE TWO PROVINCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

The Return of commitments to the Penitentiaries of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia having reached me since writing the foregoing Report, I am enabled to state the numbers of convicts received at each of them for the last six (6) years; their crimes and periods of sentence. From the return from New Brunswick, it will be seen that the Penitentiary is in point of fact little more than a common gaol, the Penitentiary convicts making up but a very small fraction of the total number of prisoners sent to it.

The numbers are as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

	Years, 1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Total commitments.....	193	203	219	254	244	298
Misdemeanants on sentences under two years.....	181	191	215	249	232	288
Convicts for two years and upwards.	12	12	4	5	12	10

NOVA SCOTIA.

Total Commitments.....	50	30	23	47	35	35
Misdemeanants on sentence under two years.....	32	12	13	21	20	16
Convicts for two years and upwards.	18	18	10	26	15	19
Commitments for both Provinces....	243	233	242	301	279	233
Misdemeanants on sentences under two years.....	213	203	228	270	252	304
Convicts for two years and upwards.	30	30	14	31	27	29

The Grand total for the last six years, is therefore:—

Commitments.....	1,631
Misdemeanants on sentences under two years.....	1,470
Penitentiary Convicts proper.....	161
Yearly average of commitments of Penitentiary convicts proper, for six years.....	26 5-6

I have not before me the list of prisoners confined at the present moment in the St. John Penitentiary, and I cannot, therefore, state the exact number of Penitentiary convicts proper, now there. But I have the list of that of the prison at Halifax, showing thirty-eight (38) are confined for periods of two (2) years and upwards. Assuming, however, that the number of such prisoners, at present in the St. John Penitentiary, bears the same proportion to the commitments of that class which the thirty-eight (38) now in Halifax Penitentiary, bear to the commitments of prisoners of two (2) years and upwards, at that prison. I put the number of such prisoners now in St. John Penitentiary at twenty-

two (22);—thus giving for the two prisons a total of sixty (60) Penitentiary convicts proper.* It accordingly becomes worthy of consideration by the Government, whether it would not be better to erect one Penitentiary at some locality convenient for the two Provinces, instead of keeping up the two now in existence, seeing that the number of Penitentiary convicts is at present so small and not likely to be too large for one Institution for many years.

It is quite unnecessary for me to go into any detailed enumeration of the advantages which would result from the combination of the two into one as well in regard to saving of expense in salaries of officers and in maintenance of buildings, &c., as to efficiency in the discipline and the more profitable employment of the labor of the convicts.

All these will suggest themselves to you as they will to any person conversant with such affairs.

It was in accordance with the conversation we had on this point at St. John, that I took the land route from that city to Halifax, in order to see the situation of Amherst and the character of its environs, so as to be able to judge somewhat of the fitness of the neighborhood for a Penitentiary, which would meet the exigencies both of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. I accordingly remained over at Amherst a portion of a day for that purpose.

From what I heard of Sackville and from what I saw of Amherst, which are both situated on the neck of land uniting the two Provinces, I should think that either of them would be a suitable place so far as mere situation may be considered. They are both in very healthy localities, with a fertile country around them, both will be on the line of the Intercolonial Railway; and both are within a short distance of navigable water on either side of the Isthmus. One consideration, however, may bear in favour of Amherst over Sackville, and that is, that it is the County town, with the County Jail within its limits.

The places named would also be as convenient for Prince Edward Island, should that Province hereafter see fit to become a portion of the Dominion of Canada, as they would be for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and thus the expense of a separate Penitentiary for Prince Edward Island would also be saved.

Quarries of an excellent quality of freestone are now open at St. Mary's and accessible by water, a few miles distant from either place, and I am assured that with respect to Amherst a good quarry in the immediate neighborhood can be found.

I content myself with bringing the subject under the notice of the Government in order that, should the idea be entertained, a minute examination may be made of the localities in question, and their different capabilities ascertained.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. FERRES,

Inspector.

E. A. Meredith, Esq.,

Chairman, Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, etc.

*Since writing this report I have received a statement of the exact numbers from the Warden at St. John, by which it is shewn to be males, 26; females, 1; Total, 27. Thus giving for the two prisons a total of 65 instead of 60.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF INSPECTORS
OF
ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,
Ottawa, April, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, under the provisions of chap. 110 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, the Report of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for the year 1867, being their Seventh Annual Report.

The Report is confined, for reasons therein explained, to the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, and Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.

The Reports of the Chief Officers of both those Institutions, are submitted herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDITH,

Chairman.

To the Honorable

The Secretary of State for Canada,
&c., &c., &c.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount
MONCK, Governor General of Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The Board of Inspectors has the honor to submit, for the information of Your Excellency, under the provisions of cap. 110, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, their Report for the year 1867, being their Seventh Annual Report.

On the 1st July last the British North America Act, 1867, came into force.

The 92nd section of that Act places under the control of the Local Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec, the Lunatic Asylums, the Reformatory Prisons and the Common Gaols, situated in those Provinces respectively, all of which Institutions have, since the year 1859, been under the supervision of the Board.

In conformity, indeed, with the provisions of the 129th section of the Act already cited, the Inspectors continued throughout the whole of the past year to make the usual visits of inspection to the several Institutions transferred by that Act to the Local Legislatures. The Chief Officers of these institutions have, however, sent their Reports for the year 1867, not to this Board as heretofore but, it is presumed, to the Local Governments. Those Reports will not, therefore be found in the appendix hereto. Under these circumstances the Board received instructions from His Excellency not to include in their Report any of the Institutions which had passed, by operation of the Union Act, beyond the control of the Legislature of Canada, but to confine their remarks to those Institutions only over which, under that Act, the Legislature of Canada has exclusive jurisdiction; these are:

1st. The Provincial Penitentiary.

2nd. The Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood.*

The 91st section of the Act already cited provides that the Parliament of Canada shall have exclusive control over the establishment, maintenance and management of Penitentiaries, and as the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood forms, as it were, an integral part of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, it consequently also falls under the supervision of the Government of Canada.

The Penitentiaries now existing at Halifax and St. John, for the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively, are, of course, by the provisions of the section last cited, placed under the exclusive Legislative control of the Government of Canada. Up to the present time, however, no steps have been taken to bring them practically under the management of the Inspectors, and no reference will therefore be made in this Report to either of those Institutions.†

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, KINGSTON.

The usual Report of the Warden and other Officers of the Penitentiary will be found in the Appendix.

From the table accompanying the Warden's Report it will be seen that the number of convicts in the Prison on the 31st December, 1867, was 887, against 815 on 31st December, 1866, an increase of 72.

The subjoined table shows the movements of convicts in the Penitentiary from the time of the organization of the Board, in 1859, to the close of 1867 :—

* The Report of the Board on the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum will be found after the Report of the Officers of the Penitentiary.

† The Chairman of the Board and Mr. Inspector Ferres received instructions in the month of September last to visit the Penitentiaries at Halifax and St. John, and to report to His Excellency as to the state and management of those Institutions. The above named Inspectors accordingly visited those Institutions and made a full report respecting them to the Secretary of State for Canada, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

TABLE

SHewing the Movements of Convicts from 1st January, 1859, to 1st January, 1868.

YEAR.	Remaining at 1st January.		Received during the year.		Total.	Discharged during the year.		Deaths.		Remaining at 31st Dec.	*No. of Re-committals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1859	716	62	234	22	1,034	165	14	22	2	801	33
1860	733	68	204	34	1,039	208	27	18	2	784	29
1861	711	73	205	23	1,012	216	19	13	.....	764	30
1862	686	78	227	16	1,007	186	29	23	4	765	27
1863	704	61	275	30	1,070	188	25	32	2	823	31
1864	759	64	147	23	993	203	19	40	2	729	21
1865	687	62	255	21	1,005	193	28	10	.....	774	28
1866	718	56	246	24	1,044	192	18	18	1	815	18
1867	754	61	277	21	1,113	195	15	12	4	887	29

* This gives the number of prisoners received during the year who have undergone previous imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Some of them have been imprisoned three, four, or five times.

It will be seen that the number of convicts has fluctuated very considerably in the nine years embraced in the table; and it is not perhaps easy to deduce any general conclusion from it as to the progress or diminution of serious crime in the country during that period. The year 1864 is chargeable with the lowest number of admissions of male convicts, 147, nearly 50 per cent. less than that of the preceding year, and about 40 per cent. less than that of the succeeding year. This extraordinary and exceptional diminution in the number of admissions to the Penitentiary, was no doubt owing mainly to the fact that a large proportion of those who in the ordinary course of events would have found their way into the Penitentiary in that year, had in one way or another gone to swell the ranks of the armies then fighting in the neighboring States. Again the comparatively large number of admissions of male convicts in the last three years, indicated, doubtless, the return to this country of a remnant of those who left it in 1863 and 1864.

In addition to these Canada has, no doubt, received in the last three years her share of the mass of ruffians from the neighboring Republic, whom the cessation of hostilities there threw upon the country utterly without occupation and who, from their former habits, and wild military life were only too ready to enter upon a career of crime. The same cause has been found very largely to swell the number of criminals in the United States for the last two or three years.

The admissions during the past year are, it will be observed, greater than that of any former year, but it must be recollected that during that year no less than 25 prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary as implicated in the Fenian raids made upon this country from the States. These prisoners should not be placed in the category of ordinary criminals, and may fairly be excluded when considering the question as to the growth or diminution of crime in Canada. Making these deductions the figures given in the table may fairly be appealed to as tending to show that crimes of a serious kind are not on the increase in the country, when considered relatively to the increase of population in the country. Until, however, the next census shall have been taken (in 1871) it will not be possible to pronounce positively whether crime or population has proportionately increased more rapidly in Canada.

The fact, however, remains that the actual number of criminals committed to the Penitentiary is increasing rather than diminishing, and that accommodation for that increase must be met, either by enlarging the capacity of the present building, or by constructing a new Penitentiary in the Province of Quebec, in which convicts of that Province may be confined instead of being sent to that of Kingston as is now the case. The Inspectors have no hesitation in recommending the latter alternative.

In connection with the question of the erection of a Penitentiary for the Province of Quebec, the Inspectors desire to call attention to an important clause in the Penitentiaries Bill, now (1st April, 1868,) under the consideration of the Legislature. The clause referred to is that which authorizes Your Excellency to proclaim any tract of land in the Dominion a Penitentiary, and to transfer thereto convicts from any other Penitentiary. The object of this clause is to allow of convicts being employed, as frequently recommended by the Board, on certain classes of public buildings, or public works suitable for the purpose; and the Inspectors are of opinion that the building of a Penitentiary is a work in every way appropriate for the employment of convict labour, more particularly as the work would be confined within a comparatively small space of ground, and the convicts employed on it could therefore be kept under easy supervision. Should the Government decide on the building of a Penitentiary for Quebec, and should they think it right that convict labour should be employed in building it, the Inspectors would suggest that moveable iron buildings, such as have been used for some years past for similar purposes in England and Ireland, should be procured in England, and brought out in pieces to this country. These buildings are usually made sufficiently large to provide accommodation for about 50 convicts with the requisite number of officers and guards. Two or three buildings should be placed on the site selected for the Penitentiary, and the necessary number of selected convicts with officers and guards could then be transferred to them, from the Penitentiaries at Kingston, Halifax and St. John.

When the Penitentiary is finished the moveable buildings would, of course, be available for any other public work for which it might be thought desirable to employ convict labor.

The Inspectors need hardly say that it would afford them very great satisfaction to find that Your Excellency should decide to make the experiment of employing convicts on the proposed Penitentiary. They would regard such a step as the commencement of a

new era in the treatment of convicts on this side of the Atlantic, as being practically the introduction in this country of something analogous to the "Intermediate Prisons" which have been found to work so admirably in Ireland. In their former Reports the Inspectors have explained at large the benefit, in a reformatory point of view, of the system of intermediate Prisons. They may, however, add here that by the adoption of this mode of employing convict labor, the Inspectors would be enabled gradually to do away with the system of hiring out the labor of convicts to contractors, with all its attendant evils. *

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

It is with very sincere regret that the Inspectors again have to record their opinion that the labor and responsibility attending the administration of this vast and complicated institution, are too heavy for the advanced years and failing energies of its present Chief Executive Officer. The Inspectors cannot shut their eyes to the fact, that the failing mental and physical powers of the Warden are unmistakably exerting an injurious effect upon the general discipline of the institution, and that from the same cause the material interests of the Penitentiary are also seriously compromised. While the Inspectors, influenced by this consideration, feel constrained to recommend that the present Warden should be allowed to retire from his laborious post, and that a successor should be appointed whose firmness, activity and intelligence would bring the affairs of the institution under efficient control, they feel great pleasure in adding that they think it due to the present Warden to record their high appreciation of his many valuable qualities as a public servant. It would not be possible, they believe, to find in any branch of the public service a more faithful, painstaking and conscientious officer; and the Inspectors are satisfied that so old and faithful a servant of the state will not be permitted to retire into private life without some suitable provision being made by Government for his declining years.

RELIGIOUS MORAL EDUCATION.

The Inspectors refer with pleasure to the full and interesting report of the Protestant Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Mulkins, for information respecting the religious, moral, and educational state of the Protestant convicts in the Penitentiary during the year 1867.

"No year," writes the Chaplain, "has ever closed over me here leaving me greater satisfaction as to the moral and spiritual condition of the convicts,"

As indications of the moral progress made during the year by the convicts under his charge, the Chaplain cites :

- 1st. The large proportion of Protestant convicts promoted to higher classes in 1867.
- 2nd. The marked diminution of severe punishments for breaches of prison discipline during the year.

And, 3rd. The increased number of books taken out of the library to be read by the convicts.

The Inspectors are gratified to find their own convictions as to the greatly improved moral condition of the convicts, as compared with former years, borne out by the facts and figures presented in the Protestant Chaplain's Report.

They noted, in former Reports, the general improvement in the conduct of the prisoners, and they did not hesitate to ascribe this most satisfactory result to the improvements which they had effected in the discipline of the Penitentiary.

In all the changes which the Inspectors have made in the discipline of the Penitentiary, and in those more important changes involving Legislative action, which year after year they have pressed upon the attention of the Government, they have been influenced by the strong conviction that, next to sound religious teaching, the best and surest method of reforming convicts, was to reward them for good conduct, to influence them by hope as well as by fear. It has therefore, been the constant aim of the Inspectors to make the convicts feel that while in the Penitentiary, they would not only be treated with justice and humanity, but more than this, that on themselves rested in a great degree their position and comfort while in the prison, that within as well as outside the prison walls good conduct and industry, would bring with them their sure reward.

The changes which the Inspectors have been able to effect in the discipline of the Prison are slight as compared with those on behalf of which they have invoked the action of the Legislature.

These latter changes were stated in the Annual Report for 1865, and again in the Report for 1866, as follows:—

* See Report for 1866, p. 5.

"1st. Every convict should be made to undergo a certain amount of solitary confinement at the commencement of his imprisonment.

"2nd. The convicts should be classified according to their conduct in the Penitentiary by means of the mark system. The advanced classes should receive slight money gratuities.

"3rd. Every convict should have it in his power, by steady conduct to earn a remission of a stated portion of his term of imprisonment, or, if a life convict, some other important advantage."

"4th. Something should be established in Canada, analogous to the 'intermediate prisons', which form perhaps the most admirable, as they certainly are the most original feature in that most successful of all modern prison systems, the 'Irish convict system'."

It is a source of much satisfaction to the Inspectors, to find that the Penitentiaries Bill (already referred to) now under the consideration of the Legislature, is so framed as to permit the carrying out of all the foregoing recommendations of the Board, and the Inspectors cannot but anticipate that, under an efficient administration, the moral results of the new system will be found to be far beyond anything which up to the present time has been realized or even dreamt of in this country.

The Inspectors regret to be obliged to concur with the Protestant Chaplain in his views as to the comparative inefficiency of the Penitentiary School. They have felt for years past that the school was not made to play the important part as a moral agent in the Penitentiary which it ought to do. They have made every effort in their power to infuse vigor and life into the school system, but with comparatively little success.—The Inspectors cannot, therefore, take to themselves any portion of the blame which may attach to the executive officers of the Penitentiary, by reason of the admitted inefficiency of the school. The Schoolmaster and the two Chaplains are the parties primarily responsible for the success of the school, and the Inspectors can confidently appeal to the numerous and earnest minutes they have placed on record on the Penitentiary books in relation to the school as a proof that they, at least, are not chargeable with any dereliction or neglect of duty in this important particular.

While the Inspectors refer with pleasure to the full and valuable Report of the Protestant Chaplain, they would not be understood as endorsing all the statements that it contains. They are, however, entirely as one with the Chaplain in his strong condemnation of what he styles, "the iniquitous system of contract labor." They consider it unnecessary, however, to add anything to the opinions expressed by them on this subject in their Report for 1866.

The Inspectors regret to say that they have not received any Report from the Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Penitentiary, for the year 1867. The Warden has informed them that the Roman Catholic Chaplain tendered his resignation of his office in the month of November last; but that he, the Warden, has no knowledge that his resignation has been accepted, he adds that he called upon the Chaplain for his Report, but that that officer declined to give one, and further that the Clergyman who had acted as *locum tenens* for the Roman Catholic Chaplain since the tender of his resignation has declined to give any Report for the time he has been so acting in the Penitentiary. The Inspectors, on being made acquainted with this anomalous state of things, lost no time in bringing the matter under Your Excellency's notice. It is plain that the Penitentiary is now practically without a responsible Roman Catholic Chaplain, and it is equally plain that this should not be permitted to continue.

SANITARY.

The Inspectors have much pleasure in reporting that the sanitary condition of the Penitentiary continues to improve.

In their Report for 1866, the Inspectors noted several important sanitary measures which had been successfully carried into effect during that year. The heating and ventilation of the building had been greatly improved. The defects in the sewage had been remedied. Baths had been provided for the use of the convicts, and above all, an ample supply of pure water had been secured for the service of the Institution.

Speaking of the improvement in the water supplied to the Institution, the Surgeon writes in his Report for 1867: "It has had a most beneficial influence on the health of the convicts, and in nothing is it so remarkable, as in the great diminution in the number of patients who seek admission to Hospital to be treated for aggravated and obstinate diarrhoea.

"In 1865, previous to the time at which these improvements were effected, there were 146 convicts confined to bed with this troublesome complaint.

"In 1866 the water was obtained from a purer source, and we find that during the year we had only 90 cases of obstinate diarrhoea under treatment in Hospital, whilst during the past year the records only show 59 cases of this disease admitted to Hospital."

Notwithstanding the improved hygienic condition of the Penitentiary and the unremitting efforts of the Surgeon, the Inspectors regret to have to report that there were a considerable number of cases of typhoid fever in 1867. The cases are, however, somewhat less numerous than in 1866, and the proportion of deaths smaller. There being, in 1867, 124 cases and 2 deaths, against 137 cases and 7 deaths in 1866.

The subjoined tabular statement gives the admissions, discharges and deaths in the Hospital of the Penitentiary for each year from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1868.

YEAR.	In Hospital 1st January.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining 31st Dec.	Total Number of Convicts in Penitentiary, 31st December.
1858.....	28	544	21	529	22	778
1859.....	22	712	24	686	24	801
1860.....	24	600	20	585	19	784
1861.....	20	475	13	565	17	764
1862.....	17	690	27	636	44	765
1863.....	43	1,182	34	1,137	54	823
1864.....	47	1,261	42	2,205	61	729
1865.....	61	1,074	10	1,074	51	774
1866.....	47	1,177	19	1,164	41	815
1867.....	46	1,085	15	1,085	31	887

It is noticeable that notwithstanding the prevalence of Typhus fever in the institution for the last three years, the average of deaths was lower in that period than in the three years which preceded the outbreak of that formidable disease, 1861, 1862 and 1863, and it is also gratifying to find that the deaths bear a much lower proportion to the admissions during the last three years than previously.

The building of a bakery in the Penitentiary is noticed elsewhere in this Report. The Inspectors would, however, here observe, that hitherto the convicts have been supplied with bread by contractors, and the Inspectors have frequently had reason to be dissatisfied with the quality of the bread. They have for several years past been of opinion that the bread served out to the prisoners should be baked within the prison walls, but were not able before this year to make satisfactory arrangements for the building of a bakery. The Inspectors feel persuaded that, in future, the convicts will have the benefit of more wholesome bread than they have hitherto had, and at a lower cost. It will also now be in the power of the Surgeon of the Penitentiary to vary, from time to time, the bread served out to the convicts, substituting as he may think it desirable, bread made from Indian corn or whole meal, for the ordinary white bread. This is considered by all persons conversant with prison dietetics as a matter of no slight importance as regards the health of the prisoners.

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

During the last year, the Inspectors selected a room adjoining the kitchen, and convenient to the dining-hall, for a bakery, in which they directed ovens to be built, and other fittings put up necessary for baking bread for the convicts. Notwithstanding some delay in the work, they had much gratification in seeing the whole completed by the close of the year, and having secured the services of an experienced baker, they have the still further gratification in being able to state that the results are quite satisfactory.

The Inspectors had for some years past, brought under the notice of the Executive authorities of the prison, the very great consumption of fuel in the Institution, and the yearly increasing price of the article in the market, and they had established such checks against waste as were possible, but it was only in the course of the past year that they succeeded in causing double windows to be provided for the dormitory wings, and in the female wards, portions of the prison in which, necessarily, a very great consumption of

firewood took place. The double windows, as they now find, have fully answered their expectations. They have not only effected a great saving of fuel in this department, but they have also contributed not a little to the better warming of the cells, as well as to the health and comfort of the employés and of the convicts.

With the view also of encouraging to good behaviour, they have caused lamps with powerful reflectors to be placed in certain corridors, so that the well-conducted convicts for whom these corridors are reserved, are able to read in their cells from the time of locking up, until the hour for going to bed ; with the same view they have permitted that class of convicts the privilege of exercise in the yards on Sunday afternoons, a boon which it may be readily supposed they highly value, when it is understood that all convicts of every grade were, previous to this order of the Inspectors, locked up in their cells from six o'clock on Saturday evening until the same hour on Monday morning, except when at meals, or in church on Sunday.

Additional accommodation has been made for the guards occupying the quarters in the west lodge, by removing a mass of stone rubbish, dangerous from its weight, over the arch which formed the ceiling of their rooms on the ground floor, and dividing off the space thus gained between the arch and the roof into apartments.

A regular bath and water closet have been put up into the female prison, both of which were much needed.

The wharf protecting the south-east water supply pipe, has been extended, and fully repaired, so that the pipe is now perfectly secure from storms and frost.

A large shed for stowing lime has been erected close to the limekiln at the quarry in which it is burned.

The roofs of the guard-rooms in five towers on the walls have been tinned, and some of them loopholed, other minor improvements have been made in other portions of the prison property, among which may be mentioned, a considerable amount of tile drainage on the farm.

The Inspectors considered it their duty during the last year, and the year previous, to order for the use of the Penitentiary, an increased number of breech-loading rifles, in place of the old muskets formerly in use. They also directed a sufficient quantity of revolvers of the most effective description, to be procured to arm all the guards, and these arms with a full supply of ammunition are now in store. But as the best of arms are of little avail unless placed in the hands of men trained to use them, the Inspectors gave instructions that all the officers should practise target shooting at intervals, until they should become acquainted with their pieces, and be able to use them with effect. Those instructions were followed, and the men are now moderately skilled in the use of their weapons.

As the Report of the Inspectors for the year 1867 is, for reasons already explained, conclusively confined to the Provincial Penitentiary, and the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and as, moreover, it is the last exhibit of their labors and opinions, which the Board as at present organized, will have an opportunity of laying before the country, the Inspectors have thought it right to discuss the condition of the Penitentiary more in detail than they have hitherto done, or than they would have thought necessary under other circumstances.

In closing their official connection with this, the most important penal institution in the new Dominion, it is a source of sincere gratification to the Inspectors to feel that under whatever aspect we consider this vast institution, whether as to its moral or material condition, whether as to its education, disciplinary, sanitary or economic state, it is found to occupy a position very much in advance of that which it held when the Board was organized. But it is a source of still greater pleasure to the Inspectors to reflect that, owing mainly as they believe to their exertions, a measure is now before the Legislature embodying the most advanced views of modern statesmen and social reformers on Penitentiary discipline ; a measure which if wisely administered, cannot fail to place the Penitentiaries of the Dominion nearly, if not entirely, on a level with the best institutions of the same class, in either the old or the new world.

All of which is, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

E. A. MEREDITH,
Chairman.
J. M. FERRES,
T. J. O'NEILL,
THOS. ZEPHIRIN TASSÉ.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

DONALD ÆNEAS MACDONELL, ESQ.,

WARDEN OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—The period for the presentation of my Annual Report having again arrived, I have much pleasure in being able to make a satisfactory one, and beg leave to assure the Board of Inspectors that my general state of health is very good, so much so as to enable me to carry out the government of this extensive Institution, in a manner creditable to the authorities of the Penitentiary and the general benefit of the community at large, by care in the employment of the convicts, attending to their wants and keeping them in a strict state of subjection, according to the Act for the government of the Institution.

I do not consider my position an enviable one, when reflecting that I have upwards of eight hundred male convicts in my charge. However, with reason and patience to guide my judgment, I feel I am as competent to carry out the duties of my office as I have been for some years past.

I am continually at my post both by night and day to receive convicts from every section of the Province. In fact the authorities of the districts and counties of the Province are fully aware that there has not been any detention on my part in taking charge of convicts brought here either by day or night.

It is quite satisfactory to me to be enabled to state that I have served my country at different times and always possessed the confidence of those placed over me.

The importance of this Institution to the country is very great, and I am of opinion that much can be done to improve it in respect to its influence on the minds of convicts. It is not the fear of punishment that will work a reformation in convicts generally, still it is true, it must be resorted to in order to restrain evil doers. My duties as Warden of this Institution are very serious, by the increase of convicts for the last two years, as well as the detached manner in which they are employed, but as this has become necessary in order to forward the general business of the Institution, it is my duty to carry out the discipline to the best possible advantage.

I have been most anxious there should not be any unnecessary delay in transacting all the business in connection with the officers of this Institution, and my wish has been to meet the views of the Board of Inspectors as soon as time and the general routine business would allow.

It is very possible there are times when too much may be expected from the Warden, particularly when he has to depend upon others for the performance of business for which he may be held responsible.

In the general transaction of my duties I trust it has been found that I have carried them out in a spirit of moderation and good feeling.

Having made the foregoing remarks by way of preface to this my Report, I will now go into the general statistics for the last year, which, I trust, will prove satisfactory to the Board as well as the public in general.

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, for the year 1867.

Date.	Name.	Where employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
January 9	John Smith	Foundry	Contusion		12	
do 12	Thompson Hayke	Stone Shed	do	By fall of stone	14	
do 19	Henry Rankey	Wash-house	Fracture of neck of thigh bone	By fall	86	
February 7	Louis Oulette	Cabinet Shop	Wound	By circular saw	32	
do 11	Wm. B. Crumb	Tailor Shop	Sprain		21	
May 8	Peter Kelly	Carpenter Shop	Contusion	By fall of timber	3	
do 13	John Jas. Barker	Cabinet Shop	Wound	By planing machine	37	
do 20	Charles Brophy	Stone Shed	do	By fall of stone	19	
do 20	Wm. Collins	Quarry	Fractured femur		96	
June 1	James N. Rankin	Foundry	Burn	By hot metal	13	
do 28	Daniel O'Leary	Quarry	Fractured rib	By fall	17	
July 8	Wm O'Keef	Cabinet Shop	Wound	By planing machine	16	
August 4	George Poulletie	Yard	do	By fall of stone	17	
September 3	Wm. Walker	Rockwood	do	By gunpowder	50	Blasting at Rockwood.
do 3	George McCann	do	do	do	14	do
November 25	Thomas Webb	Carpenter Shop	do	By circular saw	18	
December 20	Con. Coughlan	Quarry	Wound and right arm amput'd.	By gunpowder		Still in Hospital.

ACCIDENTS.

The foregoing is a statement of convicts who have received accidental injuries when employed at their various occupations. They are cautioned to be careful when employed in the cutting up of lumber with the circular saws as well as the upright ones, both worked by steam; and although expert at their work and full of confidence in their own skill, they at times received injuries which are very much to be regretted, but for which they are themselves to blame, through carelessness. Twelve of these who have sustained injuries have been in the employ of the Institution, two in carpenters' shop, two in stone shed, one in wash-house, three in quarry, two at Rookwood, one in Penitentiary yard and tailors' shop, two in foundry, and three in cabinet shop; so that twelve have been injured in the service of the Institution and five in the service of the contractors. Two of the convicts in the service of the Institution were blasting in a well, when an explosion took place by which both received some injury. Their names are Wm. Walker, and George McCann. Walker received the explosion in the face, and is consequently very much marked. A convict of the name of Cornelius Coughlan, sent from Montreal for a period of three years, by the premature explosion of a blast in the Penitentiary quarry had the misfortune to lose his right arm, which had to be amputated.

The last accident recorded in the list is a serious consideration to the poor unfortunate being who has been deprived in a great measure of the means of earning his daily bread for himself as well as for his family. This unfortunate affair must necessarily engage your attention:

The accident in question as well as the others included in the list are not in my opinion to be imputed to any dereliction of duty by officers or guards, but as I have stated, proceed from too great a confidence in the convict's carrying out the work at which he is employed, in a manner to establish his ability to accomplish the work effectually, and to rank himself in the opinion of the officers and convicts as a competent and skilled workman.

The following is a general statement of works performed under the superintendence of Edward Horsey, Esquire, Architect of this Institution:—

The most important work is the erection of the lime house in the quarry, which is a very substantial building and quite necessary for the purposes for which it was intended.

The double windows in the prison are very valuable improvements and tend greatly to the health and comfort of the convicts, and are quite a saving of firewood.

The improvements made in the west and north lodges are of importance, particularly in the former, as it has afforded additional room, and, by removal of the stones overhead, has done away with an apprehended danger.

The baths for the convicts must be looked upon as of very great importance, and essential to their cleanliness and health. The improvements made in the female prison in the shape of baths and water-closets are appreciated by the convicts generally, although there are some of them so brutal that nothing you can do is pleasing to them.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to Report the amount of work performed at the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1867, viz. :—

1. In the erection of a stone lime house at the Provincial Penitentiary quarry; dimensions, forty feet by forty feet.
2. In the extension of wharf and water works at the south-east corner of boundary wall, per water's edge.
3. In the erection of a stone building, in connection with the foundry and engine house, per south workshops, lately destroyed by fire.
4. In building two stone fire-proof ash-houses at the south part of Provincial Penitentiary yard.
5. In roofing and tinning five guard towers in boundary walls of Prison yard.
6. In the making, fixing and glazing the entire double windows to main prison, basement of dining hall, female basement and Chaplain's quarters.
7. In the completion of north lodge arches, and upper floor to belfry, &c.
8. In the extensions of officers' quarters and securing the arches of the same, at the west lodge gate.

9. In fitting up bath room and water-closets with cast iron pipes running across women's yard, with rock excavation and filling in the same. Relaying flagging in yard, and extending soil-pipe to main sewer, including hot and cold water apparatus, &c., &c.
10. In the erection of furnaces and chimneys in wash-house for soap-boiling, and raising blacksmiths' chimney, making good roofs, &c.
11. In the flooring cells of south-main prison and flagging the avenue on the east side.
12. In stone cutting and making iron grating, &c., for Rockwood Asylum.
13. In the repairing of wood work on south workshops. Also, masonry, and covering the entire roofs with tin.

Provincial Penitentiary,
8th February, 1868.

EDWARD HORSEY,
Architect and Master Builder.

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS IN THE PENITENTIARY DURING THE YEAR 1867.

Male convicts remaining in Penitentiary on 31st December, 1866.....	754	
Female " " " " " " "	61	
		815
ADD		
Male convicts received in Penitentiary during 1867.....	275	
Female " " " " " " "	21	
Male convicts returned from criminal Lunatic Asylum.....	2	
		1,113
LESS.		
Male convicts discharged by expiration of sentence.....	175	
Female " " " " " " "	15	
Male convicts pardoned.....	10	
Male convicts who died in Hospital.....	11	
Female " " " " " " "	4	
Male convict who committed suicide.....	1	
Male convicts removed to Criminal Lunatic Asylum.....	6	
Male convicts who escaped.....	2	
Male convicts, Lunatics, discharged by expiration of sentence.....	2	
		226
Total male and female convicts as on 31st December, 1867.....		887

SUMMARY.

Convict men.....	824
Convict women.....	63
Total	887

The following statement is a comparison between the number of convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary during the years 1866 and 1867 :—

The number of male convicts received during the year 1866 was two hundred and thirty-nine, and the number of males received in 1867, was two hundred and seventy-five, which gives an increase of male convicts in 1867, of thirty-six.

I am not inclined to think this a great increase to our number of convicts, as large bodies of men were discharged both from the armies of the Northern and Southern States, vast numbers of whom were wanderers without a home, therefore, it was not by any means surprising that many of these lawless beings should find their way into Canada, and it is quite natural to suppose there would be an increase of crime, particularly in the Province of Ontario, which they frequented more than the Province of Quebec.

The number of female convicts received in the Penitentiary in 1866, was twenty-four, and in 1867 only twenty-one; being three less than the previous year.

The number of male convicts pardoned in 1866 was thirteen, and in 1867, ten ; being three less than the previous year.

In the year 1866 there were sixteen deaths of male convicts, and in 1867, eleven deaths of male and four of female convicts ; there being only a difference of one in the deaths in the two years.

During the year 1867 six male convicts have been sent to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, which is one over the number sent in 1866 ; and during the year 1867 two male convicts were returned to the Penitentiary from the Criminal Lunatic Asylum. The whole number of convicts in the Penitentiary, male and female, during the year 1867 has been eleven hundred and thirteen. A convict of the name of Thomas Creswell, committed suicide on the 13th of July, 1867, for which no cause could be assigned unless that his private affairs gave him trouble of mind. This is one suicide less than in 1866.

The total number of convicts remaining in the Institution on the 31st of December, 1867, was eight hundred and eighty-seven, being eight hundred and twenty-four males and sixty-three females.

Two convicts escaped, one from the farm and one from Rookwood. The one from the farm was taken there without the authority of the Warden, and there was an evident want of precaution on the part of the guard who allowed his escape, who was at once suspended and finally dismissed. The convict, Charles Couvrette, *alias* Garceau, who escaped from Rookwood, had been in the Penitentiary three different periods, and was looked upon as a harmless being, but was a valuable tradesman, both as a mason, stone-cutter and blacksmith, which he had taken up in the Penitentiary, and was trusted to work alone, by his keeper paying him occasional visits. He obtained a change of clothes and walked up to the gate leading to the main entrance into the Institution, and was seen to open the gate and walk away without it being known that he was a convict. His keeper was absent through sickness that day, so that he was merely seen at intervals. This escape took place on the afternoon of the 23rd of October last. His absence has been a loss to the Institution.

Districts, United Counties and Counties from whence Convicts were sent during the year 1867

DISTRICTS IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Beauharnois, 1 ; Bedford, 13 ; Iberville, 1 ; Joliette, 8 ; Kamouraska, 5 ; Montreal, 42 ; Quebec, 13 ; Richelieu, 2 ; St. Francis, 3 ; Three Rivers, 2.

DISTRICT IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Algoma, 3.

UNITED COUNTIES IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Leeds and Grenville, 3 ; Lennox and Addington, 3 ; Northumberland and Durham, 16 ; Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, 4.

COUNTIES IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Brant, 13 ; Carleton and City of Ottawa, 7 ; Elgin, 1 ; Essex, 11 ; Frontenac and City of Kingston, 11 ; Grey, 3 ; Haldimand, 2 ; Halton, 1 ; Huron, 3 ; Kent, 11 ; Lambton, 9 ; Lanark, 1 ; Lincoln, 7 ; Middlesex and City of London, 4 ; Norfolk, 3 ; Oxford, 2 ; Perth, 6 ; Peterborough, 1 ; Prince Edward, 1 ; Renfrew, 1 ; Simcoe, 4 ; Waterloo, 4 ; Welland, 6 ; Wellington, 3 ; Wentworth and City of Hamilton, 15 ; York, and City of Toronto, 47.—Total, 296.

Crimes of Convicts admitted in the Penitentiary during 1867.

Aggravated assault, 1 ; aiding to commit burglary, 1 ; arson, 8 ; arson and shopbreaking, 1 ; assault 1 ; assault with intent, 1 ; assault with intent to rape, 6 ; assault with intent to ravish, 1 ; attempt to commit burglary, 1 ; attempting at rape, 1 ; bigamy, 1 ; burglary, 3 ; burglary and larceny, 2 ; cattle stealing, 4 ; cutting and wounding, 1 ; false pretences, 1 ; felony, 30 ; felonious assault, 1 ; feloniously cutting and wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1 ; feloniously receiving stolen goods, 2 ; feloniously breaking and entering shop and larceny therein, 2 ; forgery, 5 ; forgery and cattle stealing, 1 ; grievous bodily harm, 1 ; highway robbery, 3 ; horse stealing, 26 ; horse stealing and larceny, 2 ; horse stealing and felony, 1 ; horse stealing and prison breach, 3 ; housebreaking and larceny, 1 ; incorrigibility and larceny, 1 ; larceny, 110 ; larceny and stealing money,

1 ; larceny and shop breaking, 3 ; larceny and receiving stolen goods, 1 ; larceny and receiving, 3 ; larceny and selling stolen property, 1 ; larceny from a church, 1 ; lawless aggression, 7 ; manslaughter, 5 ; misdemeanor, 3 ; misdemeanor and burglary, 1 ; obtaining goods falsely, 1 ; post office robbery, 2 ; rape, 3 ; railway obstruction, 1 ; receiving stolen goods, 4 ; receiving stolen property, 3 ; robbery, 7 ; sheep stealing, 1 ; shooting with intent, 1 ; shopbreaking, 2 ; shopbreaking and larceny, 6 ; stealing, 1 ; stealing from the person, 3 ; stealing money, 4 ; stealing money and larceny, 1 ; stealing from his master, 1 ; stealing a watch, 1 ; stealing from the person and larceny, 2.—Total, 296.

REMARKS on *Crimes of Convicts sent to the Provincial Penitentiary in 1867, as compared with those of 1866.*

It is with great satisfaction I am enabled to remark upon the absence of any case of murder in our Penitentiary records for the year 1867. This is a pleasing change from 1866, when five convicts were received convicted of that crime. In the crime of arson, which is a grievous offence, there is an increase of two over the number received in 1866. This is one of the crimes which should be severely dealt with ; it is in some instances an act of revenge and in other cases one of fraud. In the crime of rape and assault to rape, there are 12 cases, which is an increase of eight over that of 1866.

Felony embraces a number of crimes, such as feloniously assaulting, feloniously cutting and wounding, and feloniously stealing, &c., making in all thirty-six in number, which exceeds this class of crime in 1866 by two in number. This is a very trifling difference, but still shows that this crime is on the increase. The crime of horse stealing is on the increase, and in a few instances is mixed up with other offences, which make out the number of thirty-two, which is twelve over the numbers in connection with this offence in 1866. No offence is more galling to the farmer, as time is lost in making search both for the horse and thief. The horse is the most valuable stock of the farm, and being deprived of his services is a loss which is not easily replaced. It should also be kept in view the length of time a horse is arriving at maturity, therefore there should not be any favor shewn to the horse thief.

In the crime of forgery there is a falling off of two in 1867 from the number sent in 1866. This is a satisfactory diminution in a crime which is supposed to be a very common one.

In the crime of manslaughter, there is a decrease of one from the previous year. In the crime of stealing from post office letters, there is an increase of one.

A great number of thefts come under the denomination of larceny, in which there is quite an increase in 1867. The whole number sent to this Institution under sentence for larceny in various forms is one hundred and twenty-one, and in 1866 one hundred and three.

There are a number of minor offences which it is quite unnecessary to report upon as they are included in the general return of crimes. My endeavor is to point out the crimes of magnitude in order that the country may have an idea of the numerous class of beings who live by plunder.

Ages of Convicts received in the Penitentiary during 1867.

Fourteen years of age, 1 ; fifteen, 2 ; sixteen, 8 ; seventeen, 10 ; eighteen, 16 ; nineteen, 32 ; twenty, 17 ; twenty-one, 14 ; twenty-two, 14 ; twenty-three, 16 ; twenty-four, 10 ; twenty-five, 17 ; twenty-six, 18 ; twenty-seven, 10 ; twenty-eight, 8 ; twenty-nine, 8 ; thirty, 6 ; thirty-one, 4 ; thirty-two, 7 ; thirty-three, 8 ; thirty-four, 9 ; thirty-five, 4 ; thirty-six, 4 ; thirty-seven, 3 ; thirty-eight, 5 ; thirty-nine, 6 ; forty, 5 ; forty-two, 6 ; forty-three, 6 ; forty-four, 1 ; forty-five, 4 ; forty-six, 1 ; forty-seven, 3 ; forty-eight, 4 ; forty-nine, 1 ; fifty-two, 1 ; fifty-three, 2 ; fifty-seven, 1 ; fifty-eight, 1 ; sixty, 1 ; sixty-three, 1 ; seventy-one, 1.—Total, 296.

Races of Convicts committed to the Penitentiary during 1867.

White, 278 ; negro, 12 ; mulatto, 2 ; Indians, 4.—Total, 296.

Calling of Convicts received in the Penitentiary during 1867.

Bakers, 3 ; barbers, 2 ; blacksmiths, 15 ; bookbinder, 1 ; book-keeper, 1 ; broom-maker, 1 ; brush-maker, 1 ; butchers, 3 ; cabinet-makers, 3 ; carpenters, 18 ; clerks, 5 ; cobbler, 1 ;

cook, 1; coopers, 2; dramatist, 1; druggist, 1; engine driver, 1; farrier, 1; furrier, 1; gardener, 1; gasfitter, 1; gilder, 1; hostler, 1; hotel-keeper, 1; iron puddler, 1; iron roller, 1; laborers, 137; machinists, 5; masons, 1; oil refiner, 1; nail maker, 1; photographer, 1; moulders, 9; plasterer, 1; plumber, 1; priest, 1; printers, 5; sailors, 4; seamstresses, 21; shoemakers, 21; stonecutters, 3; ship-carpenters, 2; tailors, 5; tin-smiths, 2; tobaccoists, 2; turners, 2; wagon-maker, 1; weaver, 1.—Total, 296.

Convicts admitted to the Penitentiary during 1867, have stated they were natives of the following countries.

England, 30; France, 1; Germany, 1; Ireland, 65; Province of Canada, 87; Province of Ontario, 37; Province of Quebec, 26; Scotland, 16; United States of America, 33.—Total, 296.

Religious Persuasion of Convicts committed to the Penitentiary during 1867.

Baptists, 13; Church of England, 74; Congregationalists, 1; Lutheran, 1; Methodists, 35; Presbyterians, 29; Roman Catholics, 143.—Total, 296.

Term of Sentences passed on Convicts received in the Penitentiary during the year 1867.

Two years, 89; two years and two days, 1; two years and one month, 1; two years and two months, 1; two years and three months, 2; three years, 67; three years and one month, 1; four years, 17; five years, 43; six years, 3; seven years, 19; eight years, 3; nine years, 1; ten years, 14; fourteen years, 4; seventeen years, 1; twenty years, 25; life, 4.—Total, 296.

REMARKS on Second, Third and Seventh Imprisonments.

The number of convicts received in 1867, who had undergone a previous imprisonment in this institution, is 18 males and 2 females. This number of males exceeds that of 1866 by six committals, while in the number of females, I am happy to say, there is a reduction of one. I am sorry to remark an increase in the number of third committals; the number received in 1867 being eight, making five over that received in 1866.

I must note the painful circumstance of a female convict being sent here on her seventh imprisonment. This unfortunate creature has spent many days of her life in confinement. Her health may probably improve within these walls during the next three years. As for reformation, it cannot be looked for, as liquor and brutality have done their work.

Commitments of Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1867.

Male Convicts	} 1st Imprisonment.....	{ 250
Female do		
Male Convicts	} 2nd Imprisonment.....	{ 18
Female do		
Male Convicts	} 3rd Imprisonment.....	{ 8
Female do		
	} 7th Imprisonment.....	{ 1
Total.....		296

STATEMENT of Convicts committed to Penitentiary during 1867, denoting whether Married, Single, Widowers or Widows.

Married.....	90
Single.....	196
Widowers.....	5
Widows.....	5
Total.....	296

PUNISHMENTS AND REMARKS ON DISCIPLINE.

The accompanying statement of Punishments in the year 1867, has been carefully taken from the Punishment Book of the Penitentiary, and it is satisfactory to be able to remark that although there has been an increase in the number of convicts during the year, the punishments have not been so severe as they were in 1866. The corporal punishments in 1867 have exceeded those of 1866, but the number of lashes inflicted have been less. In 1866 the corporal punishments numbered forty-one, and lashes inflicted ten hundred and eighty-four. In 1867 the corporal punishments were forty-eight, lashes inflicted ten hundred and sixty-six; eighteen less than previous year. This is a small gain, and is connected with an important subject, viz. : the good order that is necessary to be kept up in this Institution. It is with extreme regret I have found it necessary to inflict corporal punishments, but I consider it a well-established fact, that a proper state of discipline could not be carried on without it. I have made every exertion to carry out my duty in as considerate a manner as was compatible with the obedience necessary to be enforced. Preservation of the silent system and strict observations of the actions of the convicts, are safeguards against combination; however, I am much pleased to be able to note that this failing is not general, for numbers of these unfortunate men are strict observers of the rules and regulations, and would rather aid in maintaining order than in promoting disorder. To such men we are much indebted, as they shew a good example to the evil disposed and indolent convict. In regard to good order in our contract shops, there is more difficulty than in other sections of the Institution. The contractor sees to his own interest in placing the convicts in the shop, and I am of opinion it is our duty as far as consistent with the regulations of the Penitentiary, to aid in arranging them to suit his work. The changes which in some instances are found to be necessary, are generally made between the keeper and the contractor's foreman. In carrying out the desired degree of good order, much depends upon the Overseers, Keepers and Guards, for if they are careless or inattentive, their negligence will soon be taken advantage of by the convict.

There is an impression that the system of contract labor is injurious to the discipline; in some minor cases it may be so, so much depends upon the honor and prudence of the contractor, and the stability and orderly conduct of his foreman.

The industrious and well-disposed convict secures the favorable opinion of the contractor, and there are instances of contractors rewarding convicts who have performed extra labor, particularly on the expiration of the period for which the convict was sentenced. I cannot see any objection to such a system, as it is a reward for industry and constancy. Our first contractor, Mr. E. P. Ross, of Auburn, in the State of New York, was very kind and considerate to industrious and well-disposed convicts; but, at the same time, from his knowledge of prison discipline, was particularly guarded not to intrench upon the rules and regulations of the Institution. This gentleman left us to do better in his native land, where he occupies a very high position for honor and integrity of character. The present shoe contractors are progressing favorably, and I trust will do well. I am of opinion that they are particularly anxious their foreman should be attentive to observe a proper position in the instruction of the convicts at their work, which is of such great importance to the Institution, as well as to the business of the contractors. In respect to the discipline in the foundry shops, I am pleased to observe that it is carried out satisfactorily, and the Keeper and Guards are particular; in the cabinet shop, also, they are very particular in the discharge of their duty. Having made the foregoing remarks as to the contract shops, it might be well to state that every exertion is made to carry out a strict state of discipline in the oakum shed, the carpenter and blacksmiths' shops as well as the wash-house, stables and wood yards.

The Rockwood gang, considering they are employed in sectional labor, are in an excellent state of discipline; and, if any convicts of that gang are detected in talking or other breach of discipline, they are promptly reported. The quarry gang on the farm are very strictly overlooked, as well as the convicts employed in the wood-yard within the walls, as also the one on the point. On summing up my remarks on the state of discipline within the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, I may state the following list of punishments are resorted to, viz., the cats, the solitary cell, the dark cell, bread and water, and being deprived of bed, according to the nature of the offence.

STATEMENT of Punishments awarded (Male Convicts) in the Provincial Penitentiary during 1867.

Months.	No. of Meals, Bread and Water, administered to Male Convicts in each Punishment.								No. of Convicts in solitary cells.	No. of Convicts without bed.	No. of Convicts in dark cell.	No. of Convicts punished with cats.	No. of lashes inflicted.	No. of Convicts chained.	No. of Convicts admonished.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
January.....		3	39	50	28	7			2	4	57	2	66		33
February.....		1	26	42	26	15				7	65	3	48		35
March.....		2	23	24	53	30			2	11	83	8	288		37
April.....		2	22	12	17	24					49				34
17 May.....	1		25	27	24	22		1			61	3	60		36
June.....			25	29	42	13	2	2		4	58				38
July.....	1	4	21	40	52	29		2	2	6	73	2	36		29
August.....			16	35	60	46	1	4	1		79	6	135		25
September.....	2	3	25	29	33	26	4		4		61	3	60		25
October.....	1	3	15	36	50	30			6		62	8	168		27
November.....	1	18	52	39	33		2		4	8	55	8	133		32
December.....		2	17	16	40	35		1	2	8	59	5	67		38
Totals.....	6	38	306	379	458	277	9	10	23	43	762	43	1,066		389

REMARKS ON THE STATE OF THE FEMALE PRISON.

I am much pleased to be enabled to state, for the information of the Board of Inspectors, that the female prison is under a very good state of discipline, considering the difficulties the Matron has to encounter in carrying out good order and regularity. Mrs. Plees, the Matron, is very attentive to her duty, and appears to command the respect and obedience of the convicts. The convicts are employed in the binding of boots and shoes for the contractors of the shoe shop. The Matron has been successful in introducing the making of cloth shoes, which are very much sought after, particularly during the winter months. The shirts and drawers for the male convicts are made in the female prison, as well as work sent from the outside, and is made up with care and neatness. Considering the very uncertain beings the Matron has to deal with, she requires to be possessed of great prudence and fortitude, as some of these creatures would try the patience of a saint.

It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to congratulate the Board in their selection of Mrs. Plees as Matron, and I am of opinion that they could not have done better.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—*Earnings per Contract and Sundries, for the year 1867.*

Shoe shop for work done by contract women.	Cabinet Shop.	Lunatic Asylum.	Male Prison.	Warden's washing, &c	Matron's washing, &c.	General sundries from private Individuals.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,094 10	15 89	81 15	965 85	29 95	14 40	429 25	2,630 59

GENERAL STATISTICS.

DATE.	Knitting and Sewing.	Contract Work.	Household Work.	Washing and Ironing.	Cooking.	Nursing.	Total number of working days.	Sick.	Punishment.	Total number of Women.	Total number in Work-room.	Total number on Household Work.	Daily No. of Applicants for Medical Treatment.	No. of Catholics.	No. of Protestants.	Total No. of Women and Children.	REMARKS.
January 31, 1867	436	640	216	135	54	27	1514	84	.....	1598	1082	432	337	988	852	1855	
February 28, "	211	749	198	120	42	24	1344	24	.....	1368	960	384	227	868	728	1596	
March 31, "	577	499	208	130	52	26	1492	18	.....	1510	1076	416	382	998	802	1800	
April 30, "	426	584	200	125	50	25	1410	13	2	1425	1010	400	361	980	750	1710	
May 31, "	412	682	221	130	52	26	1523	47	3	1573	1094	429	291	1064	811	1375	
June 30, "	479	554	200	125	50	25	1433	79	17	1529	1033	400	379	1082	753	1855	
July 31, "	348	723	208	130	52	26	1487	96	3	1586	1071	416	368	1147	744	1891	
August 31, "	495	609	216	135	54	27	1526	115	6	1647	1084	432	468	1147	744	1891	
September 30, "	346	684	204	125	50	25	1434	78	7	1519	1030	404	405	1080	748	1823	
October 31, "	535	564	216	135	54	27	1531	115	11	1657	1099	432	360	1096	806	1902	
November 30, "	572	534	208	130	52	26	1522	89	9	1618	1106	416	299	1068	798	1866	
December 31, "	664	466	200	125	50	25	1530	39	14	1583	1130	400	300	1123	837	1965	
Total.....	5491	7294	2495	1545	612	309	17741	795	72	21989	12735	4961	4177	12631	9353	21989	

FEMALE DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Year 1867.	Daily average number of Women in prison.	Number of Women reported.	Number of Reports.	No. who received punishment in solitary cell.	Number of Women received.	No. discharged by expiration of sentence.	No. of sick admitted to Hospital.	Died.	Average Daily No. of Applicants for Medical Treatment.	Average Daily No. of Catholics.	Average Daily No. of Protestants.	Total No. of Working Days made.	Average Daily No. in Work-room.	Average Daily No. on Household Work.
January	59.19	5	5	.....	.....	1	4	2	8.16	31.91	27.48	1514	40.80	16
February	57.00	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25	31.00	26.00	1344	40.00	16
March	58.06	10	13	.....	5	4	1	1	11.72	32.19	25.87	1492	41.00	16
April	57.00	21	33	2	.....	.....	3	.....	11.60	32.00	25.00	1410	40.40	16
May	60.48	10	12	3	5	.....	3	1	7.88	34.32	26.16	1523	42.03	16
June	61.16	28	47	17	3	3	5	.....	10.00	36.06	25.10	1433	41.32	16
July	61.00	12	14	3	.....	.....	4	.....	8.30	37.00	24.00	1487	41.19	16
August	61.00	26	47	6	.....	.....	5	.....	11.98	37.00	24.00	1526	40.51	16
September	60.77	9	14	7	3	2	1	.....	10.90	36.00	24.77	1434	41.20	16
October	61.35	14	25	11	.....	1	4	.....	7.70	35.35	26.00	1531	40.70	16
November	62.20	5	19	9	3	1	2	.....	7.10	35.60	26.60	1522	42.53	16
December	63.39	10	16	14	2	2	4	.....	8.43	36.39	27.00	1530	45.20	16
Total	722.60	155	250	72	21	14	36	4	110.62	414.62	307.98	17746	496.88	192

In addition to the number of working days made, as shewn by its respective column, there were equal to four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two (4752) days' extra work made. So that in reality the number of days' work done, exclusive of those employed on household work, were seventeen thousand five hundred and thirty-seven (17537), as shewn by our labor proceeds at 15 cents per day.

REMARKS ON THE FEMALE PRISON.

I strongly urge the building of a proper female prison outside the walls of the Provincial Penitentiary, either on the land adjoining on the east, which would have to be obtained by purchase, or on the Prison land to the north of the Queen's highway, as selected by Wolfred Nelson, M.D., late Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, or on such other position as may be selected by the present Board. My reasons for urging the immediate consideration of this subject are important ones. The male and female convicts are too near each other; my experience has convinced me of this. The females are under the observation of the males from the windows of the male convicts' hospital, as well as from the east wing of the prison, and from a window in a small room in the north wing from which the females can be observed when employed in their yard, as well as from another small room adjacent. They should be so situated as not to be seen, excepting by their Matrons and their relatives by leave of the Warden.

The present female prison has been a temporary affair from the first. It is situated on the east side of the north wing of the prison buildings. The rooms are those which had been set apart for the Deputy Warden, but had been occupied for some time by the late Clerk of the Penitentiary, Mr. Bickerton. It is quite too small and is inconvenient, being on three separate flats, which causes irregularity and is destructive to all discipline. The dining hall and the dormitories are on the same flat, and you can see both at the same time. The work-room is the most pleasant part and is up two pairs of stairs. This was formerly a part of the Roman Catholic Chapel. The basement is very damp and has to be kept dry by stove-heat, both in summer and winter. In connection with the female prison, it is very necessary to have a certain number of solitary cells, properly aired, and so placed that the party undergoing punishment will be out of hearing of passing events.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to be able to state that everything in connection with the female department of the Institution is going on quietly and satisfactorily. Our earnings being considerably more than the preceding year, and the punishments less by one hundred and sixty-five reports, while the average numbers of women are the same as last year.

Our numbers on the first of January, 1867, were sixty; during the same year twenty-one were received, making a total of eighty-one. Of these fourteen were discharged by expiration of sentence and four more were removed by death, leaving a balance of sixty-three on the 31st December 1867. The average number for the year being sixty.

I am, &c.,

Female Prison,
1st January, 1868.

B. PLEES,
Matron.

RETURN, shewing the number of Convicts employed in the different Departments of the Provincial Penitentiary, on 31st December, 1867.

Departments.	Number on 31st Dec.
Shoe Shops.....	261
Foundry Shops.....	104
Cabinet Shops.....	62
Blacksmiths' Shops.....	10
Tailors' Shops.....	33
Stonecutters' Shops.....	31
Mason Department.....	9
At Rockwood.....	46
Dining Hall, Wings, Cellar and Kitchen.....	41
Dry Room.....	12
Farm and Garden.....	2
Quarry.....	10
Stablemen and Teamsters.....	9
Sick in Hospital.....	33
Orderlies in Hospital.....	8
Employed at oakum picking, piling and cutting wood, stone breaking, lime burning, buckets and cleaning yard.....	124
Carpenters' Shop.....	23
Total number on 31st December, 1867.....	824

RETURN, shewing the number of days' work performed by Convicts in Provincial Penitentiary, in the several Departments, during the year ending 31st December, 1867.

Departments.	Total number of days' work.
Shoe Shops.....	79,999½
Foundry Shop.....	29,286½
Cabinet Shop.....	16,651½
Blacksmiths' Shop.....	3,232
Tailors' Shop.....	8,452
Stonecutters' Shop.....	9,975
Mason Department.....	2,429
At Rockwood.....	16,253
Dining Hall, Wings, Cellar and Kitchen.....	12,828
Dry Room.....	3,625
Farm and Garden.....	1,200
Quarry.....	3,281½
Stablemen and Teamsters.....	2,781
Sick in Hospital.....	12,406
Orderlies in Hospital.....	2,920
Employed at oakum picking, piling and cutting wood, stone break- ing and lime burning, buckets and cleaning yard, &c.....	82,230
Carpenters' Shop.....	5,850
Total number of days.....	293,400

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to present to you my Fourth Annual Report of the School in conjunction with the Provincial Penitentiary.

The schools now organized and receiving instructions are as follows:—The morning schools commence in spring and summer at 7 o'clock, and close at 9 a.m.; and in winter at 7:30 and close at 9:30 a.m. The daily average attendance of the morning schools during the year is 36, of whom 16 are Roman Catholics and 20 Protestants, all learning to read, 12 to write and 8 to cipher. The French noon school commences at 12:30 and closes at 1 p.m. The daily average attendance during the year is 63, all Roman Catholics, all learning to read English, 22 to write and 10 to cipher. The English noon school commences at 12:30 and closes at 1 p.m. The daily average attendance during the year is 78; all learning to read English, 25 of whom are Roman Catholics and 53 Protestants; 31 are learning to write and 13 to cipher. The French and English schools attend on alternate days. The afternoon school commences at 1 o'clock p.m., and closes at 3 p.m. Daily average attendance during the year 35, of whom 19 are Roman Catholics and 16 Protestants; all learning to read, 12 to write, 9 to cipher, and 10 learning French. The daily average number of convicts attending the various schools of the Institution during the year is 260; of these 44 are of English origin; 70 Irish; 18 Scotch; 69 French; 14 African; 14 Indian; 20 American, and 11 German.

There have been 36 convicts admitted into the schools during the year who could neither read nor write; 50 have been discharged during the year who attended the schools, and 2 died. Of these 32 could read well, 15 could write, and 5 could read tolerably well.

The convicts attending the morning and afternoon schools are those who are not engaged in contract labor, and the French and English noon schools are employed in contract work. Besides the duties of the school, I write copy-lines and distribute both these and slate pencils to all convicts who are learning to write on slates in their cells, and immediately on the arrival of all new convicts I examine them and place them in appropriate classes. I have had every convict who could not read attending school, except those who are incapacitated by infirmity, old age or bad sight. It is very gratifying to me to be able to state that order, diligence, and continuous advancement have distinguished the steady progress of the different schools of the Institution during the year.

During the year the Chaplains have reconstructed the schools into 5 new schools, viz.: 2 morning schools, 1 noon schools and 2 afternoon schools. To each of these schools there is a writing class attached. The 5 writing schools have spent the last six months of the year in learning to write, and they have been removed and their places filled up by 5 other classes.

I gratefully acknowledge my obligations to the Chaplains for their constant visits and valuable advice in all matters relating to the order and prosperity of the school during the year.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

P. M. BENSON.

Provincial Penitentiary,
December 31st, 1867.

BREAD AND WATER.

No. 1 Meal.....	Equal.
No. 2 ".....	25 less in 1867.
No. 3 ".....	130 " "
No. 4 ".....	41 " "
No. 5 ".....	164 increase
No. 6 ".....	188 " "
No. 7 ".....	9
No. 8 ".....	8

No. in dark cells.....	210	increase in	1867.
No. of convicts without bed	28	"	"
No. of convicts in solitary cells.....	23	"	"
No. of convicts punished with cats.....	7	"	"
No. of lashes inflicted.....	18	decrease	"
No. of convicts chained.....	4	"	"
No. of convicts admonished.....	14	"	"

The Province of Canada in Account with the Provincial Penitentiary.

1867.	Dr.	EXPENDITURE.	
Dec. 31.—	To	Rockwood Buildings, for Disbursements for 1867.....	\$32,649 38
"	"	Prison	2,836 00
"	"	Salaries	43,794 97
"	"	Carpenters' Shop	2,382 71
"	"	Blacksmiths' Shop.....	1,776 45
"	"	Tailors' Shop.....	1 00
"	"	Matron's Workshop.....	2 13
"	"	Furniture.....	25 00
"	"	Library.....	178 69
"	"	Stationery.....	688 74
"	"	Printing and Advertising.....	70 01
"	"	Postages and Telegrams.....	82 69
"	"	Convicts' Travelling Allowance.....	1,044 15
"	"	Shoes.....	2,537 40
"	"	Clothing.....	10,445 08
"	"	Fuel.....	7,464 47
"	"	Light.....	1,036 83
"	"	Washing.....	522 41
"	"	Laundry.....	5 16
"	"	Kitchen.....	34 62
"	"	Tools.....	355 16
"	"	Interments.....	26 00
"	"	Tobacco.....	407 60
"	"	Provisions.....	21 00
"	"	Rations.....	42,334 99
"	"	Rice.....	1,220 14
"	"	Hospital.....	1,800 30
"	"	Spectacles.....	39 90
"	"	Stone.....	2,999 97
"	"	Drain Inspection.....	54 00
"	"	Moveables.....	1,491 09
"	"	Contingencies.....	194 12
"	"	Stable.....	1,057 40
"	"	Runaway Convicts	89 34
"	"	Roman Catholic Chapel.....	44 50
"	"	Lumber.....	1,060 59
"	"	Boiler Inspection.....	30 00
"	"	Freight and Charges.....	34 17
"	"	Protestant Chapel.....	30 86
"	"	Brushes.....	174 38
"	"	Sugar.....	2,014 99
"	"	Farm.....	586 62
"	"	Armory.....	161 40
"	"	Store.....	4 50
			<u>\$164,809 90</u>
"	"	Transfer to credit of Receiver General, on 30th June to close of Fiscal year.....	\$2,705 31
"	"	Balance.....	101 25
			<u>\$167,616 46</u>

The Province of Canada in Account with the Provincial Penitentiary.

1867:	<i>Cr.</i>		
Jan. 1—	By Balance.....		\$17,676 93
" " "	Penitentiary Officers' Pay-list for December 1866.....	\$3,374 85	
" " "	Rockwood " " " "	571 27	3,946 13
Feb. 2—	Penitentiary " " for January, 1867.....	3,400 14	
" " "	Rockwood " " " "	605 90	
" " "	Letter of Credit for.....	10,000 00	14,006 04
Mar. 4—	Penitentiary Officers' Pay-list for February.....	3,195 11	
" " "	Rockwood " " " "	534 03	
" 27	Letter of Credit for.....	15,000 00	18,720 14
Apr. 1—	Penitentiary Officers' Pay-list for March.....	3,413 37	
" " "	Rockwood " " " "	527 00	
" " "	Account of James Farrell for Salary in March.....	22 82	3,963 19
May 1—	Penitentiary Officers' Pay-list for April.....	3,414 87	
" " "	Rockwood " " " "	557 10	
" 10	Letter of Credit for.....	15,000 00	18,971 97
June 4—	Penitentiary Officers' Pay-list for May.....	3,614 10	
" " "	Rockwood " " " "	602 95	
" 30	Penitentiary " " for this month.....	3,556 52	
" " "	Rockwood " " " "	597 71	8,371 28
July 5—	Letter of Credit for.....	15,000 00	
" " "	Gratuity to John Richardson.....	610 24	15,610 24
Aug. 7—	Penitentiary Officers' Pay-list for July.....	3,631 46	
" " "	Rockwood " " " "	616 53	
" " "	Rockwood Skilled Labor-list.....	702 28	4,950 27
Sept. 9—	Penitentiary Officers' Pay-list for August.....	3,894 20	
" " "	Rockwood " " " "	564 63	
" 11	Warrant, &c.....	9,239 25	
" 13	Rockwood Skilled Labor-list for August.....	729 49	
" " "	Account due James McCarthy for Salary.....	36 96	14,464 53
Oct. 2—	Rockwood Skilled Labour-list for September.....	598 41	
" " "	Penitentiary Officers' Pay-list for September.....	3,685 40	
" " "	Rockwood " " " "	561 70	
" 4	Accountable warrant for.....	200 00	
" " "	Warrant for.....	14,045 15	19,090 66
Nov. 16—	Penitentiary Officers' Pay-list for October.....	3,770 31	
" " "	Rockwood " " " "	509 35	
" 18	Warrant for.....	8,637 71	12,917 37
" 20	Accountable Warrant for.....	300 00	
Dec. 10—	Warrant for.....	10,469 00	
" " "	Penitentiary Officers' Pay-list for November.....	3,665 62	
" " "	Rockwood " " " "	484 10	14,918 72
			<u>\$167,616 46</u>
Dec. 31—	By Balance.....		\$101 25

D. McINTOSH,
Clerk.

Provincial Penitentiary,
31st December, 1867.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenses for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary, and the buildings at Rockwood, for the year 1867, have exceeded the expenditure for the year 1866. There was a great anxiety to advance the completion of certain portions of the buildings at Rockwood, and what is termed "skilled labor" was ordered to be had to advance the works of the west wing as soon as possible. Other branches of expenditure have increased at the Penitentiary, such as the employment of a few additional guards found necessary in consequence of the number of convicts, as well as their labor being called for in various places.

It is not by any means necessary to go into general remarks upon the expenditure, as every item is in general composed of the ordinary expenses. The buildings at Rockwood are much admired, and are considered in the various divisions to be well designed, and in carrying out the work its execution has been very good and satisfactory.

There remains much to be done at Rockwood, even should the extensions not be gone on with till time and necessity will require their erection. An outer wall will have to be erected, and may be very shortly gone on with, as the Board of Inspectors may think proper to order.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.,

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden, Provincial Penitentiary.

Provincial Penitentiary,
19th March, 1868.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit for your inspection my Report for 1867, on the educational, moral and religious state of the convicts under my pastoral oversight. I trust the Board will be satisfied that some progress has taken place and some improvements made in all these respects among the members of my own flock.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HANNIBAL MULKINS,
Chaplain.

In accordance with law, I have now at the close of another year (1867) to report to you on that department in this Institution which the law has particularly confided to my care and surveillance, namely, the educational, moral and religious instruction of the convicts of all Protestant communities, and those professing no religion at all. I propose to report on this department in the following order:—

1. The educational state of the convicts.
2. The moral condition and improvement of the convicts.
3. The religious state and improvement of the convicts under my pastoral care.

I shall dwell on these topics at greater length than I usually have done, chiefly, because they are so supremely important in all institutions where it is sought to restore the convict to virtue, usefulness and society; and because this matter, of so infinite consequence, is so liable to be overlooked altogether, or only understood imperfectly, or sacrificed totally or partially, from incapability to appreciate them, or from low and sordid considerations. The external seems so much more real than the internal, this world seems to surround and impress us so much more manifestly than the spiritual and future, that society forgets that the intention of institutions of this kind, is, to cultivate the moral nature of its inmates, to bring light into the darkness of their interior being, and lead them to Him who having made them in His image at first can restore them to His image again.

1. *The educational state of the convicts during the year 1867.*

At the beginning of the year, there were of all origins and creeds, the large numbers following who needed instruction in reading, or writing or ciphering :—

Could not read.....	232
Could not write.....	350
Could not cipher.....	382

These figures represented the educational state of the convicts at the beginning of the year. There was great difficulty in the way of teaching these persons. There were two hundred and thirty-two (232) employed on contract labor, for whose instruction only one half hour at noon was available. In that one half hour, it was impossible to teach them. There were, 91 who needed to be taught to read ; 149 who needed to be taught to write ; and 240 who needed to be taught to cipher.

Of course this could not be done. The difficulty of giving instruction here is rendered still more manifest when the men working for the Institution are considered.

Of these latter,

Who could not read.....	124
Who could not write.....	174
Who could not cipher.....	298

These statements show conclusively the vastness of the work of education to be done here, and how impossible it is to give instruction to even one-half of the convicts here. But there is still a further consideration. During the year there have been received into the prison the following numbers :—

Who could not read.....	86
Who could not write.....	127
Who could not cipher.....	165

Adding these to the convicts in prison at the beginning of the year who needed instruction, it shows that we have had here the vast numbers following who required the first elements of education :—

Number who could not read in 1867.....	218
“ who could not write “	477
“ who could not cipher “	547

On the above returns I beg to make the following remarks :—The numbers who needed instruction as above returned, include all who were in the prison, as well those who have been discharged as those who have been received.

2. The five hundred and forty-seven (547) convicts who cannot cipher, include both of the other classes, those who cannot read and those who cannot write.

3. The total number of convicts who needed instruction, therefore, is represented by the five hundred and forty-seven (547) who cannot cipher. The total number of convicts in prison in 1867, was eleven hundred and ten (1110). And from the above returns it appears that about one-half or five hundred and forty-seven (547), were wholly untaught in arithmetic ; that considerably more than one-third or four hundred and seventy-seven (477) were ignorant of both writing and ciphering ; and that nearly one-third or two hundred and eighteen (218) were unable to read at all. These facts show conclusively from what ranks in general the inmates in this prison are recruited ; and, that, as prevention is better than cure, a vast change is required throughout the country to extend the advantages of a common education to every child in the land.

The foregoing remarks relate to educational state of the convicts generally in this Institution. But in regard to those more especially under my care, I am able to make also most correct returns. There have been under my care in the prison this year six hundred and fifty-two (652) Protestants. Including the insane, there are now five hundred and fifteen (515). I have carefully examined five hundred and two (502), and the returns show

The number who cannot read.....	73
“ who cannot write.....	151
“ who cannot cipher.....	223

And in regard to the one hundred and fifty-four (154) this year committed :—

Number who cannot read.....	42
“ who cannot write.....	58
“ who cannot cipher.....	74

The preceding statements exhibit the terrible, the appalling ignorance and stolidity of the dwellers in this prison-house. The mission of the school is a most important one; but it never has and it never can under existing arrangements, ever in a tenth degree, accomplish its purpose. How can one man teach arithmetic to five hundred and forty-seven (547); writing to four hundred and seventy-seven (477); and reading to two hundred and eighteen (218)?

But the vast numbers are not the only difficulty. Their inaccessibility is a paramount obstruction. The teacher cannot reach his men. More than two hundred and forty (240) men on contract labor, need instruction in arithmetic, in writing, in reading, or in all these branches; and the only time allowed for the instruction of all these is one-half hour at noon. In that time the teacher must call the roll, arrange his classes, and then give them lessons. At noon also, forty-four (44) women require instruction in one or all of these branches, which as far as possible is done by the Matron. At the same time a large number of men who work outside of the walls at the quarry, if instructed at all, must come for their lessons. The only time to teach these branches to the men working at Rockwood, is a few minutes at noon, and that under great disadvantages. Besides these, there are over two hundred (200) who work in the Institution who need instruction in one or all of these branches. The truth is, the work of secular instruction here is so vast and the means for it so little, the obstructions so numerous, the opportunities so few, the convicts so inaccessible, that the intentions of the law and the yearnings of humanity have both been baffled, and the education of the convicts as a general result has been rendered utterly hopeless.

The great difficulty lies within the walls; two hundred and thirty-two (232) men are employed on contract labor, which, practically, cuts them off from the possibility of receiving instruction. A few, a very few thus employed, will learn to read, write or cipher; but the great mass must remain here in stolid ignorance, and as far as secular instruction is concerned, will leave as untaught as when they entered these walls. Such numbers are employed on contract labor, that it requires the whole time nearly of all the others to do the work of the Institution. This year, however, great efforts have been made here to extend the opportunities of instruction to the utmost possible limits. The consequence of this persistent effort has been that the school has done as much, as, under the circumstances, could have been expected. The classes in school were arranged as follows :—

I. School for convicts—who had to be taught at noon :—

1. English class to read.....	31
2. French class to read.....	27
3. Mixed class of Protestant and Roman Catholics.....	30
4. Reading and writing, school for convict women.....	18
5. Reading class at Rockwood.....	16
6. Writing class, English.....	16
7. Writing class, French.....	16
8. Mixed class, writing.....	16
	<hr/>
	170

II. School for men not on contract labor :—

9. English class, forenoon.....	31
10. French class, forenoon.....	34
11. English class.....	34
12. Reading class, afternoon.....	19
13. Writing and ciphering, afternoon.....	16
14. Writing and ciphering, forenoon.....	15
15. Writing and ciphering.....	14
	<hr/>
	168

These classes were arranged with great care at the beginning of the year, and have been continued since as effective as possible. The men on contract labor could of course only attend at noon, and then only every second day. Of the men not on contract labor, some never attended at all; others only occasionally; a few with regularity. With great pains and consideration the Chaplain arranged these schools; with great diligence the teacher tried to carry on his work. The men were, however, in many cases detained from school, and the result is, that where much was hoped for, where great success might have been accomplished, little, comparatively little indeed, has been achieved. With great painstaking, solicitude and diligence on the part of the teacher, with constant superintendence and surveillance on the part of the Chaplain, the school has failed to accomplish its purpose. I think the chief cause of its failure lies in the system of contract labor—a system so vicious, morally as well as mentally, that it has never found entrance into the prisons of England and Ireland. By this system the convicts are withheld from school. Multitudes of them never go into school. Those who do attend have a half hour only, once in two days to learn reading, writing and arithmetic. After seventeen years' experience, I have come to the conclusion that in all respects the system of contract labor as established here is vicious, and that it sacrifices the secular instruction of the convicts, and thereby defeats one of the highest purposes of the Institution. The poor stolid, ignorant wretch who here enters on contract labor, as far as secular teaching is concerned—

“Leaves all hope behind.”

It is mere chance if he ever gets to school at all; it is a wonder if he learns to read; and little less than a miracle if he learns to write and cipher. Of the eighty-six (86) who came here this year, unable to read, if placed on contract labor, I do not believe that one-fourth will go to school and learn sufficient to make them tolerable readers.

Yet notwithstanding all difficulties, the school has been useful in its degree. Altogether three hundred (300) men, have had some instruction, however infinitesimal. There have been reading—

In the first book.....	41
In the second book.....	91
In the third book.....	30
In the fourth book.....	16
There are now learning to write.....	53
Discharged from school, having learned to read.....	16
Discharged from school, having learned to write.....	25
Discharged from school, having learned to cipher.....	9

During the year the teacher reports as follows:—

Total number in school.....	300
Protestants.....	152
Roman Catholics.....	148
Of English origin.....	50
Of Irish “.....	80
Of French “.....	75
Of African “.....	20
Of Indian “.....	19
Of American “.....	20
Of German “.....	11

It will be seen that no race, no origin, no creed, has been neglected; that as far as possible the advantages of the school have been extended to all.

The Report adds that there are now in school:—

Learning to read.....	196
Learning to write.....	75
Learning to cipher.....	25
Learning to write and cipher in cells.....	196

II.—*The Moral Condition and Improvement of Convicts.*

I am afraid that little can be said in favor of the morals of my people, at least previously to their imprisonment. During the year I have had six hundred and fifty-two (652) under my care. There are now five hundred and fifteen (515), representatives of twelve different nationalities, three different races, and thirteen different religions. There are among them eleven insane persons, a considerable number on the borders of idiocy, and others that approach imbecility of mind.

Almost all prisoners are persons of strong passions, self-willed and selfish, with little respect for law, intent chiefly on present gratification, and of varying and uncertain mental conditions. Many of them have lived in self-indulgence for years, others in gross and sensual habits. Of the five hundred and fifteen (515) under my care, two hundred and twenty-six (226) were intemperate; two hundred and sixty-seven (267) committed the crime when under the influence of liquor; one hundred and twenty-one (121) were brought up irreligiously; and two hundred and thirty-six (236) had been left in orphanage, one or both parents dying when they were young. A large number are persons of weak intellect, most of them had fallen into immoral habits of one kind or another, and but few had the advantages of even a good common education. Several Germans could speak only very imperfect English, and could not read it at all. During the year thirty-nine (39) negroes or mulattoes, some reared in slavery, having very blunt moral perceptions, were among my people. And twenty-four Indians, some of whom knew not a word of English, and the majority of whom could not read.

And now while there are seventy-three (73) that cannot read at all, there are as many more that cannot read understandingly. There are many persons here who have committed crime over and over again; some were even trained up in criminal pursuits, others were demoralized in the American war, and among them are convicts of almost every grade of crime, from petty theft to brutal murder. All this and much more might be said in reference to the moral state of convicts. In this condition, or in worse condition, they entered these walls. They have come to a place where everything ought to have a moral tendency, and moral influences should impress them on every side. They ought to see law, order, justice and goodness, mercy and compassion everywhere and in everything. Such persons are more impressed with what they see than with what they hear. Their eyes are sharper than their ears.

There are Bibles for them, but many cannot read them at all; large numbers can only spell out and read the easier words. There are library books which are useless except where the school has accomplished its purpose first. There is a school, but they cannot be taught, the contract system debars them the privilege. There is abundant room for moral improvement, and among such classes of people much moral progress might be made by the following means:—

1. Regularity in rest, meals, work and instruction to all who need it.
2. Officers who take an interest in the moral improvement of men, and who might aid most materially in their improvement. In this respect there is a defect in the Prison.
3. Discipline, founded on religion and humanity, strictly carried out.
4. Hard labor, under circumstances which will enable the convict to learn a useful trade and obtain some education.
5. A proper classification of prisoners, such as at least would separate the younger from the old and incorrigible offenders. Men here of every age and every crime work together, so that the experienced and inveterate criminals have the opportunity of corrupting the others. It is terrible to think that so many young persons here are forced into and kept in the companionship of men who have spent their lives in crime.
6. A proper system of rewards based on reformation, as well as of punishments in cases of offence.

But notwithstanding there are many defects here, and room for great changes, moral improvement has taken place in many prisoners. Fearfully as these men have been depraved it is wrong to think they have no desire to reform. Their desire to learn reading, writing, and arithmetic; their anxiety to deserve well of the authorities; the efforts which they make to control their passions, all shew that they do desire to do well, better than heretofore. In illustration of the moral state of the convicts here, and which

I think an indication of moral improvement,—I refer to the classification of convicts, their punishments, and the books which they have read.

1. The classification here is founded wholly on the observance of the prison rules.—It is not a separation of the less from the greater criminals, but a badge or mark is given when a man has observed the rules for a certain time. Then for good conduct for another period, he gets a second mark, and so on until he reaches the highest class. I have had six hundred and fifty-two (652) under my care in the year, and leaving out the insane and the women, there would remain five hundred and ninety-seven (597) to be classed. Of these there are—

In the probation class.....	170
In the next highest or third class.....	61
In the next highest or second class.....	162
In the most advanced or first class.....	204

From this return it will be seen that only one hundred and seventy (170) have not been promoted, and many of these came into the prison so late this year that they were ineligible for promotion.

It will also be remarked that four hundred and twenty-seven (427) have been promoted; two hundred and four (204) to the highest class. And when it is considered that they may lose these credit marks or badges for so small an offence as whispering two or three times, it cannot be denied that it indicates generally among the convicts, a very strict observance of the rules, and consequently some degree of moral improvement.

2. *Punishments.*—I regret that I have not been able to obtain returns of punishments for the whole of 1867; but as far as they have been posted in the book for that purpose, the following results were correct:—Punishments by bread and water diet, 507; by being sent to the dark cell, 309; by being sent to solitary cell, 1; by being left over night in cell without bed, 15; by being compelled to wear chain, 1; by infliction of cats, 7; number not punished at all in 1867, 420.

On these returns it may be noticed:—

1. That among six hundred and fifty-two (652) convicts, there have been of the severe kinds of punishments, the chain, the cell without bed, and solitary cell, only twenty-six punishments in all.

The dark cell is a very light punishment in warm weather. It is only in the winter, when the wretched convict must remain within it all night, day and night, and even night after night, that this punishment becomes a terror. With no bed, no fire, no room for exercise, but confined to his narrow cell for hours, perhaps all night, perhaps days and nights, it seems to me very horrible.

In warm weather the dark cell is a mere bugbear, in cold weather an infliction of the greatest cruelty and inhumanity, and which, I think, ought not to be tolerated for a moment in a Christian country. Yet in cold or warm weather, which I know not, three hundred and nine (309) of these punishments were inflicted on my people.

2. There were five hundred and seven (507) punishments, the lightest in the category, of bread and water.

3. There were four hundred and twenty (420) convicts out of six hundred and fifty-two (652), who were never punished at all. This I think is a fair index to moral conduct of the convicts. *Two-thirds of all my people received no punishment whatever.*

The following returns shew that the chief part of the punishments are inflicted on a comparatively small number of convicts.

Among my people there are about one hundred (100), who receive the weight of these chastisements; 59 were punished only once; 53 were punished twice; 24 were punished three times; 22 were punished four times; 9 were punished five times; 7 were punished six times; 12 were punished seven times; 3 were punished eight times; 3 were punished nine times; 1 was punished ten times; 2 were punished eleven times; 3 were punished twelve times; 2 were punished thirteen times; 1 was punished fourteen times; 1 was punished sixteen times; 1 was punished seventeen times; 3 were punished eighteen times; 1 was punished twenty-two times; 1 was punished twenty-four times; 1 was punished thirty-two times; 420 were not punished at all.

The following statements exhibit the several kinds of punishments inflicted on the same person:—

Of the two hundred and thirty-two (232) punished, 63 were punished by being placed on bread and water only; 146 by bread and water and by being put in the dark cell; 12 by bread and water, dark cell and cell without bed; 7 by bread and water, dark cell and "cats"; 2 by being put in the solitary cell; 2 by wearing a chain.

The whole number of punishments inflicted were as follows:—

On bread and water	507
In dark cell.....	309
In cell without bed.....	15
In solitary cell.....	1
Infliction of "cats".....	7
Wearing a chain.....	1

Total number of punishments..... 840

Here also it is observable that while four hundred and twenty (420) were not punished at all, fifty-nine (59) others were only punished once, and fifty-three (53) were only punished twice, and thirty (30) thrice, shewing (again that there are only about one hundred (100) convicts who have not controlled themselves; that out of six hundred and fifty-two (652) five hundred and fifty-one (551) have conducted themselves well, which I think is an indication of moral improvement.

3.—THE LIBRARY.

The library is intended to and doubtless does benefit the prisoner in four ways. It is a means for educational improvement. It is a source of religious instruction. It contributes to the contentment and good order of the convicts. But probably its most direct effect is in their moral cultivation. There is a good selection of books, all of a highly moral tendency. All the convicts able to read, have read one or more volume each a month. Some of them read only one volume a month, others two, and some thirty volumes in the year. There are upwards of seven hundred (700) volumes in the library of useful and valuable books. The best of these are put in circulation continually, and the amount of reading among the convicts shews what interest they take in these volumes. The amount of reading during the year has been as follows:—

Number of volumes read by the women.....	624
Number of volumes read by the men.....	3,234

Total number of volumes read..... 3,858

Number of pages read by the women.....	187,200
Number of pages read by the men.....	1,077,300

Total number of pages read..... 1,254,500

The reading of so many good books cannot fail to have a moral and meliorating effect, and although one cannot say precisely to what extent convicts may be thereby morally benefited it seems only fair to conclude that some good has been thus accomplished.

4.—DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

I adduce here the case of the convicts discharged as an illustration both of the moral condition in which they came into the prison and in which they went out, that is, according to their own statements. To those discharged this year certain questions were put previous to their liberation. From their answer to these questions it appears that forty-four (44) had been in the habit of drinking excessively; that thirty-two (32) had fallen into bad companionship; that disobedience to parents, together with kindred habits had led others into trouble; and that thirty (30) had received no religious education when young. To all this must be added recklessness in several instances and in all cases crime

Such was their moral state when they came here. On going out their statement were as follows:—

Had made progress in moral instruction.....	99
Were better able to earn a living.....	80
Were better persons in a moral point of view.....	107

Finally from the foregoing statements, I think it is reasonable to conclude that some moral improvement has been effected among the convicts.

III.—*The Religious Improvement of Convicts.*

Of all the objects of this Prison the reformation of convicts, inwardly as well as outwardly, is the most vital. Morality, or the observance outwardly of law and order, must always be defective, unless it is Christian-founded in the teachings of the Bible, and in its springs of action on reformation. Morality may make a man a good citizen; reformation will make him a good Christian.

Both of these purposes are, or ought to be, aimed at in this prison, converting the sinner from error and saving the soul from death, reclaiming from crime and purifying by grace.

1. For reformation, humanly speaking, the first thing needed is instruction. Without this truth cannot be taught nor understood. Did the school fulfil its purpose, it would contribute vastly to the reformation of convicts

Those who could not read and those untaught in the meaning of words would soon be made capable of reading, of understanding what they read, and of comprehending what they heard. Then you could appeal to their intelligence, and through that to their heart and judgment.

Ignorance will not indeed bar out from their souls the supernatural grace of God, but it is an effectual check to the work of men in their reformation.

Each man, on coming into the Prison is entitled to receive a Bible. Accordingly a Bible is placed within his hands. If he desires it, a Prayer Book, or other religious book, is given. But when they cannot read, or intelligently read, the seed of reformation, God's Word, though put into their hands falls not into their hearts. "The Word of the Lord is pure, converting the soul." I look upon it as a great sin, that so many persons should be sent here and go out after a term of years *unable to read God's Word*, a chief object in sending them here. However, the Bible is placed in the hands of many that can read it, and I know that it is often read, read over and over again, marked, learned and digested, and it is really the chief source of all the good accomplished here.

The Library, containing many religious books, is another means of instruction. The Library may be described as follows:—

Serviceable books fit for general circulation.....	600
Books unserviceable for general circulation but fit for use in the hospital....	200

All of these are useful, all moral, and a fair proportion religious. They aid very much in the religious instruction of convicts. With these books, the Prayer Book and the Bible, each convict who can read has within his reach the means of instruction.

It should, however, be borne in mind, that when a man can read, or write, or cipher, he is then, even, not educated! These are the elements, the instruments of education and improvement, and therefore are essential in their place. Without them, the great sources of education are inaccessible. The more direct means of reformation here and of religious improvement, are, the public religious services, catechetical instruction, private conversation, daily prayer and visiting in cells.

1. There are two religious services each Sunday, two on Christmas and Good Friday, and one each Thursday. At all of these, there are prayers and a discourse.

2. Every Sunday after service, several classes for Sunday School are held, consecutively, and the day, from morning service until evening service, devoted to catechetical instruction.

As a help in catechetical instruction, I have procured large maps of the Holy Land and other countries mentioned in Scripture, and this has awakened much interest among the convicts.

3. Every convict in the Prison has the opportunity of conversing personally once a

month or oftener with the Chaplain. Many of them seek frequent opportunities for this private conversation. I believe that this practice which I began in 1857, has a most salutary effect upon the men. I know it gives me a very strong moral influence with them. All these visits are entered in a book. In regard to these private visits, the Warden asks each convict discharged, how often he has spoken with the Chaplain. The following answers were given this year to him by the convicts discharged :—

Spoken to the Chaplain, monthly.....	63
Spoken to the Chaplain, frequently.....	49
Occasionally or not at all.....	8

120

4. Through the year, daily prayer has been said with the convicts. This consists in reading portions of Holy Scripture, and offering prayer and praise to God.

5. Visiting and instructing convicts in cells.—Every year for the last seventeen years, I have visited the convicts in their cells, chiefly on Sundays and nights. I have done the same this year. My experience has convinced me of the inutility of this practice. If the cells were isolated it might be useful ; but with all the wings opening into the centre of the prison, so that all noises are heard in every cell, it is useless. I go, for instance, to one man, in the cells beneath, adjoining or overhead, the men may be talking or laughing, or are going to their night buckets, so that there are all kinds of noises and all kinds of smells, where eight hundred (800) men are sleeping in so small a place. These things must occur, but they render the cell an improper place for prayer and religious instruction.

The effects of the instruction here it is difficult to make manifest. The convicts cannot be traced after they leave the prison. We have to judge from what takes place here, always fearful that we may be deceived

1. *Baptism.*—Application for Christian Baptism is certainly one sign that there is a change. It is true, it may, or it may not be lasting, but it indicates intention to reform. Before baptizing a person here, he is kept long on trial, and under instruction. And if he can read he remains a neophyte until he knows the Catechism, having learned the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. Since 1852, when I first introduced the use of this Sacrament here, it having been thought previously a dreadful thing to baptize criminals, I have, after being satisfied with their instruction, and their repentance was sincere, admitted to the Christian Church, the following numbers by baptism :—

Previous to 1867—Men.....	252
“ “ Women.....	20
In 1867—Men	4
“ Women	2

278

These were persons who had no advantages in early life of a religious nature, and I believe they had been seriously awakened to a sense of their responsibility, and entered earnestly upon a new life.

2. *Deaths, since 1852.*—There have been two hundred and four (204) deaths. These convicts were visited daily for religious instruction and prayers. Many of them received the Communion shortly before their departure. However these persons may have lived, I believe the great majority of them died in peace.

3. *The Holy Communion.*—After repeated applications by well-conducted convicts, I resolved, in 1862, to have the celebration of the Holy Communion here. Previously to this, it had only been administered to persons supposed to be dying. It was a new thing in this prison, and occasioned many remarks and some censure from outsiders. But there was no real reason why this should not be an organized congregation, or why Baptism, Confirmation, or the Lord's Supper, should be withheld when desired by persons in a fit state to receive them. But popular feeling and prejudice were all against it.

However it was done, public feeling has changed and much good has been thereby accomplished. When a prisoner really desires to be reformed, no means of grace can rightfully be withheld. Every year has added to the number of communicants. On one occasion the Lord Bishop, who takes much interest in the improvement of these prisoners,

assisted in its celebration. Every year satisfies me of the propriety, usefulness and necessity of this ordinance. I have not yet celebrated this sacrament oftener than twice or thrice in a year, partly because it involves so much labor that I cannot attend to it alone; and partly, because I thought best to proceed with care and circumspection in introducing it. This year it was celebrated twice, and

On Easter Sunday there were 94 communicants.

On Christmas there were 108 communicants.

On Easter, 20 women and 74 men:

On Christmas, 18 women and 90 men.

As a general thing, I can safely state that these convicts are well conducted. With the women there is quietness and order, and none of the communicants have committed an offence, which, outside the Prison, would exclude them from the communion. It seems to me an indication of religious feeling and progress. Among the convicts now in prison there are the following numbers who are communicants:—

Women, 21; men, 180.—Total, 281;

And when we consider the state in which they came into prison; that two hundred and twenty-six (226) were intemperate; that two hundred and sixty-one (261) had been drinking when the crime was committed; that one hundred and twenty-one (121) were brought up irreligiously; that two hundred and twenty-six (226) were orphans; together with their bad habits, ignorance and crime, it is scarcely possible not to admit that considerable changes have been effected, and some real reformatations taken place.

IV.—Discharged Convicts.

I might, I think, appeal to the classification lists,—to the book of punishments,—to the general good conduct of my people,—to their diligence at work,—to their desire to learn and improve,—to their order,—quiet behaviour and reverence in Church—for I know not a better conducted congregation—as illustrations of religious improvement. But I forbear. I shall only further appeal to their own statement on being discharged. This year one hundred and twenty (120) were discharged. Of these, though forty had been addicted to drink, and fifty had indulged in evil habits before they came here, yet when discharged, 99 stated that they had made progress in religious instruction; 63 had conversed every month with the Chaplain on religion; 49 had spoken to him frequently; 8 only occasionally, or not at all; 107, that their imprisonment had benefited them in a religious point of view.

I have thus glanced at the results which have followed the educational, moral, and religious means of improvement here. It is evident that some good has been effected; a great deal indeed considering the means, while much remains to be done. I shall here give you some account of the work done in my office, that the public may see what a task is imposed on the Chaplain. I shall first make a statement of the *clerical* work as distinguished from *ministerial*, and it will be seen that that alone is too much work for one man.

1. *Record of religious visits* each month, making in the year 7,400 entries. In preparing this book for use, twenty items for each man were entered, 13,200 entries.
2. *Catalogue of Books*.—Entries, 800.
3. *Hospital or unserviceable books*.—In preparing and distributing, 8,937 entries.
4. *Ledger or Library Register*.—Entries of items in preparing this book, 2,400. Entries in distributing the books for the year, 16,170.
5. *Record of each man's history*.—Histories written in 1867, 154.
6. *Book of Punishments and Classification of Protestants*.—Entries in preparing this book for use, 815.
7. *School Book*, containing all the classes, entries in them and dismissals from them.
8. *Book of Cells*.—In which every change from cell to cell is entered. This is also an index to the numbers, gangs and ranges of convicts, and in which all letters written are posted.
9. *Daily Journal of Office work* done.
10. *Letters written* for convicts in 1867, 735.

The above does not give an adequate idea of the clerical work in this office. Besides these

there is an immense amount of writing, lists of letters received, lists of letters written, lists of all the convicts each month for private conversation, lists of communicants, tabular returns, quarterly reports, and various others, including the annual report. *It is true* that much of the writing alluded to above, *does not properly belong to the Chaplain*; but even with this admission, there is too much clerical work imposed upon him.

As to the ministerial work, that also, is too onerous. There are three sermons a week, to be prepared.

A daily attendance at the Prison of from three to six hours. Thirty sick convicts each day to be visited. Upwards of five hundred (500) to be instructed privately in religious truths each month, and twenty-four short lectures to be given. Prayers to be said daily with the convicts. Frequent lectures to the women. Private conversation with each convict desiring it each month; five hundred (500) such conversations monthly.— And on Sundays, two or three Sunday School classes between the services and short lectures to each. The school to be also under the Chaplain's continual surveillance.— These are the more prominent duties done here; the smaller ones are infinite. But a glance at these shews that they are far too much for one man to do. I shall only add here, that I have been the more particular in making this statement, because I feel that justice has not been done to me by Members of Parliament in speaking of the Penitentiary, nor has justice been done to me in withholding my reports from publication. I have been the more particular in the preceding enumeration of the duties of my position also, because for seventeen years I have done the work of my office uncomplainingly. Much of the preceding work does not properly belong to my department; but it was necessary to be done for the contentment and improvement of the convicts. From various causes the direct duties of the Chaplain, since I was appointed, have so greatly increased, that it will be impossible for me hereafter to do more than my own work. As it is possible that I may not remain here much longer, I would like to record any encouragement which I have received in my important duties. My reports in general were much noticed by the press. In the year 1858, the late Legislative Council of Canada, gave me much credit in its published Report on Reformatories, for the system of moral instruction in this institution.—(See *Appendix A.*)

The Synod of Toronto, with the late venerated Bishop of Toronto at its head, gave me, in 1855, a public vote of approval for my exertions here.—(See *Appendix B.*)

Former Boards of Inspectors have occasionally made reference to the Chaplain's Department.

The present Board, in its Report in 1862, said:—“The general tone of the Warden's Report, and those of the Chaplain's, the examination of discharged convicts, and the personal observations of the Inspectors, concur in establishing that the moral discipline of the Institution is in a more satisfactory state than it ever was previously. The Inspectors are far from asserting that there is no discontent, no moral evil among the prisoners, but the Inspectors do assert that there is a moral improvement, that those who are capable of reformation, feel the good effects of the efforts made to reform them.”

Again in their Report for 1863:—“The Inspectors are of opinion that, as a general rule, religious feeling has made considerable progress among the male convicts.”

They also stated, in 1864:—“The Inspectors have every reason to believe that the religious condition of the Institution generally has very much improved during the last few years.”—(See *Appendix C.*)

In 1865, the Inspectors said:—“The Inspectors direct attention to the Reports of the Chaplain as evidence of the improved state of religious feeling among the convicts. They have reason to believe that the duties of both Chaplains are performed with zeal and benefit to their people respectively. They have, however, to bring under the notice of Your Excellency, that the labor of attending to the spiritual interests of so large a body of convicts, is a severe tax upon the energies of one clergyman.” I perfectly concur in this portion of the Inspectors' Report. Such a tax upon the energies of one clergyman, “continually for seventeen years,” is indeed severe, and I think is entitled to consideration.

The last Report of the Board, I have not seen, but am happy to have it in my power to report that all the duties belonging to my department have been faithfully done during the year. The sick and the dying have been visited and instructed and comforted daily.

Secular education has been given to as great an extent as possible. Monthly interviews have been held with each convict under my care, and counsel and encouragement given.

God's Word has been faithfully preached, according to my ability, to my people. The numerous books kept are in perfect order. And though I know how very far from perfection my exertions have been, yet no year has ever closed over me here leaving me greater satisfaction as to the moral and spiritual condition of the convicts or as to fidelity in my duties.—(See *Appendix D.*)

I shall only make reference further to the Report on Prisons published this year, in which the Legislature of the great and enlightened State of New York, devotes several pages to the system of moral instruction and the labors of the Chaplain here.—(See *Appendix E.*)

In conclusion, I beg to say that there are many obstructions here in the way of the reformation of convicts, and I name specially the system of discipline and contract labor: the former is not based on good conduct, affords no encouragement to the convicts, and is too much subordinated, in my opinion to the latter; and the system of contract labor, while corrupting and depraving to the convicts themselves, is fatal to any proper discipline. Both of these systems require either large modifications or entire revolution, if the higher purposes of this Institution, as a place of penitence and reformation, are ever to be realized. I have been protesting against this iniquity for many years. Successive years have come and gone and left no change. The system has grown worse and worse. Many convicts are corrupted when they might be reformed. I leave, therefore, as the last words in this report—and, perhaps, my last words in any report—my protest against what I conceive to be the iniquitous system of contract labor here, and against the wants of more Christian elements in the discipline of the Institution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

HANNIBAL MULKINS,
Chaplain.

Provincial Penitentiary,
December 31st, 1867.

APPENDIX.

Extract from a Report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Returns from the Provincial Penitentiary, 1858:—

“The religious and moral instruction of the convicts form a most important branch of the Penitentiary system, and, although undertaken under every disadvantage, arising as well from the hardened nature of aggravated and long continued sources of crime in a large proportion of the male convicts above a certain age, and the apparently almost hopeless task of having to deal with numerous cases of profound ignorance and habitual depravity in every form, still the patient, laborious, and self-denying efforts of these Christian missionaries may, it is to be hoped, under Divine guidance, produce eventual reformation and the salvation of many souls, whose condition, when entrusted to their care, appeared to preclude the possibility of their recovery. It is not attempted, in a cursory view of the Revd. Mr. Mulkins' Report, to exhibit the comprehensive nature of his efforts in the fulfilment of the arduous duties intrusted to him.

“They appear to have been unceasing and directed with sound judgment and discretion.

“Judging from Mr. Mulkins' statement, considerable progress seems to have been made with many of the convicts in secular learning, and the judicious application of these acquirements in the facilities afforded to convicts by a well-selected choice of scriptural and secular reading, cannot but prove a powerful auxiliary in aid of the Reverend Chaplain's efforts.

“Although it would be imprudent to form an immediate opinion as to the actual success of such efforts, and that the greatest caution is necessary before reliance can be placed on actual reformation, even with outward appearance or protestation of reform, still it is

to be hoped that no relaxation may ever ensue in those most laudable and Christian attempts, leaving the issue in the hands of an Almighty and Merciful Providence, who, in His own good time, will bless and prosper a work undertaken solely for His glory.

“The Reverend Mr. Mulkins draws particular attention to the necessity of full discretionary power being given to the authorities of the Penitentiary to dispense with giving up of the bodies of convicts for dissection, whose friends are not known, or at too great a distance to be applied to. The Reverend Mr. Mulkins’ Report presents various other very important and valuable suggestions which the length of these observations will not admit of entering upon, but which are deserving of attentive consideration and adoption when practicable.”

APPENDIX B.

Extract from the Minutes of Synod, 1855 :

The late Bishop of Toronto, in his address, said :—“That on his visit to the Penitentiary, for the purpose of Confirmation, and after stating that he had on that occasion baptized 60 convicts and confirmed 86 :—The spectacle was deeply interesting and it was hopeful. Surely it is good to feel assured that the seed sown and the word spoken will not be in vain, but will through the Divine blessing bear fruit. The numbers speak more impressively than words for the care and assiduity of the Chaplain. Indeed, the decent and reverend manner in which they behaved, and the interest they seemed to take in the solemnities, proved that the Reverend Mr. Mulkins has impressed upon their minds, by sound instruction, the infinite importance of the duties they were now called upon to discharge, and I trust that I am justified in believing that something of the grace prayed for was imparted.”

“In his Lordship’s charge in 1852, there is this passage :—“Many things occurred in this protracted journey, but time permits me to select one only—the confirmation at Kingston on the 5th September, 1852—as it had more than common interest.

“At nine o’clock precisely, I attended at the Provincial Penitentiary. Being limited as to time by the regulations of the Institution, I directed the Litany to be read by one of my attending clergy. I then baptized twenty-two of the convicts and confirmed one hundred and one. There was no time for a sermon, but I addressed them affectionately and encouragingly as long as the time allowed.

“Great credit and praise are due to the Reverend H. Mulkins, Chaplain to the Penitentiary, for the extraordinary pains and labor he had taken in preparing these candidates for Confirmation and Baptism. They seemed willing and intelligent, and I trust many were serious and well prepared.”

APPENDIX C.

The Inspectors say, in their Report, 1864 :—

“The Inspectors have every reason to believe that the religious condition of the Institution, generally, has been very much improved during the last few years. In this opinion they are borne out by the reports of both the Chaplains. This satisfactory change has resulted, as the Inspectors believe, in a great measure, from the improved system of religious instructions now pursued in the Penitentiary, and especially from the increased communications between the Chaplains and convicts individually.”

APPENDIX D.

The Inspectors’ Report, 1855 :—

“The Inspectors direct attention to the Reports of the Chaplains as evidence of the

improved state of religious feeling among the convicts. They have reason to believe that the duties of both Chaplains are performed with zeal and benefit to their people respectively. They have, however, to bring under the notice of Your Excellency, that the labor of attending to the spiritual interests of so large a body of convicts is a severe tax upon the energies of any one clergyman.

"At the present moment there are in the Penitentiary 326 Roman Catholics and 448 of other denominations, and as it ought to be the duty of each Chaplain to see and hold communication with every one of his flock individually, at least once a month; it is evident that when it is considered that divine service is performed twice every Sunday and holiday, that there is a lecture every Thursday, and school held by the Chaplain every Sunday, the strain on the attention and mental energies during the other days of the week, when they have to be present at an early hour in the morning for prayer, must be exhausting. The time, too, even were they not disabled by sickness, or absent on necessary business, is quite insufficient for writing letters for convicts, for the examination and distribution of library books, for visiting the sick in Hospital, and for the painstaking communications, which ought to be the rule between them and such a class of persons as find their way into a Penitentiary."

APPENDIX E.

Extract from a Report on the Prisons and Reformatories of the United States and Canada, made to and adopted by the Legislature of New York, 1867:—

"We begin with Canada. Much attention is given to the religious instruction of the convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston. The prison has two Chaplains: a Roman Catholic Priest, to minister to the Catholic population, and a Protestant Pastor, to care for the spiritual interests of the Protestant convicts. We did not have the good fortune to meet the former, though we heard a good report of his labors; the latter, we saw, and became well acquainted with, and it is but justice to say that he appeared to us eminently qualified for his position. Of his untiring industry and the vast amount of work done by him, we can speak only in terms of commendation. Mr. Mulkins has been for some fifteen years discharging the duties of Protestant Chaplain in this prison. He holds, and we fully agree with him, that the great mission of Penitentiaries is to improve the mental and moral condition of their inmates, to implant in them the seeds and the love of virtue, to supply them with motives to a better life, and to animate them with higher, purer, and more godly hopes. An observation and experience extending through fifteen years, have convinced Mr. Mulkins that this exalted design, the noblest that a State can entertain towards its fallen and offending children, may, in a great degree, be accomplished, but only as it is acknowledged to be the chief aim of imprisonment, and all other things are made subordinate and subservient to it."

"In giving personal religious instruction to the convicts, Mr. Mulkins is indefatigable. He sends for each convict under his care once a month, talks with him privately, teaches him his catechism, inquires into his religious state, gives him advice suited to his case, exhorts and encourages him to reform, explains to him his special duties as a convict and his general duties as a man, seeks to remove irritation from his mind, studies the best mode of reaching his heart, and at the close of the interview makes a brief record of it in a book kept for that purpose. He also visits the sick to converse and pray with them, always weekly, often daily. We did not wonder, no one can wonder, at a remark made by him, that it is too much labor for one man. There is not a convict, he says, who is not pleased with these interviews, and even those who may not be religiously improved by them, are yet softened in their temper and made morally better."—It has ever been the opinion of Mr. Mulkins (so he avers) that a congregation in prison should be managed, as far as possible, in the same way as any other; and that, as religious improvement is the end in view, its members should have the same means of grace as those enjoyed by other congregations. Hence, since the year 1860, he has regularly administered the Communion to such prisoners as desired it, gave evidence of true repentance, and appeared properly

prepared by religious knowledge and experience. A good idea may be obtained by the nature and extent of the Chaplain's duties, as well as the orderly manner in which he discharges them, from the following enumeration of record books kept by him:—1. A daily journal of items of duty done. 2. A register containing the personal history of each convict. 3. A record of monthly religious conversations with prisoners. 4. A communicants' book, in which are recorded the monthly conversations with communicants and with others who desire it. 5. An index, in which are entered, in alphabetical order, the name and registered number of each Protestant convict received, and of all removals as they occur. 6. A directory of the convict population, shewing the cell in which each is kept, and all the changes of location which are made from time to time. 7. A hospital book, in which are entered the names of the sick and the visits made to them for religious conversation and prayer. 8. A register of the convict women, and of the monthly religious conversations held with them. 9. A catalogue of the religious library. 10. A register, in which is entered the name of any book which may have been given out to a convict, together with the fact of its return. From the above statement may be seen, at a glance, the great amount and variety of work done by this devoted and faithful man; work as beneficent in its effects as it must be exhausting in its performance.

Upon the whole, the religious influence pervading this prison constitutes one of its most marked and pleasing characteristics."

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN, PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

To the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, &c. :

GENTLEMEN,—In framing my report for the year just closed, I find very little that is worthy of being brought under your notice, beyond what was contained in my quarterly returns.

The present sanitary state of the Institution may be looked upon, comparatively speaking, as in a more favorable condition than it was a few years ago.

The number of patients admitted to hospital, during 1867, was somewhat smaller than in 1866. The admissions in 1866 amounted to 1,177 against 1,085, in 1867.

There was also a slight falling off in the number of cases of Typhoid Fever that were treated in hospital during the past year. There being one hundred and twenty-four admissions and two deaths from this disease in 1867, against one hundred and thirty-three admissions and seven deaths in 1866.

The improvement effected by obtaining the water for the ordinary purposes of the Prison, from a source further removed from impurities than was formerly the case, has had a most beneficial influence on the health of the convicts, and in nothing is it so remarkable as in the great diminution in the number of patients who seek admission to hospital to be treated for aggravated and obstinate diarrhœa.

In 1865, previous to the time at which these improvements were effected, there were one hundred and forty-six convicts confined to bed with this troublesome complaint. In 1866 the water was obtained from a purer source, and we find that during that year we had only ninety cases of obstinate diarrhœa under treatment in hospital, whilst during the past year the records only show fifty-nine cases of this disease that have been admitted to hospital.

I am sorry to report that four convicts were injured by gunpowder during 1867. On the 3rd September last the convicts William Walker and George Carr were engaged in sinking a well at the Rockwood Asylum. In tamping a hole in the rock that had been charged with powder a premature explosion occurred, by which those two men were seriously injured. Walker was confined to hospital for fifty days and Carr for fourteen days. On the 20th of December the convicts Cornelius Coughlan and James Denny were also injured by the premature explosion of a blast in the quarry belonging to the Prison

where they were at work. A portion of Coughlan's right hand was carried away and the bones of his forearm were so shattered that I was obliged to perform amputation between his elbow and wrist. It is really lamentable to see a stout able-bodied man like Coughlan thus suddenly deprived of the only means he had of earning an honest livelihood, if he felt so disposed, after his term of imprisonment will expire.

As soon as the weather in the spring will permit, the earth closet, according to the chosen system, will be fully tested as desired by the Board, and its suitability for an extensive establishment like our Provincial Penitentiary, in a climate like Canada, be made the subject of a special report.

The customary returns will be found appended to this report. The first containing an enumeration of the diseases treated in the hospital of the Prison during the past year, and the result of the treatment.

The second table will show the number of deaths that have occurred in the Prison during the year. The names of the convicts who died, their diseases, age, date of death and number of days in hospital.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D.,

*Member Royal College Physicians, London.
Member Royal College Surgeons, England.
Fellow Royal College Surgeons, Edinburgh.
Physician, Provincial Penitentiary.*

Kingston, Ontario, January, 1868.

ANNUAL RETURN of Cases treated in Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, for the year 1867.

DISEASE.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Abscess.....	2	36	38			
Amputated thumb.....		1	1			
Anasarca.....		1	1			
Apoplexy.....		3	2	1		
Asthma.....	2	8	10			
Ascites.....	1			1		
Aneurism.....	1		1			
Blennorrhagia.....		8	8			
Boils.....		24	24			
Bronchitis.....	2	26	24	1	3	
Bronchocele.....		3	3			
Burns.....		10	10			
Cancer Labii.....		2	2			
Carbuncle.....		4	4			
Cardiac Disease.....	1	8	8		1	
Cephalalgia.....		1	1			
Cholera Morbus.....	1	14	15			
Cholericino.....		3	3			
Colic.....		28	27		1	
Congestion of Brain.....		2	1		1	
" Liver.....		5	5			
" Lung.....		5	5			
Constipation.....		29	28		1	
Contusion.....		21	21			
Diarrhoea.....		59	57		2	
Dislocation.....		1	1			
Dysentery.....	1	20	21			
Dyspepsia.....	2	66	67		1	
Eczema.....		11	11			
Epilepsy.....		3	2	1		
Erysipelas.....		14	13	1		
Exhaustion.....	2	11	11		2	
Exostosis.....		1	1			
Fabricula.....		18	18			
Fever, Intermittent.....	5	63	68			
" Remittent.....	1	12	13			
" Typhoid.....		124	111	2	11	
Fractured Cervix Femoris.....		1	1			
" Femur.....		1	1			
" Rib.....		1	1			
Frost Bite.....		2	2			
Gastralgia.....		2	2			
Gastritis, Chronic.....		1		1		
Gum Boil.....		9	9			
Hepatitis.....	1	3	4			
Hemoptysis.....	1	19	19		1	
Hemorrhoids.....		6	6			
Heterus.....		1	1			
Impetigo.....		3	3			
Inflamed Bursa.....		4	4			
Influenza.....	2	24	26			
Ischuria.....		10	10			
Lachrymal Abscess.....		1	1			
Lumbago.....	2	38	40			
Malingering.....		5	5			
Mania.....		3	3			
Melancholia.....		4	4			
Nephritis.....		1	1			
Neuralgia.....		17	17			

ANNUAL RETURN of Cases treated in Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, for the year 1867.—Continued.

DISEASE.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Ophthalmia	1	33	69			
Orchitis		4	4			
Otalgia		2	2			
Pharyngitis.....		4	4			
Phtisis	4	16	13	6		
Pleurisy		8	8			
Pleurodynia		23	23			
Pneumonia		5	4		1	
Pregnancy.....		1	1			
Prog. Locom. Ataxy.....		1	1			
Paraphymosis		1	1			
Rheumatism	1	36	36		1	
Scald.....		2	2			
Scabies		30	30			
Sciatica	1	4	4		1	
Scrofula	1	3	3		1	
Spermatorrhoea.....		3	3			
Spinal Irritation		1	1			
Sprain.....		14	14			
Stomatitis		2	2			
Stricture (Urethral)		2	2			
Stye		2	2			
Sycosis Menti.....		2	2			
Syncope		1	1			
Synovitis		6	6			
Syphilis		9	9			
Tinea Favosa		1	1			
Tonsillitis		6	6			
Tumor		2	2			
Ulcer	2	8	10			
Varicella		4	4			
Varicose Veins.....		1	1			
Vertigo.....		3	3			
Whitlow.....		10	10			
Wounds	3	23	26			
" Circular Saw		1	1			
" Gunpowder		4	3		1	
" Gunshot	1	1	1		1	
	41	1085	1081	14	31	

(Signed,)

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

Physician, Provincial Penitentiary.

Kingston, Ontario, January, 1868.

ANNUAL RETURN OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL, PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, FOR THE YEAR 1867.

Names.	Age.	Disease.	When admitted.	Died.	Country.	Number of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1 Mary A. Henderson.....	30	Phtthisis.....	22nd December, 1866	18th January, 1867	Canada West.....	28 days.....	Indian.
2 Louis Lagasse.....	42	Ascites.....	10th December, "	20th do	Canada East.....	41 "	
3 Charlotte Scates.....	16	Phtthisis.....	13th November, "	28th do	Canada West.....	76 "	
4 Isaac Hammond.....	19	Bronchitis.....	10th December, "	5th February,	Canada West.....	57 "	
5 Daniel B. Tallman.....	34	Epilepsy.....	26th January, 1867	6th do	Canada West.....	11 "	
6 Martha J. Ward.....	14	Phtthisis.....	28th January, "	5th March,	Canada West.....	36 "	
7 Albert Hooper.....	19	Phtthisis.....	7th March, "	6th April,	Canada West.....	30 "	
8 William Fish.....	16	Phtthisis.....	15th December, 1866	26th do	Canada West.....	132 "	Indian.
9 Jane Young.....	40	Erysipelas.....	13th May, 1867	17th do	Canada West.....	4 "	Indian.
10 Joseph Smith.....	46	Apoplexy.....	15th June, "	4th July,	Canada West.....	19 "	
11 Peter Scriber.....	62	Chronic Gastritis.....	5th April, "	19th August,	Germany.....	136 "	
12 John McCarthy.....	19	Typhoid Fever.....	20th July, "	4th September,	Canada West.....	46 "	
13 Henry Beaumont.....	45	Typhoid Fever.....	4th December, "	18th do	France.....	14 "	
14 Josepha Lepine.....	32	Phtthisis.....	5th do	13th do	Canada East.....	13 "	

CARRIED INTO HOSPITAL DEAD.

1 Thomas Creswell.....	40			15th July, 1867			
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(Signed.)

JOHN. R. DICKSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,

Physician, Provincial Penitentiary.

ROCKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This Institution has continued to be administered in a satisfactory manner under its able and experienced superintendent, Dr. Litchfield.

The works connected with the heating, lighting, and water supply of the finished portion of the Asylum has been completed in such a way as to reflect great credit upon the joint architects of the Institution and upon Mr. Garth, under whose directions the plumber work has been planned and executed.

The west wing of the building was not finished so early as the Inspectors in their last Report, anticipated. This arose mainly from the difficulty of obtaining from the Penitentiary the amount and kind of skilled labor required for finishing the finer work of the interior of the building. This wing, which is intended for female patients, is now, however, almost ready for occupation, and when completed will be able to accommodate about 150 patients. The same number of male patients can be accommodated in the corresponding east wing of the building.

The Asylum, may therefore, be set down as affording accommodation for 300 lunatics, one-half male and the other half female.

The number of patients in the Asylum on the 31st December last, was 139, as against 131 on 31st December, 1866. These numbers include the female lunatics at present in the temporary building on the Asylum grounds, who will probably, before many weeks, be transferred to much more comfortable quarters in the west wing.

The Medical Superintendent would appear from his report to be almost alarmed at the extent of accommodation for patients provided in the Asylum under his charge. This is, so far as the Inspectors are aware, the very first instance of any Asylum Superintendent, either in this country or elsewhere, being disquieted by an excess of Asylum accommodation.

The Inspectors feel compelled to explain very briefly the circumstances by which this unprecedented state of things has been brought about.

The Rockwood Asylum was intended, as appears from the provisions of the Act, cap. 109, Consolidated Statutes, Canada, to provide the means of safe-keeping and treatment for the following classes of lunatics:—

1st. Convicts in the Penitentiary becoming insane while under sentence there.

2nd. Certain classes of lunatics committed to jail, as lunatics dangerous to be at large.

3rd: Persons charged with some offence of which they had been acquitted on the ground that they were insane at the time such offence was committed.

4th. Persons indicted for any offence and upon arraignment thereof, found by a jury specially empanelled for the purpose, to be insane.

From the foregoing statements it is plain that the Rockwood Asylum was designated to be a place for the safe-keeping of criminals becoming insane subsequent to the commission of some crime, or of lunatics whose being at large was attended with danger to the public.

It was found, however, in practice, as has frequently been stated in former annual Reports of the Board, and of the Medical Superintendents of the Asylum, that by a gross abuse of the Statute already referred to, Rockwood Asylum had become a regular Asylum for almost all the lunatics of every kind, dangerous or otherwise, coming from the portion of Upper Canada (now Ontario) lying east of Kingston. Had this state of things continued to exist for a few years more, there can be little doubt that all the beds in this large Asylum would have found tenants. The British North America Act has however, suddenly, and at once dried up all the sources, excepting the Penitentiaries, whence lunatics have hitherto been supplied to Rockwood.

That Act, as we have elsewhere stated, charges the Local Governments with the care of ordinary lunatics, and of all prisoners save those sentenced to the Penitentiary, and it would seem to be a logical sequence that, henceforth, no lunatics should be legally entitled to receive care and treatment in the Rockwood Asylum with the exception only of lunatic criminals from the Penitentiary, and there have not for many years past numbered over twenty-five. It is hardly to be wondered, therefore that the Medical Superintendent

should be uneasy at the prospect of finding himself Superintendent of an Asylum without occupants.

The Inspector thinks it right to state here that the plans for the Rockwood Asylum were sanctioned by the Government, and the building itself actually commenced before the organization of the Board. The plans, indeed, as sanctioned by the Government, embraced two additional wings. Had these been built the Asylum would have afforded ample room for upwards of four hundred lunatics. The Inspectors felt at once that a building of such vast proportions was altogether beyond the possible requirements of the country for half a century to come, so far as regards the classes of lunatics for whom the Asylum was specially designed. The Inspectors, accordingly, studiously refused to sanction the commencement of the two additional wings contemplated by the plans. At the same time knowing that the Rockwood Asylum was much larger than need be for lunatic criminals, or dangerous lunatics, and knowing also the terrible pressure for Asylum accommodation all over the late Province of Ontario, they ceased not to recommend earnestly to the Government of the late Province of Canada, that the Rockwood Asylum should be opened as a general Asylum for the insane in the eastern part of Upper Canada.

The Board has reason to believe that Your Excellency's Council have had under their consideration the subject of utilizing the splendid building at Rockwood, now at their command, and it is no doubt with this view that a clause has been introduced into the Penitentiary Bill now (April, 1868) before the Legislature, which virtually enables Your Excellency to direct that the Rockwood Asylum may be used for the treatment of any lunatics whom Your Excellency may see fit to admit into it. There can be little doubt that the Local Government of the Province of Ontario, in view of the utter insufficiency of the Asylum accommodation in that section of the Dominion, will gladly avail itself of this power, and make arrangements with the Government of Canada for the care and treatment of the lunatics from the eastern portion of that Province in the Rockwood Asylum.

The Inspectors have repeatedly expressed their opinion that the grounds, about 35 acres, attached to the Rockwood Asylum, were altogether insufficient.

This great defect has been to a slight extent remedied by the purchase, during the past year, of a portion of the Cartwright property, about six acres, adjoining the Asylum grounds on the west. From the peculiar situation of this property in reference to the Asylum, (extending along the whole of the west side of the Asylum grounds between the road and the lake, and in one place coming within a few feet of the Asylum building, and in another jutting into the grounds of the Asylum and crossing the line of the main approach to the building) it became almost a matter of necessity that it should belong to the Asylum.

The cottage now standing on this piece of property could, as the Inspectors and the Superintendent believe, be made available at a small expense as a residence for the Superintendent. Were this done, the large building now occupied by that officer could be advantageously employed as an Asylum for pay patients. The temporary Female Asylum, when vacated, could also be made use of for a similar purpose.

These two buildings being quite separate from each other, and both entirely distinct from the Main Asylum, and being otherwise well situated, are admirably adapted for this purpose. One might be used for male and the other for female patients.

The Inspectors cordially concur in the opinions expressed by the Medical Superintendent in reference to pay patients. It is indeed a reproach to the wealthy and enlightened Province of Ontario, that up to the present moment, it has not taken thought to make suitable provision within its borders for the treatment of pay patients of the better class. "We are often," says Dr. Litchfield, "consulted in pressing and particular cases, in regard to patients of a higher class, whose friends seek better accommodation (than the ordinary Asylums present) for which they are quite willing to pay, and who have to seek the accommodation in the neighboring Republic, which is not to be found in our Dominion." The result of the present system is that those unfortunate creatures are placed among strangers, almost beyond the reach of their relations and friends, at a greatly increased cost, and further, that the country loses the benefit of the contributions which they would otherwise naturally make towards the maintenance of a necessarily expensive class of Public Institutions.

A favorable opportunity now presents itself for remedying the evil above referred to, and for securing, under the superintendence of the Rockwood Asylum, at little or no cost, this great desideratum or missing link in our Asylum system—suitable Asylum accommodation and comfortable provision for patients of the wealthier class.—We earnestly hope the opportunity will not be lost sight of.

All of which is nevertheless respectfully submitted.

E. A. MEREDITH, *Chairman*,
 J. M. FERRIS,
 T. J. O'NEILL,
 FRs. ZEPHIRIN TASSÉ.

KINGSTON, March 11, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,—I send herewith my Annual Report of this Asylum, with the usual Returns.

The Report is a short one, but it touches on one point of importance, viz., from whence the female lunatics are to come to fill the next wing. It would be very easy to fill it with the patients from this locality now in the Toronto Asylum. But if this Asylum is eventually placed under the Dominion, will the Ontario Government allow for these patients at the rate they cost that Province in the Toronto Asylum. If so we could at once give great relief to the Provincial Asylum and to the Gaols of Ontario. The Hon. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald passes through Kingston, *en route* for Ottawa, to-day. I think I understood that Sir John would discuss these matters with him. My own private opinion is, if I might venture to express it, that a temporary commission of two Asylum Superintendents, with yourself or some official gentleman as chairman, would quickly devise a method of meeting all the difficulties connected with the Asylums of these Provinces. I do not know any other body sufficiently conversant with the practical working of Asylums who could advise the Executive with so much advantage. And as the Medical Superintendents are already in the pay of the Government, and are bound to give their advice and the fruits of their experience to the Government, I presume their service on such a commission would only involve their expenses in travelling, &c., and the commission itself could be dispensed with as soon as the report is made. Pray pardon my offering the suggestion, and believe me

Yours faithfully,
 J. P. LITCHFIELD.

E. A. Meredith, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

A N N U A L R E P O R T
OF THE
ROCKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

ROCKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM,
Kingston, Canada, March 7, 1868.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, &c.,

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to forward abstracts from the Books of Admission, Discharges and Deaths, and from the Daily Report Book of the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum for the year 1867.

Number of Patients treated in the Asylums during the year 1867.....	162

Remaining in the two Asylums on the 31st Dec., 1866.....	131
Lunatics dangerous to be at large, sent under warrant from the County Gaols in 1867.....	25
Convict Lunatics, sent from the Penitentiary, in 1867.....	6
	162

Number of Male Lunatics in the new Asylum, at Rockwood, on 31st Dec., 1867.....	110
Female Lunatics in the temporary Asylum, on the 31st Dec., 1867.....	29
Discharged, cured and relieved in 1867.....	14
Died in 1867.....	9
	162

The west wing of the new Asylum intended for female patients is now finished, with the exception of the lifts for the dining rooms, some little ornamental painting, the introduction of pipes for hot water, and the filling up of the water closets. With due diligence these may be rapidly completed, and the wing made ready for the reception of one hundred and fifty female lunatics. This wing includes three corridors, each one hundred and thirty-two feet long by fourteen feet wide; a large and well ventilated hospital ward and convalescent ward, sixty separate sleeping rooms and ten associated dormitories, with sitting-rooms, work-rooms, and dining-rooms, and the necessary provision in lavatories, clothes-rooms and closets, rendering each ward distinct for purposes of separation and

classification. But it may be difficult to find one hundred and fifty female lunatics of the criminal class to occupy this wing. Nearly all the female lunatics who have been sent to the temporary Asylum at Rockwood, from its first formation, have been sent under warrant as "lunatics dangerous to be at large." At this time there is not, and for several years past there has not been one female lunatic from the Penitentiary in the Asylum. The proportion of female convicts to male convicts is not estimated in any country at more than one to five, which will account for the small number of female convicts who come to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, but the applications for admissions are more numerous under the special Statute to which I have referred, and from these and other sources the Asylum wing could be promptly filled, although, as I have before ventured to point out, the Statute itself requires revision. The public service demands an increased amount of Asylum accommodation. This building has not advanced so rapidly as it might have done, but the delay has, I apprehend, arisen from the difficulty of finding the necessary amount and the kind of skilled labor required among the inmates of the Penitentiary to finish off the interior for occupation, after the rougher work of rearing the outside shell has been completed. It is to be hoped, however, as the Asylum is built by public labor, of stone quarried on the public land, that it will prove a cheap building, as it certainly will be a very durable one, and I can see no reason whatever why there should not be from two hundred and fifty to three hundred patients in the new Asylum before the commencement of the financial year, provided the sources from whence the female patients are to be taken shall have been defined. At present although the majority of the female cases at Rockwood are of the same class of the insane as are sent to the other Asylums of the Dominion; all those who come here from the Gaols are sent under warrant of His Excellency the Governor General, and can only be discharged by the same authority. Of the six male convicts admitted from the Penitentiary in 1867 three have been returned to their labor in that institution.

With the approval of the Board of Inspectors and the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General, we have been permitted to make arrangements with the Army Medical Department for the admission of insane soldiers belonging to the Imperial Service; applications have been made for the admission of military patients, and so far as this Asylum is concerned accommodation could be provided for Her Majesty's Naval Service on the North American Station, if the accommodation should ever be required, and if it meets the approval of the authorities.

When the female patients are removed from the detached building they now occupy at Rockwood, to the new Asylum, as they very soon will be, I would recommend that the vacated building should be fitted up for the reception of pay patients of a better class, whose payments might go to reduce the expenses of the larger Asylum. A little taste in the arrangement of this building, and very little outlay would suffice to make it a suitable Asylum for insane ladies, and if one of the detached houses on the Rockwood estate was fitted up for gentlemen patients, excellent accommodation entirely distinct from the public Asylum would be provided without additional cost of superintendence. We are often consulted, in pressing and painful cases, in regard to patients of a higher class, whose friends seek better accommodation, for which they are quite willing to pay, and who have to seek the accommodation in the neighboring Republic which is not to be found in our own Dominion. Wards of the Court of Chancery have even been sent to Asylums in the different States, out of the jurisdiction of the Court, because the kind of provision needed could not be found here. It would seem a reproach to us not to provide for our own sick, and that these payments should not go to diminish the expenses of our public Asylums. As our country advances in wealth and population this want will make itself more and more felt. If provision such as I advocate was made at Rockwood it would be available to better class patients from all the Provinces. At the present time Canadian pay patients are to be found scattered at a distance from their families and friends in nearly all the Asylums in the States of the Union, which border on Canada. In carrying out the arrangement made with the Imperial military authorities, the estimated proportion of the insane in all branches of the British service and in all the different garrisons might be taken at twenty to thirty non-commissioned officers and privates who could all be accommodated in one corridor of the new Asylum. Of commissioned officers the average would

be from three to five who could be provided for as I have stated, in detached buildings on the Rockwood property. The cottage treatment of insanity was advocated many years ago by Esquirol, Pariset and Pinel, and could be adopted here with little expense and manifest advantage. However unavoidable it may hitherto have been to send civilians for treatment in the better class Asylums of the United States, it would be still less seemly to send officers direct from Her Majesty's service to them. And yet as with civilians of the same class, there would be no alternative between this, and association with less educated persons in the public Asylums of the Dominion, unless some such suggestion as that which I have ventured to urge upon the Government should be adopted. I have entered into these statistics of insanity in so far as this Asylum is concerned, because the general provision for the insane of all classes may have to be considered, and it is right the authorities should know the exact condition of this Institution, and its ability to meet the demands that may be made upon it for the public service.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

J. P. LITCHFIELD,

Medical Superintendent,

Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.

TABLE No. 3.
Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, Ontario.

OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR.

Number.	Sex.	Date of last admission, Date of Death.	Age at death, and whether single, married, or widowed.	Mental and Bodily State at time of Admission.	Duration and assigned Cause of Disease.	Assigned Cause of Death.	Post-mortem Examination.
1	M.	May 16, 1861—Feb. 10, 1867	22 Single	Feeble and Idiotic	Congenital	Epilepsy	
2	F.	Jan. 15, 1857—March 29, 1867	32 Married	Very plethoric		Congestive Apoplexy	Effusion on the brain.
3	F.	Feb. 24, 1865—May 15, 1867	42 Single	Paralyzed—Idiotic	Congenital	Paralytic seizure	Ramollissement of the brain.
4	M.	March 17, 1865—July 14, 1867	27 Single	Feeble in mind and body	Long duration—Religious excitement	Latent Phthisis	
5	F.	July 10, 1855—July 20, 1867	83 Widowed	Vigorous—when admitted a violent maniac.	Domestic anxiety	Old age and senile decay	
6	F.	June 27, 1855—Aug. 30, 1867	44 Married	Quiet—disposed to chest-disease.	do do	Latent Phthisis	Tubercles in lungs.
7	M.	March 20, 1863—Sept. 29, 1867	75 Married	Good	Intemperate habits	Senile decay	
8	F.	June 1, 1864—Nov. 19, 1867	68 Single	Feeble		Dropsy and general debility	
9	F.	June 29, 1867—Nov. 29, 1867	70 Single	Feeble in mind and body	Congenital	Phthisis	Lungs extensively diseased.

J. B. LITCHFIELD, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent of Asylum.

RETURN

ON THE

FIRST GENERAL ELECTION

FOR THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF

CANADA.

RAPPORT

SUR LA

PREMIERE ELECTION GÉNÉRALE

POUR LA

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

DU

CANADA.

RETURN prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, shewing the aggregate number of Votes polled in each Electoral Division in which there has been a contest, with the total number polled in each such Division, and the number of Votes on the Voters' Lists of the same respectively, and the Population in each Constituency as shewn by the last Census.—Ordered by the House of Commons, on the 15th November, 1867.

RAPPORT fait d'après les Archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes, indiquant le nombre collectif des votes enregistrés dans chaque Division Electorale où il y a eu votation avec le nombre total des votes enregistrés dans chaque Division, le nombre d'Electeurs inscrits sur les listes électorales de ces divisions respectivement, et la population de chaque Collège Electoral telle que constatée par le dernier recensement.—Ordonné par la Chambre des Communes, le 15 novembre 1867.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each sub-division.	Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS.																																																																													
Province of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.	SUBDIVISIONS.				OBSERVATIONS.																																																																													
ADDINGTON.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Shibley.</th> <th>Lapum.</th> <th>Price.</th> <th>D. Cameron.</th> <th>Lott.</th> <th>Ham.</th> <th>Sir Henry Smith.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>194</td> <td>107</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>112</td> <td>198</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>115</td> <td>190</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>57</td> <td>179</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>17</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>188</td> <td>62</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>117</td> <td>153</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>10</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>26</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>35</td> <td>20</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Shibley.	Lapum.	Price.	D. Cameron.	Lott.	Ham.	Sir Henry Smith.	194	107						112	198						115	190					2	57	179						1	17						188	62						117	153	1					7	10						16	26						35	20							385 1092 29 314 318 22 78 88	2836 7516 435 2452 2925 429 263 186 1080	"Barrie and Clarendon." "Anglesea." "Kadadar."
Shibley.	Lapum.	Price.	D. Cameron.	Lott.	Ham.	Sir Henry Smith.																																																																												
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Oso	2	19	21	349	"New- burgh" } village. } " Miller and Canonto." } Not mention- ed in Census. Non mention- né dans le recensement.
Deabigh, Abinger and Ashby	4	11	15	175	
Newburgh (Village)	33	76	109	1818	
Bedford and Palmerston	40	26	66	760	
Hinchinbrooke	60	21	81	68	
Claredon and Miller	10	2	12	2768	
Totals—Totaux	391	1120	2124	21492	

Majority for James N. Lapum, Esq. } 129.
 do }
 Majorité pour

ALGOMA.

(The Provisional Judicial
 District of).
 (Le district judiciaire pro-
 visoire de).

	Simpson.	Beatty.	Macdonell.				
Sault Ste. Marie	53	33	27	113	147	District { of Algoma. d'Algoma. Sault Ste. Marie Village.	
Hilton St. Joseph's Island	15	37	.....	52	64	
Bruce, Wellington and Copper Bay Mines	131	113	4	248	297		
Serpent River	6	15	.....	21	47	
Killarney	18	20	1	39	39		
Little Current .....	.....	11	.....	29	47
Wek-we-me-kong .....	.....	4	.....	4	5
Batchewana	4	4	2	10	46		
Michipicoton .....	.....	2	.....	2	31
St. Ignace	11	.....	.....	11	42
Fort William	12	2	4	18	97		
Totals—Totaux	250	241	38	529	862		4018 898

Majority for Wenys Mackenzie Simpson, Esq. } 11.
 do }
 Majorité pour

RETURN prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, &c.—Continued.
 RAPPORT fait d'après les Archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes, etc.—Suite.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.		Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constitu- ency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS.
Province of Ontario, — Province d'Ontario.	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'élec- teurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'a- près le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
BOTHWELL.	Mills.	Glass.				
Zone	139	155	294	336	1159	
Sombra	107	173	280	345	3116	And Indian reserve.
Camden and Gore	202	195	397	513	2744	"Sombra" Et réserve
Dawn	77	75	152	176	736	sauvages.
Euphemia	177	199	376	417	2109	
Orford	246	115	361	418	2554	
Howard do	231 112	160 109	391 221	714	3976	
Bothwell: Wards, Quarters. St. George's	24	19	43	55		Not men- tioned in Cen- sus.
St. Andrew's	11	12	23	47		"Both- well."
St. David's	4	4	8	8		
St. Lawrence	2	2	4	4		
St. Patrick's	1	6	7	44		
Totals.—Totaux	1333	1224	2557	3077	16834	

Majority for David Mills, Esq. } 109
 Majorité pour

BRANT. (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)		Clement.	Eown,				
Onondaga.....	79	156	235	2064			
Brantford.....	168	244	412	6904			
South Dumfries...Dumfries Sud.....	237	136	373	3916			
Paris, Town—Ville :							
Wards, Quartiers.							
North.....Nord.....	44	38	82	143			
King's.....du Roi.....	58	36	94	176			
Queen's.....de la Reine.....	47	31	78	123			
South.....Sud.....	37	31	68	120			
							“Tuscarora.”
Totals.—Totaux.....	670	672	1342	1857			2144
							21279
Majority for John Young Bown, Esq. } 2 Majorité pour Ecr. }							
BRANT. (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)		Hon. E. B. Wood.	Leeming.				
Town of } Brantford:							
Ville de }							
Wards, Quartiers.							
North.....Nord.....	164	68	232	333			
East.....Est.....	107	71	178	262			
Queen's.....de la Reine.....	111	71	182	317			
King's.....du Roi.....	62	53	115	175			
Brant.....Brant.....	116	97	213	345			
Brantford (Township)							
Division North—Nord	96	91	187	240			
do South—Sud.....	113	194	307	378			
Barford:							
Division North—Nord	273	152	425	577			
do South—Sud.....	171	195	366	455			
Oaklands.....	44	98	142	187			
Totals.—Totaux.....	1257	1090	2347	3269			6251
							Population.
							Included in that of Brantford in the North Riding of Brant.
							Comprise dans celle de Brantford, dans la division Nord de Brant.
							5595
							1087
							12937
Majority for Hon. Edmund Burke Wood. } 167. Majorité pour							

RETURN prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

RAPPORT fait d'après les Archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes, etc.—Suite.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and number of votes polled for each of them in each sub-division.		Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.	
	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Chambers.		Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.		
Province of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.									
BROCKVILLE. (Town—Ville. With the Township of Elizabethtown thereto attached. Avec le Township d'Elizabethtown y annexé.	Town of—Ville de—Brockville: Wards. Quartiers.		Crawford.						
	East.....	112	169	230	4112				
	Centre.....	88	185	289					
	West.....	56	161	221					
	Elizabethtown: 1st—1re—Division.....	202	351	510	6101				
	2nd—2e—do.....	118	345	391					
	Totals—Totaux.....	521	1211	1641	10213				
	Majority for James Crawford, Esq. } 69. Majorité pour do								
	BRUCE. (North Riding). (Division Nord).	Sproat.	Douglas.						
		Amabel and Albemarle.....	12	89	138	2386			
Arran.....		305	439	473					
Bruce.....		166	259	508	2260				
Elderslie.....		203	180	383	1774				
Saugeen.....		65	259	324	367				
Southampton.....		46	8	54	75				
Totals—Totaux.....	862	852	1714	2013	8950				
Majority for Alexander Sproat, Esq. } 10. Majorité pour do									

Majority for Alexander Sproat, Esq. } 10.
Majorité pour do

BRUCE. (South Riding). (Division Sud).	Hurdon.		Rastall.	Hall.		
	Hurdon.	Rastall.	Hall.			
Kincardine (Village).....	79	77			156	231
do (Township).....	199	305			504	588
Breath : Division No. 1.....	282	91			373	443
do No. 2.....	110	121		5	236	287
Carrick : Division No. 1.....	170	176			346	376
do No. 2.....	195	14			209	244
Culross.....	237	226			463	553
Kinloss.....	172	248			420	458
Huron.....	180	252			432	546
Greenock.....	153	114			267	340
Totals—Totaux.....	1777	1624	5		3406	4066

Majority for Francis Hurdon, Esq. } 153.
Majorité pour do Ecq. }

CARDWELL.	Philips.		Ferguson.			
	Philips.	Ferguson.				
Adjala.....	158	236			394	492
Mono.....	89	406			495	574
Caledon : Division No. 1.....	206	156			362	407
do No. 2.....	200	117			317	353
Albion : Division No. 1.....	142	85			227	261
do No. 2.....	283	155			438	525
Totals—Totaux.....	1078	1155			2233	2612

Majority for Thomas Roberts Ferguson, Esq. } 77.
Majorité pour do Ecq. }

2742
3626
4588
5078
16034

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Province of Ontario, Province d'Ontario.			Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
CARLETON.	Holmes.	Rochester.					
	Nepean, East—Est.....	131	173	224	4410		
	do West Ouest.....	189	345	403	1454		
	March.....	31	103	120	516		
	Richmond.....	16	30	79	3239		
	Fitzroy.....	157	291	334	675		
	Toronto.....	19	35	45	2651		
	Huntley.....	26	285	331	2331		
	Marlborough.....	105	235	261	2576		
	North Gower—Nord.....	113	265	287	2914		
	Goulburn.....	197	331	373			
	Totals—Totaux.....	1006	2093	2457	20766		
Majority for John Holmes, Esq. } 81 Majorité pour do							
CORNWALL	Hon. John S. Macdonald.	Mattice.					
With the Township of Cornwall thereto attached. Avec le Township de Cornwall y annexé.	16	37	53	78			
	49	59	108	159			
	27	18	45	78			

		185	102	287	394	5000
		174	79	253	318	
Total—Totaux.....		451	205	746	1027	6915
Majority for Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald. } 156. Majorité pour do						
DUNDAS.	John Sylvester Ross, Esq.—Acclamation	1877				
DURHAM. (East Riding) (Division Est.)	Port Hope, Wards—Quartiers :	Burton.	Beamish.			
	do No. 1.....	96	26	122	213	} 4162
	do No. 2.....	67	46	113	229	
	do No. 3.....	74	47	121	222	
	Hope :	90	175	265	483	} 5883
	do No. 2.....	152	65	217	338	
	Cavan :	230	20	250	484	} 4901
	do No. 1.....	127	36	163	357	
	do No. 2.....	238	36	334	567	
	Manvers	1134	451	1585	2893	19151
Totals—Totaux						
Majority for Francis H. Burton, Esq. } 683. Majorité pour do						
DURHAM. (West Riding) (Division Ouest.)	Bowmanville :	Blake.	Milne.			
	Wards. Quartiers.	70	45	115	160	} 2721
	do West.....	83	49	137	195	
	do North.....	66	51	117	160	
	do South.....	314	70	384	471	} 6912
	do North—Sud.....	230	102	332	385	
	Darlington :	157	167	324	366	} 6575
	do No. 1.....	242	111	353	429	
	do No. 2.....	85	65	130	189	
	Newcastle	85	271	356	421	} 2727
do Carthwright.....	1337	931	2268	2776		
Totals—Totaux						
Majority for Edward Blake, Esq. } 406. Majorité pour do						

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Province of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.			Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
ELGIN.			Burwell.				
(East Riding). (Division Est).	Town of—Ville de—St. Thomas: Wards—Quartiers.		Dobbie.				
	St. George.....	St. George.....	79	131	182	}	
	St. Andrew.....	St. Andrew.....	22	70	96	}	1631
	St. Patrick.....	St. Patrick.....	16	62	102	}	
	Yarmouth:	Wards—Quartiers.					
	St. George.....	St. George.....	125	300	425	}	
	St. Patrick.....	St. Patrick.....	152	275	369	}	6166
	St. Andrew.....	St. Andrew.....	119	237	280	}	
	Malahide:	Division No. 1.....	211	358	454	}	
	do	do No. 2.....	131	342	416	}	5320
	St. Dorchester.....	do	167	337	428	}	2204
	Bayham:	Division South—Sud.....	156	318	411	}	5141
	do	do North—Nord.....	146	351	444	}	908
	Vienna, Village.....	do	55	93	126	}	
	Totals—Totaux.....	Totals—Totaux.....	1382	2874	3733	}	21370
Majority for—Majorité pour—Thomas William Dobbie, Esq.—Ecr.....110.							

ELGIN. (West Riding). (Division Ouest).	Munroe.	McDougall.		
Aldbrough:	181	81	262	298
do	169	107	276	307
				2525

		223	243	466	531	2888
Dunwich						
Southwold						
Division No. 1		173	183	356	433	5467
do No. 2		224	152	376	449	
Totals—Totaux		970	766	1836	2018	10680
Majority for—Majorité pour—John H. Munroe, Esq.—Ecr.....204.						
ESSEX	A. Rankin.	O'Connor.				
			216	308	2360	
Amherstburgh, Town—Ville	82	134	170	214	1505	
Anderdon	57	113	262	350	2656	
Colchester	133	129	285	385	2655	
Gosfield	203	98	301	311	1652	
Maidstone	71	156	227	207	1563	
Malden	57	84	141	214	1443	
Mersea	183	38	221	278	1349	
Rochester	53	119	172	246	1816	
Rochester East—Est	130	84	214	401	3133	
Sandwich	123	197	320	401	1190	
do West—Ouest	124	51	175	201	198	
Tilbury West—Ouest	75	37	112	165	2501	
Sandwich, Town—Ville	56	54	110	232	2511	
Windsor, Town, Ville:	41	77	118	220		
Wards—Quartiers—No. 1	44	68	112	173		
do No. 2						
do No. 3						
Totals—Totaux	1432	1439	2871	3899		
Majority for—Majorité pour—John O'Connor, Esq.—Ecr.....7.						
FRONTENAC	Kirkpatrick.	Carruthers.				
			318	504	3601	
Wolfe Island	250	68	268	628	4394	
Pittsburg:	191	77	240			
Barriefield	132	108				
McNeill's Corners						
Kingston:						
Waterloo	188	110	298	724	4587	
Elginburgh	117	154	271	363	2894	
Storrington	192	108	300	243	892	
Portsmouth	104	67	171	83	1369	
Garden Island*	68	1	69			
Totals—Totaux	1242	698	1935	2545	17737	

* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionnée dans le recensement. "Fortis Henry and Frederick" Penitentiary & L. Asylum.—Pénit. et asile des aliénés.

Majority for—Majorité pour—Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq.—Ecr.....549.

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Province of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.	SUBDIVISIONS, Noms des Candidats et le nombre de Votes donnés pour chaque d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombres total des Votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	
GLENGARRY.	Donald Alexander Macdonald, Esq.—Acclamation			21187	
GRENVILLE. (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Shanly. Patrick.	395 300	477 341	5562	
Augusta : Division, Front do Rear	174 215	221 85			
Edwardsburgh : Division, Front do Rear	177 161	112 171		5542	
Town of—Ville de Prescott : Wards. Quartiers. East. West. South	64 61 47	51 46 44		2591	
Totals—Totaux	899	730	1974	13695	
Majority for Walter Shanly, Esq. } 169. Majorité pour do } Ecr. }					
GREY. (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Jackson. Dalglish.	448 440 458 110	554 521 3065 182	2575 2934 3065 1859	
Artemesia	266	182			
Egremont	192	248			
Glenelg	277	181			
Melancthon	36	74			

	121	248	369	485	2001
Osprey	121	248	369	485	2001
Proton	67	107	174	249	1240
Bentinck : Division East—Est	215	147	362	405	3331
do West—Ouest	167	100	267	307	3963
Normanby : Division East—Est	147	106	253	334	
do West—Ouest	72	154	226	312	
Total—Totaux	1560	1547	3107	3885	20468
Majority for George Jackson, Esq. } 13. Majorité pour do }					
GREY.					
(North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Smider.	Bolton.			
Collingwood	101	169	270	357	1492
Euphrasia	64	145	209	314	1472
St. Vincent	196	133	349	446	2993
Sydenham	271	156	427	539	3021
Holland	190	147	337	413	2317
Sullivan	135	121	256	371	1736
Derby	130	103	233	297	1243
Keppel, Sarawak and Brooke	101	69	170	255	592
Town of—Ville de Owen Sound:					
Wards. { Bay	62	24	86	160	
{ Centre	72	33	105	164	
{ River	77	23	100	162	
Quartiers.					2216
Totals—Totaux	1390	1143	2542	3478	17082
Majority for George Snider, Esq. } 256. Majorité pour do }					
HALDIMAND.	Thompson.	McKinnon.			
Cayuga Village*	48	15	63	109	*Population included in that of Cayuga N.
Rainham	160	80	240	346	Population comprise dans celle de Cayuga N.
Seneca	223	154	377	453	Population included in that of Seneca.
Dunn	48	89	137	186	Population comprise dans celle de Seneca.
Caledonia +	51	87	138	199	
South Cayuga	69	65	134	139	
North Cayuga	241	26	267	368	
Oneida	202	125	327	388	
Walpole : Division North—Nord	88	149	237	290	
do South—Sud	261	232	493	616	
Totals—Totaux	1391	1022	2413	3114	19397
Majority for David Thompson, Esq. } 369. Majorité pour do }					

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Province of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.							
HALTON.							
	Esqueving: Division No. 1.....		White.	304	431	6076	
	do No. 2.....		Chisholm.	315	432	1158	
	Georgetown (Village).....			125	160		
	Milton, Town—Ville: Wards.						
	East.....			35	55	905	
	South.....			49	73		
	North.....			41	72		
	Nassagaweya.....			360	437	2300	
	Nelson:						
	Division No. 1.....			269	367	4559	
	do No. 2.....			234	289		
	Oakville:						
	Wards—Quartiers—No. 1.....			48	86	1450	
	do do No. 2.....			90	148		
	do do No. 3.....			95	150		
	Trafalgar:						
	Division No. 1.....			365	434	6846	
	do No. 2.....			381	450		
	Totals—Totaux.....			2711	3384	22794	

Majority for John White, Esq. } 133
Majorité pour do

HAMILTON. (City.—Cité.)		Charles Magill, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation.....				10096
HASTINGS. (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.)	Trenton	Brown.	Holden.	61	107	1398
	Sydney, West—Ouest	47	14	182	348	
	do East—Est	138	74	212	388	5082
	Belleville: Wards—Quartiers.					
	Baldwin	116	33	140	354	6277
Coleman	133	72	205	465		
Sanson	111	47	158	324		
Kitcheson	85	33	119	278		
Totals—Totaux.....	773	313	1086	2264	12757	
Majority for—Majorité pour—James Brown, Esq.—Ecr.....460.						
HASTINGS. (East Riding.) (Division Est.)	Hungerford	Hon. Robert Read.	Farley.	334	455	4354
	Tyendinaga.....	268	66	308	444	
	Division No. 1.....	311	71	379	512	7812
	do No. 1.....	311	68	287	369	
	Thurlow.*	150	137	259	316	4864
	Division, South—Sud	144	115	2096	17031	
	do North—Nord	1110	467	1567	2096	17031
Totals—Totaux.....	1110	467	1567	2096	17031	
Majority for—Majorité pour—Hon. Robert Read.....653.						
HASTINGS. (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Rawdon	Bowell. McLean.	Wall-bridge.	440	530	3591
	Elzevir	244	205	154	200	
	Madoc	136	18	420	517	1309
	Marmora, &c.....	273	147	72	91	
	Tudor, &c.....	48	24	26	34	1499
	Huntington	21	4	360	415	
	Stirling	156	204	84	105	2917
	Totals—Totaux.....	50	34	1565	1892	
	Totals—Totaux.....	928	1	1565	1892	15112
	Majority for—Majorité pour—Mackenzie Bowell, Esq.—Ecr.....202.					

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	SUBDIVISIONS.		Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.						
Province of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.			Whitehead.	Holmes.					
				Sloan.					
HURON. (North Riding). (Division Nord).	Turnbury		144	41	321	377	1264		
	Morris North—Nord		84	25	243	315	2333		
	do South—Sud		66	64	182	284			
	Howick East—Est		92	3	247	298			
	do West—Ouest		114	233	366	385	2252		
	Hullett		246	9	416	524	2704		
	McKillop		212	28	353	539	2425		
	Ashfield		220	158	417	559	2617		
	Grey		214	113	66	566	2461		
	Colborne		143	73	233	322	1868		
	Wawanosh East—Est		139	47	296	380	3151		
	do West—Ouest		119	95	312	419	1000		
	Clinton		147	3	194	210			
	Totals—Totaux		1940	1318	675	3933	5178	22075	

Majority for Joseph Whitehead, Esq. } 622.
Majorité pour do } Er. }

HURON. (South Riding). (Division Sud).	Malcolm C. Cameron.		Ritchie.		Stills.	3078	3853	3227	"Stanley and Bayfield."
Godarich, Town—Ville :									
Wards—Quartiers.									
St. George	40	29				69	124		
St. David	80	46				126	203		
St. Patrick	74	35				109	166		
St. Andrew	60	19				79	129		
St. Andrew	183	313				496	583		
Godarich (Township)	198	265				463	565		
Stanley	291	103				394	491		
Hay	169	239				408	500		
Stephen	311	280				491	583		
Usborne	318	124			1	443	509		
Tuckeramth									
Totals—Totaux	1624	1453			1	3078	3853	2257	

KENT.	Stephenson.		McKellar.		2951	3761	4466	3685	"Chatham and Gore."
Chatham, Town—Ville :									
Wards—Quartiers.									
Chrysler	91	75			166	265			
Eberts	113	86			199	360			
Northwood	103	71			174	248			
Chatham (Township) :									
Division No. 1	166	168			324	413			
do No. 2	135	144			279	338			
Harwick :									
Division No. 1	210	201			411	485			
do No. 2	220	158			378	453			
Dover	155	104			260	316			
Raleigh	207	261			468	554			
Romney	39	43			82	95			
Tilbury, East—Est.	84	116			260	254			
Totals—Totaux	1524	1427			2951	3761	4466	3685	

Majority for Malcolm Colin Cameron, Esq. } 171.
Majorité pour do

Majority for Rufus Stephenson, Esq. } 97.
Majorité pour do

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Province of Ontario. — Province d'Ontario.						
KINGSTON. (City—Cité.)	Wards.—Quartiers. Victoria..... Catawaqui..... Ontario..... St. Lawrence..... Rideau..... Frontenac..... Sydenham.....	Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B. John Stewart 14 21 11 53 39 21 16	105 200 81 73 144 194 80	282 382 259 240 366 426 293	1669 2812 1553 1035 2213 2298 1874 289	Asylum, Nunneries, &c. Asile, convents, etc.
Totals—Totaux.....		735 142	877	2248	13743	
LAMBTON.	Majority for Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B. Majorité pour do	Mackenzie. 289 193 111 329	444 373 195 491	506 426 355 559	3097 1600 1069 2873	
	Bosanquet..... Brooke..... Emskillen..... Moore.....	Vidal. 155 180 82 162				

Oilsprings	54	66	120	238	} 3287	"Oilsprings" not mentioned in census—non mentionné dans le recensement.
Plympton No. 1	203	142	345	386		
do No. 2	173	96	269	364	} 2091	
Sarnus, Town—Ville :						
Wards. Quarters.					} 1560	
South	74	21	95	137		
Middle	74	29	103	175	} 3388	
North	52	30	82	137		
Sarnus (Township)	168	73	241	319	} 18965	
Warwick No. 1	191	121	312	371		
do No. 2	82	194	242	292		
Totals—Totaux	1999	1311	3310	4285		

Majority for Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. } 688.
 Majorité pour do

LANARK. (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Honorable William Macdougall, C.B.—Acclamation		12667
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LANARK. (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Alexander Morris, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation		18972
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LEEDS AND GREN- VILLE. (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Frs. Jones.		} 203	} 1400
	Elmsley	59		
	Kitley	220	443	3448
	Wolford	126	347	2961
	Merrickville	6	74	908
	Oxford—Division No. 1	170	246	} 4467
	do Division No. 2	192	74	
	Kempville	75	77	1068
	South Gower	75	140	1089
Totals—Totaux	923	857	1780	2265

Majority for Francis Jones, Esq. } 66.
 Majorité pour do

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ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	Province of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each sub-division. Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total number of Voter polled in each Division. Nombre total des Votes donnés dans chaque Division.	Number of Voters on the List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque Collège Electoral près le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.	
SUBDIVISIONS.							
LEEDS. (South Riding.) (Division Sudl.)		J. Crawford.	Richards.			*Population included in that of Township of Leeds.—Population comprise dans celle du Township de Leeds. "Leeds." "Lansdowne." "Bastard" "Burgess." "Escott."	
		76	35	111	159		
		110	70	180	240		
		210	140	350	420		
		195	127	322	386		
		71	183	254	320		
		133	166	299	346		
		144	84	228	263		
		103	248	351	400		
		92	86	178	223		
		114	100	214	264		
		145	125	270	312		
		Totals—Totaux	1364	2757	3333		20689

Majority for John Crawford, Esq. } 29.
 Majorité pour do

LENNOX.	Cartwright.	Grange.	Majority for John Crawford, Esq. } 29. Majorité pour do
Richmond	244	264	508
Adolphustown	63	47	110
Amherst Island	68	61	129
			3450
			801
			1270

	147	101	248	303	3376
Fredericksburg, South—Sud.....	147	101	248	303	3376
do North—Nord.....	146	155	301	355	
Ernestown (Odessa).....	256	158	414	483	5450
do (Stone's Corners).....	143	175	318	374	
Town of—Ville de—Napanee:					
Wards. Quarters.					
West.....Ouest.....	23	27	55	107	1773
Centre.....Centre.....	67	78	145	228	
East.....Est.....	50	16	66	129	
Bath (Village).....	56	40	96	123	
Totals—Totaux.....	1268	1122	2390	2950	16120
Population included in that of Ernestown.—Comprise dans celle d'Ernestown.					
Majority for Richard John Cartwright, Esq. } 146. Majorité pour do					
LINCOLN.	Honorable James Rea Benson—Acclamation 18191				
LONDON.	Hon. John Carling, Esq. } 988. Majorité pour do				
(City—Cité.)	Peacock. } 11555				
Wards—Quartiers.	Hon. John Carling.	Peacock.			
No. 1.....	199	34	233	461	1960
No. 2.....	192	62	254	539	2124
No. 3.....	283	69	362	696	2912
No. 4.....	92	17	109	173	820
No. 5.....	192	52	244	467	1755
No. 6.....	135	23	158	290	916
No. 7.....	81	9	99	164	1047
Totals—Totaux.....	1114	266	1380	2790	11555
Majority for Hon. John Carling, Esq. } 988. Majorité pour do					
MIDDLESEX.	Scatcherd. } 731. Majorité pour do				
(North Riding.)	Watson. } 18083				
(Division Nord.)	Scatcherd.	Watson.			
Adelaide.....	244	131	375	430	2509
Biddulph.....	245	245	490	529	3401
Lobo.....	331	72	403	496	3556
McGillivray, East—Est.....	236	107	343	404	3921
do West—Ouest.....	139	75	214	278	2475
Williams, East—Est.....	185	150	335	387	2221
do West—Ouest.....	225	94	319	388	
Totals—Totaux.....	1605	874	2479	2912	18083
Majority for Thomas Scatcherd, Esq. } 731. Majorité pour do					

RETURN prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

RAPPORT fait d'après les Archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes, etc.—Suite.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.	Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS.
	OBSERVATIONS.						
Provinces of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.			Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	
MIDDLESEX. (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.)	Billington.	A. P. McDonald.					
	112	128		240	275	2324	
	100	81			211	751	
	317	219		536	594	4422	
	236	187		423	430	2574	
	100	180		290	324	1746	
	179	258		437	523	3033	
	1044	1063		2107	2417	14850	
	Totals—Totaux.....						
Majority for Angus Peter McDonald, Esq. } 19. Majorité pour do do							
MIDDLESEX. (East Riding.) (Division Est.)	Wilson.	McFie.					
London: Division No. 1.....	208	136	344	412		9666	
do do No. 2.....	184	108	292	358			
do do No. 3.....	305	102	407	439			
do do No. 4.....	317	203	520	597			
Westminster: Division No. 1.....	142	191	333	375		6285	
do do No. 2.....	110	323	433	502			
do do No. 3.....	85	161	246	263			
Dorchester: Division No. 1.....	139	110	249	286		4027	
do do No. 2.....	144	165	309	342			
Nissouri, West—Ouest.....	262	237	519	571		3147	
	1896	1756	3651	4097		23125	
	Totals—Totaux.....						
Majority for Crowell Wilson, Esq. } 140. Majorité pour do do							

MONCK.	McCallum.	Frazer.	1997	2839	2646
	Pelham	69				280	349	417	2316
Wainfleet	205	96	301	430	2959
Gainsborough	191	220	411	487	2005
Caistor	150	130	280	366	1252
Canborough	92	71	163	199	1791
Moulton and Sherbrooke	220	61	281	363	1268
Dunville (Village)	199	13	212	287	
Totals—Totaux	1126	871	1997	2839	14237

Majority for Lachlin McCallum, Esq. } 255.
Majorité pour do

NIAGARA. (Town—Ville.) With the Township of Niagara, Town—Ville. Niagara thereto at- tached. Avec le Township de Niagara y annexé.	A. Morrison.	Thomson.	283	331	2400
	Niagara (Township)	129			
Wards. Quarters. Eastern	31	36	70	101	2070
Centre	51	26	77	131	
Western	86	34	120	165	
Totals—Totaux	300	250	550	728	4470

Majority for Angus Morrison, Esq. } 50.
Majorité pour do

NORFOLK. (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Lawson.	Walker.	208	683	3703
	Woodhouse: Division West—Ouest	154				54	323		"Woodhouse and Gore."
do East—Est	208	115			
Charlottetown: Division North—Nord	81	84	165	723	3475
do South—Sud	202	211	413		
Walsingham: Division North—Nord	93	171	264	300	4855
do South—Sud	198	151	349	407	1959
Houghton	114	183	297	355	
Totals—Totaux	1050	969	2019	2468	13992

Majority for Peter Lawson, Esq. } 81.
Majorité pour do

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ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates/and number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.	Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS.	
	OBSERVATIONS.							
Province of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.	NORFOLK.							
	(North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Windham, North—Nord	Duncombe.					
		do South—Sud	195	120	315	723	4095	
		Simcoe, Town—Ville	182	130	312		1858	
		Townsend, East—Est	178	82	260	342		
		do West—Ouest	133	235	368	849	5742	
		Middleton	231	286	393	433	2903	
			107	368				
			231	990	2016	2347	14598	
		Totals—Totaux	1026	990	2016	2347	14598	
		Majority for Aquila Walsh, Esq. } 36. Majorité pour do Ecr. }						
NORTHUMBERLAND. (East Riding.) (Division Est.)	SUBDIVISIONS.							
	Cramahe: Division No. 1	Keeler.	Meyers.	McKenzie.				
		do No. 2	201	189	42	243	328	
		Colborne (Village)	62	22	21	83	293	
		Brighton (Village)	53	77	130	126	1882	
		Seymour	285	171	456	565	3842	
		Murray	277	166	443	645	3612	
	Percy: Division No. 1	173	97	270	339	3515		
	do No. 2	149	28	177	263	3713		
	Brighton (Township)	218	203	421	579			
		1697	827	2434	3350	20405		
	Totals—Totaux	1697	827	2434	3350	20405		
		Majority for Joseph Keeler, Esq. } 780. Majorité pour do Ecr. }						

NORTHUMBER- LAND. (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.) Excepting therefrom the Township of South Men- aghlan. Sauf le Township de Monaghan Sud.		Hon. M. C. Cameron.		J. A. Thompson.		18842	
Brock :							
Division South—Sud.....	199	99	298	331	4625		
do North—Nord.....	124	183	307	352			
Resch :							
Division South—Sud.....	178	280	458	620	6214		
do North—Nord.....	163	127	280	373			
Uxbridge :							
Division West—Ouest.....	85	234	319	364	3933		
do East—Est.....	118	174	292	349	2169		
Scott.....	230	165	395	455	782		
Seugog.....	21	53	79	96	1625		
Thorah.....	109	127	236	291	2337		
Mara and Rama.....	145	181	326	443			
Totals—Totaux.....	1362	1628	2990	3674	21685		
Majority for John Auld Thompson, Esq. } 256. Majorité pour do							
ONTARIO. (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)		Hon. Geo. Brown.		T. N. Gibbs.		8002	
Pickering :							
Division No. 1.....	91	196	287	344	8002		
do No. 2.....	211	128	339	369			
do No. 3.....	199	137	336	371			
Town of—Ville de—Whitby :							
Wards. Quarters.							
North..... Nord.....	64	77	141	189	2697		
Centre..... Centre.....	54	68	122	165			
South..... Sud.....	21	37	58	85	2009		
Oshawa.....	138	231	369	446	3665		
Esset Whitby.....	210	225	435	520	3546		
Whitby.....	233	193	428	524			
Totals—Totaux.....	1223	1292	2515	3043	19919		
Majority for Thomas Nicholson Gibbs, Esq. } 69. Majorité pour do							

RETURN prepared from the Records of the Election to the present House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

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ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	SUBDIVISIONS.					Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each sub-division.	Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.
Province of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.									
OTTAWA. (City—Cité.)	Wards, Quarters. By, West—Ouest do East—Est Ottawa, East—Est. do West—Ouest Victoria Wellington St. George	Currier McGillivray Gibb. Martineau Thompson, Dickinson,	124 146 128 128 118 147 183	4 5 1 1 4 2 1	25 1	1005	2883	3930 3689 2039 2243 2437 231	Hospital and other Institutions. Hôpital et autres institutions.	
Totals—Totaux			974	5	25	1005	2883	14669		

Majority for Joseph Merrill Currier, Esq. } 949.
Majorité pour do

OXFORD.
(North Riding.)
(Division Nord.)

Thomas Oliver, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation

24551

OXFORD. (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)		Ebenezer Vining Bodwell, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation				21675
PEEL.						
	Hon. John H. Cameron.	Barber.				
Brampton	170	83	253	320	1627	
Chinguacousy:						
"Allog"	205	186	391	437	6897	
"Mayfield"	223	229	453	505		
Toronto:						
"Cooksville"	202	189	393	497	6592	
"Harris' Corners"	129	150	279	340		
"Palatine"	70	91	161	237	1728	
Toronto (Gore)	92	103	195	234	730	
Streeksville	39	45	84	103		
Totals—Totaux	1138	1076	2214	2673	17574	

Majority for Hon. John Hillyard Cameron. } 62.
do do

PERTH. (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)		Majority for James Redford, Esq. } 208. do do			
	Daly.	Gray.	Redford.		
Stratford:					
Wards:					
Shakespeare	39		30	69	130
Reneo	48		41	89	164
Falstaff	51		37	88	158
Hamlet	28		28	56	101
Avon	48		65	113	178
Wallace	236		77	313	480
Liskowell*	8		21	29	39
Elma	181		205	386	502
Logan	237		189	426	506
Ellice	184		208	392	461
Morrington	205		210	416	532
North Eastbope	41		404	445	495
Totals—Totaux	1307		1515	2822	3746

* Not mentioned in
Census—Non mention-
née dans le recensement.

RETURN prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

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ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each sub-division.		Total number of Votes polled in each division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last census.	REMARKS.
	SUBDIVISIONS.					
Province of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Guest.	McFarlane.				
PERTH. (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	South Easthope	219	260	290	2322	
	Downie	227	520	584	3610	
	Fullarton	246	478	510	2890	
	Hibbert	234	480	545	2848	
	Blanchard:					
	Division No. 1	216	322	371	3774	
	do No. 2	130	216	293	1216	
	108	85	191	235		
	Mitchell (Village)					
	St. Mary's—Town—Ville:					
	South	85	102	187	274	
	Quarters, South	58	54	112	164	
North	50	59	109	159		
West						
Totals—Totaux	1393	1490	2883	3426	19438	

Majority for Robert McFarlane Esq. } 97.
Majorité pour do

PETERBOROUGH. (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.)	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each sub-division.		Total number of Votes polled in each division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last census.	REMARKS.
	SUBDIVISIONS.					
Province of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Perry.	Gordon.				
Monaghan, South—Sud	65	105	170	179	1239	
	64	69	133	181	1281	
	151	242	393	468	3795	
	98	34	132	156	863	
Smith						
Ennismore						

Town of—Ville de—Peterborough :		Wards. Quartiers.		East Est.		South Sud.		North Nord.		Centre Centre.		Totals—Totaux	
		94	72	166	237	100	131	142	199	97	135	3979	
		681	652	1333	1686							11157	
Majority for Charles Perry, Esq. } 29. Majorité pour „ } Ecr.													
PETERBOROUGH. (East Riding.) (Division Est.)	Grover.	Anderson.											
	Village of—Village de Ashburnham	43	29	72	96	93							
	Asphodel	253	66	319	419	2911							
	Belmont	64	9	73	109	689							
	Dummer	32	73	165	222	2105							
	Douro.	197	43	240	292	2519							
	Burleigh*	19	49	68	112								
	Minden	32	17	49	59								
	Stanhope	7	0	7	19								
	Dyest	4	5	9	12								
	Galway	30	3	33	38								
	Harvey	43	25	68	93								
	Otonabee	138	320	458	541								
Snowden	34	5	39	46									
Totals—Totaux	956	644	1600	2058	14733								
Majority for Peregrine Maitland Grover, Esq. } 312. Majorité pour do } Ecr.													
PRESCOTT.	Hagar.	Higginson.											
	Longueuil	130	19	149	180	1611							
	Village of—Village de—Hawkesbury	18	18	36	54	1259							
	Alfred	169	169	338	235	1359							
	Caledonia	109	11	120	150	1081							
	Plantagenet, North—Nord	201	201	402	232	2539							
	do South—Sud	165	1	166	193	1238							
	Hawkesbury, West—Ouest	147	30	177	277	2186							
	do East—Est	265	69	334	555	4226							
	Totals—Totaux	1205	130	1335	1996	15499							
Majority for Albert Hagar, Esq. } 1075. Majorité pour do } Ecr.													

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Province of Ontario. — Province d'Ontario.			Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
PRINCE EDWARD.			Walter Ross, J. S. McCuaig				
	Picton.—Town—Ville :						
	Wards.						
	Hallowell		59	106	141	}	
	Brock		45	69	99	}	2067
	Tecumseth		48	66	92	}	
	Marysburgh :						
	Division North—Nord		110	184	211	}	
	do South—Sud		226	379	446	}	3853
	Athol		133	244	303	}	1823
	Hallowell :						
	Division East—Est		109	163	230	}	3629
	do West—Ouest		210	309	386	}	
	Wellington (Village) *		68	74	88	}	
	Hillier		211	321	386	}	3153
	Ameliasburgh		306	432	599	}	3487
	Sophiasburgh		254	375	509	}	2857
	Totals—Totaux		1779	2721	3300		20569

* Not mentioned in Census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.

Majority for Walter Ross, Esq. } 637.
Majorité pour do

RENFREW. (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Daniel McLachlin, Esq.—Acclamation	10869
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RENFREW. (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Murray.	J. Rankin.	* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
	Alice	25	42	67	727
Bromley	71	24	95	1275
Head *	18	.....	18	.....
Pembroke	31	33	64	604
Roset	49	110	159	1311
Petawawa	9	8	17	383
Stafford	26	38	64	550
Westmeath	82	164	72	2001
Wilberforce	35	147	236	1288
Algoma, North & South—Nord et Sud	67	.....	67	424
Rolph, Buchanan, Wylie and McKay	5	2	7	8
Pembroke (Village)	59	55	114	256
Totals—Totaux	527	613	1399	637

Majority for John Rankin, Esq. } 86
Majorité pour Ecrl. }

RUSSELL.	Grant.	Bell.	* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
	Cambridge	70	13	83	669
Cumberland	185	74	259	2869
Russell	141	106	247	1814
Clarence	121	63	184	1752
New Edinburgh *	33	11	44	.....
Gloucester † .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Division North—Nord	209	64	273	4522
do South—Sud	176	90	266	.....
Osgoode :	.....	.....	.....	.....
Division West—Ouest	103	128	231	4332
do East—Est	255	146	401	.....
Totals—Totaux	1293	695	1988	15678

Majority for James Alexander Grant, Esq. } 598.
Majorité pour do Ecrl. }

SIMCOE. (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Thomas David McConkey, Esq.—Acclamation	18581

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	OBSERVATIONS.								
Province of Ontario. Provinces d'Ontario.	SIMCOE.								
	(South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Bradford (Village).....	Saunders.	47	140	209	961		
		Essa.....		255	455	518	2904		
		Gwillimbury, West—Ouest.....		203	386	457	3603		
		Innisfil:							
		Division No. 1.....		144	236	638	4573		
		do No. 2.....		218	290	365	1814		
		Mulmer.....		200	273				
		Teumseh:							
		Division North—Nord.....		46	147	194	4546		
		do South—Sud.....		240	432	537	1073		
		Toronto.....		58	107	135			
		Totals—Totaux.....		1411	2466	3053	19474		
				Majority for William Carruthers Little, Esq. } 356. Majorité pour do					
		STORMONT.			Ault.				
Finch.....			Simclair.	231	295	399	2399		
Roxborough.....			107	313	421	3176			
Osnabrock:									
Division East—Est.....			309	368	495	5639			
do West—Ouest.....		308	342	448					
Totals—Totaux.....		955	1318	1763	11214				
		Majority for Samuel Ault, Esq. } 592. Majorité pour do							

TORONTO. (City—Cité.) (West—Ouest.)		Macdonald.	Harrison.	Majority for Robert Alexander Harrison, Esq. } 429. Majorité pour do		Majority for James Beatty, Esq. } 133. Majorité pour do	
Wards—Quartiers.							
St. John:							
No. 1	165	176	341	679	291	3881	
No. 2	120	421	242	236	102		
No. 3	137	120	257	810	429	7904	
No. 4	115	122	237	472	253		
St. Andrew:				323	160		
No. 1	71	124	195	834	410	8406	
No. 2	88	153	241	572	266		
No. 3	72	106	178	368	183		
St. Patrick:				4294	2094	19991	
No. 1	63	145	208				
No. 2	68	153	221				
No. 3	45	107	152				
St. George:							
No. 1	46	66	112				
No. 2	56	85	141				
Totals—Totaux	1048	1477	2625	4746	2625	24630	
* Religious, collegiate and other public institutions in East and West Toronto.—Communautés, collèges et autres institutions publiques dans Toronto Est et Ouest.							
TORONTO. (City—Cité.) (East—Est.)		Alkens.	Allen.	Majority for Robert Alexander Harrison, Esq. } 429. Majorité pour do		Majority for James Beatty, Esq. } 133. Majorité pour do	
Wards—Quartiers.							
St. Lawrence:							
No. 1	174	116	1	679	291	3881	
No. 2	71	31		236	102		
St. David:				810	429	7904	
No. 1	251	178		472	253		
No. 2	137	116		323	160		
No. 3	86	74		834	410	8406	
St. James:				572	266		
No. 1	200	210		368	183		
No. 2	99	157		4294	2094	19991	
No. 3	95	88					
Totals—Totaux	1113	980	1				

RETURN prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

RAPPORT fait d'après les Archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes, etc.—Suite.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	SUBDIVISIONS,	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each sub-division.	Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last census.	REMARKS.
Province of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.	SUBDIVISIONS,	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de Votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombre total des Votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
VICTORIA. (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Town of—Ville de—Lindsay: Wards, Quartiers. North.....Nord South.....Sud East.....Est Ops..... Emily..... Verulam..... Mariposa, North—Nord do South—Sud	Kempt. H. Cameron. 30 16 18 75 352 123 401 253 106 104 117 206 151 140	98 52 75 352 401 210 323 291 1802	188 104 133 472 3823 255 439 381	1907 2872 3923 1545 5503 15750	
	Totals—Totaux.....	1001	1802	2484		

Majority for George Kempt, Esq. } 200
Majorité pour do } Ecq. }

VICTORIA. (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	SUBDIVISIONS,	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each sub-division.	Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last census.	REMARKS.
Province of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.	SUBDIVISIONS,	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de Votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombre total des Votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
VICTORIA. (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Bexley..... Garden and Dalton..... Eldon..... Fenslon.....	Morison. Cameron. 8 35 83 323 371 48 68 126	43 131 391 297	61 170 441 347	232 687 2508 2122	

Larson and Dieby	17	39	56	115	495
Lutterworth and Anson	9	32	41	51	597
Morrison and Musko	47	15	62	87	297
Somerville	29	40	69	108	614
					"Hindon." "Macaulay & Draper."
Totals--Totaux.....	687	403	1090	1380	7586

Majority for John Morrison, Esq. } 284.
Majorité pour do } Ec.

Isaac Erb Bowman, Esq.—Ec.—Acclamation	18342				
--	-------	--	--	--	--

WATERLOO. (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	18342				
WATERLOO. (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	James Young	James Cowan			
Wilnot : Division No. 1	125	133	258	378	6173
do No. 2	191	80	271	357	
Dumfries—North—Nord :					
Division No. 1	228	61	289	357	4161
do No. 2	194	98	292	344	
Waterloo—South—Sud	245	101	346	484	3995
Town of—Ville de—Galt :					
Wards—Quartiers—No. 1	48	56	104	133	3069
do do No. 2	50	76	126	183	
do do No. 3	57	37	94	114	
do do No. 4	8	13	21	29	1537
do do No. 5	72	46	118	153	
Preston, Village	31	154	185	244	868
New Hamburg, do	52	28	80	102	
Hespeler do	23	75	98	122	604
Totals—Totaux.....	1324	958	2282	3000	20407

Majority for James Young, Esq. } 366.
Majorité pour do } Ec.

RETURN prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, &c.—Continued.
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ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.	Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS.																								
Province of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral près le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.																								
WELLAND.	Thomas Clark Street, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation.....				20026																									
WELLINGTON. (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	Amaranth Luther Maryborough Peel—North—Nord do South—Sud Minto—North—Nord do South—Sud Arthur—North—Nord do South—Sud Mount Forest (Village)* Totals—Totaux.....	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Drew.</th> <th>Foley.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>161</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>91</td> <td>82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>283</td> <td>173</td> </tr> <tr> <td>203</td> <td>217</td> </tr> <tr> <td>147</td> <td>180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>118</td> <td>104</td> </tr> <tr> <td>148</td> <td>106</td> </tr> <tr> <td>126</td> <td>141</td> </tr> <tr> <td>155</td> <td>159</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60</td> <td>82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1493</td> <td>1271</td> </tr> </table>	Drew.	Foley.	161	27	91	82	283	173	203	217	147	180	118	104	148	106	126	141	155	159	60	82	1493	1271	188 173 456 420 420 420 602 293 372 142 2764	273 247 576 484 420 420 602 293 372 208 3475	1193 689 3134 5008 2341 3597 15865	* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.
Drew.	Foley.																													
161	27																													
91	82																													
283	173																													
203	217																													
147	180																													
118	104																													
148	106																													
126	141																													
155	159																													
60	82																													
1493	1271																													
WELLINGTON. (Centre Riding.) (Division Central.)	Thomas Sutherland Parker, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation.....	Majority for George Alexander Drew, Esq. } 222. Majorité pour do			20370																									

WELLINGTON:		Sturton.	Stone.		
Town of—Ville de—Guelph:					
Wards. Quarters.					
East.....	50	80	130	208	} 5076
South.....	73	98	171	256	
West.....	121	91	212	319	
North.....	83	73	162	250	
Parishes:					
Division No. 1.....	200	32	232	280	} 4701
do No. 2.....	230	85	315	371	
Guelph (Township).....	206	187	393	490	3088
Totals—Totaux.....	963	652	1615	2174	12865

Majority for David Sturton, Esq. } 311.
Majorité pour do

WENTWORTH.		McMonies.	Brown.		
Beverley:					
Division No. 1.....	263	180	443	548	} 6339
do No. 2.....	243	90	333	402	
Flamborough, West—Ouest:					
Division No. 1.....	148	149	297	371	} 3815
do No. 2.....	80	112	192	238	
Flamborough, East—Est:					
Division No. 1.....	110	183	293	635	} 3933
do No. 2.....	110	139	249		
Dundas:					
Wards. Quarters.					
Canal.....	47	52	99	150	} 2852
Foundry.....	38	75	113	132	
Mountain.....	53	41	94	138	
Valley.....	62	72	134	189	
Totals—Totaux.....	1154	1093	2247	2823	16939

Majority for James McMonies, Esq. } 61.
Majorité pour do

RETURN prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

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ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.	Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS.
Province of Ontario. Province d'Ontario.	SUBDIVISIONS.				
	<p>Names des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.</p>	<p>Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.</p>	<p>Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.</p>	<p>Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.</p>	OBSERVATIONS.
WENTWORTH. (South Riding.) (Division Sud.)	Robertson.	Rymal.			
	Ancaster : No. 1.....	228	395	467	
	do No. 2.....	209	267	292	} 5043
	Barton.....	158	430	573	} 2811
	Binbrook.....	272	276	314	} 2100
	Glanford.....	147	129	354	} 2199
	Saltfleet.....	151	300	388	} 2740
	193	142	335		
	988	1015	2003	2388	14893
	Totals.—Totaux.....				
	Majority for Joseph Rymal, Esq. } 27. Majorité pour do				
YORK. (North Riding.) (Division Nord.)	James Pearson Wells, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation.....				
YORK. (East Riding.) (Division Est.)	Milne.	Metcalf.			* Including the population of "York" in "West York"—Y compris la population de "York" dans "York Ouest."
	436	487	923	1232		8658
	208	219	487	653	4854
	163	307	470	648	10337
	70	161	231	330	1570
	937	1174	2111	2863	25419
	Totals.—Totaux.....				

Majority for—Majorité pour—James Metcalf, Esq.—Ecr.....237.

YORK. (West Riding.) (Division Ouest.)	Hon. W. Howland, C.B.		Blain.	Hon. W. Pearce Howland, C.B.		7955	* Population included in that of township of York in "East York." —Population comprise dans celle du township de York dans "York Est."
	Hon. W. Howland, C.B.	Hon. W. Pearce Howland, C.B.		Hon. W. Pearce Howland, C.B.	Hon. W. Pearce Howland, C.B.		
Vaughan: Division No. 1	98	55	153	1013	7955		
do No. 2	137	206	206				
do No. 3	67	69	136				
York: * Division No. 1	156	32	188	772	3503		
do No. 2	172	14	186	458			
Etoibicoke	180	58	238				
Totals—Totaux	810	297	1107	2243	11458		

Majority for Hon. William Pearce Howland, C.B. } 513.
Majorité pour do

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—(PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC).

(Province of Quebec.) (Province de Québec.) ARGENTEUIL.	Hon. J. J. C. Abbot.		Hutchins.	Hon. John Joseph Caldwell Abbott.		1784 2633 3754 2178 310 343 793 454 562 20 10
	Hon. J. J. C. Abbot.	Hon. John Joseph Caldwell Abbott.		Hon. John Joseph Caldwell Abbott.	Hon. John Joseph Caldwell Abbott.	
St. Jerusalem	56	190	246	290	1784	
St. Andrew	244	19	263	363	2633	
Chatham	125	206	331	506	3754	
Greenville	112	46	158	212	2178	
Harrington and Union	8	28	36	65	310	
Wentworth	18	20	38	59	343	
Gore	65	113	113	158	793	
Morin	32	26	58	84	454	
St. Jerome—Mille Isles	33	12	45	56	562	
Totals—Totaux	595	595	1288	1763	12897	

Majority for Hon. John Joseph Caldwell Abbott. } 98.
Majorité pour do

"Arundel,"
"Montcalm."

RETURN prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

RAPPORT fait d'après les Archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes, etc.—Suite.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and number of votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.	Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS.
	OBSERVATIONS.						
Province of Quebec. Province de Québec.			Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	
BAGOT.	Hon. Maurice Laframboise.	Gendron.					
	St. Euphrem d'Upton	62	139	199	931		
	St. André d'Acton	77	197	373	2703		
	St. Théodore d'Acton	52	122	187	288		
	Ste. Hélène	42	136	84	288	906	
	St. Hugues	56	245	301	433	2568	
	St. Simon	60	122	182	254	2062	
	Ste. Rosalie	52	161	213	280	2064	
	St. Pie	235	158	393	474	4254	
	St. Liboire	83	57	140	225	960	
	St. Dominique	132	100	232	288	2393	
	Totals—Totaux	889	1156	2054	3001	18841	
	BEAUCE.			Majority for Pierre Samuel Gendron, Esq. Majorité pour do.	267.		
Ste. Marie	Taschereau.	202	351	439	3395		
St. Joseph	77	188	265	366	3079		
St. Frédéric	34	69	103	145	1051		
St. François	91	227	318	439	3302		
St. Victor de Tring	36	125	161	224	2077		
Forsyth	28	67	95	122	677		
Lambton	71	89	160	183	880		

Aylmer	52	56	108	183	865	* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement. Population of "Ad-stock," "Dorset," "Gayhurst," "Jersey," "Marlow," "Price," "Shanly," "St. Elzéar," and "St. George."
Aubert Gallon*	13	141	154	180	394	
Linière	25	69	94	106	4696	
Totals—Totaux.....	629	1180	1804	2387	20416	

Majority for Christian Henry Fozer, Esq. } 551.
 do } Ecr. }

BEAUHARNOIS.

Town of—Ville de—Beauharnois ..	Cayley.	Denis.	158	222	1641	* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.
St. Clément	95	63	241	315	3563	
St. Étienne*	102	139	198	178	.....
St. Louis de Gonzague	58	170	302	384	4184	
St. Stanislas de Kostka	185	117	117	215	1175	
St. Cécile	74	43	239	413	2220	
St. Timothée	174	65	230	327	2959	
Totals—Totaux.....	36	194	1415	2054	15742	

Majority for Michael Cayley, Esq. } 33.
 Majorité pour do } Ecr. }

BELLECHASSE.

Armagh	Casault.	Rémillard.	125	157	648
Buckland	45	80	178	221	800
St. Raphael	58	120	211	278	2631
St. Vallier	148	63	135	163	1409
St. Michel	88	47	239	284	2369
Beaumont	200	39	120	141	1229
St. Charles	94	26	216	264	2176
St. Gervais	161	55	240	320	2717
St. Lazare	106	134	190	214	2083
St. Gervais	83	107	1654	2042	16062
Totals—Totaux.....	983	671	1654	2042	16062

Majority for Napoléon Casault, Esq. } 312.
 Majorité pour do } Ecr. }

RETURN prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

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ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each sub-division.		Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS.	
	SUBDIVISIONS.						
Province of Quebec. Provinces de Quebec.	SUBDIVISIONS.						
	BERTHIER.	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Trachemontagne.	Paquet.				
		Berthier*	85				
		St. Cuthbert	332				
		Lanoraie	63				
		Lavaltrie	89				
		Isle du Pads	25				
		St. Gabriel du Brandon	175				
		St. Norbert	46				
		St. Barthelemy	119				
Totals—Totaux		1095	1131					2226	3040	19608	* Village and Convent. — Village et convent. Parish—Paroisse. "Brandon."
Majority for Anselme Paquet Esq. } 36. do } Ecr. }							
BONAVENTURE.	Robitaille.		Tremblay.				
	Matapedia	60	2	62			69
	Restigouche	54	17	71			86
	Mann	19	7	26			44
	Nouvelle and Shoolbred	84	112	196			223
	Carleton	43	81	124			146
	Maria	92	113	205			1823
	New Richmond	142	67	209			252
	Hamilton	129	18	147			195

Cox	188	24	222	2161
Hope	119		119	992
Port Daniel	78	3	81	1155
Totals.—Totaux	1018	444	1462	13082

Majority for Théodore Robitaille, Esq. } 574.
 Majorité pour do

BROME.		Honorable Christopher Dunkin.—Acclamation		12732
CHAMBLY.		V. P. W. Dorion.		
Longueuil *	98	Benoit.	300	3865
Boucherville	112	202	474	2695
St. Bruno	86	127	341	1719
Chambly +	191	105	313	3166
St. Hubert	27	124	494	1157
St. Lambert	2	82	148	530
Totals.—Totaux	526	50	80	13132
		Majority for Bazile Benoit, Esq. } 165. Majorité pour do		

* Village and Parish.
 Village et Paroisse.
 + Village and Parish.
 Village et Paroisse.
 † Village and Parish.
 Village et Paroisse.

CHAMPLAIN.		J. J. Ross.		
St. Stanislas	157	Martineau.	167	2378
Champlain	55	10	135	2177
Fermont (Village) *	16	80	21	44
St. Tite	48	5	48	65
St. Maurice	167	65	232	372
Mont Carmel	65	29	94	141
St. Anne	310	310	310	406
St. Genevieve	197	4	201	265
St. Prosper	118	118	118	2171
Cap de la Magdeleine	20	82	102	180
St. Luc +	57	14	71	127
St. Flore	97	13	99	97
St. Narcisse	108	3	70	99
Batisseau	74	74	111	206
Totals.—Totaux	1449	305	1754	153
		Majority for John Jones Ross, Esq. } 1144. Majorité pour do		2008

* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.
 † Shanties—Chantiers.

‡ Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.

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ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each sub-division.		Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last census.	REMARKS.
	SUBDIVISIONS.					
Province of Quebec. Province de Québec.	Noms des Candidats et le nombre des Votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Nombre total des Votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque College Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
	Gagnon.	Cimon.				
CHARLEVOIX.	Ste. Agnes.....	170	221	314	1324	* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement. " Murray Bay " and " St. Etienne " and " Not mentioned in census.— Non mentionné dans le recensement. " Callière, " " DeSalle " and " Settrington. "
	St. Irénée.....	44	91	162	998	
	Isle aux Coudres.....	20	93	113	700	
	St. Hilaron.....	77	116	190	836	
	St. Fidèle.....	38	88	211	2766	
	Malbaie.....	131	383	536	2235	
	Eboulements.....	37	262	402	761	
	St. Urbain.....	15	16	146	3664	
	Baie St. Paul.....	368	63	540	728	
	St. François Xavier.....	37	30	98	1211	
	St. Placide.....	37	30	116	15223	
Totals.—Totaux.....	911	999	1910	2828		
CHATEAUGUAY.	Majority for Simon Xavier Cimon, Esq. } 88. Majorité pour do					
	Hon. L. H. Holton.		Ramsay.			
	Ste. Martine.....	116	255	362	3079	
	Ste. Philomène.....	94	149	191	1924	
	St. Malachie d'Ornstown.....	269	328	404	3321	
	Chateaugay.....	96	193	220	2300	
	St. Urbain Premier.....	124	193	261	2081	
	St. Antoine Abbé.....	41	87	131	964	
	St. John Chrysostome:					

Division No. 1	218	67	285	706	4178
do No. 2	55	54	109		
Totals.—Totaux	1013	586	1599	2275	17837
Majority for Hon. Luther Hamilton Holton. } 427. Majorité pour do					
CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY.					
Pierre Alexis Tremblay, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation					10478
					6101
					10210
COMPTON.					
John Henry Pope, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation					16195
DORCHESTER.					
Honorable Hector Louis Langevin.—Acclamation					
DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.					
	Sénécal.	Houle.			
Grantham	52	38	90	155	2395
St. Germain *	159	31	190	364	2942
St. Bonaventure d'Upton	67	29	96	135	856
Wickham	32	12	44	73	3152
Wickham, West—Ouest	9	9	18	43	
Durham	26	27	53	147	
Durham, South—Sud	24	91	115	166	
L'Avenir†	172	30	202	327	
Kingsey	18	127	145	240	
Wendover and Simpson	28	44	72	192	
Arthabaskaville	6	37	43	92	
St. Christophe d'Arthabaska	44	76	120	178	
St. Victoria d'Arthabaska	50	21	71	138	
St. Norbert d'Arthabaska	54	33	87	145	
Princeville (Stanford)†	11	34	45	97	
St. Eusebe (Stanford)	126	51	177	255	
St. Louis (Standford)	47	15	62	88	
St. Valere (Buisstroke)	12	83	95	168	
St. Valere (Buisstroke)	2	30	32	63	
St. Clothilde (Horton)	18	86	104	242	
Warwick	16	25	41	77	
St. Albert (Warwick)		4	4		
Warwick (Village)					
Tingwick	32	50	82	256	
Chester (Tingwick)	25	40	65	251	
Chester, East—Est	52	52	123	136	
Chester, West—Ouest	34	36	70		
Totals.—Totaux	1135	1111	2246	4028	25829

* Not mentioned in Census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement. "Upton."
 † Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement. "Stanford."
 ‡ Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement. "Maddington."
 "Aston."

Majority for—Majorité pour—Louis Adélaïde Sénécal, Esq.—Ecr. 24.

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	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombre total des Votes donnés dans chaque Division.						Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.
Province of Quebec. Province de Québec.								
GASPE.	Peter Fortin, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation..... 14077							
HOCHELAGA.	Hon. A. A. Dorion.	Lanouette.						* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.
Village St. Jean Baptiste.....	269	205	474	599	2269			
Rivière des Prairies.....	27	99	126	144	1056			
Rivière St. Pierre*.....	97	187	284	415				
Coteau St. Pierre.....	171	161	332	471				
Sault au Recollets.....	122	163	285	336				
Village Hochelaga *.....	54	38	92	194				
Côte St. Louis.....	161	124	285	340				
Pointe aux Trembles.....	24	108	132	165				
Longue Pointe.....	25	75	100	132				
Village St. Henri *.....	362	129	491	652				
Totals.—Totaux.....	1312	1289	2601	3448			“ Montreal ” Parish.— Paroisse.	
Majority for Antoine Aimé Dorion, Esq. } 23. Majorité pour do Ecr. }								
HUNTINGDON.	Hon. J. Rose. W. H. Kerr.							“St. Regis” & “Dundee.”
Dundee.....	110	29	139	185	2080			
Elgin.....	90	33	123	168	1069			

Franklin	85	49	134	163	1551
(Godmanchester)*	128	96	224	331	2891
Havelock †	80	53	133	210	4005
Henningford	238	53	291	402	
Huntington †	32	23	55	106	
Hinchinbrooke	192	105	297	391	
St. Anicet.....	325	27	352	494	
Totals—Totaux.....	1280	468	1748	2450	17491

Majority for Hon. John Rose } 812.
Majorité pour do

* "Huntington Village" and "Godmanchester."
† Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.
‡ See—voyez "Godmanchester."

IBERVILLE.

	A. Dufresne.	Bécharé.			
Town of—Ville de—Iberville	165	18	183	317	1590
St. Athanase	109	141	250	402	2602
St. Grégoire	67	168	235	324	2581
Ste. Brigitte	39	104	143	353	1839
St. Alexandre	52	184	236	374	2890
St. Sébastien*	25	213	238	276	
St. George.....	47	207	254	313	5389
Totals—Totaux.....	504	1035	1539	2359	16891

* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.

Majority for François Bécharé, Esq. } 531.
Majorité pour do Ecr.

JACQUES-CARTIER.

	Gaucher.	Brumet.			
Pointe Claire	29	147	176	236	1785
Ste. Anne	57	56	113	175	1124
Isle Bizard*	53	27	80	97	1023
Ste. Geneviève †	95	110	205	280	2069
Lachine †	105	145	250	436	2371
St. Laurent	320	57	377	472	2906
Totals—Totaux.....	659	542	1201	1696	11218

* "St. Raphaël" and "Isle Bizard."
† Village and Parish.—Village et Paroisse.

Majority for Guillaume Ganelin Gaucher, Esq. } 117.
Majorité pour do

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	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Godin.	Baby.				
Province of Quebec. Province de Québec.	JOLIETTE.							
		St. Charles Borromée.....	87	186	273	406	3651	
		St. Paul.....	183	33	216	279	2073	
		St. Thomas.....	71	85	156	217	2003	
		St. Elizabeth*.....	168	173	341	446	3009	
		St. Félix de Valois.....	186	44	230	248	2086	
		St. Méthanie de Dallebout.....	43	75	118	154	2298	
		St. Ambroise de Kildare †.....	70	89	159	190	2836	
		St. Jean de Matha.....	51	43	94	106	1346	
		St. Béatrix †.....	13	31	44	56	
		Bienheureux Alphonse Rodrigues †.....	46	103	149	173	
		Totals—Totaux.....	918	862	1780	2284	21198	
		Majority for François Benjamin Godin, Esq. } 56. Majorité pour do						
KAMOURASKA. {	Special Return.—No election. } Rapport spécial.—Pas d'élection. }							
		21058						
LAPRAIRIE.	Pinson- néault.		Norman- deau.					
		278	123	327	549	2234	* Parish.—Paroisse.	
	St. Philippe		51				2344	

St. Constant.....	74	124	198	317	2368
St. Isidore.....	149	34	183	233	1992
St. Jacques le Mineur	126	35	161	321	2330
					1923
					1964
Totals—Totaux.....	750	283	1043	1688	14475

"Leprairie Village."
"Sault St. Louis."

Majority for Alfred Pinsonneault, Esq. } 457.
Majorité pour do

L'ASSOMPTION.	Hon. Louis Archambault.	Hon. P. U. Archambault.			
	L'Assomption	184	286	422	2031
	L'Épiphanie	137	158	239	1486
	St. Roch	156	248	408	2784
	St. Lin	123	242	337	3000
	Mascouche	205	268	408	2843
	Lachensie	58	85	125	945
	St. Paul l'Hermite	47	90	119	1006
	Repentigny	25	76	102	773
	St. Sulpice	45	110	184	1015
					1472
	Totals—Totaux.....	893	1563	2364	17355

"L'Assomption" Village and College.

Majority for Hon. Louis Archambault, Esq. } 233.
Majorité pour do

L'ASSOMPTION.	Joseph Hyacinthe Belleose, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation	10507
L'ASSOMPTION.	Joseph Godérich Blanchet, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation	22091

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	OBSERVATIONS.						
Province of Quebec. Province de Québec.							
L'ISLET.	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Pouliot. Caron.	227 130 64 83	332 376 94 102	2975 1325	"St. Aubert and Fournier." + Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement. "Ashford." "L'Islet." "St. Cyrille." "St. Roch."
	St. Jean Port Joli	1					
	St. Aubert*	39					
	Edwin and Taché†	44					
	St. Louise †	464					
Totals—Totaux.....				504	904	12300	
Majority for Barthélémy Pouliot, Esq. } 424. Majorité pour do							
LOTBINIERE.	Henry Gustave Joly, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation..... 20018						
MASKINONGE.	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		George Caron. M. Houde.	278 159 100 187 215 296 242 77 81	334 282 296 310 111 93	2980 2325 2218 2191 1065 1654	
	Rivière de Loup	119					
	Maskinongé	87					
	St. Léon	161					
	Ste. Ursule	130					
	St. Paulin	56					
St. Dadae	50						

	55	77	132	171	1848
St. Justin	55	77	132	171	1848
Hunterstown	44	10	54	77	711
Totals—Totaux	702	564	1280	1674	14790
Majority for George Caron, Esq. } 138. Majorité pour do Ecr. }					
MEGANITIC.					
Hon. George Irvine.	P. O. Triggane.				
Inverness	232	93	325	407	2481
Leeds and Thetford	404	10	414	575	2832
Ireland and Coleraine*	110	9	119	163	990
Nelson	80	84	164	217	1078
Somerset, South—Sud	15	150	165	202	2596
Somerset—North—Nord	18	141	169	199	1398
Halifax, South—Sud	108	199	307	349	2363
Village of—Village de—Plessisville*	33	47	80	114	1689
Totals—Totaux	1000	733	1733	2226	17889
Majority for Hon. George Irvine, Esq. } 267. Majorité pour do Ecr. }					
MISSISQUOI.					
Chamberlin.	Moore.				
Stanbridge, West—Ouest	218	51	269	462	2277
do East—Est	116	60	176	325	1825
St. Armand, East—Est	83	62	145	256	1328
Freighsburgh (Village)*	9	3	12	20	393
St. Armand, West—Ouest	104	35	139	240	614
Phillipsburgh (Village)	214	8	28	71	3903
Dunham	33	144	358	614	56
Dunham Fiats (Village)	33	14	47	56	780
Notre Dame des Anges	33	7	40	65	1761
St. George de Clarenceville	101	34	135	213	811
St. Thomas	100	15	115	180	243
Farnham, West—Ouest (Township)	95	38	133	243	2530
do West—Ouest (Village)	64	26	90	170	18608
Totals—Totaux	1190	497	1687	2915	18608
Majority for Brown Chamberlin, Esq. } 693. Majorité pour do Ecr. }					

Not mentioned in Census.—Non mentionnée dans le recensement.

“Broughton.”
“Halifax” Nord—Nord.

Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.

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Province of Quebec. Province de Québec.	SUBDIVISIONS. Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
MONTREAL. (City—Cité.) Centre.	Thomas Workman, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation			6750	
MONTREAL. (City—Cité.) East—Est.	Wards, Quartiers Sté. Marie, No. 1 do do No. 2 do do No. 3 St. Jacques, No. 1 do do No. 2 do do No. 3 St. Louis, No. 1 do do No. 2 do do No. 3 Totals—Totaux	Hon. G. E. M. Lanctot. 176 292 233 584 253 105 232 96 460 2431	513 464 340 720 250 522 404 451 599 2085	10196 13104 12667 3318* 39285	* Religious Institutions of the City of Montreal.—Institutions religieuses de la cité de Montréal.
MONTREAL. (City—Cité.) West—Ouest.	Wards, Quartiers St. Ann, No. 1 do do No. 2 do do No. 3 Totals—Totaux	Hon. T. D. McGee. 195 175 157 527	Devlin. 426 402 347 1175	600 541 489 16900	
Majority for Hon. George Etienne Cartier, Esq. } 346. Majorité pour do } Ecr.					

do	No. 4	159	268	417	561
do	No. 5	248	203	451	665
St. Antoine,	No. 1	199	157	356	715
do	No. 2	134	106	240	375
do	No. 3	161	116	277	457
do	No. 4	144	184	328	521
do	No. 5	240	135	375	591
do	No. 6	193	121	314	487
St. Lawrence,	No. 1	169	174	343	524
do	No. 2	174	158	332	524
do	No. 3	148	123	271	402
do	No. 4	179	95	274	408
Totals—Totaux		2675	2478	5153	7860

Majority for Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, } 197.
Majorité pour do

MONTCALM.	Joseph Dufresne, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation.....	14724
MONTMAGNY.	Hon. Joseph Octave Beaubien.—Acclamation.....	13386
MONTMORENCY.	Hon. Joseph Cauchon, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation.....	11136

NAPIERVILLE.	Coupal dit LaReine.	Laviolette.	
	St. Cyprien*	58	312
	St. Rémi	90	326
	St. Édouard	43	182
	St. Patrice de Sherrington	107	228
St. Michel Archange	130	46	176
Totals—Totaux		344	1222
		2018	4579
			3310
			1991
			2085
			2548
			14613

* Convent.—Convent.

Majority for Sixte Coupal dit LaReine, Esq. } 534.
Majorité pour do

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Province of Quebec. Province de Québec.			Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombre total des Votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
NICOLET.	Gaudet.	Rousseau.	75 249 125 3 19 141 127 94 45 18 107 227	146 259 126 22 268 172 82 39 186 269	374 317 174 26 333 194 182 82 266 335	2994 2866 1421 3255 1355 2856 3668 3148	* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement. † do do ‡ do do § Nicolet and Seminary.—Séminaire. Ste. Monique and "Blandford."
	Totals—Totaux.....		1070	1569	2253	21563	

Majority for Joseph Gaudet, Esq. } 571.
Majorité pour do Ecr. }

OTTAWA. (County—Comté.)	Alonzo Wright, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation	27757
PONTIAC.	Edmund Heath, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation.....	13257

PORTNEUF.		Brousseau	Déry.	Dubord.			
Ste. Catherine.....	58	73	131	209	1670		
St. Alban.....	106	33	139	203	1303		
St. Casimir.....	68	113	181	256	1667		
Gronclines.....	64	63	127	165	1562		
Deschambault.....	143	37	180	263	2334		
Portneuf *.....	113	44	157	232	.....	
Pointe aux Trembles.....	127	88	215	303	2136		
St. Augustin.....	152	64	260	260	1722		
Cap Santé.....	78	76	154	213	3315		
St. Bazile.....	118	127	246	322	2000		
Totals—Totaux.....	1027	718	1746	2431	3520		
Majority for Jean Docile Brousseau, Esq. } 309. Majorité pour Ecr. }							
PIERRE GABRIEL HUOT, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation.....							
18770							
QUEBEC. (City—Cité.) (East—Est.)							
QUEBEC. (City—Cité.) Centre.							
Wards.—Quartiers.	Simard.	Blanchet	Garneau				
St. Louis No. 1.....	19			19	5530		
do No. 2.....	58			58			
St. Jean No. 1.....	123			129			
do No. 2.....	280	1	5	291	7603		
do No. 3.....	134	1		134			
do Montcalm No. 1.....	177			177			
do do No. 2.....	308			308	7783		
do Palais No. 1.....	126			126			
do do No. 2.....	19			19	3020		
do Baillieux* No. 1.....	23			23			
do do No. 2.....	12			12			
Totals—Totaux.....	1291	2	5	1298	2542		
Majority for George Honoré Simard Esq. } 1286 Majorité pour do Ecr. }							
THOMAS MCGREEVEY, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation.....							
8403							

* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionnés dans le recensement.

* "Ecureuils" and "St. Raymond."

* For population of "Baillieux" see Electoral District of County of Quebec.—Pour la population de la "Baillieux" voyez le district électoral du comté du Québec.

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Province of Quebec. Province de Québec.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
QUEBEC (County—Comté.)	Honorable Pierre J. O. Chauveau.—Acclamation.....				19012	* "Notre Dame de Québec." † "St. Roch." ‡ General Hospital— § Lunatic Asylum.— || Asile des Aliénés.
RICHMOND AND WOLFE.		Webb.	Beique.			* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement. † Included in that of Melbourne and Brompton Gore.—Comprise dans celle de Melbourne et Brompton Gore.
Shipton		158	86	244	363	2132
Danville (Village)		39	6	45	76	540
Cleveland		82	102	184	237	1916
Richmond (Village)*		43	38	81	112	
Melbourne and Brompton Gore		209	26	235	339	2789
Melbourne (Village)		32	5	37	39	243
Brompton †		61	1	62	91	
Windsor		67	16	83	144	1167
St. George de Windsor		30	85	115	179	97
Stoke		24	13	37	76	1533
Wotton		107	51	158	244	486
St. Camille		47	25	72	116	223
Ham, South—Sud		10	14	24	140	610
Ham, North—Nord		20	72	92	140	1472
Wolfe's Town		18	187	205	329	

Charity and Stratford		32	60	112	188	688
Weldon	104	32	32	136	197	809
Dudswell	54	54	64	118	169	727
Totals—Totaux		1137	903	2040	3076	15432
Majority for—Majorité pour—William Hoste Webb, Esq.—Ecr. ....234.						
RICHELIEU.	Town of—Ville de—Sorel, No. 1.	Gélinas		311	791	4778
	do	Gélinas		172	421	3550
	St. Pierre de Sorel.	212	2	276	313	1731
	St. Curs, Parish—Paroisse	238	5	202	96	528
	St. Curs, Town—Ville.	42		65	152	1005
	St. Roch.	26	4	108	304	1528
	St. Victoire	78	47	176	266	1369
	St. Robert.	45	78	164	367	3388
	St. Aimé	11	229	262	202	1213
	St. Marcel.	23	79	116	202	
	Totals—Totaux	625	777	1852	2912	19070
	Majority for—Majorité pour—Thomas McCarthy Esq.—Ecr. ....152.					

Sylvain.		59	54	113	139	1951
St. Simon	43	17	60	76	76	1309
St. Mathieu*	153	15	168	224	292	2297
St. Fabien	158	24	182	351	3550	3550
St. Cécile du Bic	139	92	231	351	142	1093
St. Germain de Rimouski	39	64	103	149	274	2145
St. Anaclet	50	99	149	274		
St. Lucie	13	16	29	272		2203
St. Donat*	87	95	182	128		
St. Flavie	37	36	73	211		
St. Angèle*	43	39	82	211		
Métis (St. Octave)	19	12	31			2135
Métis	101	55	156			
L'Assomption	34	9	43			
St. Ulric	102	22	124			2310
St. Jérôme de Matane	46	12	58			
St. Félicité*	19	13	32			
Cherbourg*	2	17	19			
Méchins*	8	6	14			
Capucins*					81	
Totals—Totaux	1152	697	1849	2753		1861
Majority for—Majorité pour—George Sylvain, Esq.—Ecr. ....455.						
* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.						
"McNider," "Macpès" and "St. Denis" and augmentation.						

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Province of Quebec. — Province de Québec.						OBSERVATIONS.
ROUVILLE.		Poulain. Cheval, alias St. Jacques. 221 61 47 134 92 149 81 282 83 185 L'Ange Gardien..... 54 54 98 152 66 222 136 251 824 1236 Totals—Totaux.....	282 181 241 463 268 152 222 251 2060	450 262 358 4728 465 245 355 320 3121	3721 1589 2106 4728 1943 1550 1829 761 18227	* Convent—Convent. + Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement. "Marieville," College and Convent—Collège et convent.
ST. HYACINTHE.		Hon. A. E. Kierzkowski. 185 173 237 29 89 118 171 R. Raymond. 91 103 60 233 114 54 223	276 276 297 262 203 172 394	534 409 449 314 293 250 550	3695 1845 3646 2674 1901 1341 2469	* Seminary and Convent.—Séminaire et convent. + Convent.—Convent.

Majority for Guillaume Cheval, alias St. Jacques, Esq. } 412.
 Majorité pour do do

		105	51	166	214	1316
St. Barabé.....		1107	929	2036	3013	18877
Totals—Totaux.....						
Majority for Honorable A. E. Kierzkowski } 178. Majorité pour do						
SHEFFORD.	Hon. L. S. Huntington.	Parmelee.				
	Shefford, East—Est	235	111	346	482	3712
	do West—Ouest	125	93	218	333	2571
	Granby	153	108	261	391	700
	Granby (Village).....	35	37	72	114	3438
	Roxton	134	145	279	509	1748
	Roxton Falls	38	37	75	155	2820
	Ely	101	44	145	215	2790
	Ely, North—Nord	77	35	112	163	3548
	Stukely, North—Nord	135	147	282	434	
	do South—Sud	77	16	93	142	
	St. Cécile de Milton.....	125	100	225	340	
St. Valérien de Milton	82	118	200	270		
Totals—Totaux.....	1317	991	2308	3548	17779	
Majority for Honorable Lucius Seth Huntington. } 326. Majorité pour do						
SHERBROOKE. (Town—Ville.)	Honorable Alexander Tilloch Galt.—Acclamation.....					
Majority for Honorable Lucius Seth Huntington. } 326. Majorité pour do						
SOULANGES.	L. H. Masson.	Guindon.				
	St. Polycarpe	53	356	409	590	3178
	St. Zotique	254	4	258	367	1611
	St. Joseph de Soulanges *	212	21	233	344	2035
	St. Ignace du Côteau du Lac	129	44	173	304	2116
	St. Clet	81	45	126	152	1121
Totals—Totaux.....	729	470	1199	1757	12221	
* Convent.—Convent. "Côteau Landing." "Les Cèdres." "St. Téléphore."						
Majority for Luc Hypolite Masson, Esq. } 259. Majorité pour do						

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	La Bergerie.	Bourassa.				
Province of Quebec. Province de Québec.	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
ST. JOHN'S.	La Bergerie.	Bourassa.				
	Laçolle	117	327	415	3689	
	Ste Marguerite de Blairfindie	171	199	289	2425	
	St. Luc	33	105	189	1088	
	St. Jean	13	133	185	1291	
	St. Valentin	58	224	273	2915	
	Town of—Ville de—St. Jean	258	308	465	3317	
	Totals—Totaux	600	1296	1816	14853	“ Ile aux Noix, Prison.”
ST. MAURICE.	Majority for François Bourassa Esq. } 96. Majorité pour do Ecr. }					
ST. MAURICE.	Louis Léon Lesieur Desaulniers, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation		11100			
STANSTEAD.	Knight.		Colby.		Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
	Barford	97	126	194	700	
	Barnston	170	326	463	3098	
	Coaticook*	63	103	155		
	Hatley	88	292	401	2274	
	Magog	45	112	175	1069	
	Stanstead, East—Est	57	205	289		
	do West—Ouest	67	199	302	4847	

		20	38	67	118	280	"Academies."
Stanstead Plains.....							
Totals—Totaux.....		616	814	1430	2107	12258	
Majority for Charles C. Colby, Esq. } 198. Majorité pour do Ecr. }							
<hr/>							
TEMISCOUATA.	Charles Frédéric Adolphe Bertrand, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation	18561					
TERREBONNE.	Louis François Rodrigue Masson, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation.....	19460					
THREE RIVERS.							
TROIS-RIVIERES.	Wards—Quartiers.		Genest.				
(City—Cité.)	De Niver-ville.	116	57	173	210	3369	"Banlicue" and "Ste. Marguerite."
	St. Louis	104	40	144	199	464	
	St. Philippe	27	22	49	78	744	
	Ste. Ursule	30	24	54	74	1271	Friars and College, &c.
	Notre Dame					220	Frères et Collège, etc.
	Totals—Totaux.....	277	143	420	561	6058	
Majority for Charles Boucher de Niverville, Esq. } 134. Majorité pour do Ecr. }							
TWO MOUNTAINS.							
DEUX-MONTAGNES.	Jean Baptiste Daoust, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation	18408					
VAUDREUIL.	Donald McMillan, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation.....	12282					

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	Géoffrin.	Massue.					
Province of Québec. Province de Québec.	VERCHERES.						
	Varenes	153	192	345	403	3153	
	Verchères	302	39	241	432	3210	
	Contrecoeur	99	77	176	219	2141	
	St. Antoine	57	137	192	241	1821	
	St. Marc	65	74	139	169	1364	
	Beauc	75	116	191	219	1960	
	Ste. Julie	80	107	187	220	1433	
						403	Institutions.
		Totals—Totaux	831	740	1571	1903	15485
Majority for Félix Géoffrin, Esq. } 91. Majorité pour do Ecr. }							
YAMASKA.			Fortier.	Provencher.			
	St. Michel d'Yamaska	213	4	217	276	2440	
	St. David de Déguire	238	69	307	443	3925	
	St. Pie de Déguire *	104	31	135	206		
	St. François du Lac	64	166	230	336	2312	* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.
	St. Thomas de Pierreville	37	179	216	312	2745	
	LaBazie du Febyre	85	161	246	312	2982	
	St. Zéplirin de Courval	56	150	206	353	1641	
	Totals—Totaux	797	760	1557	2171	16045	
Majority for Mose Fortier, Esq. } 37 Majorité pour do Ecr. }							

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.)

ANNAPOLIS.	Ray.	Longley.	Ray.	
			245	307
Wards—Quartiers.				
No. 1.	161	84	1836	
No. 2.	132	57	1474	
No. 3.	92	108	240	
No. 4.	70	109	200	
No. 5.	52	77	1404	
No. 6.	99	50	1155	
No. 7.	27	48	1252	
No. 8.	101	75	898	
No. 9.	68	59	1319	
No. 10.	82	69	212	
No. 11.	68	36	941	
No. 12.	134	58	137	
No. 13.	43	34	169	
No. 14.	29	37	233	
No. 15.	13	21	1803	
Totals—Totaux.	1171	1016	707	1238
			84	561
			78	369
			39	362
			2728	16753

Majority for William H. Ray, Esq. } 155.
Majorité pour do Ecr. }

ANTIGONISH.	Hugh McDonald.	Wm. A. Henry.	Ray.	
			181	209
Arishalg No. 1.	155	26	1450	
Cape George No. 2.	109	21	1169	
Morristown No. 3.	105	13	158	
Antigonish No. 4.	197	134	967	
Lochaber No. 5.	133	70	2875	
Upper South River No. 6.	145	8	1765	
St. Andrews No. 7.	183	40	1199	
Tracadie No. 8.	108	54	292	
Harbour Bouche No. 9.	102	24	2154	
Totals—Totaux.	1238	390	231	201
			1628	2069
			14871	

Majority for Hugh McDonald, Esq. } 848.
Majorité pour do Ecr. }

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		Hon. A. G. Archibald.	A. W. McLellan.					
Province of Nova Scotia. Provinces de la Nouvelle Ecosse.		Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.	
		Hon. A. G. Archibald.	A. W. McLellan.					
		Upper Truro No. 1.....	254	157	411	494	2934	* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement. "Onslow," + "Economy" and "Five Islands," + "Upper Onslow" and "Kempt Town." "Oldbaras." "Upper Londonderry," "Lower do."
		Lower Truro No. 2.....	63	84	147	163	1588	
		Lower Stewiacke No. 3.....	83	132	215	290	1849	
		Upper Stewiacke No. 4.....	108	219	327	368	771	
		North River * No. 5.....	111	63	174	195	1216	
		Lower Onslow No. 6.....	38	86	124	147	1231	
		Earltown No. 7.....	110	58	168	190	1153	
		New Annap. No. 8.....	62	105	167	183	1400	
		Waugh's River No. 9.....	77	89	166	189	1691	
		Tatamagouche No. 10.....	97	88	185	207	1580	
		Debart* No. 11.....	89	167	256	291	927	
		Port au Pique* No. 12.....	72	204	276	318	1573	
	Economy + No. 13.....	87	189	276	317	2132		
	Kempt Town† No. 14.....	38	8	46	54	20045		
	Totals—Totaux.....	1289	1649	2938	3358			

Majority for Archibald Woodbury McLellan, Esq. } 360.
do }
Majorité pour do

CUMBERLAND.	Hon. Charles Tupper, C. B.		Annand.		Hon. Charles Tupper, C. B.	492	394	492	2767
	No.								
Amherst	No. 1	238	156	91	394	96	91	96	774
Westchester	No. 2	40	51	111	229	270	111	270	1796
Head of Amherst	No. 3	111	118	148	272	321	148	321	1878
River Philip	No. 4	124	101	173	272	220	173	220	1713
River Hebert	No. 5	72	36	88	124	126	88	126	838
Maccant	No. 6	36	208	419	208	468	419	468	3165
Fugwash	No. 7	211	181	345	345	403	345	403	2500
Wallace	No. 8	164	66	98	98	102	98	102	696
Wentworth	No. 9	35	45	80	80	95	80	95	1074
Advocate Harbour	No. 10	55	91	332	332	339	332	339	2352
Mill Village	No. 11	241	64	82	82	98	82	98	.....
	No. 12*	64	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.—Totaux.....		1368	1271	2639	2639	3030	2639	3030	19533
* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.									
Majority for Hon. Charles Tupper, C. B. } 97. Majorité pour do									
CAPE BRETON.	Honourable James McKeagney.—Acclamation..... 20866								
DIGBY.	Savary.	Wade.	Melhan.						
Hillsburgh	No. 1	65	89	154	213	1191	154	213	1191
Marshall Town	No. 2	58	69	123	170	954	123	170	954
Digby	No. 3	94	81	173	258	1851	173	258	1851
Digby Neck	No. 4	99	24	123	168	1184	123	168	1184
Long Island	No. 5	43	26	69	97	954	69	97	954
Prier Island	No. 6	26	4	31	52	678	31	52	678
St. Mary's Bay	No. 7	39	73	60	112	1469	60	112	1469
Weymouth	No. 8	83	73	179	206	1398	179	206	1398
St. Bernard's Clare	No. 9	51	35	134	210	1116	134	210	1116
Chickaben Clare	No. 10	22	34	133	157	1586	133	157	1586
Meteghan Clare	No. 11	51	10	177	209	1531	177	209	1531
Sabnon River Clare	No. 12	91	7	109	137	929	109	137	929
Totals.—Totaux.....		792	497	1651	2225	14751	1651	2225	14751
Majority for Alfred W. Savary, Esq. } 295. Majorité pour do									

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SUBDIVISIONS.					
Province of Nova Scotia. Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'a-près le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
GUYSBOROUGH.	Stewart Campbell, Esq.—Escr.—Acclamation.....			12713	
HALIFAX.	John Tobin. Alfred Jones. Patrick Powers.				
Halifax, City.—Cité.	237	398	602	4199	
Wards.—Quartiers	158	210	294	3656	
do	73	263	401	3590	
do	163	182	183	2546	
do	62	306	424	3510	
Section 1.	185	448	638	4710	
do	285	321	440	2815	
do	194	63	71	721	
Ferguson Cove.....	47	16	83	650	
Portuguese Cove.....	37	75	83	570	
Sambro.....	18	23	48	1370	
Upper Prospect.....	41	121	120	980	
Hagget's Cove.....	52	105	123	715	
French Village.....	29	72	91	374	
Spryfield, &c.....	14	39	56	330	
North-West Ann.....	13	30	47	398	
Bedford.....	17	33	65	770	
Hammond's Plains.....	20	67	72	814	
Windsor Road.....	37	101	127	586	
Truro Road.....	39	82	124	816	
Gray's Ravet.....	8	89	107	616	
	8				"Drysdale." "Piers Mill."

	16	15	49	49	65	77	566
Wren's Corner.....No. 20	40	39	105	103	145	166	1183
Middle Musquodoboit No. 21	19	18	103	102	122	139	935
Upper do.....No. 22	1	1	24	25	25	28	353
Smith's Cove.....No. 24*	17	19	28	29	48	69	674
Sheet Harbour.....No. 25	37	38	70	70	108	119	1141
Pope's Harbour.....No. 26	36	36	70	70	106	137	1860
Jeddore.....No. 27	65	66	38	38	104	127	1763
Three Fathom Harbour.....No. 28†	5	5	53	53	58	78	462
Lawrencetown.....No. 29	10	10	29	29	39	44	641
Preston.....No. 30	170	170	187	188	358	464	3155
Dartmouth.....No. 31	38	39	45	44	84	104	795
Husband's Cove.....No. 32†	29	29	45	45	74	109	753
East Passage.....No. 33	1	2	44	45	47	67	.....
East Salmon River.....No. 34||	27	27	32	32	59	65	.....
West Lower Prospect.....No. 34¶	8	8	39	38	47	49	.....
Middle Musquodoboit.....No. 35**	30	30	52	52	82	82	.....
Chezetcook.....No. 36††	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals—Totaux.....	2154	2158	2381	2267	4557	5958	43791

* No. 23, annexed to
Guysborough.—Annexé
à Guysborough.—No.
24, "Salmon River."
† "Chezetcook."
‡ Pop'n included in
that of No. 24.—Comp.
dans celle du No. 24.
¶ Pop'n included in
that of No. 10.—Comp.
dans celle du No. 10.
** Pop'n included in
that of No. 21.—Comp.
dans celle du No. 21.
†† Pop'n and No. of
voters included in those
of No. 28.—No. d'électrs
compris dans ceux du
No. 28.

Majority for Alfred Jones, Esq. } 223.
Majorité pour do }
Majority for Patrick Powers, Esq. } 109.
Majorité pour do }

HANTS.	Hon. Jos. Howe.		Jas. King.		Totals.
	Hon. Jos. Howe.	Jas. King.	Hon. Jos. Howe.	Jas. King.	
Windsor.....No. 1	152	144	296	411	2271
Ste. Croix.....No. 2	98	14	112	145	1104
Brooklyn.....No. 3	126	49	175	204	1085
Scotch Village.....No. 4	203	133	336	417	2254
Falmouth.....No. 5	113	43	156	216	1185
Kempt.....No. 6	77	82	159	216	1965
North Rawdon.....No. 7	60	53	113	198	759
South Rawdon.....No. 8	39	29	68	83	624
Barron's Corners.....No. 9	171	86	257	318	1791
Nine Mile River.....No. 10	129	109	202	217	1920
Maitland.....No. 11	156	131	287	340	1967
Windsor Forks.....No. 12	50	19	69	76	535
Shubenacadie.....No. 13*	89	40	129	149	.....
Walfon.....No. 14	67	60	127	180	.....
Totals.—Totaux.....	1530	956	2486	3070	17460

"Rawdon Church."
"Noel."
"Chester Road."
* Not mentioned in
census.—Nonmentionné
dans le recensement.

Majority for Hon. Joseph Howe. } 574.
Majorité pour do }

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Province of Nova Scotia. Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.			Noms des Candidats et le nombre des Votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombre total des Votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.	
INVERNESS.			S. Macdonell.	Hugh Cameron.				
	Plaisier Cove	No. 1	45	126	216	1710		
	Judique	No. 2	77	122	223	1832		
	River Inhabitants	No. 3	22	90	128	1488		
	Port Hood	No. 4	87	105	149	1031		
	Maben	No. 5	97	250	331	2737		
	Broad Cove Intervale	No. 6	27	146	211	1394		
	Broad Cove	No. 7	4	87	205	839		
	Margaree	No. 8	26	83	149	383		
	Young's Bridge	No. 9	5	86	123	943		
	North-East Margaree	No. 10	60	133	178	1181		
	Cheticamp	No. 11	21	125	180	1404		
	Hogonah	No. 12	71	180	250	2224		
	Leske Ainslie	No. 13	27	86	110	847	"Whycocomagh."	
	River Dennis	No. 14	43	80	114	1217	"Friar's Head."	
	North Mountain	No. 15	21	70	102	737		
	Totals—Totaux		601	1787	2689	19967		
Majority for Hugh Cameron, Esq. } 585. Majorité pour do } Ecr. }								
KING'S.	Cornwallis	No. 1	201	272	340	2255	"Canning."	
	do	No. 2	137	164	210	1342	"Canard."	

do	No. 3	132	52	184	249	2018
do	No. 4	102	73	175	228	1599
do	No. 5	76	29	105	154	} 2286
do	No. 14	86	58	144	199	
Horton	No. 7	127	7	134	164	1089
do	No. 8	140	42	182	257	1577
do	No. 9	97	26	123	207	1315
Horton and Cornwallis	No. 6	134	42	176	222	1488
do	No. 13	68	43	111	154	872
Aylesford	No. 10	102	85	187	226	1351
do	No. 11	10	8	18	23	197
do	No. 12	80	76	156	218	1342
Totals—Totaux						18731
		1472	659	2131	2851	

"Centreville."
 "Lakeville."
 "Somerset."
 "Gaspereau."
 "Wolfeville."
 "Lower Horton."
 "Kentville."
 "Berwick."
 "West Sherbrooke."
 "Aylesford."

Majority for William Henry Chipman, Esq. } 813.
 do }
 Majorité pour

LUNENBURG.

	H. A. N. Kaulback.	E. M. McDonald.					
Lunenburg Town—Ville	150	171	321	582	3648	* The number of voters on the voters' lists of Nos. 7, 11 and 12 is included in that of No. 6.—Le nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur les listes électorales des Nos. 7 11 and 12 est compris dans celle du No. 6. † "Mahone Bay." ‡ "La Have." § "Sherbrooke." ¶ "Mill Cove, St. Margaret's Bay." †† Not mentioned in Census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.	
Ritsey's Cove	56	132	188	269	1415		
Blockhouse	140	267	407	507	2697		
Newcombs	49	85	134	184	967		
New Germany	94	197	291	371	2131		
Chester	167	122	279	587	2639		
New Ross	58	23	81	*	912		
Petite Rivière	46	201	247	393	2903		
Bridgewater	79	211	290	398	2029		
Tancook	11	38	49	59	379		
Mill Cove	27	7	34	*	510		
Sandy Beaches	21	25	46	*			
Conquerall's Bank	17	78	95	145			
Totals.—Totaux							19632
		905	1557	2462	3495		

Majority for E. M. McDonald, Esq. } 652.
 do }
 Majorité pour

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	J. McDon-ald.	James W. Carmichael.				
	SUBDIVISIONS.					
	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'électeurs près le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
	J. McDon-ald.	James W. Carmichael.				
Province of Nova Scotia. Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.	Pictou, Town—Ville.....	No. 1.....	267	379	2833.	
	Carrillon.....	No. 2.....	161	190	1192	
	Cape John.....	No. 3.....	205	235	1424	
	River John.....	No. 4.....	117	177	1315	
	West Branch, River John.....	No. 5.....	95	138	917	
	Roger's Hill & Dalhousie.....	No. 6.....	101	201	1127	
	Hardwood Hill.....	No. 7.....	99	179	1139	
	Green Hill.....	No. 8.....	111	154	983	
	Mount Thom.....	No. 9.....	86	221	1242	
	Millbrook and Garloch.....	No. 10.....	100	169	937	
	New Lerg.....	No. 11.....	85	109	615	
	Albion Mines.....	No. 12.....	27	102	2088	
	New Glasgow.....	No. 13.....	80	374	2288	
	Little Harbour.....	No. 14.....	45	124	858	
	McLellan's Mountain.....	No. 15.....	100	192	1081	
	East Branch East River.....	No. 16.....	78	190	1298	
	Hopewell, West River.....	No. 17.....	116	242	1623	
	Middle River.....	No. 18.....	86	189	1120	
	Baillie's Brook.....	No. 19.....	71	154	1112	
	Barney's River.....	No. 20.....	64	176	1274	
	Merrigomish.....	No. 21.....	189	254	1544	
	Blue Mountain & Garden of Eden.....	No. 22.....	17	73	775	"Green Hill and West River."
Totals—Totaux.....	1653	2011	3664	4257	28785	"West side River John."

Majority for James W. Carmichael, Esq. } 368.
Majorité pour }
do

QUEEN'S.	Campbell.		Forbes.		542	350	2936
Liverpool	99	251			542	350	2936
Bristol	37	208			348	245	1865
Port Medway	12	165			253	177	1833
Port Monton	34	49			121	83	743
Brookfield	19	56			99	75	616
Chalodons	59	83			174	142	1029
Greenfield	11	32			48	43	343
Totals--Totaux	271	844			1585	1115	9365

Majority for James F. Forbes, Esq. } 573.
Majorité pour do Ecr. }

RICHMOND.	Croke.		Donovan.		597	72	1008
Arichat	30	42			597	72	1008
do	72	74				146	1875
do	40	19				59	1773
do	14	47				61	1435
Hawksbury	51	17				68	747
Lennox	35	10				45	849
do	55	13				68	780
Maitland	58	14				72	1475
do	68	12				80	755
do	42	3				45	774
do	23	21				44	916
do	38	6				43	412
do	19	2				21	411
Totals--Totaux	545	279			1232	824	12607

Majority for William Joseph Croke, Esq. } 266.
Majorité pour do Ecr. }

SHELburne.	Thomas Coffin, Esq.--Ecr.--Acclamation		10668
			10668

RETURN prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

RAPPORT fait d'après les Archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes, etc.—Suite.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	SUBDIVISIONS,	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each sub-division.	Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last census.	REMARKS.
	Noms des Candidats et le nombre de Votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Nombre total des Votes donnés dans chaque division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	OBSERVATIONS.
Province of Nova Scotia. Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.						
VICTORIA.	William Ross, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation				9643	
YARMOUTH.		George S. Killam.				
	Ohio	175	299	392	2294	
	Yarmouth	325	463	815	4152	
	Arcadia	48	173	257	1687	
	Carleton	66	107	125	716	"Cheboque."
	Plymouth	125	155	203	1088	
	Tusket Village	137	276	371	2255	
	Argyle	56	118	186	1120	
	Pabnico	174	201	279	1503	
	Kempt	31	54	61	309	
	Tusket Lakes	11	45	55	312	" West site Tusket Riv- er."
	Totale—Totaux	1225	1891	2744	15446	

Majority for Hon. Thomas Killam. } 559.
Majorité pour do do

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—PROVINCE DE NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.

ALBERT.	John Wallace.	Henry J. Stevens.	252	367	1688
	Hopewell	88				164	383	426	2640
Hillsborough	296	87	179	221	1233
Coverdale	131	48	282	323	1597
Harvey	91	191	289	311	1331
Elgin	131	138	107	118	955
Alma	41	66			
Totals—Totaux	778	714	1492	1766	9444

Majority for John Wallace, Esq. } 64.
Majorité pour do Ecr. }

CARLETON.	Honorable Charles Connell—Acclamation				
	16373				

CHARLOTTE.	John Bolton.	Robert Thompson.	281	443	3138
	St. Andrew	150				131	439	772	5160
St. Stephen	283	156	137	215	2406
St. James Kirk, District	93	44	133	225	
do Baillie do	93	40	168	287	1758
St. David	111	57	77	178	938
Dumbarton	58	19	146	237	1461
St. Patrick	58	88	229	329	3126
St. George, Lower Falls	67	62	76	94	904
do Upper Mills	12	81	116	159	864
Penfield	35	45	59	100	864
Leprean	14	17	82	200	1334
West Isles	65	17	82	177	1039
Campobello	82		70		
Grand Manan, North Head	62	8	37		
do Grand Harbour	31	6			
Totals—Totaux	1214	918	2132	3685	23663

Majority for John Bolton, Esq. } 296.
Majorité pour do Ecr. }

RETURN prepared from the Records of the Election to the present House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

RAPPORT fait d'après les Archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes, etc.—Suite.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each sub-division.	Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.	
Province of New Brunswick. Province du Nouveau Brunswick.	SUBDIVISIONS. Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Nombre total des Votes donnés dans chaque Division.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.		
GLOUCESTER.	John Mehan.					
	Hon. T. W. Anglin.					
	168	203	371	432	3771	
	88	177	265	323	2883	
	122	179	301	339	1785	
	113	202	315	404	2510	
	17	37	54	76	508	
	21	49	70	140	1016	
	49	117	166	214	1233	
	93	97	190	229	1670	
671	1061	1732	2187	15076		
Totals.—Totaux.....						

Majority for Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin. } 390.
Majorité pour do do } 390.

KENT.	Renaud	DesBrisay.	McInerney.	Cutler.	
Carleton	8	90	54	.....	877
				152	210

	167	30	27	224	249	1499	"Palmerston."
Saint Louis	167	30	27	224	249	1499	
Richibucto, North—Nord	47	99	26	174	247	4036	
do South—Sud	51	68	74	195	248		
Weldford, North—Nord	13	84	23	107	133	2874	
do South—Sud	205	153	107	373	304		
Wellington	117	90	92	387	456	4018	
Saint Mary*	268	51	21	189	206	2750	* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement.
Dundas		92	61	431	497	100	"Harcourt."
Totals—Totaux	876	757	485	2122	2550	15854	

Majority for Auguste Renaud, Esq. } 119.
 Majorité pour do Ecr. }

KING'S.	Majority for George Ryan, Esq. } 220. Majorité pour do Ecr. }		Majority for Auguste Renaud, Esq. } 119. Majorité pour do Ecr. }		Totals—Totaux
	Ryan.	Otty.	Ryan.	Otty.	
Kingston	60	138	198	498	2191
Sussex	315	149	464	715	4920
Studholm	269	89	358	485	2846
Springfield	130	124	254	404	1884
Norton	83	82	165	234	1725
Kars	31	35	66	114	642
Upham	66	82	148	231	1413
Hampton	74	130	204	390	2530
Greenwich	49	44	93	156	846
Hammond	69	68	137	199	1075
Havelock	106	96	202	257	1514
Westfield	51	46	97	240	1597
Totals—Totaux	1303	1083	2386	3923	23285

RETURN prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

RAPPORT fait d'après les Archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes, etc.—Suite.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ELECTORAUX.	SUBDIVISIONS.		Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision.	Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census.	REMARKS.
	OBSERVATIONS.						
Province of New Brunswick.							
Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.							
NORTHUMBERLAND.							
	Hon. John M. Johnson.	Thos. F. Gillespie.					
	31	26	57	71	623		
Ladlow	48	20	68	88	631		
Blissfield	79	50	129	174	1575		
Blackville	94	53	149	89	630		
Derby	160	70	230	258	2106		
North Esk	82	43	125	265	1504		
Nelson	165	159	324	437	3494		
Newcastle	183	64	247	315	1251		
Glenelg	157	146	303	420	3846		
Chatham	102	35	137	184	991		
Hardwicke	125	89	214	251	2150		
Alnwick							
Totals—Totaux	1226	757	1983	2552	18801		
Majority for Honorable John M. Johnson. } 469. Majorité pour do do							
QUEEN'S.	John Farris, Esq.—Ecr.—Acclamation.....						13359
RESTIGOUCHE.	Addington and Eldon		162	162	1195		
	Delhouse and Colborne		291	395	2489		
	Hon. John McMillan.	John Phillips.					
	141	21					
	150	141					

	Durham.....	79	97	176	181 49	1240	"Non-residents."
Majority for Honorable John McMillan. } 111. Majorité pour do							
SUNBURY.		Chas. Burpee.	Wm. E. Perley.				
	Court House, Burton and Lincoln.....	315	124	439.	463	2370	"Burton" and "Lincoln."
	Blissville.....	114	155	269	287	1464	
	Mangerville.....	61	33	94	101	713	
	Sheffield.....	93	43	136	168	1114	
Northfeld.....	81	70	151	144	396	"Non-residents."	
	Totals—Totaux.....	664	425	1089	1297	6987	

Majority for Charles Burpee, Esq. } 239.
Majorité pour do

ST. JOHN. (City and County.) (Cité et Comté.)	Honorable John H. Gray.—Acclamation.....							48922
ST. JOHN. (City—Cité.)		Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B.	John Wilson.					
Wards.—Quartiers.		205	81	286	430	4153		
King's.....	207	76	283	448	3465			
Wellington.....	145	134	279	451	4312			
Prince.....	179	49	228	535	4790			
Queen's No. 1.....	136	51	207	323	3945			
do No. 2.....	165	91	255	401	2438			
Duke's.....	78	65	143	210	1973			
Sydney.....	148	14	162	258	945			
Guy's.....	58	23	81	133	1306			
Albert.....	61	26	87	173				
Brook's.....								
	Totals—Totaux.....	1402	610	2012	3368	27317		

Majority for Hon. Samuel Leonard Tilley, C.B. } 792.
Majorité pour do

RETURN prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

RAPPORT fait d'après les Archives des Elections de la présente Chambre des Communes, etc.—Suite.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. DISTRICTS ÉLECTORAUX. Province of New Brunswick. Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.	SUBDIVISIONS.	Names of Candidates and number of Votes polled for each of them in each subdivision. Noms des Candidats et le nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.	Total number of Votes polled in each Division. Nombre total des votes donnés dans chaque division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' List in each Division. Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste des électeurs dans chaque division.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. Population de chaque Collège Electoral d'après le dernier recensement.	REMARKS. OBSERVATIONS.																																												
VICTORIA.	St. Francis Medawaka St. Basil St. Leonard's Grand Falls Lower District G F* Andover Perth Gordon* Totals—Totaux.....	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>John Costigan.</td> <td>Wm. B. Beveridge.</td> <td>James Workman.</td> <td>James Tibbetts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>129</td> <td>29</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>144</td> <td>12</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>153</td> <td>12</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>197</td> <td>40</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>115</td> <td>45</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>19</td> <td>46</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>170</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>84</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>111</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>778</td> <td>549</td> <td>16</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	John Costigan.	Wm. B. Beveridge.	James Workman.	James Tibbetts.	129	29	1		144	12			153	12			197	40			115	45			19	46			4	170	7		7	84	6		10	111	2		778	549	16		158 157 165 237 160 65 181 97 123 1343	166 218 187 255 181 81 242 109 131 38 1608	578 1247 1345 1384 1411 876 860 7701	* Not mentioned in census.—Non mentionné dans le recensement. Non-residents.
John Costigan.	Wm. B. Beveridge.	James Workman.	James Tibbetts.																																															
129	29	1																																																
144	12																																																	
153	12																																																	
197	40																																																	
115	45																																																	
19	46																																																	
4	170	7																																																
7	84	6																																																
10	111	2																																																
778	549	16																																																

Majority for John Costigan, Esq. } 229.
Majorité pour do } Ec.

WESTMORELAND.	J. J. D. Landry.	Hon. Albert J. Smith.	562 326	806 457	4845 3350
Dorchester Botsford	84 46	478 280	562 326	806 457	4845 3350

Moncton	74	347	491	629	4171
Sackville	56	286	363	477	3759
Salisbury	2	261	263	449	2418
Shediac	130	341	471	651	4586
Westmoreland	63	202	265	373	2119
Totals—Totaux	454	2207	2661	3842	25247

Majority for Hon. Albert James Smith, } 1753
 Majorité pour do

YORK.	Honorable Charles Fisher.—Acclamation.....	23393
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EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie, Canada.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,

Ottawa, 2nd March, 1868.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE POUR LE CANADA,

Ottawa, 2 Mars, 1868.

RETURN

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated 15th November, 1867 ; For Statement of Election Expenses of the Dominion ; and also, of the Local Legislatures.

By Command.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Ottawa, 19th March, 1868.

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons and of the Legislative Assemblies of the Province of Quebec and Ontario ; showing the amounts claimed by and those paid to each Returning Officer and Deputy Returning Officer.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ARGENTEUIL.—Thomas Barron, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables	46 00	25 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	77 10	38 55	77 10	38 55
Hustings	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileage, other than proclamations.....	38 55	25 30	4 50	2 25
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	33 20	33 20		
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	12 50	12 50	2 50	2 50
Deputy Returning Officers, La Chute.....	39 70	29 70		
Chatham	36 50	32 50		
St. Andrew	54 00	31 00		
Grenville	39 70	26 50		
Harrington	52 00	42 00		
Wentworth	42 50	31 50		
Gore	40 00	30 00		
St. Jérôme	44 20	33 70		
Morin	48 50	38 50		
	\$614 25	439 95	108 10	66 30

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
RAGOT. —J. C. Bachaud, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	16 10	25 10	16 10	25 10
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	22 25	22 25	22 25	22 25
Hustings.....	7 60	1 60	7 60	1 60
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	4 35	4 35	4 35	4 35
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	29 50	29 50	29 50	29 50
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	13 50	13 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officer, St. Liboire.....	19 00	18 35	19 40	18 75
St. Dominique.....	19 70	16 15	19 70	16 15
St. Pie.....	22 95	17 75	22 95	17 75
St. Rosalie.....	17 50	17 80	18 70	17 80
St. Simon.....	21 90	18 60	17 90	18 60
St. Hugues.....	19 80	18 20	19 90	18 30
St. Hélène.....	23 70	15 90	23 70	15 90
St. Théodore.....	29 80	21 10	14 40	18 70
St. André.....	18 90	16 50	18 90	16 50
St. Ephrem.....	15 70	16 30	15 70	15 10
	\$302 25	272 95	284 55	269 85
BONAVENTURE. —F. D. Gauvreau, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	37 00	25 00	37 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	90 00	54 00	90 00	54 00
Hustings.....	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
Mileage, other than proclamations.....	313 00	75 05	313 00	75 05
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	66 38	66 38	66 38	66 38
Commissions, Warrants, and Return.....	16 50	16 50	16 50	16 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Matapedia.....	44 00	30 40	44 00	30 40
Restigouche.....	42 00	29 40	42 50	29 40
Mann.....	36 70	25 50	36 70	25 50
Shoolbred and Nouvelle.....	35 10	26 70	35 10	26 70
Carleton.....	30 70	24 50	31 20	24 50
Maria.....	32 30	25 30	32 30	25 30
New Richmond.....	30 90	24 70	30 90	24 70
Hamilton.....	25 75	22 10	25 75	22 10
Cox.....	18 40	17 95	18 40	17 95
Hope.....	22 60	20 30	22 60	20 30
Port Daniel.....	23 20	20 10	23 20	20 10
	\$884 53	523 88	885 53	523 88
BEAUCE. —J. E. Proux, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	49 50	26 30	49 50	26 30
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	44 10	30 30	44 10	30 30
Hustings.....	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	19 20	9 60	19 80	10 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	60 48	49 18	59 48	48 18
Commissions, Warrants, Returns, &c.....	26 00	13 00	26 40	24 40
Translation.....	4 50		4 50	
Deputy Returning Officers, Bonneville.....	28 50	19 00	28 50	19 00
Taschereau.....	35 60	23 60	33 50	21 50
Legendre.....	48 40	20 45	38 40	20 45
Proux.....	40 80	20 60	41 80	21 60
Bussières.....	26 90	22 90	26 90	22 90
Rainey.....	34 90	28 70	34 90	28 70
Jolicoeur.....	28 50	25 50	28 50	25 50
Blouin.....	28 10	25 30	33 70	30 90
Labrecque.....	31 30	25 00	31 40	25 10
Labrecque, N.....	41 50	35 80	41 50	35 80
Maintaining the Peace.....		53 50		53 50
	\$563 28	442 73	557 88	459 33

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
BEAUHARNOIS. —A. D. Martigny, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	37 50	37 50	37 50	37 50
Hustings.....	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	20 40	10 20	20 40	10 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	19 73	19 73	20 25	20 25
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	9 50	9 50	9 50	9 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Leduc.....	24 90	24 30	24 90	24 30
Lachance.....	19 10	17 90	20 10	18 90
Dépocas.....	26 80	23 65	26 80	23 65
Chas. DeMartigny.....	24 50	22 50	25 70	23 70
Gervais Nataire.....	26 30	20 60	26 30	20 60
Leplant.....	28 70	24 60	28 70	24 60
Bisson.....	22 60	20 70	22 60	20 70
	\$296 03	267 18	298 75	269 90
BELLECHASSE. —P. Forgues, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	14 30	25 15	14 30	25 15
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	69 20	59 60	69 20	59 60
Hustings.....	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	17 00	8 50	17 00	8 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	39 00	37 50	39 00	37 50
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Beaumont.....	35 70	23 80	35 00	22 10
St. Cajetan.....	32 10	28 20	32 10	28 20
St. Gervaise.....	43 00	28 25	35 00	24 25
St. Raphael.....	40 20	28 35	43 20	29 85
St. Valier.....	28 50	20 40	28 50	20 40
St. Charles.....	37 50	24 20	36 10	24 40
St. Lazare.....	38 00	28 30	37 30	27 60
St. Michel.....	30 50	20 60	30 50	20 60
Buckland.....	43 50	30 90	50 50	37 90
	\$495 50	390 75	494 70	393 05
BERTHIER. —J. O. Chalut, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	34 00	25 00	34 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	75 00	62 50	75 00	62 50
Hustings.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	46 30	15 15	46 30	15 15
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	58 00	41 50	58 00	41 50
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	16 50	11 50	16 50	11 50
Translation.....	4 00	.....	4 00	.....
Deputy Returning Officers, Emond.....	25 25	19 75	20 10	19 75
Demers.....	50 10	35 00	40 40	27 80
Piché.....	43 30	31 70	48 50	31 50
Nolen.....	56 80	48 30	55 80	47 80
Rouleau.....	33 30	27 30	27 30	22 90
Laport.....	36 40	28 50	30 90	26 56
McKercher.....	57 60	31 75	57 60	31 75
Huguemin.....	39 40	31 90	34 70	28 60
	\$585 95	419 85	559 10	402 25

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
BROME. —H. S. Foster, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	14 50	13 00	14 50	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	37 40	28 70	37 40	28 70
Hustings.....	12 00	6 00	.....	6 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
	\$66 40	50 20	54 40	50 20
CHAMBLY. —A. M. Mignault, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	50 80	25 00	50 80	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in Posting them.....	59 90	29 95	59 90	29 95
Hustings.....	7 85	7 85	7 85	7 85
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	10 50	9 50	10 50	9 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	2 70	1 50	2 70	1 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	32 25	32 25	32 25	32 25
Deputy Returning Officers, St. Bruno.....	19 00	17 50	19 00	17 50
St. Hubert.....	16 05	16 05	16 05	16 05
Longueuil.....	22 50	19 50	22 50	19 50
St. Joseph and Chambly.....	26 70	19 80	26 70	19 80
St. Lambert.....	28 60	22 45	28 60	22 45
Boucherville.....	27 49	21 05	27 49	21 05
Maintaining the Peace.....	.....	31 00	.....	31 00
	\$304 34	253 40	304 34	253 40
CHATEAUGUAY. —A. M. Gagnier, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	27 00	25 00	27 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	43 80	43 80	43 80	43 80
Hustings.....	22 50	22 50	22 50	22 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	25 60	25 60	25 60	25 60
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	11 50	11 50	11 50	11 50
Deputy Returning Officers, LeBrun.....	18 50	18 50	18 50	18 50
Pelletier.....	20 00	19 50	20 00	19 50
McEachren.....	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
Mennier.....	19 75	19 45	19 75	19 45
Leriché.....	26 40	22 40	26 40	22 40
LePallieur.....	29 70	29 70	24 30	24 30
Derome.....	32 64	29 89	31 84	29 09
Bouchard.....	22 60	22 60	24 40	24 40
	\$319 99	310 44	315 59	306 04
CHICOUTIMI. —O. Bossé, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	13 00	13 00	13 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	88 50	64 25	88 50	64 25
Hustings.....	5 00	2 50	.....	2 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	40 50	.....	40 50	.....
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	8 50	2 50	8 50	2 50
	\$155 50	82 25	150 50	82 25

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CHAMPLAIN.—E. Rinfret, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	19 10	27 60	19 10	27 60
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	34 45	34 45	34 45	34 45
Hustings	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
Mileages, other than proclamations	8 05	8 05	8 05	8 05
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	47 50	47 50	47 50	47 50
Commissions, Warrants and Returns	30 25	16 75	30 25	16 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Ste. Geneviève	15 60	15 60	15 60	15 60
Fermant	18 10	15 30	18 10	15 30
Champlain, Visitation de	18 00	18 00	19 80	19 80
St. Maurice	22 00	21 50	22 00	21 50
St. Prosper	20 30	20 30	19 90	19 90
Cap de la Madeleine	36 50	24 00	36 50	24 00
St. Narcisse	27 10	22 90	27 10	22 90
St. Luc	19 10	18 50	17 70	17 10
St. Flore	56 50	40 00	56 50	40 00
St. F. Xavier de Batiscan	20 30	19 60	20 30	19 60
Notre Dame M. Carmel	27 00	24 00	27 00	24 00
Ste. Anne	21 55	21 30	21 55	21 30
St. Pite	22 30	22 30	22 30	22 30
St. Stanislas	31 40	23 10	39 40	23 10
Maintaining the Peace		5 00		5 00
	\$501 10	451 75	509 10	451 50
CHARLEVOIX.—Chas. DuBerger, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	26 00	26 00	26 00	26 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	83 90	54 10	83 90	54 10
Hustings	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
Mileages, other than proclamations	51 70	17 80	51 70	17 80
Poll Books, Voters' Lists and copies thereof	103 35	75 06	103 35	75 07
Commissions, Warrants and Returns	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Bouchard	33 98	27 50	33 98	27 50
Slevin	60 00	30 10	60 00	30 10
Simon	56 60	27 50	56 60	27 50
Clement	30 25	25 84	30 25	25 84
DuBerger	57 60	27 90	57 60	27 90
Slevin, Ed.	40 49	27 45	40 49	30 14
Tremblay	44 05	29 70	44 05	29 70
Augers	44 60	23 80	44 60	23 80
Mailloux	61 20	32 60	61 20	32 60
Bouchard, Ant	58 90	29 40	58 90	29 40
McLaren	70 40	36 35	70 40	36 35
	\$852 02	520 10	852 02	522 80
COMPTON.—Wm. Ritchie, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	7 00	13 00	7 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	47 00	47 00	47 00	47 00
Hustings				
Mileages, other than proclamations	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof			18 00	18 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	2 25	2 50	30 75	31 00
Deputy Returning Officers, Compton			29 70	29 70
Eaton			22 20	22 20
Clifton			31 70	31 70
Hereford			40 50	40 50
Newport			24 60	24 60
Bury			33 90	33 90
Westbury			24 30	24 30
Lingwick			35 70	35 70

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
COMPTON.—Continued..... Winslow, South.....			44 10	44 10
Winslow, North.....			45 30	45 30
Whitton, &c.....			49 70	45 70
Interpreter.....				4 00
	\$59 85	66 10	488 05	494 30
DORCHESTER.—A. Godbout, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	12 00	12 00		
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	42 30	30 15	18 00	30 15
Hustings.....	7 00	3 50		3 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	2 00	1 00	10 10	11 10
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....			36 00	36 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	2 50	2 50	10 00	10 00
Deputy Returning Officers, Cranbourne.....			41 70	39 70
St. Hérodote.....			21 30	21 30
St. Bernard.....			26 10	26 10
St. Marguerite.....			39 50	38 50
St. Isidore.....			23 00	23 00
St. Anselme.....			34 40	34 40
St. Malachie.....			48 90	43 90
St. Claire.....			42 90	37 90
	65 80	49 15	351 90	355 55
DRUMMOND and ARTHABASKA.—E. Cox, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	52 50	37 50	52 50	37 50
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	56 00	56 00	56 00	56 00
Hustings.....	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	15 95	15 95	15 95	15 95
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	63 50	63 50	64 50	64 50
Commissions, Warrants, Returns, &c.....	31 50	31 50	32 50	32 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Grantham.....	20 50	20 00	20 50	20 00
St. Germain.....	20 10	17 40	20 10	17 40
St. Guillaume.....	11 20	7 60	11 20	7 60
St. Bonaventure.....	25 00	27 00	25 00	27 00
Wickham.....	34 60	21 30	34 60	21 30
Wickham, West.....	24 70	21 10	24 70	21 10
Durham, South.....	30 30	25 55	30 30	25 55
Durham.....	33 00	28 00	33 00	28 00
L'Avenir.....	29 70	22 30	29 70	22 30
Kingsley.....	40 30	25 70	40 30	25 70
Kingsley Falls.....	15 00	7 50	15 00	7 50
Wendover and Simpson.....	19 70	19 10	19 70	19 10
Arthabaskaville.....	34 70	23 10	34 70	23 10
St. Christophe.....	46 30	25 80	46 30	25 80
St. Victoria.....	29 10	26 40	37 10	26 40
St. Norbert.....	48 60	25 70	53 40	30 50
Princeville (Stanford).....	39 30	26 60	39 30	26 60
St. Eusèbe.....	26 90	19 10	26 90	19 10
St. Louis (Blandford).....	44 20	29 85	45 40	31 05
St. Valère (Bulstrode).....	45 80	28 40	47 00	29 60
Ste. Clotilde (Horton).....	50 80	31 65	50 80	31 65
Warwick.....	35 10	24 40	33 90	23 20
St. Albert.....	30 70	24 60	30 70	24 60
Warwick (Village).....	34 90	24 60	33 70	23 40
Tingwick.....	32 50	31 20	26 30	25 00
Chénier.....	31 00	22 80	31 00	27 80
Chester, East.....	25 80	19 60	25 80	19 60
Chester, West.....	42 90	28 10	43 90	29 10
Maintaining the Peace.....		6 00		6 00
	\$1,129 65	872 40	1,139 25	874 00

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
GASPE.—P. Vibert, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	218 85	116 28	218 85	116 28
Hustings.....	2 45	2 45	2 45	2 45
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
	\$237 80	134 23	237 80	134 23
HOCHELAGA.—J. B. Morin, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	47 40	28 70	47 40	28 70
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	37 60	26 30	37 60	26 30
Hustings.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	45 85	41 25	45 85	41 25
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Hochelaga.....	34 70	20 40	34 70	20 40
Longue Pointe.....	23 20	21 90	23 20	21 90
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	34 70	24 10	34 70	23 90
Cote St. Louis.....	32 90	20 40	32 90	20 40
Riviere des Prairies.....	28 70	24 90	28 70	24 90
Cote St. Pierre.....	26 50	22 50	26 50	20 70
Sault aux-Recollets.....	27 80	25 10	27 80	23 70
St. Jean Baptiste.....	25 70	16 60	26 70	16 60
Riviere St. Pierre.....	28 50	24 38	28 50	24 38
St. Henri.....	29 90	22 10	29 90	21 70
	\$444 95	339 13	444 95	335 33
HUNTINGDON.—A. Somerville, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	26 28	25 28	24 28	25 28
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	64 30	52 15	59 30	52 15
Hustings.....	40 00	20 00	40 00	20 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	13 90	6 95	13 90	6 95
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	46 95	34 73	46 95	34 73
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Dundee.....	26 90	21 40	26 90	21 40
Elgin.....	18 70	18 70	18 70	18 70
Franklin.....	18 55	18 45	18 55	18 45
Godmanchester.....	20 30	20 30	20 30	20 30
Havelock.....	21 10	20 95	20 80	20 65
Hemmingford.....	26 70	24 20	26 70	24 20
Hinchinbrooke.....	21 40	21 40	21 40	21 40
Huntingdon.....	19 50	19 50	19 50	19 50
St. Anicet.....	21 10	21 10	20 70	20 70
	\$398 18	337 61	350 48	336 91
IBERVILLE.—D. Tassé, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	24 50	12 00	24 00	12 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	57 05	30 05	57 05	30 05
Hustings.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	3 29	3 19	3 51	3 51
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	27 62	27 62	27 62	27 62
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50
Deputy Returning Officers, St. Gregoire.....	23 00	20 50	23 00	20 50
St. Brigide.....	39 70	24 90	39 70	24 90
St. Alexandre.....	29 50	22 30	29 50	22 30
Iberville.....	20 87	18 87	22 87	18 87
St. George.....	27 70	21 80	27 70	21 80
St. Sebastian.....	23 75	22 65	22 95	21 85
St. Athanase.....	29 30	17 10	29 30	17 10
Maintaining the Peace.....		25 00		25 00
	\$326 78	266 48	327 70	266 00

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
JACQUES CARTIER. —J. Filtrault, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	29 40	14 70	29 40	14 70
Hustings.....	24 00	12 00	24 00	12 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	18 70	9 35	18 70	9 35
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	24 00	24 00	35 00	35 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	9 50	9 50	9 50	9 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Lachine.....	44 80	27 40	44 80	27 40
Pointe Claire.....	49 90	30 10	48 10	30 10
St. Anne.....	40 90	26 00	40 90	26 00
St. Laurent.....	42 30	28 40	42 30	28 40
St. Geneviève.....	37 10	24 90	37 10	24 90
St. Raphael.....	37 10	24 90	37 10	24 90
	\$371 70	244 25	380 90	255 25
JOLIETTE. —C. J. Beaudoin, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	113 00	63 00	113 00	63 00
Hustings.....	51 00	51 00	51 00	51 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	89 00	74 00	89 00	74 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	18 50	13 50	18 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officers, St. Beatrix.....	39 30	25 30	39 30	25 30
St. Kildare.....	22 70	16 90	22 70	16 90
St. Mélaire.....	27 30	19 10	27 30	19 10
St. Jean.....	24 70	18 50	24 70	18 50
St. Elizabeth.....	16 90	13 70	16 90	13 70
Bienheureux.....	33 30	22 50	33 30	26 90
St. Felix.....	34 90	20 90	34 90	20 90
St. Charles.....	18 90	15 40	18 90	15 40
St. Paul.....	19 60	17 10	19 60	17 10
St. Thomas.....	19 20	17 90	19 22	17 90
	\$544 30	404 80	544 30	409 29
KAMOURASKA. —H. Garon, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	76 40	61 45	76 40	61 45
Hustings.....	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	0 40	0 20	0 40	0 20
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	2 55	2 55	2 55	2 55
	\$95 35	79 20	95 35	79 20
LAPRAIRIE. —T. Sauvageau, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
Proclamations and mileage in posting them.....	29 50	29 50	29 50	29 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	26 53	26 53	26 50	26 50
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Heroux.....	32 00	27 00	32 00	27 00
Dunn.....	22 00	22 85	25 80	25 25
Langevin.....	19 80	19 80	19 80	19 80
Coderre.....	29 50	2 50	29 50	28 50
J. B. Defoy.....	21 30	18 60	21 30	18 60
	\$202 63	194 78	206 40	197 15

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
L'ASSOMPTION. —M. Poirier, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	14 00	13 00	12 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	107 50	53 75	170 50	53 75
Hustings.....		6 00	12 00	6 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	7 50	7 50		
Poll Books, Voters List, and copies thereof.....	55 10	55 10		
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	12 50	12 50	2 50	2 50
Deputy Returning Officers, L'Assomption.....	26 50	20 50		
L'Epiphane.....	25 90	26 40		
St. Roch.....	30 70	30 70		
St. Lin.....	20 90	20 90		
Mascouche.....	25 00	25 00		
Lachenaie.....	20 90	20 90		
St. Paul l'Hermit.....	37 10	28 00		
Repentigny.....	15 30	15 30		
St. Sulpice.....	30 90	28 90		
	\$429 80	364 45	134 00	75 25
LAVAL. —F. X. Leonard, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	14 20	13 20	14 20	13 20
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	18 40	18 40	18 40	18 40
Hustings.....	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50
Mileages other than proclamations.....	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	3 50	2 50	3 50	2 50
	\$51 00	49 00	51 00	49 00
LEVIS. —F. M. Guay, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	14 00	13 00	24 00	23 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	56 40	56 40	56 40	56 40
Hustings.....	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....			15 60	15 60
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....			49 40	30 70
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	3 50	2 50	18 50	18 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Simard.....			31 30	32 50
Lalande.....			29 90	29 90
Bourget.....			40 00	39 70
Lemieux.....			33 00	32 80
Couillard.....			29 90	29 70
Scott.....			30 00	30 00
Bourget.....			39 00	37 90
Martigny.....			31 30	31 30
Marquet.....			38 90	38 50
Nolet.....			33 70	33 70
Samson.....			32 50	33 00
Bourget, Chas.....			43 40	37 00
	\$88 90	86 90	591 80	565 20
L'ISLET. —Louis Duval, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	14 07	13 07	14 07	13 07
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	34 30	26 65	34 30	26 65
Hustings.....	5 80	5 80	5 80	5 80
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	15 32	7 72	15 32	7 72
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	19 80	13 29	19 80	13 29
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50
Deputy Returning Officers, St. Jean.....	18 30	16 30	17 50	15 50
St. Aubert.....	35 50	26 40	35 50	26 40
Chemin Elgin.....	29 80	25 10	29 80	25 10
Ste. Louise.....	42 20	29 80	41 40	29 00
	\$222 59	171 63	220 99	170 03

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
LOTBINIERE. —J. Fitteau, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	6 00	12 00	6 00	12 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	59 90	34 90	59 90	34 90
Mileages, other than proclamations	3 30		3 30	
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
	\$71 70	49 40	71 70	49 40
MISSISQUOI. —R. Dickinson, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	20 00	21 00	22 34	21 34
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	37 50	18 75	37 50	18 75
Hustings		5 00	10 00	5 00
Mileages, other than proclamations	12 10	6 05	12 10	6 05
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and Copies thereof	50 78	32 53	50 78	32 53
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	7 00	7 00	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Stanbridge West	34 25	22 70	36 25	22 70
Do East	17 10	20 90	28 24	20 30
Phillipsburg	20 90	17 70	20 90	17 70
St. G. de Clarenceville	25 50	19 00	22 50	19 00
St. Thomas	17 00	14 75	16 00	14 75
Notre Dame des Anges	24 80	21 05	25 00	21 25
St. Armand, West	16 30	15 40	16 30	15 40
Do East	30 00	20 00	29 50	20 00
Durham	28 20	23 03	28 20	23 03
Durhamville	14 60	14 60	16 40	14 60
Farnham, West	22 75	19 25	22 75	19 25
Do East	38 50	21 00	38 50	21 00
Frelighsburg	15 50	15 00	15 50	15 00
Interpreter		4 00		4 00
	\$432 78	338 71	462 26	345 15
MONTMORENCY. —P. Gosselin, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	16 00	15 00	16 00	15 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	20 20	14 60	20 20	14 60
Mileages, other than proclamations	22 50	10 75	21 50	10 75
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	3 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
	\$62 20	42 85	60 20	42 85
MONTCALM. —J. E. Beaupré, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	54 20	54 20	54 20	54 20
Mileages, other than proclamations				
Hustings	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof			36 20	36 20
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	2 50	2 50	12 50	12 50
Deputy Returning Officers, St. Julienne			16 90	16 90
St. Esprit			24 50	24 50
St. Alexis			25 70	25 70
St. Jacques			22 40	22 40
St. Liguori			22 10	22 10
St. Patrick, Rawdon			25 70	25 70
St. Felix, Chertsey			30 90	30 90
St. Calixte, Kilkenny			26 50	26 50
Wexford			26 70	26 70
	\$80 70	79 70	348 30	347 30

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MONTMAGNY. —J. D. Lepine, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	23 95	23 95	23 95	23 95
Hustings	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
	\$55 45	54 45	55 45	54 45
MEGANTIC. —W. H. Lambly, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	28 00	13 00	28 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	50 00	25 00	50 00	25 00
Hustings	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages, other than proclamations	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	42 17	42 17	42 98	42 98
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	8 50	8 50	8 50	8 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Leeds and Thetford	21 10	21 10	20 30	20 30
Inverness	26 80	22 60	25 40	21 20
Ireland and Coleraine	23 80	22 30	26 10	24 60
Nelson	20 10	20 10	20 10	20 10
Somerset, South	24 70	24 70	24 70	24 70
Do North	21 30	21 30	21 30	21 30
Halifax, South	20 30	20 30	20 30	20 30
Plessisville	30 00	26 00	30 00	26 00
Maintaining the Peace and Interpreters		19 70		19 70
	\$341 27	311 27	342 18	312 18
MONTREAL CENTRE. —T. Bouthillier, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	16 00	13 00	16 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	51 50	25 00	51 50	25 00
Hustings	18 00	18 00	18 00	18 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
	\$88 00	58 50	88 00	58 50
MONTREAL CITY, EAST. —L. Beaudry, Returning Officer				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables	44 50	44 50	44 50	44 50
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	50 00	25 00	50 00	25 00
Hustings	32 50	32 50	32 50	32 50
Mileages, other than proclamations	18 00	15 00	18 00	15 00
Costs of Police Force	46 50	46 50	46 50	46 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	59 15	37 90	59 15	37 90
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	11 50	11 50	11 50	11 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Ward, St. Marie No. 1	29 50	29 50	29 50	29 50
Do do No. 2	32 50	32 50	32 50	32 50
Do do No. 3	23 55	23 37	25 55	23 38
Do St. Jacques, No. 1	41 50	29 00	41 50	29 00
Do do No. 2	26 50	26 50	26 50	26 50
Do do No. 3	36 00	35 75	37 50	35 75
Do St. Louis, No. 1	24 50	24 50	24 50	24 50
Do do No. 2	25 37	25 37	25 37	25 37
Do do No. 3	25 20	25 20	25 20	25 20
	\$526 77	464 59	530 27	464 60

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MONTREAL CITY, WEST.—G. H. Ryland, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	32 00	14 00	16 00	14 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	63 00	26 50	51 50	26 50
Hustings	90 00	45 00		45 00
Mileages, other than proclamations	18 00	12 00	6 00	
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	127 00	121 00		
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	18 50	18 50	1 00	1 00
Polling places and barriers	675 00	575 00		
Police, maintaining the peace, &c.	209 05	231 80		
Deputy Returning Officers, Stephens	18 10	18 10		
Masterman	22 75	17 00		
Clendenning	16 75	16 00		
Smith	24 00	16 50		
Crawford	21 50	16 50		
Dunlop	18 00	17 00		
Mackay	18 50	16 50		
Cassiday	15 95	15 95		
Hart	23 00	14 50		
Walsh	20 00	17 50		
Robertson	18 00	17 50		
Collard	18 30	18 10		
Doherty	20 00	16 50		
Stevenson	16 50	16 50		
Wurtele	21 40	18 90		
	\$1,525 30	1,296 85	74 50	86 50
MASKINONGE.—J. E. Pichette, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables	14 00	25 00	14 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	55 30	50 50	55 30	50 50
Hustings	13 00	13 00	13 00	13 00
Mileages, other than proclamations	7 20	4 20	7 20	4 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	28 00	28 00	43 00	43 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	11 50	11 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Maskinongé	35 65	21 60	13 90	22 00
St. Ursule	23 20	22 60	25 60	25 00
St. Paulin	25 50	23 50	33 30	31 30
Hunterstown	31 85	29 85	22 65	20 65
St. Didace	44 10	30 30	33 50	24 50
Rivière du Loup	16 30	15 50	15 50	14 70
St. Justin	22 90	21 10	22 90	21 10
St. Leon	19 80	18 80	17 80	17 80
Maintaining the Peace		10 00		10 00
	\$348 30	325 45	331 15	336 25
NAPIERVILLE.—E. Bonchard, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	60 00	30 00	60 00	30 00
Hustings	24 00	12 00		12 00
Mileages, other than proclamations	11 00	5 50	9 00	5 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	26 78	25 53	24 28	24 28
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	8 00	8 00	8 50	9 75
Deputy Returning Officers, St. Remi	28 50	20 90	28 50	20 90
St. Cyprien	27 50	20 30	17 50	20 30
St. Edouard	23 79	19 20	18 70	19 19
St. Michel	19 60	16 47	17 60	16 48
St. Patrick	38 70	24 90	23 90	23 30
	\$281 87	195 80	221 98	194 70

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NICOLET.—E. Laundry, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	12 20	12 10	12 20	12 10
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	38 00	19 00	38 00	19 00
Mileages, other than proclamations	46 40	23 20	64 40	41 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	41 29	41 29	41 29	41 29
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	13 50	13 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Bonsecour	14 35	13 35	14 35	13 35
St. Eulalie	27 90	24 70	27 90	24 70
St. Celestin	23 29	21 10	23 29	21 10
St. Gertrude	14 30	14 10	14 30	13 40
St. Pierre	20 50	18 30	20 50	18 30
St. Gregoire	19 45	19 45	19 45	19 45
La Rochelle	16 18	15 40	16 18	15 40
Nicolet	19 90	18 40	19 90	18 40
Gentilly	16 60	14 10	16 60	14 10
St. Wenceslas	22 90	20 40	22 90	20 40
	\$346 76	288 39	364 76	305 69
OTTAWA COUNTY.—Chas. Symmes, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	14 00	13 00	34 77	33 77
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	60 65	60 50	60 65	60 50
Mileages, other than proclamations			65 90	66 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof			98 75	95 07
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	2 50	0 50	23 50	21 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Aylmer			30 50	26 50
Hull, 1st Division			53 43	48 63
Hull, 2nd do			27 50	27 50
Wakefield			32 10	32 10
Masham			37 50	37 50
Lowe			31 10	31 10
Aylwin			34 30	34 30
Wright			26 00	26 00
Northfield			37 50	37 50
Cameron			60 50	60 50
Hincks			31 50	31 50
Templeton			37 90	30 90
Buckingham			30 90	30 90
St. Malachy			31 40	31 30
Lochaber			28 70	28 70
St. André			43 50	43 50
Notre Dame de Bonsecour			39 50	39 50
St. Angelique			38 50	38 50
Ripon and Hartwell			42 50	42 50
Portland			33 90	33 90
Eardly			37 70	31 70
Maintaining the Peace				19 00
	\$77 15	74 00	1,050 00	1,040 37
PONTIAC.—J. E. Judgson, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	96 00	61 00	96 00	61 00
Hustings	50 00	25 00	50 00	25 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	13 00	13 00		
Mileages, other than proclamations	5 20	2 60	5 20	2 60
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	22 00	22 00	15 50	2 50
	\$200 20	136 60	180 70	104 10

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
PORTNEUF. —F. X. Mayrand, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	43 25	28 50	43 00	28 40
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	60 05	42 52	60 05	42 53
Hustings	37 00	10 00	37 00	10 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	2 00	1 00	2 00	1 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	67 64	40 06	67 74	40 06
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	28 00	14 51	26 00	13 50
Deputy Returning Officers, St. Catherine.....	30 60	30 60	30 60	30 60
St. Augustin	23 40	21 65	20 40	18 65
Pointe-aux-Trembles	17 60	17 60	17 80	17 80
Cap Santé	19 40	19 30	19 40	19 30
St. Basile	21 40	21 40	18 40	18 40
Portneuf	20 60	19 00	20 60	19 00
Deschambault.....	21 10	18 55	21 10	21 10
Grondines.....	22 40	22 40	22 40	22 40
St. Albans	18 05	18 05	19 70	19 70
St. Casimir	21 80	21 80	21 00	18 45
Maintaining the Peace.....		13 00		13 00
	\$454 29	359 94	447 19	353 89
QUEBEC CITY, CENTRE. —C. E. Lemieux, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	26 00	25 00	26 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	53 00	28 00	53 00	28 00
Hustings and polling places	132 25	119 25	132 25	119 25
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	56 11	38 89	56 11	38 89
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	17 50	17 50	16 50	16 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Quartier St. Jean, No. 1.....	14 80	14 50	14 80	14 50
Do do No. 2.....	14 80	14 50	14 80	14 50
Do do No. 3.....	14 75	14 50	14 75	14 50
Do Banlieue, No. 1.....	12 80	13 10	14 00	13 10
Do do No. 2.....	14 30	12 50	14 30	12 50
Do Palaise, No. 1.....	12 75	12 50	12 75	12 50
Do do No. 2.....	12 75	12 50	12 75	12 50
Do Montcalm, No. 1.....	15 00	14 50	15 00	14 50
Do do No. 2.....	18 75	15 75	18 75	15 75
Do St. Louis, No. 1.....	12 75	12 50	12 75	12 50
Do do No. 2.....	17 00	14 50	17 00	14 50
	\$445 31	379 99	445 51	378 99
QUEBEC CITY, EAST. —C. N. Montzambert, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	53 00	28 00	53 00	28 00
Hustings	9 50	9 50	9 50	9 50
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
	\$79 00	53 00	79 00	53 00
QUEBEC CITY, WEST. —C. Alleyn, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	13 00	13 00	13 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	50 00	25 00	50 00	25 00
Hustings	16 20	16 20	16 20	16 20
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
	\$81 70	56 70	81 70	56 70

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
QUEBEC COUNTY. —Jos. Laurin, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	8 00	12 00	8 00	12 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	33 40	33 40	39 40	33 40
Hustings	8 50	8 50	8 50	8 50
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	4 50	2 50	4 50	2 50
	\$54 40	56 40	54 40	56 40
RICHMOND and WOLFE. —Chas. P. Cleveland, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	8 00	25 00	8 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	45 00	45 00	45 00	45 00
Hustings	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	12 50	14 00	12 50	14 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	78 97	67 72	78 97	67 72
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	21 50	21 50	21 50	21 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Shipton.....	13 30	17 30	13 30	17 30
Danville.....	12 70	16 70	12 70	16 70
Cleveland.....	12 80	16 80	12 80	16 80
Richmond.....	10 65	14 65	10 65	14 65
Melbourne and Gore.....	9 60	13 60	9 60	13 60
Melbourne Village.....	8 50	14 50	8 50	14 50
Brompton.....	17 10	21 10	17 10	21 10
Windsor.....	17 70	18 70	17 70	18 70
Stoke.....	16 10	18 40	16 10	18 40
St. George.....	12 50	16 50	12 50	16 50
Wotton.....	16 30	20 30	16 30	20 30
St. Camille.....	13 90	17 90	13 90	17 90
South Ham.....	16 80	20 80	16 80	20 80
North Ham.....	16 90	20 90	16 90	20 90
Wolfestown.....	25 50	27 50	25 50	27 50
Garthby and Stratford.....	23 90	27 90	23 90	27 90
Weedon.....	20 65	22 95	20 65	22 95
Dudswell.....	17 40	20 90	17 40	20 90
	\$458 27	530 62	458 27	530 62
RICHELIEU. —M. Mathieu, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	29 65	29 65	29 65	29 65
Hustings	10 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	4 65	4 65	4 65	4 65
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	67 99	49 41	62 40	49 40
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50
Deputy Returning Officers, 1st Poll, Sorel.....	16 50	16 50	16 50	16 50
2nd do.....	16 70	16 70	16 70	16 70
St. Pierre de Sorel.....	18 10	16 60	18 10	16 60
St. Ours.....	24 00	21 50	19 00	21 50
Ville de St. Ours.....	18 50	20 80	23 10	20 80
St. Roch de Richelieu.....	23 50	22 50	23 50	22 50
St. Robert.....	21 20	21 20	21 20	21 20
St. Victoire.....	23 10	21 25	19 40	21 25
St. Aimé.....	20 90	20 90	20 90	20 90
St. Marcel.....	22 40	22 40	22 40	22 40
Interpreters.....		1 50		1 50
	\$348 69	322 06	334 00	322 05

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election of Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
RIMOUSKI. —A. E. Gauvreau, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	26 00	25 00	26 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	80 00	62 50	80 00	62 50
Hustings	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	35 80	17 90	35 80	17 90
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	182 00	134 00	182 00	134 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	22 50	22 50	22 50	22 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Romieux.....	65 70	46 20	66 00	46 20
Dalibaire	61 10	42 80	45 50	27 20
Cherbourg	55 60	39 35	55 60	39 35
St. Felicite.....	51 00	36 60	51 00	36 60
St. Jérôme	57 70	38 50	47 30	38 50
St. Ulric de Matane.....	32 20	25 30	39 60	32 70
N. D. L'Assomption.....	28 60	23 80	38 60	33 80
Metis	38 50	29 65	31 00	25 45
St. Octave, Metis	37 70	30 90	32 30	25 50
St. Angèle	34 70	29 80	34 70	29 80
St. Flavien	47 10	34 15	47 10	34 15
St. Donat de Migette	27 10	23 10	27 10	23 10
St. Luxe	23 90	20 90	26 90	23 70
St. Annaclet	26 20	21 50	22 20	21 50
St. Germain de Rimouski	44 30	32 30	44 90	32 90
St. Cecile du Bic	28 30	23 60	31 50	26 80
St. Fabien	32 00	26 55	32 00	26 55
St. Simon.....	31 70	26 10	30 30	25 60
St. Mathieu de Rioux.....	27 20	25 25	29 20	27 25
Maintaining the Peace.....		2 00		2 00
	\$1,100 90	844 25	1,083 10	844 55
ROUVILLE. —L. E. P. Laberge, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	54 10	50 05	54 10	50 05
Hustings	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	8 20	4 10	8 20	4 10
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	24 30	24 30	24 30	24 30
Commissions, Warrants and, Returns.....	11 50	11 50	11 50	11 50
Deputy Returning Officers, St. Marie.....	18 70	16 30	18 70	16 30
St. Cesaire	22 10	18 30	22 10	18 30
St. Jean Baptiste	22 65	18 58	14 50	13 57
St. Hilaire	20 30	18 75	29 60	21 35
St. Mathias.....	18 42	16 92	18 42	16 92
St. Paul	22 90	19 20	21 90	19 20
St. Angèle	19 90	18 70	19 90	18 70
St. Ange Gardien	24 25	19 25	24 25	19 25
	\$291 32	258 95	291 47	261 54
ST. HYACINTHE. —H. St. Germain, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	14 20	25 10	14 20	25 10
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	53 50	28 50	53 50	28 50
Hustings	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	3 80	3 80	3 80	3 80
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	18 00	18 00	18 00	18 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Lamoureux.....	25 60	20 45	14 90	20 05
LeBlanc	23 30	16 80	19 30	16 80
Mignault	23 30	18 30	23 30	18 30
De la Brûère	20 70	18 35	16 50	18 35
Lapaline	19 45	15 60	19 45	15 60

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ST. HYACINTHE. — <i>Continued.</i> Blanchard.....	15 70	15 40	15 70	15 40
Malouin	28 40	22 80	28 40	22 80
St. Jacques.....	16 50	14 50	12 50	14 50
	\$277 95	233 10	255 05	232 70
ST. JOHNS. —W. A. Marchand, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	13 00	25 00	13 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	49 00	49 00	49 00	49 00
Hustings	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	11 50	11 50	11 50	11 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	23 53	23 53	23 53	23 53
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50
Deputy Returning Officers, St. Jean, Township.....	27 90	21 30	27 90	21 30
Do Village	18 50	14 50	18 50	14 50
St. Valentin	37 30	22 50	34 90	20 10
Ste. Marguerite.....	17 65	16 55	17 65	16 55
St. Bernard.....	21 80	19 90	21 80	19 90
St. Luc.....	23 20	19 90	23 20	19 90
Maintaining the Peace.....		7 00		7 00
	\$253 38	240 68	250 98	238 28
ST. MAURICE. —L. G. Duval, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	49 50	43 50	49 50	43 50
Hustings	24 00	18 50	18 50	18 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	6 70	3 40	18 60	15 30
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof			33 90	30 40
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	1 50	1 50	16 50	16 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Carleton (augmentation)			44 50	44 50
Notre Dame de Visitation			23 50	23 50
St. Severe.....			26 80	26 80
St. Etienne.....			36 10	35 60
Yamachiche.....			33 70	33 70
Shawinegan.....			48 60	48 10
St. Barnabe.....			38 50	38 50
	\$95 70	79 90	402 70	387 90
SHEFFORD. —J. B. Edgerton, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	45 60	35 30	45 60	35 30
Hustings	5 00	5 00	5 00	5 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	20 60	10 30	20 60	10 30
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	38 85	38 85	38 85	38 85
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	15 50	15 50	15 50	15 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Granby, Village.....	16 90	15 70	16 90	15 70
Shefford, West	19 70	18 35	19 80	17 95
Do East	17 40	16 80	17 40	16 80
St. Cecile de Milton.....	20 40	16 50	17 90	16 50
Stukely, North	21 40	18 20	21 40	18 20
North Ely.....	28 90	23 40	29 50	24 00
Granby.....	18 90	17 70	18 90	17 70
Roxton Falls	17 50	15 65	17 50	15 65
St. Valerin	14 65	16 65	18 65	16 65
Stukely, South	21 60	18 30	21 70	18 40
Roxton	25 90	20 60	21 10	19 40
Ely.....	30 30	22 90	30 30	22 90
Interpreters.....		4 00		4 00
	\$393 10	342 70	390 60	341 80

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
SHERBROOKE. —G. F. Bowen, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	7 00	13 00	7 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	18 50	18 50	18 50	18 50
Hustings.....	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	0 60	0 60	1 80	1 80
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....			12 00	12 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	2 25	2 50	4 75	5 00
Deputy Returning Officers, Ascot.....			29 70	29 70
Sherbrooke.....			26 50	26 50
Orford.....			26 70	26 70
	\$29 35	35 60	127 95	134 20
SOULANGES. —G. H. Dumesnil, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	7 00	25 00	7 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	17 85	32 85	32 85	17 85
Hustings.....	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	4 60	2 95	4 60	2 95
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	25 00	15 00	25 00	15 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	5 25	5 50	5 25	5 50
Deputy Returning Officers, St. Clot.....	18 00	22 00	16 40	20 40
St. Zotique.....	17 85	21 85	15 85	19 85
St. Ignace.....	15 43	19 30	15 43	19 30
St. Joseph.....	21 10	25 10	20 00	24 00
St. Polycarpe.....	15 95	19 95	15 95	19 95
	\$170 03	181 50	165 33	182 08
STANSTEAD. —C. A. Richardson, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	7 00	25 00	7 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Hustings.....	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	7 20	7 20	7 20	7 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	27 95	27 95	27 95	27 95
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	11 50	11 50	11 50	11 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Martin.....	14 20	18 20	14 20	18 20
Humphrey.....	14 90	18 90	14 90	18 90
Perry.....	15 25	19 25	15 25	19 25
Parker.....	13 05	17 05	13 05	17 05
Merry.....	13 00	17 00	13 00	17 00
Mansur.....	27 95	11 95	27 75	11 75
Guertin.....	20 10	22 10	21 30	23 30
Patton.....	13 00	17 00	13 00	17 00
	\$240 10	288 10	241 10	289 10
TEMISCOUATA. —Jno. Heath, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	13 00	13 00	13 00	3 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	44 50	44 50	44 50	14 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	0 20	0 10	0 20	40 10
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
	\$60 20	60 10	60 20	60 10
TERREBONNE. —J. A. Hervieux, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	13 00	13 00	13 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	56 05	31 55	56 05	31 55
Hustings.....	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	3 50	2 50	3 50	2 50
	86 55	61 05	85 55	61 05

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
THREE RIVERS.—E. M. Hart, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	34 43	29 00	34 43	29 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Hustings.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	5 50	5 50	5 50	5 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Belliveau.....	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50
Beaudreault.....	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50
Camirault.....	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50
De Lottinville.....	14 30	14 30	12 50	12 50
	\$132 73	127 30	130 93	125 50
TWO MOUNTAINS.—D. Duprat, Returning Officer. Fees				
to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	61 00	30 50	61 00	30 50
Hustings.....	13 00	6 50	.....	6 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	0 80	0 30	0 80	0 30
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	2 52	2 52	2 52	2 52
	\$91 32	52 82	78 32	52 82
VAUDREUIL.—T. D. S. Bastien, Returning Officer. Fees				
to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constable.....	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	51 60	51 60	51 60	51 60
Hustings.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
	\$70 60	69 60	70 60	69 60
VERCHERES.—P. A. Archambault, Returning Officer. Fees				
to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	39 60	39 60	39 60	39 60
Hustings.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	13 80	6 90	13 80	6 90
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	44 07	44 07	41 55	41 55
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Varennes.....	21 20	18 80	18 90	21 10
Verchères.....	37 70	25 20	32 10	25 20
Contrecoeur.....	27 35	25 55	25 55	23 75
St. Antonin.....	22 80	18 10	22 80	18 10
St. Marc.....	31 45	24 00	25 75	18 30
Belœil.....	21 50	17 40	21 50	17 40
St. Julie.....	22 20	20 20	21 40	19 60
	\$319 17	277 32	300 45	269 00

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
YAMASKA.—J. M. Côté, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables....	13 00	25 00	13 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10
Hustings.....	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....			1 07	1 07
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	32 44	27 44	27 44	27 44
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	11 88	11 88	10 86	10 86
Deputy Returning Officer, Dugre.....	18 20	18 20	18 20	18 20
Therien.....	21 60	20 60	21 60	20 60
Pepin.....	21 30	21 30	21 30	21 30
Rousseau.....	20 20	19 20	20 20	19 20
Gill.....	17 75	17 75	17 75	17 75
McDonald.....	19 00	19 00	19 00	19 00
Boisvert.....	22 30	22 50	22 30	22 10
	\$214 77	220 97	209 82	219 62
RECAPITULATION.				
Argenteuil.....Thos. Barron.....Returning Officer...	614 25	439 95	108 10	66 30
Bagot.....J. C. Bachaud.....do.....	302 25	272 95	284 55	269 85
Bonaventure.....F. D. Gauvreau.....do.....	884 53	523 88	685 53	523 88
Beauce.....J. E. Proulx.....do.....	563 28	442 73	557 88	459 33
Beauharnois.....A. DeMartigny.....do.....	296 03	267 18	298 75	269 90
Bellechasse.....P. Forges.....do.....	495 50	390 75	494 70	393 05
Berthier.....J. O. Chalut.....do.....	585 95	419 85	559 10	402 25
Brome.....H. S. Foster.....do.....	66 40	50 20	54 40	50 20
Chambly.....A. N. Mignault.....do.....	304 34	253 40	304 34	253 40
Chateauguay.....A. M. Gagnier.....do.....	319 99	310 44	315 59	306 04
Chicoutimi.....O. Bossé.....do.....	155 50	82 25	150 50	82 25
Champlain.....E. Rinfret.....do.....	501 10	451 75	509 10	451 50
Charlevoix.....C. DuBerger.....do.....	852 02	520 10	852 02	522 80
Compton.....Wm. Ritchie.....do.....	59 85	66 10	488 05	494 30
Dorchester.....A. Godbout.....do.....	65 80	49 15	351 90	355 55
Drummond & Arthabaska.....E. Cox.....do.....	1129 65	872 40	1139 25	874 00
Gaspé.....P. Vibert.....do.....	237 80	134 23	237 80	134 23
Hochelaga.....J. B. Morin.....do.....	444 95	339 13	444 95	335 33
Huntingdon.....A. Somerville.....do.....	396 18	337 61	350 48	336 91
Iberville.....D. Tassé.....do.....	326 78	268 48	327 70	266 00
Jacques Cartier.....J. Filiatrault.....do.....	371 70	244 25	380 90	255 25
Joliette.....C. J. Beaudoin.....do.....	544 30	404 80	544 30	409 20
Kamouraska.....H. Garon.....do.....	95 35	79 20	95 35	79 20
Laprairie.....T. Sauvageau.....do.....	202 63	194 78	206 40	197 15
L'Assomption.....M. Poirier.....do.....	429 80	364 45	134 00	75 25
Laval.....F. X. Leonard.....do.....	51 00	49 00	51 00	49 00
Lévis.....F. M. Guay.....do.....	88 90	86 90	591 80	565 20
L'Islet.....Louis Daval.....do.....	222 59	171 63	220 99	170 03
Lotbinière.....J. Fitteau.....do.....	71 70	49 40	71 70	49 40
Miasisquoi.....R. Dickinson.....do.....	432 78	339 71	462 26	345 15
Montmorency.....P. Gosselin.....do.....	62 20	42 85	60 20	42 85
Montcalm.....J. E. Beaupre.....do.....	80 70	79 70	348 30	347 30
Montmagny.....J. D. Lepine.....do.....	55 45	54 45	55 45	54 45
Mégantic.....W. H. Lambly.....do.....	341 27	311 27	342 18	312 18
Montreal Centre.....T. Bouthillier.....do.....	88 00	58 50	88 00	58 50
Montreal East.....L. Beaudry.....do.....	526 77	464 59	530 27	464 60
Montreal West.....G. H. Ryland.....do.....	1525 30	1296 85	74 50	86 50
Maskinongé.....J. E. Pichette.....do.....	248 30	325 45	331 15	336 25
Napierville.....E. Bouchard.....do.....	281 87	195 80	221 98	194 70

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CONSTITUENCIES.		House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.					
		Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.				
RECAPITULATION.—Continued.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.				
Nicolet	E. Laundry Returning Officer...	346	76	288	39.	364	76	305	69
Ottawa County	Chas. Symmes... do	77	15	74	00	1050	00	1040	37
Pontiac	J. E. Judson... do	200	20	136	60	180	70	104	10
Portneuf	F. X. Mayrand... do	454	29	359	94	447	19	353	89
Quebec City Centre	C. E. Lemieux... do	445	31	379	99	445	51	378	99
Quebec East	C. N. Montizambert do	79	00	53	00	79	00	53	00
Quebec West	C. Alleyne do	81	70	56	70	81	70	56	70
Quebec County	Jos. Laurin do	54	40	56	40	54	40	56	40
Richmond and Wolfe	C. P. Cleveland... do	458	27	530	62	458	27	530	62
Richelieu	M. Mathieu do	348	69	322	06	334	00	322	06
Rimouski	A. E. Gauvreau... do	1100	90	844	25	1083	10	844	55
Rouville	L. E. P. Laberge do	291	32	258	95	291	47	261	54
St. Hyacinthe	H. St. Germain do	277	95	233	10	255	05	232	70
St. Johns	W. A. Marchand do	253	38	240	68	250	98	238	28
St. Maurice	L. G. Duchas do	95	70	79	90	402	70	337	90
Shefford	J. B. Edgarton... do	393	10	342	70	330	60	341	80
Sherbrooke	G. T. Bowen do	29	35	35	60	127	95	134	20
Soulanges	G. H. Duménil... do	170	03	181	50	165	33	182	08
Stanstead	C. A. Richardson do	240	10	288	10	241	10	289	10
Temiscouata	Jno. Heath do	60	20	60	10	60	20	60	10
Terrebonne	J. A. Hervieux... do	86	55	61	05	86	55	61	05
Three Rivers	E. M. Hart do	132	73	127	30	130	93	125	50
Two Mountains	E. Duprat do	91	32	52	82	78	32	52	82
Vaudreuil	T. D. S. Bastien... do	70	60	69	60	70	60	69	60
Vercaères	P. A. Archambault do	319	17	277	32	300	45	269	00
Yamaska	J. M. Côté... do	214	77	220	97	209	82	219	62
		\$20,797	70	16,934	75	21166	10	17910	00

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ADDINGTON.—M. P. Roblin, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	24	00	16	00
Proclamations, and mileage in Posting them.....	187	40	68	70
Hustings	25	00	12	50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	106	30	53	15
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	103	80	57	40
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	18	50	18	50
Deputy Returning Officers, Kalendar and Anglesea.....	25	90	24	55
Newburgh	25	70	19	10
Clarendon	34	60	23	75
Oso	54	90	33	70
Sheffield	32	50	20	50
Barrie	49	30	25	60
Bedford and Palmerston.....	38	90	26	30
Kennebec	32	50	22	50
Olden	32	00	21	50
Denbigh	47	50	30	00
Loborough	29	70	21	10
Minchinbrooke	29	70	21	10
Portland	26	30	19	30
Camden, 1st Division.....	28	70	19	60
Do 2nd do	50	50	26	50
Do 3rd do	50	50	26	50
Maintaining the Peace.....			16	00
	\$1054	20	623	85
			1046	60
				622
				45

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ALGOMA. —R. Carney, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	40 88	25 00	40 88	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50
Hustings.....	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	34 50	34 50	34 50	34 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	33 00	33 00	33 00	33 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	15 80	15 80	15 80	15 80
Census.....	209 84	209 84	209 84	209 84
Law Fees.....	15 25	15 25	15 25	15 25
Deputy Returning Officers, Division No: 1.....	44 50	34 50	34 50	25 50
Do No. 2.....	29 05	29 05	29 05	29 05
Do No. 3.....	59 50	40 50	59 50	40 50
Do No. 4.....	62 00	49 50	40 00	27 50
Do No. 5.....	41 00	41 00	41 00	41 00
Do No. 6.....	18 00	18 00	18 00	18 00
Do No. 7.....	74 50	60 50	74 50	60 50
Do No. 8.....	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00
Do No. 9.....	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
Do No. 10.....	16 50	16 50	16 50	16 50
Do No. 11.....	36 50	36 50	36 50	35 50
	\$782 94	696 31	750 94	665 31
BOTHWELL. —Jno. Walker, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	44 00	25 00	44 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	84 30	65 90	84 30	65 90
Hustings.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	33 30	17 40	33 30	17 40
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	146 11	70 98	146 11	70 98
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	13 50	13 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Sombra.....	31 50	22 50	31 50	22 50
Camden, Gore.....	33 47	23 10	33 47	23 10
Dawn.....	29 93	21 95	29 93	21 95
Euphemia.....	27 50	19 00	27 50	19 00
Oxford.....	27 50	19 00	27 50	19 00
Howard, N. Division.....	35 50	29 10	35 50	29 10
Do S. do.....	26 70	21 30	26 70	21 30
Zone.....	20 70	18 10	20 70	18 10
St. George's Ward.....	19 50	17 50	19 50	17 50
St. Andrew's do.....	19 50	17 50	19 50	17 50
St. Lawrence do.....	19 50	17 50	19 50	17 50
St. David's do.....	19 50	17 50	19 50	17 50
St. Patrick's do.....	22 50	17 50	22 50	10 50
	\$664 51	465 83	664 51	465 83
BRANT, NORTH RIDING. —M. Smith, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	25 00	25 00	30 80	30 80
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	21 60	17 80	21 60	17 80
Hustings.....	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	22 80	11 40	22 80	11 40
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	40 50	40 50	41 10	41 10
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50
Deputy Returning Officers, North Ward, Paris.....	16 10	15 30	16 10	15 30
King's Ward, do.....	16 10	15 30	16 10	15 30
Queen's do do.....	16 10	15 30	16 10	15 30
South do do.....	18 10	17 30	18 10	17 30

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
BRANT, NORTH RIDING.—Continued.				
Onondaga	21 20	19 70	21 20	19 70
Brantford	20 33	19 53	20 33	19 53
South Dumfries.....	20 20	18 40	22 00	18 40
	\$260 53	238 03	266 93	244 43
BRANT, SOUTH RIDING.—T. S. Shenston. Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables	23 85	21 80	23 85	21 80
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	17 50	17 50	17 50	17 50
Hustings	16 25	16 25	16 25	16 25
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	26 70	13 35	26 70	13 35
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	76 76	67 30	76 76	6 30
Commissions, Warrants, Returns, &c.....	13 50	13 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Brant Ward	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
King's do	14 70	14 60	14 70	14 60
Queen's do	14 90	14 80	14 90	14 80
North do	15 50	15 10	15 50	14 90
East do	14 30	14 10	14 30	14 10
Oakland	18 30	16 50	18 30	16 50
Brantford, N.....	20 00	19 00	20 00	19 00
do S	18 30	16 70	18 30	16 70
Burford, S	26 30	23 30	26 30	23 30
do N	17 70	16 60	17 70	16 60
	\$349 06	314 90	349 06	314 70
BROCKVILLE.—Joseph Deacon, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	20 00	27 00	20 00	27 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	15 50	14 00	15 50	14 00
Hustings	20 00	10 00	20 00	10 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	23 40	1 90	23 40	1 90
Poll Books, Voters' Lists and copies thereof.....	34 44	19 67	34 44	19 67
Commissions, Warrants and Returns	8 50	8 50	8 50	8 50
Deputy Returning Officer, East Ward, Brockville.....	19 75	17 75	19 75	17 75
Centre do	19 50	17 50	19 50	17 50
West do	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Elizabeth Town, 2.....	20 00	18 50	20 00	18 50
do 1.....	23 90	20 00	23 90	20 00
	\$219 99	169 82	219 99	169 82
BRUCE, NORTH RIDING—Wm. Gunn, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	22 00	21 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	48 90	30 20	48 90	30 20
Hustings	17 50	17 50	17 50	17 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	71 00	52 00	38 00	19 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	29 00	29 00		
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	16 00	9 50	2 50	2 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Annabel and Albemarle.....	29 65	28 90		
Arran	36 80	34 30		
Bruce	31 40	28 90		
Elderslie	30 20	27 70		
Saugeen	32 40	29 90		
Southampton	31 90	30 90		
	\$396 75	339 80	120 90	82 20

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
BRUCE, SOUTH RIDING. —Wm. Sutton, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	24 42	21 42	24 42	21 42
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	48 80	34 40	48 80	34 40
Hustings.....	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	44 00	22 00	44 00	22 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	81 56	61 56	79 14	59 14
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	14 50	14 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Kincardine Village.....	30 40	21 60	22 40	21 60
Culross.....	24 00	21 50	24 30	21 80
Brant, 1st Division.....	24 60	19 55	24 60	19 55
Do 2nd do.....	22 70	19 75	20 70	19 75
Greenock.....	27 00	20 25	22 00	20 25
Carrick, 1st Division.....	24 00	21 15	24 00	21 15
Do 2nd do.....	29 25	21 75	29 25	21 75
Huron.....	31 00	22 75	31 00	22 75
Kincardine.....	28 10	21 30	28 10	21 30
Kinloss.....	31 30	23 60	31 90	24 20
Interpreters.....		2 00		2 00
	\$500 63	384 08	483 11	381 56
CARDWELL. —D. F. Campbell, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	29 80	17 80	29 80	17 80
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	79 50	64 75	79 50	64 75
Hustings.....	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	33 50	18 25	33 50	18 25
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	80 75	49 72	80 75	49 72
Commissions, Warrants, and Return.....	8 50	8 50	8 50	8 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Mono.....	37 50	23 50	37 50	23 50
Adjala.....	49 40	25 50	49 40	25 50
Caledon, No. 1.....	41 20	22 40	41 20	23 20
Do No. 2.....	49 60	25 10	49 60	24 10
Albion, No. 1.....	42 10	26 30	42 10	26 30
Do No. 2.....	30 20	20 80	30 20	20 80
Maintaining the Peace.....		10 00		10 00
	\$497 05	327 62	497 05	327 42
CARLETON. —W. F. Powell, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	38 68	25 68	40 10	27 10
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Hustings.....	31 00	15 50		15 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	93 60	35 60	93 60	35 60
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	58 70	58 70	58 70	58 70
Commissions, Warrants, Returns, &c.....	13 50	13 50	14 50	14 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Torbolton.....	20 50	17 50	12 50	17 50
March.....	21 10	17 80	15 30	17 80
Goulbourn.....	23 30	17 90	12 50	17 90
Nepean West.....	17 90	16 70	15 90	16 70
Do East.....	19 30	17 40	16 10	17 40
Huntley.....	23 30	17 90	12 50	17 90
Marlborough.....	34 90	19 70	12 50	19 70
Fitzroy.....	26 70	19 10	12 50	19 10
Richmond.....	19 00	17 00	15 00	17 00
North Gower.....	25 00	19 25	16 50	19 25
	\$516 48	379 23	398 20	381 65

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CORNWALL.—J. J. Dickinson, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	28 15	27 15	28 14	27 14
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	15 30	13 90	15 30	13 90
Hustings	63 00	31 50		31 50
Mileages, other than proclamations	10 50	5 25	10 50	5 25
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and Copies thereof	16 14	13 23	13 32	11 82
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	10 50	8 50	10 50	8 50
Deputy Returning Officers, East Ward	14 50	13 50	12 50	13 50
Centre	15 20	14 75	15 20	14 75
West	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
Eastern Subdivisions	17 13	14 75	17 73	15 35
Western do	16 00	15 75	16 00	15 75
	\$220 92	172 78	153 69	171 96
DUNDAS.—J. P. Crysler, Returning Officer. Fees to Return-				
ing Officer, Clerk and Constables	22 00	13 00	26 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	15 80	11 90	15 80	11 90
Hustings	16 00	8 00		8 00
Mileages, other than proclamations	8 00	4 90	18 60	14 70
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof			36 10	36 10
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	2 50	2 50	11 50	11 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Mountain			39 05	32 50
Morrisburgh			18 75	18 50
Williamsburgh, West			30 80	26 80
Winchester			37 50	34 50
Williamsburgh, East			22 50	22 50
Matilda, North			31 70	27 70
Do South			35 50	29 30
Iroquois			25 65	25 30
Maintaining the Peace				2 00
	\$65 10	40 30	349 45	326 30
DURHAM EAST.—R. N. Waddell, Returning Officer. Fees				
to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	53 04	25 00	53 04	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	69 80	55 90	69 80	55 90
Hustings		6 00		6 00
Mileages, other than proclamations	26 20	13 10	26 20	13 10
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	29 30	28 95	27 40	27 05
Commissions, Warrants and Returns	22 50	11 50	22 50	11 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Hope, North	30 70	25 10	27 10	21 50
Hope, South	24 30	20 30	25 50	21 50
Port Hope, Ward 3	23 40	20 20	23 40	20 20
Do do 2	23 65	15 20	23 65	15 20
Do do 1	25 45	20 20	25 45	20 20
Manvers	36 00	22 75	36 00	22 75
Cavan, N. Subdivision	27 90	20 20	27 90	20 20
Do S. do	25 70	18 60	25 70	18 60
	\$417 94	303 00	413 74	298 70

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DURHAM WEST.—R. Armour, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
Hustings	12 80	6 40	12 80	6 40
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	39 50	38 00	39 50	38 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Cartwright.....	23 70	18 10	23 70	18 10
Darlington, East	30 10	21 30	30 10	21 30
Do West	17 50	15 00	17 50	15 00
Bowmanville, W. Ward.....	16 50	14 50	16 50	14 50
Do N. do	21 50	19 50	21 50	19 50
Do S. do	20 50	18 50	20 50	18 50
Newcastle	18 00	15 25	18 00	15 25
Clarke, 2nd Subdivision.....	18 50	15 50	18 50	15 50
Do 1st do	23 50	20 00	23 50	20 00
	313 60	272 55	313 60	272 55
ELGIN, EAST RIDING.—C. Munro, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	28 50	25 00	28 50	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	87 00	56 00	87 00	56 00
Hustings	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	29 70	13 65	29 70	13 65
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	93 87	72 20	93 87	72 20
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	15 50	15 50	15 50	15 50
Deputy Returning Officers, St. George's Ward	20 50	18 50	20 50	18 50
St. Patrick's do	18 50	16 50	18 50	16 50
St. Andrew's do	18 50	16 50	18 50	16 50
St. Andrew's Subdivision.....	23 10	19 50	15 30	18 90
St. Patrick's do	32 34	24 70	25 50	21 10
Yarmouth	19 50	19 00	17 50	17 00
Malafide, 1st Subdivision	18 70	15 60	18 70	15 60
Do 2nd do	19 70	15 80	17 10	15 80
Do 2nd do	24 10	20 05	23 90	19 85
Bayham, North.....	25 56	18 80	25 56	18 80
Do South.....	28 00	21 90	28 00	21 90
Do South.....	24 10	19 30	24 10	19 30
	542 17	423 50	522 73	417 10
ELGIN, WEST RIDING.—J. McKay, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	26 00	25 00	26 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	62 50	15 00	62 50	50 00
Hustings	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	30 20	15 10	30 20	15 10
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	37 02	37 02	37 02	37 02
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	8 50	8 50	8 50	8 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Aldborough, 1st Subdivision.....	30 90	24 30	30 90	24 30
Do 2nd do	36 50	25 10	36 50	25 10
Dunwich	25 85	21 85	26 60	22 60
Southwold, 1st Subdivision.....	16 40	15 20	16 40	15 20
Do 2nd do	31 40	24 45	29 90	22 95
Interpreters.....		3 00		3 00
	\$321 27	265 52	320 52	264 77

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ESSEX. —C. E. Casgrain, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	100 25	27 90	100 25	27 90
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	61 00	42 75	61 00	42 75
Hustings.....	59 33	16 97	14 38	16 97
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	45 81	31 76	45 81	31 76
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	167 60	66 40	167 60	66 40
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	18 50	18 50	18 50	18 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Sandwich.....	24 10	19 61	24 10	19 61
Windsor, 1.....	16 50	14 50	16 50	14 50
Do 2.....	18 50	14 50	18 50	14 50
Do 3.....	23 25	19 50	23 25	19 50
Amherstburgh.....	20 10	16 30	20 10	16 30
Sandwich, East.....	22 30	16 90	22 30	16 90
do West.....	23 90	20 20	23 90	20 20
Tilbury, West.....	24 50	19 00	24 50	19 00
Malden.....	30 70	24 85	30 70	24 85
Gosfield.....	22 50	17 50	22 50	17 50
Rochester.....	28 90	23 50	28 90	23 50
Maidstone.....	35 50	23 60	35 50	23 60
Mersea.....	19 90	16 20	19 90	16 20
Colchester.....	23 50	18 00	23 50	18 00
Anderdon.....	25 30	17 40	25 30	17 40
Maintaining the Peace.....		1 00		1 00
	\$811 99	486 84	766 99	486 84
FRONTENAC. —T. A. Corbett, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	80 00	25 00	73 00	17 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	60 60	31 40	60 60	31 40
Hustings.....	12 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	84 40	29 40	84 40	29 40
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	43 12	27 56	43 13	27 57
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	27 50	11 50	37 50	20 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Waterloo.....	21 90	16 40	21 90	16 40
Portsmouth.....	16 50	14 50	16 50	14 50
Pittsburgh.....	18 50	18 50	18 50	18 50
Garden Island.....	22 60	19 80	22 60	19 80
McNeill's Corners.....	22 80	21 40	22 80	21 40
Elginburgh.....	21 90	18 90	21 90	18 90
Battersea.....	21 10	19 90	21 10	19 90
Wolfe Island.....	27 90	24 70	25 10	21 90
	\$480 82	290 96	481 03	287 17
GLENGARRY. —R. Blackwood, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, six Deputies, Clerks, and Constables.....	14 00	13 00	134 00	121 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	10 00	10 00	37 80	23 90
Hustings.....	25 00	25 00	120 00	120 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	27 80	13 90	75 24	75 24
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....			36 20	36 20
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	2 50	2 50	12 50	12 50
	\$79 30	64 40	415 74	388 84

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
GRENVILLE SOUTH.—W. J. Scott, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	26 00	25 00	26 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	33 80	24 40	33 80	24 40
Hustings				
Mileages, other than proclamations	5 60	2 80	5 60	2 80
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	27 14	27 14	27 14	27 14
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	15 00	10 00	15 00	10 00
Deputy Returning Officer, Front Division, Augusta	18 50	17 60	18 30	17 60
Rear do do	24 10	19 90	24 19	19 90
Front Edwardsburgh	25 38	19 84	17 70	18 04
Rear do do	21 00	15 75	21 00	15 75
South Ward, Prescott	15 00	16 50	18 50	16 50
West do	17 50	17 50	17 50	17 50
East do	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
	\$243 52	210 93	239 14	209 13
GREY, NORTH.—A. M. Stephens, Returning Officer. Fees				
to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables	28 00	27 00	26 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	46 80	34 15	46 80	34 15
Hustings	20 00	10 00	20 00	10 00
Mileages, other than proclamations	34 20	19 10	34 20	19 10
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	65 37	57 21	65 37	57 21
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	14 50	14 15	14 50	14 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Collingwood	24 10	24 70	34 10	26 10
Euphrasia	29 70	22 60	29 70	22 60
St. Vincent	21 00	15 50	21 00	15 50
Sydenham	27 50	22 50	22 50	22 00
Holland	22 50	19 50	22 50	19 50
Sullivan	26 40	21 45	26 40	21 45
Derby	19 90	16 20	19 90	16 20
Keppel	23 00	19 75	23 10	19 75
Owen Sound, Bay Ward	21 00	19 50	21 50	19 50
Do Centre do	20 50	18 50	20 50	18 50
Do River do	20 50	18 50	20 50	18 50
	\$464 87	380 66	472 57	379 56
GREY, SOUTH.—M. McDonald, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	38 20	35 50	38 20	35 50
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	71 00	70 50	71 00	70 50
Hustings	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Mileages, other than proclamations	55 60	55 60	55 60	55 60
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and Return	74 40	71 80	74 40	71 80
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	13 50	13 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Artemesia	23 00	20 25	23 00	20 25
Egremont	27 50	22 00	27 50	22 00
Melancthon	32 70	22 10	32 70	22 10
Glenselg	26 50	19 50	26 50	19 50
Proton	24 50	21 00	24 50	21 00
Osprey	35 70	24 10	35 70	24 10
Bentinck	26 50	19 50	26 50	19 50
Do	29 50	21 00	29 50	21 00
Normanby, East	33 10	25 70	32 90	24 90
Do West	31 10	23 80	31 10	23 80
	\$557 80	480 85	557 00	480 05

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
HALDIMAND.—R. Martin, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	16 30	25 50	12 50	25 50
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	35 00	30 00	35 00	30 00
Hustings.....	20 00	10 00		10 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	1 20	0 60	1 20	0 60
Poll Books, Voters List, and copies thereof.....	40 63	40 63	41 13	41 13
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Caledonia.....	20 90	16 70	20 90	16 70
Cayuga, North.....	38 10	22 00	17 30	21 40
Do South.....	27 00	19 75	19 00	19 75
Do Village.....	14 50	13 50	12 50	13 50
Dunn.....	31 50	22 00	24 50	22 00
Oneida.....	41 50	25 50	26 50	25 50
Rainham.....	19 30	15 70	18 90	15 70
Seneca.....	21 50	17 00	12 50	17 00
Walpole, North.....	28 90	21 50	21 30	19 90
Do South.....	32 30	25 80	32 30	25 80
	\$399 13	316 68	306 03	314 98
HALTON.—G. C. McKindsey, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	16 00	13 00	16 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	58 90	54 45	58 90	54 45
Hustings.....	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	8 30	4 15	8 30	4 15
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	66 85	66 85	66 85	66 85
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	17 00	17 00	17 00	17 00
Deputy Returning Officers, Trafalgar No. 1.....	16 90	16 90	16 90	16 90
Do No. 2.....	16 55	20 90	16 55	20 90
Oakville, Ward No. 3.....	17 10	16 30	17 10	16 30
Do do No. 2.....	19 10	18 30	19 10	18 30
Do do No. 1.....	15 10	14 30	15 10	14 30
Nelson, No. 2.....	16 50	16 50	16 50	16 50
Do No. 1.....	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 10
Nassageweysa.....	17 70	17 10	17 70	17 10
Milton, North Ward.....	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
Do South do.....	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
Do East do.....	16 50	16 50	16 50	16 50
Georgetown.....	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15
Esquesing, No. 2.....	20 10	20 10	20 10	20 10
Do No. 1.....	18 70	18 10	18 70	18 10
	\$418 55	397 70	418 55	397 70
HAMILTON.—Jno. H. Greer, Returning Officer. Fees				
to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	14 00	13 00	36 72	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10
Hustings.....	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....				
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....			27 75	35 35
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	2 50	2 50	11 50	11 50
Deputy Returning Officer, St. George's Ward, No. 1.....			30 50	30 50
Do do No. 2.....			16 50	16 50
St. Andrew's do No. 1.....			22 50	22 50
Do do No. 2.....			30 50	30 50
St. Mary's do No. 1.....			22 50	22 50

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
HAMILTON.—Continued.				
Deputy Returning Officer, St. Mary's Ward, No. 2.....			31 30	31 50
St. Lawrence do No. 1.....			22 50	22 50
Do do No. 2.....			30 80	30 50
St. Patrick's			30 50	30 50
	\$37 10	26 10	334 17	329 75
HASTINGS, EAST.—T. A. Lazier, Returning Officer. Fees				
to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	54 70	28 90	54 70	28 90
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	66 90	45 95	66 90	45 95
Hustings	20 00	10 00	20 00	10 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	59 40	21 70	59 40	21 70
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	89 40	35 55	89 40	35 55
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	8 50	8 50	8 50	8 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Hungerford.....	26 00	19 50	26 00	19 50
Tyendinaga, Division 1	25 90	19 20	25 90	19 20
Do do 2	22 70	18 70	22 70	18 70
Thurlow, South	21 32	21 02	21 32	21 02
Do North	25 10	18 80	25 10	18 80
	\$419 92	247 82	419 92	247 82
HASTINGS, NORTH.—A. Diamond, Returning Officer. Fees				
to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	41 50	26 50	41 50	26 50
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	104 70	72 50	104 70	72 50
Hustings	22 65	11 33	22 65	11 33
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	107 60	53 80	107 60	53 80
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	63 80	43 10	63 80	43 10
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	18 50	11 50	18 50	11 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Rawdon	21 30	16 90	21 30	16 90
Tudor	32 20	22 30	32 20	22 30
Marmora	24 50	18 50	24 50	18 50
Madoc	22 50	17 70	22 50	17 70
Elzevir	24 50	18 50	24 50	18 50
Huntingdon.....	19 70	16 10	19 70	16 10
Stirling.....	19 50	16 00	19 50	16 00
	\$522 95	344 73	522 95	344 73
HASTINGS, WEST.—W. H. Ponton, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	29 00	25 00	29 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	53 50	39 25	53 50	39 25
Hustings	20 00	10 00	20 00	10 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	7 00	3 50	7 00	3 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	49 88	32 92	50 98	34 02
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	30 50	9 50	30 50	9 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Belleville, C. Ward	28 50	18 50	28 50	18 50
Do K. do	20 50	18 50	20 50	18 50
Do B. do	16 50	14 50	16 50	14 50
Trenton	19 30	16 90	19 30	16 90
Sidney, West	25 60	21 85	25 60	21 85
Do East	21 30	17 70	21 30	17 70
Belleville, 3. Ward	20 50	18 50	20 50	18 50
	\$342 08	246 62	343 18	247 72

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
HURON, SOUTH.—Jno. Macdonald, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	37 00	25 00	37 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	31 40	25 70	31 40	25 70
Hustings.....	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	30 20	11 50	30 20	11 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	83 17	78 47	83 17	75 67
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	14 50	14 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Stephen.....	27 23	24 40	24 40	24 40
Goderich, St. Andrew's Ward.....	18 50	18 50	18 50	18 50
Do St. Patrick's do.....	18 50	18 50	18 50	18 50
Do St. David's do.....	18 50	18 50	18 50	18 50
Do St. George's do.....	16 50	16 50	16 50	16 50
Stanley.....	29 10	21 30	29 10	21 30
Goderich.....	19 50	19 10	19 50	19 10
Hay.....	20 00	15 75	20 00	15 75
Tuckersmith.....	17 80	16 65	17 80	16 65
Usborne.....	22 00	19 50	19 00	19 50
Maintaining the Peace and Interpreters.....		9 00		9 00
	\$418 37	367 37	411 57	363 57
HURON, NORTH.—J. B. Gordon, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	56 70	25 60	56 70	25 60
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	65 00	57 50	65 00	57 50
Hustings.....	35 00	20 00	35 00	20 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	31 10	13 55	31 10	13 55
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	164 00	79 00	164 00	79 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	17 50	17 50	16 50	16 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Hullett.....	28 00	21 00	28 00	21 00
Grey.....	24 10	18 30	24 10	18 30
Ashfield.....	22 90	20 30	22 90	20 30
Colborne.....	14 10	13 30	14 10	13 30
McKillop.....	22 00	17 50	22 00	17 50
Turnberry.....	21 30	21 90	31 30	21 90
Clintonville.....	19 30	15 90	19 30	15 90
Morris, South.....	53 30	27 10	49 30	25 60
do North.....	49 30	25 60	53 30	27 10
Howick, West.....	31 60	22 25	23 60	22 15
Wawanosh, East.....	21 50	19 65	20 30	19 65
Howick, East.....	23 70	20 10	23 70	20 10
Wawanosh, West.....	19 70	18 10	19 70	18 10
	\$720 10	474 15	719 90	473 15
KENT.—John Mercer, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	39 41	30 50	39 41	30 50
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	79 70	64 85	79 70	64 85
Hustings.....	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	30 60	15 30	30 60	15 30
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	155 37	79 32	155 37	79 32
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Chrysler Ward, Chatham.....	18 50	16 50	18 50	16 50
Eberts do do.....	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00
Northwood, do do.....	16 50	16 50	16 50	16 50
1st Division, Town'p Chatham.....	20 00	17 00	20 00	17 00
2nd do do do.....	17 10	16 05	17 60	16 55

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election of Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
KENT—Continued.				
Deputy Returning Officer, Dover.....	19 00	17 10	19 00	17 10
1st Division, Harwich.....	20 78	17 58	20 78	17 58
2nd do do.....	20 10	17 30	20 10	17 30
Raleigh.....	21 10	17 70	21 10	17 70
Romney.....	23 50	20 00	23 50	20 00
Tilbury.....	24 00	19 87	24 00	19 87
Maintaining the Peace.....		1 00		1 00
	\$547 16	408 07	547 66	408 57
KINGSTON.—Wm. Ferguson, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, 7 Deputies, Clerk, and Constables...	264 00	125 50	264 00	125 50
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	35 00	25 00	35 00	25 00
Hustings.....	75 00	75 00	75 00	75 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	103 55	23 00	103 55	23 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	16 00	14 00	16 00	14 00
	\$497 05	266 00	497 05	266 00
LANARK, NORTH.—James Thompson, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00
Hustings.....	8 00	4 00	8 00	4 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	29 50	14 75	29 50	14 75
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	6 00		6 00	
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
	\$99 50	73 75	99 50	73 75
LAMBTON.—James Flintoft, Returning Officer. Fees to Re-				
turning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	32 50	25 00	32 50	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	42 40	30 95	42 40	30 95
Hustings.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	32 80	21 40	32 80	21 40
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	81 70	55 47	81 70	55 47
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	15 50	15 50	15 50	16 49
Deputy Returning Officers, 2nd Division, Warwick.....	28 10	23 80	28 10	23 80
3rd do do.....	17 70	15 20	17 70	15 20
South Ward, Sarnia.....	15 50	15 50	15 50	15 50
North do do.....	16 50	14 50	16 50	14 50
Middle do do.....	16 50	14 50	16 50	14 50
Township do.....	18 15	14 83	18 15	14 83
South Plympton.....	26 90	20 20	26 90	20 20
North do.....	15 60	14 05	15 60	14 05
South Division, Oil Springs.....	28 50	23 50	28 50	23 50
Moore.....	28 48	22 40	28 48	22 40
Enniskillen.....	18 00	16 70	18 00	16 70
Brooke.....	37 10	23 55	37 10	23 55
Bossanquet.....	29 50	23 50	29 50	23 50
	\$511 43	400 55	511 43	401 54

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
LANARK, SOUTH. —James Bell, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	14 00	13 00	22 00	21 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	30 60	22 80	30 60	22 80
Hustings.....	6 50	3 25		3 25
Mileages, other than proclamation.....			21 60	21 60
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	2 00		44 00	43 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	2 50	2 50	17 50	15 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Montague.....			22 00	21 00
North Elmsley.....			26 10	20 10
Do Burgess.....			39 10	32 10
Beckwith.....			28 00	25 50
Drummond.....			27 66	26 10
Bathurst.....			29 30	27 30
South Sherbrooke.....			37 45	33 00
Smith's Falls.....			17 33	16 70
East Ward, Perth.....			14 50	14 50
Centre do do.....			28 50	24 50
West do do.....			22 20	20 50
	\$55 60	41 55	430 84	388 45
LEEDS and GRENVILLE, N. RIDING. —F. G. Dickinson. Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	45 13	28 13	45 13	28 13
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	22 30	17 15	22 30	17 15
Hustings.....	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	29 70	14 85	29 70	14 85
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	43 40	43 40	42 85	42 85
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	11 50	11 50	11 50	11 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Elmsley.....	21 90	18 20	21 90	18 20
Kitley.....	22 10	17 70	22 10	17 70
Wolfred.....	22 00	19 50	22 00	19 50
Merrickville.....	20 10	17 30	20 10	17 30
1st Division, Oxford.....	28 10	22 30	28 10	22 30
2nd do do.....	27 90	22 70	27 90	22 70
Kemptville.....	28 10	22 30	28 10	22 30
South Gower.....	27 20	21 00	27 20	21 00
	\$352 93	279 53	352 38	278 98
LEEDS, SOUTH RIDING. —Ormond Jones, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	79 00	42 50	79 00	42 50
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	85 00	47 50	85 00	47 50
Hustings.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....				
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	116 00	83 50	114 00	83 50
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	15 50	14 50	15 50	14 50
Deputy Returning Officers, McCammon.....	25 50	22 50	25 50	22 50
Anderson.....	27 50	22 50	27 50	22 50
Chapman.....	28 00	22 75	28 00	22 75
Dergavil.....	31 10	21 80	31 10	21 80
Mallery.....	20 00	18 75	20 00	18 75
Giles.....	21 50	20 25	21 50	20 25
Bradley.....	30 10	23 90	29 90	24 50
Gillespie.....	32 97	24 70	32 97	24 70
Field.....	21 90	20 20	21 90	20 20
Stevens.....	28 50	23 25	28 50	23 25
Whelan.....	24 00	19 00	24 00	19 00
	\$596 57	437 60	594 37	438 20

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
LENNOX. —O. T. Bruyn, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	32 00	25 00	24 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	32 00	26 00	32 00	26 00
Hustings	15 00	10 00	5 00	10 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations.....	19 40	9 70	19 40	9 70
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	61 72	55 51	49 30	55 51
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	11 00	11 90	11 00	11 00
Deputy Returning Officer, Wright	18 20	15 35	18 20	15 35
Fralick	25 00	14 50	25 00	14 50
Morden	21 50	14 50	21 50	14 50
McCay	21 50	17 00	23 30	18 70
Sills	17 70	15 10	17 70	15 10
Sweet.....	17 30	14 90	17 30	14 90
Aylesworth	24 20	18 35	12 50	18 35
Perry.....	16 50	14 50	16 50	14 50
Curlette	16 50	15 50	16 50	15 50
Lake	27 50	18 00	27 50	18 00
Aichton.....	17 70	15 10	17 70	15 10
	394 72	310 01	354 40	311 71
LINCOLN. —Jos. A. Woodruff, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00
Hustings	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50
Mileages, other than for proclamations	12 00	6 00	12 00	6 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50
	81 00	74 00	81 00	74 00
LONDON. —W. C. Gill, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, 7 Deputies Clerk, and Constables.....	115 00	114 00	115 00	114 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	37 00	27 00	37 00	27 00
Hustings and Polling Booths.....	118 50	102 00	118 50	102 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	37 52	32 88	37 52	32 88
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	14 00	14 00	14 00	14 00
	322 02	289 88	322 02	289 88
MIDDLESEX, EAST. —Wm. Glass, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	41 90	40 90	42 15	41 15
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	134 20	64 20	134 20	64 20
Hustings	26 53	26 53	26 53	26 53
Mileages, other than for proclamations	32 10	21 40	32 10	21 40
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	106 47	95 63	106 47	95 63
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	13 50	13 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officer, McKenzie.....	24 90	20 70	24 90	20 70
Evans	29 35	23 05	29 35	23 05
Adair.....	39 30	24 70	39 30	24 70
T. Armstrong.....	31 87	21 50	31 87	21 50
Halls.....	33 33	20 70	33 30	20 70
Schram	37 50	20 00	37 50	20 00
Jas. Armstrong	30 30	21 40	30 30	21 40
Johnson	31 50	22 50	31 50	22 50
Aylesworth	26 50	21 50	26 50	21 50
Lee.....	32 05	22 90	32 05	22 90
Maintaining the Peace.....		4 00		4 00
	671 27	485 11	671 53	485 36

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MIDDLESEX, NORTH. —Jas. Ferguson, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	33 76	33 14	33 77	33 14
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	119 30	74 80	119 30	74 80
Hustings.....	14 40	9 90	14 40	9 90
Mileages, other than for proclamations.....	21 40	21 40	21 40	21 40
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	40 50	40 50	40 50	40 50
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	10 00	10 00	11 00	11 00
Deputy Returning Officer, Ferguson.....	35 65	24 60	30 85	28 80
Fraser.....	24 44	23 40	21 44	23 40
Pringle.....	18 90	17 40	19 60	18 10
Preston.....	25 15	21 75	25 15	21 75
Burns.....	41 56	22 70	41 56	22 70
Wyllie.....	21 76	20 60	21 76	20 60
Thompson.....	30 10	21 50	30 10	21 50
	436 92	341 69	442 83	347 59
MIDDLESEX, WEST. —Angus Campbell, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	54 00	33 50	54 00	33 50
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	93 00	67 50	93 00	67 50
Hustings.....	30 00	20 00	30 00	20 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations.....	44 00	16 80	44 00	16 80
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	46 00	40 00	46 00	40 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	9 50	9 50	9 50	9 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Ekfrid.....	18 90	15 65	18 00	15 25
Metcalfe.....	26 50	19 00	26 50	19 00
Mosa.....	19 50	15 20	19 50	15 20
Caradoc.....	24 86	17 20	26 26	18 60
Delaware.....	23 30	18 00	22 10	16 80
Strathroy.....	22 70	18 10	22 70	18 10
	412 26	290 45	411 56	290 25
MONK. —S. S. Hagar, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	32 50	26 70	32 50	26 70
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	38 00	35 00	38 00	35 00
Hustings.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations.....	18 00	11 00	18 00	11 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	67 50	42 00	67 50	42 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Deputy Returning Officer, Pelham.....	18 20	14 85	18 20	14 85
Canboro'.....	19 50	18 50	19 50	18 50
Moulton and Sherbrooke.....	21 00	19 00	21 40	19 40
Caistor.....	24 90	21 70	24 90	21 70
Gainsboro'.....	20 70	19 70	21 30	20 30
Dunnville.....	19 20	17 60	19 20	17 60
Wainfleet.....	18 20	18 20	18 40	17 40
	317 70	264 25	318 90	264 45
NIAGARA. —F. M. Whitelaw, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	29 30	26 30	29 30	26 30
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	32 00	27 00	32 00	27 00
Hustings.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages other than for proclamations.....	8 00	4 00	8 00	4 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	28 25	23 25	28 25	23 25

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NIAGARA.—Continued,				
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00
Deputy Returning Officer, East Ward, Niagara.....	17 50	17 50	17 50	17 50
West do	20 50	20 50	20 50	20 50
Centre do	17 50	17 50	17 50	17 50
Township do	21 30	19 90	21 30	19 90
	\$191 35	172 95	191 35	172 95
NORFOLK, NORTH.—W. M. Wilson, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	59 10	25 00	59 10	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	42 00	31 00	42 00	31 00
Hustings	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations	24 80	8 20	24 80	8 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	55 65	43 65	55 65	43 65
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	20 50	10 00	20 50	10 00
Deputy Returning Officer, Simcoe.....	21 50	19 50	21 50	19 50
Middleton.....	27 40	22 00	27 40	22 00
Windham, South.....	25 10	21 90	25 10	21 90
Do. North.....	21 80	18 60	21 80	18 60
Townsend, East.....	37 10	22 80	38 30	24 00
Do. West.....	23 30	19 90	23 30	19 90
	\$368 25	252 55	369 45	253 75
NORFOLK, SOUTH.—Edmund Deedes, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	32 20	25 00	33 47	26 27
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	37 00	31 00	37 00	31 00
Hustings	10 24	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations	24 00	9 30	24 00	9 30
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	53 66	44 20	53 55	44 20
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	14 54	10 50	14 54	10 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Woodhouse, West.....	19 40	17 50	19 40	17 50
Do. East.....	17 30	15 90	17 30	15 90
Charlotteville, South.....	16 90	16 20	16 90	16 20
Do. North.....	22 10	18 80	22 10	18 80
Walsingham, do	27 90	23 40	27 90	23 40
Do. South.....	23 70	20 30	23 70	20 30
Houghton	22 40	17 45	22 40	17 45
	\$320 99	259 55	322 26	260 82
NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.—Jno. M. Grover, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	32 25	25 00	40 50	29 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	60 20	52 60	60 20	52 60
Hustings	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations	25 40	11 90	17 40	7 90
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	38 95	38 95	38 60	38 60
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	12 50	12 50	14 50	14 50
Deputy Returning Officer, 1st Division, Cramahe.....	22 80	19 10	17 70	18 90
2nd do do	21 16	15 90	21 16	15 90
1st do Perry.....	23 20	17 10	23 20	17 10
2nd do do	28 20	22 95	28 20	22 95
Seymour.....	29 30	19 90	29 30	19 90
Murray.....	28 46	20 90	26 80	20 90
Brighton.....	28 00	18 40	25 40	18 40
Do Village.....	17 80	14 90	17 80	14 90
Colborne do	17 20	15 10	17 20	15 10
	\$395 42	315 20	387 96	316 65

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.—R. N. Waddell, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	28 00	13 00	28 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Hustings and polling places.....	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50
Mileages, other than for proclamations.....	13 90	4 95	13 90	4 95
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	4 50	2 50	4 50	2 50
	\$108 90	82 95	108 90	82 95
ONTARIO, NORTH.—N. G. Reynolds, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	24 74	36 74	24 62	36 62
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	75 60	52 80	75 60	52 80
Hustings.....	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations.....	75 30	26 00	75 30	26 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	83 15	60 08	83 15	60 08
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	13 50	13 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Mara and Rama.....	47 30	34 60	48 30	34 60
Thorah.....	24 50	19 50	24 50	19 50
North Brock.....	37 10	23 80	37 60	23 80
South do.....	29 70	19 50	29 70	19 50
Scott.....	21 30	17 70	21 70	18 10
Scugog.....	18 90	15 90	19 90	16 90
Reach, South.....	23 30	17 90	22 50	17 10
Do North.....	26 90	19 70	27 90	20 70
Uxbridge.....	29 10	20 70	29 10	20 70
Do East.....	19 40	16 70	19 40	16 70
	\$558 79	404 12	561 77	405 60
ONTARIO, SOUTH.—J. Ham Perry, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	34 92	21 32	15 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	43 00	39 00	43 00	39 00
Hustings.....	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
Mileages other than for proclamations.....	14 00	6 85	29 60	14 15
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	89 35	72 50	87 05	70 20
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Osnawa.....	30 90	22 30	18 90	22 30
East Whitby.....	27 50	22 50	23 50	20 50
Township of Whitby.....	27 50	27 00	27 50	27 00
No. 1 Division, Pickering.....	31 30	25 10	27 70	24 40
No. 2 do do.....	26 00	21 20	26 00	21 20
No. 3 do do.....	32 10	25 30	28 90	26 00
North Ward, Whitby.....	30 50	21 50	12 50	21 50
Centre do do.....	18 00	18 00	18 00	18 00
South do do.....	22 75	21 25	19 75	21 25
Maintaining the Peace.....		9 60		9 60
	\$460 32	383 92	409 90	380 30
OTTAWA.—E. Sherwood, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	25 00	25 00	25 00	26 34
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	50 00	25 00	50 00	25 00
Hustings.....	70 00	60 00	70 00	60 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations.....	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
OTTAWA.—Continued.				
Poll Books, Voter's Lists, and copies thereof.....	34 42	34 42	47 22	47 22
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	14 50	14 50	10 50	10 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Wadsworth.....	17 10	14 90	17 10	14 90
Cunningham.....	17 25	15 00	17 25	15 00
O'Reilly, Jno.....	22 00	15 00	22 00	15 00
St. Jean.....	16 00	15 40	15 40	15 40
Ross.....	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
O'Reilly, R.....	21 50	15 00	21 50	15 00
Ward.....	19 40	15 00	19 10	15 00
	\$324 47	266 22	332 07	276 36
OXFORD, NORTH.—A. Ross, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	15 00	14 00	23 75	22 75
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	33 60	27 30	33 60	27 30
Hustings.....	18 00	9 00	.....	9 00
Mileages other than for proclamations.....	7 90	3 95	16 20	12 25
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	.....	.....	66 65	50 20
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	2 50	2 50	16 50	16 50
Deputy Returning Officer, St. Patrick's Ward, Woodstock.....	.....	.....	18 50	18 50
St. John's do do.....	.....	.....	20 50	20 50
St. Andrew's do do.....	.....	.....	20 50	20 50
St. George's do do.....	.....	.....	16 50	16 50
St. David's do do.....	.....	.....	20 50	20 50
2nd Division, Blenheim.....	.....	.....	24 00	24 00
1st do do.....	.....	.....	26 40	26 40
West Zorra.....	.....	.....	22 64	22 64
Blandford.....	.....	.....	29 20	27 20
Nissouri, East.....	.....	.....	31 90	26 90
Village, Embro.....	.....	.....	22 70	22 70
1st Division, Zorra East.....	.....	.....	22 60	22 60
2nd do do.....	.....	.....	19 70	23 70
	\$77 00	56 75	452 34	430 64
OXFORD, SOUTH.—James Kintrea, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	15 00	13 00	15 50	21 00
Proclamations and mileage in posting them.....	27 20	22 10	27 20	22 10
Hustings.....	16 00	8 00	.....	8 00
Mileages other than for proclamations.....	8 10	4 95	14 50	11 35
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	.....	.....	53 93	52 13
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	2 50	2 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Oxford East.....	.....	.....	15 70	15 70
Do West.....	.....	.....	24 50	24 50
Do North.....	.....	.....	33 00	33 00
Norwich, North.....	.....	.....	20 90	20 90
Do South.....	.....	.....	24 30	24 30
Durham, South.....	.....	.....	35 60	35 60
Do North.....	.....	.....	39 90	39 90
Ward No. 1, Ingersoll.....	.....	.....	20 50	20 50
Do 2, do.....	.....	.....	30 50	30 50
Do 3, do.....	.....	.....	16 50	16 50
	\$68 80	50 55	386 03	389 48

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
PEEL. —Robt. Broddy, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	58 45	42 45	59 00	43 00
Proclamations and mileage in posting them	65 70	57 85	65 70	57 85
Hustings	24 00	12 00	24 00	12 00
Mileages other than for proclamations	13 00	6 50	13 00	6 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	55 15	55 15	57 45	57 45
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	11 50	11 50	11 50	11 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Brampton	18 00	15 50	18 00	15 50
West Chinguacousy	36 00	25 35	36 00	25 35
East do	35 00	25 00	33 00	25 00
No. 1, Toronto	29 80	22 90	29 80	22 90
No. 2, do	23 00	18 50	23 00	18 50
No. 3, do	20 20	17 10	20 20	17 10
Gore of do	29 95	22 30	39 95	22 30
Streetsville	19 00	15 50	19 00	15 50
	\$436 75	347 60	439 60	350 45
PERTH, NORTH. —R. Moderwell, Returning Officer, Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	41 67	35 67	37 67	31 67
Proclamations and mileage in posting them	65 60	57 80	65 60	57 80
Hustings	40 00	20 00	40 00	20 00
Mileages other than for proclamations	10 40	5 20	10 40	5 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	66 89	57 17	66 19	56 47
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	12 50	12 50	15 50	15 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Sewell	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
Lawrence	16 50	16 10	16 50	16 50
Mc'aulley	16 50	16 50	16 50	16 50
Millen	21 50	18 50	21 50	18 50
Service	16 50	16 50	16 50	16 50
Himsworth	29 00	22 30	29 00	22 30
Mitchell	26 70	22 40	26 70	22 40
Covernay	22 60	20 30	22 60	20 30
Campbell	19 00	18 00	21 20	20 20
Beaton	40 10	26 70	26 30	27 70
Whaley	23 75	20 75	23 75	20 75
Rathwell	25 50	20 00	25 50	20 00
Interpreters		3 50		3 50
	\$509 21	424 79	495 91	426 29
PERTH, SOUTH. —Wm. Smith, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	75 34	42 61	75 04	42 32
Proclamations and mileage in posting them	83 00	59 00	83 00	59 00
Hustings	41 00	20 50	41 00	20 50
Mileages other than for proclamations	45 20	22 60	45 20	22 60
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	69 71	61 02	69 71	61 01
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	13 50	13 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officer, South Easthope	19 00	18 38	19 00	18 38
Downie	25 40	21 20	26 20	22 00
Fullerton	23 70	21 85	23 70	21 85
Hibbert	22 10	19 80	22 10	19 80
1st Division, Blanchard	22 00	19 50	22 00	19 50
2nd do do	21 50	19 25	21 50	19 25
Mitchell	18 35	17 05	18 35	17 05
South Ward, St. Mary's	20 50	17 50	17 00	17 50
North do do	22 50	17 00	20 00	17 00
West do do	19 00	16 75	17 00	16 75
Maintaining the Peace		3 00		3 00
	\$541 80	410 51	534 30	411 01

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
PETERBORO', EAST. —James Hare, Returning Officer. Fees				
to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	22 00	21 00	20 00	21 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	92 90	71 45	92 90	71 45
Hustings	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50
Mileages, other than for proclamations	40 30	20 15	40 30	20 15
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	42 86	41 63	42 76	41 53
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	16 50	16 50	16 50	16 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Asphodel	27 60	18 20	27 10	18 20
Ashburnham	16 50	14 50	16 50	14 50
Belmont	27 20	22 50	27 20	22 50
Burleigh	36 90	22 80	32 90	22 80
Dummer	24 10	20 90	24 10	20 90
Douro	24 70	22 10	24 70	22 10
Dysart	36 70	26 10	36 70	26 10
Galway	30 20	26 80	28 20	24 80
Harvey	18 50	16 50	18 50	16 50
Minden	34 50	25 50	34 50	25 50
Otonabee	24 10	19 30	17 10	19 30
Snowden	34 30	25 90	34 30	25 90
Stanhope	33 50	24 50	33 50	24 50
	\$589 86	462 83	574 26	460 73
PETERBORO', WEST. —P. Pearce, Returning Officer. Fees				
to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	21 00	21 00	21 00	21 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00
Hustings	6 50	3 25	6 50	3 25
Mileages, other than for proclamations	18 20	11 60	18 20	11 60
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	26 48	25 74	26 48	25 74
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	11 50	11 50	11 50	11 50
Deputy Returning Officers, South Monaghan	24 40	21 20	18 00	21 20
North do	15 90	15 90	16 50	15 50
Smith	20 10	17 30	14 50	17 30
Ennismore	21 25	19 25	17 25	19 25
East Ward, Peterboro'	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
North do	17 50	17 50	17 50	14 50
Centre do	17 75	17 75	17 75	17 75
South do	17 50	17 50	17 50	17 50
	\$252 58	233 99	237 18	233 59
PRESCOTT. —Charles P. Treadwell, Returning Officer. Fees				
to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	70 00	28 00	68 00	28 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	50 50	50 00	50 50	50 00
Hustings	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations	24 60	12 30	24 60	12 30
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	42 62	46 41	42 62	46 41
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	11 50	11 50	11 50	11 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Village of Hawkesbury	13 60	13 05	13 60	13 05
L'Original	16 50	14 50	16 50	14 50
East Hawkesbury	22 60	18 30	24 60	18 30
West do	16 30	15 40	18 55	15 40
Alfred	18 70	15 60	18 70	15 60
Plantagenet South	21 50	17 00	21 50	17 00
Caledonia	18 00	15 25	18 00	15 25
Plantagenet North	21 70	17 10	21 70	17 10
	\$363 12	289 41	365 37	289 41

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
PRINCE EDWARD. —H. J. Thorp, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	25 44	21 44	25 44	21 44
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Hustings.....	5 26	5 26	5 26	5 26
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	33 60	16 80	33 60	16 80
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	65 15	39 70	65 35	39 83
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	15 50	15 50	15 50	15 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Picton.....	18 50	18 50	18 50	18 50
Brock Ward, do.....	20 50	18 50	20 50	18 50
Tecumseh do.....	16 50	14 50	16 50	14 50
Marysburgh, North.....	26 50	22 35	25 50	21 35
Do South.....	26 80	20 30	21 10	20 60
Athol.....	24 50	21 30	26 10	22 90
Hallowell.....	21 50	19 00	21 50	19 00
Bloomfield.....	21 00	18 75	21 00	18 75
Village of Wellington.....	21 50	19 00	21 50	19 00
Hillier.....	20 30	19 40	20 30	19 40
Ameliasburgh.....	22 30	19 40	22 30	19 40
Sophiasburgh.....	21 40	18 95	21 40	18 95
	\$456 25	378 65	451 35	379 68
RENFREW, NORTH. —James Morris, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerks, and Constables.....	30 00	25 00	30 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	67 00	45 50	67 00	45 50
Hustings.....	13 50	13 50	13 50	13 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	42 00	21 00	42 00	21 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	18 90	18 90	18 90	18 90
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	15 50	15 50	15 50	15 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Alice.....	24 20	18 80	25 30	19 90
Bromley.....	31 50	24 50	29 90	22 90
Head.....	14 50	13 50	14 50	13 50
Pembroke.....	24 50	18 50	24 50	18 50
Ross.....	31 20	21 60	31 20	21 60
Petewawa.....	11 70	15 70	11 70	15 70
Stafford.....	26 30	19 90	26 30	19 90
Westmeath.....	18 70	16 10	18 70	16 10
Wilberforce.....	38 90	25 00	38 40	25 00
Algoma.....	23 70	18 10	23 70	18 10
Rolph.....	31 82	25 16	31 82	25 16
Village of Pembroke.....	16 00	14 00	16 00	14 00
	\$479 92	370 26	478 92	369 76
RENFREW, SOUTH. —Jno. Judge, Returning Officer. Fees				
to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	31 25	17 50	40 25	29 50
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	170 20	70 00	170 20	70 00
Hustings.....	25 00	12 50	25 00	12 50
Mileages, other than for proclamations.....	25 20	2 60	86 80	32 60
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....			33 00	33 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	1 50	1 56	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officers, Annprior.....			28 60	26 50
Renfrew.....			21 75	21 70
Horton.....			19 50	19 50
Admaston.....			23 30	23 00
Griffith and Matawatchan.....			26 50	26 50

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
RENFREW, SOUTH—Continued.				
Deputy Returning Officer, Sebastopol			31 40	31 40
Grattan			42 00	26 50
Bagot and Blythfield			32 30	32 30
McNab			25 60	24 80
Brudenell			30 50	30 50
Brougham			38 50	36 50
Maintaining the Peace				4 00
	\$253 15	104 10	688 70	494 60
RUSSELL.—James Keays, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	27 00	25 50	27 00	25 50
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	64 10	57 05	64 10	57 05
Hustings	24 00		24 00	24 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations	18 30	8 25	18 30	8 25
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	47 00	38 00	47 00	38 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns	12 50	12 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officer, North Gloucester	44 20	29 50	44 30	27 10
South do	30 75	25 25	30 75	25 25
New Edinburgh	23 20	21 20	23 20	21 20
Osgoode, East	27 25	25 25	27 25	25 75
Do West	33 90	27 70	33 90	26 80
Clarence	25 50	20 40	24 70	19 60
Russell	22 00	20 00	22 00	20 40
Cumberland	22 50	18 30	22 50	18 30
Cambridge	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00
Interpreters, &c.		11 00		11 00
	\$438 20	379 90	438 50	377 70
SIMCOE, NORTH.—B. W. Smith, Returning Officer. Fees to				
to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	18 50	13 00	36 69	31 69
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	63 70	45 85	63 70	45 85
Hustings	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations			28 20	28 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof			96 65	83 60
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	2 50	2 50	17 50	17 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Barrie			17 25	16 50
Collingwood, East Ward			35 10	30 10
Do Centre do			35 10	30 10
Do West do			35 10	30 10
Flos			37 30	30 30
Medonte			33 10	33 10
Nottawasaga, 1st Division			50 88	32 70
Do 2nd do			47 50	32 50
Oro			30 00	29 00
Matchedash			27 10	27 10
Orillia (Village)			23 90	23 90
Sunnidale			31 50	31 50
Ting and Tay			23 70	23 70
Vespra			22 50	22 50
	\$91 70	68 35	699 77	606 94

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
SIMCOE, SOUTH.—Geo. Lount, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	20 75	13 00	18 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in Posting them.....	27 00	20 00	27 50	20 00
Hustings	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	21 40	18 20	6 40	3 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	77 40	65 40		
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	12 50	12 50	2 50	2 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Bradford	18 90	18 90		
Gwillimbury	28 90	27 30		
Innisfil, 1st Division.....	32 90	32 90		
Do 2nd do	32 00	32 00		
Essa	30 60	30 60		
Mulmur	43 70	38 70		
Tecumseth, 1st Division	26 95	21 70		
Do 2nd do	24 50	24 50		
Tosorontio	20 90	20 90		
	\$424 40	382 60	60 40	44 70
STORMONT.—George C. Wood, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables	26 77	25 77	26 92	25 92
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	13 00	17 00	13 00	17 00
Hustings	61 00	30 50		30 50
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	18 40	9 20	18 40	9 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	16 62	16 62	17 62	17 62
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Bockas	24 50	19 50	24 50	19 50
Pitts	28 00	22 50	28 00	22 50
Davidson	24 90	19 20	22 90	17 20
Connell	27 50	18 50	27 50	18 50
	\$248 19	186 29	186 34	185 44
TORONTO, EAST.—Jas. Crowther, Returning Officer. Fees				
to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	46 50	25 00	46 50	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	75 00	25 00	75 00	25 00
Mileages, other than proclamations.....	18 00	10 00	18 00	10 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	63 13	50 20	63 13	50 20
Commissions, Warrants and Returns.....	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50
Deputy Returning Officer, St. James' Ward, No. 1.....	40 96	29 24	12 50	29 24
Do do No. 2.....	56 76	32 99	12 50	32 99
Do do No. 3.....	56 40	33 67	12 50	33 67
St. David's Ward, No. 1.....	45 46	35 10	12 50	35 10
Do do No. 2.....	44 46	29 36	12 50	29 36
Do do No. 3.....	54 80	32 95	12 50	32 95
St. Lawrence Ward, No. 1.....	54 76	27 99	12 50	27 99
Do do No. 2.....	54 80	32 90	12 50	32 90
	\$623 53	376 90	315 13	376 90

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
TORONTO, WEST.—T. A. McLean, Returning Officer. Fees				
to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables	106 50	35 50	105 50	41 50
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	78 00	28 00	78 00	28 00
Hustings	55 00	22 50	10 00	22 50
Mileages other than for proclamations	17 00	6 00		
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	33 00		15 00	
Commissions Warrants and Returns	4 50	3 50	4 50	3 50
Deputy Returning Officer, St. George's Ward, No. 1.....	52 70	35 20	23 70	35 20
do do No. 2.....	55 00	35 50	23 00	34 50
St. Andrew's do No. 1.....	57 20	37 70	26 20	37 70
do do No. 2.....	52 15	38 65	27 15	38 65
do do No. 3.....	58 68	36 55	24 05	35 55
St. John's do No. 1.....	84 85	39 85	30 85	39 85
do do No. 2.....	76 70	38 20	26 70	38 20
do do No. 3.....	74 95	38 45	26 95	38 45
do do No. 4.....	72 35	37 85	26 35	37 85
St. Patrick's do No. 1.....	56 98	37 05	25 55	27 05
do do No. 2.....	68 75	37 25	25 75	37 25
do do No. 3.....	62 23	35 90	24 40	35 90
	1066 54	543 65	523 65	541 65
VICTORIA, NORTH.—H. Dunsford, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	13 00	25 00	14 64	26 64
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	66 76	67 20	66 76	67 20
Hustings	15 25	15 25	15 25	15 25
Mileages other than for proclamations	2 20	2 20	2 20	2 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	21 80	21 80	21 80	21 80
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Carlin.....	24 15	19 65	24 15	19 65
Howie.....	22 90	18 40	22 90	18 40
Miller.....	22 80	18 30	22 80	18 30
Kellett.....	29 00	24 50	29 00	24 50
Jackson.....	27 45	22 95	27 45	22 95
Fielding.....	21 80	17 30	21 80	17 30
Staples.....	28 50	24 00	28 50	24 00
Heapy.....	23 50	19 00	23 50	19 00
	329 61	306 05	331 25	307 69
VICTORIA, SOUTH.—Neil McDougall, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	23 34	22 34	13 27	13 27
Proclamations and mileage in posting them	70 00	60 00	70 00	60 00
Hustings	12 50	12 50	12 50	12 50
Mileages other than for proclamations	8 00	8 00		
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	43 00	43 00		
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	9 50	9 50	1 50	1 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Mariposa, South.....	29 30	29 30		
do North.....	18 30	18 30		
Verulam.....	32 10	32 10		
Emily.....	20 00	20 00		
Ops.....	17 50	17 50		
Lindsay, East Ward.....	20 50	20 50		
do North do.....	12 50	12 50		
do South do.....	16 50	16 50		
	333 04	322 04	97 27	87 27

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
WATERLOO, NORTH. —Geo. Davidson, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	16 00	13 00	39 25	25 00
Proclamations and mileage in posting them	78 00	39 00	50 00	25 00
Hustings	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Mileages other than for proclamations			65 20	47 20
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	4 50		78 42	65 72
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	9 00	2 00	10 00	10 00
Deputy Returning Officer, Berlin			18 00	18 00
Waterloo (Village)			18 10	18 10
Wellesley			28 70	25 10
do			26 30	26 30
Waterloo			19 40	19 40
Woolwich			24 50	24 50
do			23 50	23 50
	122 50	69 00	416 37	342 82
WATERLOO, SOUTH. —D. McDougall, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	52 50	24 00	52 50	24 00
Proclamations and mileage in posting them	57 00	28 50	57 00	28 50
Hustings	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages other than for proclamations	27 80	12 10	27 80	12 10
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	73 97	43 44	73 97	43 44
Commissions, Warrants and Returns	16 50	16 50	16 50	16 50
Deputy Returning Officer Wilmot, 2nd Sub-division	17 95	16 35	17 95	26 35
Dumfries, North	22 60	19 40	22 60	19 40
Waterloo, South	21 30	17 95	21 30	17 95
Galt, No. 3 Ward	17 20	16 10	17 20	16 10
do No. 1 do	16 90	15 70	16 90	15 70
do No. 5 do	14 70	14 10	14 70	14 10
do No. 4 do	17 90	17 30	16 70	16 10
do No. 2 do	14 90	13 70	14 90	13 70
New Hamburg	17 10	15 80	17 10	15 80
Hespeler (Village)	16 70	15 60	14 50	15 60
Wilmot, 1st Sub-division	15 90	15 90	15 90	15 90
Dumfries, South	22 70	20 10	21 70	20 10
Preston	16 10	15 30	16 10	15 30
	469 72	347 84	465 32	346 64
WELLAND. —Robt. Hobson, Returning Officer. Fees to Re-				
turning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	26 00	13 00	26 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00
Hustings	9 00	9 00	9 00	9 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations	3 10	6 55	21 10	14 55
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof			81 50	58 00
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	2 50	2 50	16 50	16 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Bertie			22 70	22 70
Crowland			14 50	14 50
Humberstone			23 10	23 10
Stamford			30 05	25 05
Thorold			19 50	19 00
Willoughby			25 90	20 70
Chippawa			19 70	18 10
Clifton, South Ward			22 70	22 70
Do North do			20 70	20 70
Do Centre do			17 70	17 70
Fort Erie			21 50	21 50
Thorold			18 50	18 50
Welland			20 50	20 50
	\$75 60	56 05	456 15	412 80

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
WELLINGTON CENTRE.—J. Webster, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	16 00	15 00	60 43	23 93
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	70 20	60 10	78 20	60 10
Hustings.....	7 50	7 50	15 00	7 50
Mileages, other than for proclamations.....	5 20	2 50	36 80	34 30
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....			79 26	77 26
Commissions, Warrants, and Return.....	3 00	2 50	14 50	14 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Cramosa.....			27 30	27 30
Garrafraxa, West.....			26 90	26 90
Orangeville.....			31 70	31 70
Fergus.....			21 10	21 10
Elora.....			26 60	26 10
Pilkington.....			28 50	28 50
Garrafraxa, East.....			33 70	31 70
Nichol.....			30 10	29 10
Erin, West.....			14 50	34 50
Do East.....			27 50	27 50
	101 90	87 60	572 09	501 99
WELLINGTON, NORTH.—W. Wilson, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	57 07	26 70	60 26	28 89
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	73 10	60 80	73 10	60 80
Hustings.....	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations.....	46 60	23 30	46 60	23 30
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	74 71	69 68	64 65	69 68
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	23 66	23 66	23 66	23 66
Deputy Returning Officer, Amaranth.....	35 70	27 80	35 30	27 50
Arthur, North.....	27 50	23 20	24 30	22 00
Do South.....	27 00	22 25	27 00	22 25
Minto, North.....	30 50	23 50	30 50	23 50
Do South.....	30 50	23 50	30 50	23 50
Peel, North.....	26 10	21 30	26 10	21 30
Do South.....	22 50	19 50	22 50	19 50
Luther.....	35 25	26 65	33 65	25 05
Maryborough.....	36 00	24 30	37 20	25 30
Mount Forest.....	29 50	23 50	29 50	23 50
	590 69	454 64	579 82	454 73
WELLINGTON, SOUTH.—G. J. Grange, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	16 27	26 27	16 27	26 27
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them.....	27 00	23 25	27 00	23 25
Hustings.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations.....	4 80	2 40	4 80	2 40
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof.....	48 05	48 05	47 99	47 99
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns.....	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Armstrong.....	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
Hough.....	16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00
Kribs.....	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
Newton.....	13 50	13 50	13 50	13 50
McKorkindale.....	23 10	21 90	22 70	21 50
Johnston.....	17 70	17 10	17 70	17 10
Heath.....	23 10	23 10	23 10	19 95
	236 02	234 92	235 56	234 46

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
WENTWORTH, NORTH.—E. C. Thomas, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	14 00	25 00	14 00	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	55 00	52 50	55 00	52 50
Mileages, other than proclamations	7 00	3 50	7 00	3 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	55 00	39 42	55 00	39 42
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	13 50	13 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Beverly, First Division	20 40	16 00	20 40	16 00
Do Second do	21 80	17 40	21 80	17 40
Flamboro, West, First Division	21 50	19 00	21 50	19 00
Do do Second do	14 45	14 08	14 45	14 08
Do East, First do	17 90	16 20	17 90	16 20
Do do Second do	17 00	16 50	17 00	16 50
Dundas, Valley Ward	18 00	17 50	18 00	17 50
Do Canal do	15 50	15 00	15 50	15 00
Do Mountain do	15 50	15 00	15 50	15 00
Do Foundry do	17 00	15 75	15 50	15 75
	323 55	296 35	322 05	296 35
WENTWORTH, SOUTH.—Jno. H. Greer, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	14 00	13 00	14 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	24 00	18 25	24 00	18 25
Hustings	7 50	7 50	7 50	7 50
Mileages, other than for proclamations	16 05	3 90	16 05	3 90
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	47 00	35 25	23 50	35 25
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	8 50	8 50	8 50	8 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Ancaster, 1st Division	21 90	21 90	21 90	21 90
Do 2nd do	25 50	22 50	25 50	22 50
Barton	24 90	21 30	24 90	21 30
Binbrook	25 70	22 70	25 70	22 70
Glanford	17 20	16 10	17 20	16 50
Saltfleet	20 50	19 50	20 50	19 50
	252 75	210 40	229 25	210 80
YORK, WEST.—J. H. Bull, Returning Officer.				
Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	72 00	13 00	72 00	13 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	97 50	61 25	97 50	61 25
Hustings	20 00	10 00	20 00	10 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations	49 50	8 50	49 50	8 50
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	71 03	36 00	71 03	36 00
Commissions, Warrants and Returns	10 50	9 50	10 50	9 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Vaughan, 1st Division	34 30	23 30	34 30	23 30
Do 2nd do	32 70	22 70	32 70	22 70
Do 3rd do	33 10	23 10	33 10	23 10
York, 1st District	34 50	21 90	34 50	21 90
Do 2nd do	36 10	21 60	36 10	21 60
Etobicoke	55 70	34 80	55 70	34 80
Vaughan	30 00	11 50	30 00	11 50
	576 93	297 15	576 93	297 15

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
YORK EAST. —C. V. Berryman, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	64 60	25 00	64 60	25 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	120 40	60 20	120 40	60 20
Hustings	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations	81 20	28 60	81 20	28 60
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof	44 54	44 54	42 54	42 54
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	13 50	13 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Markham, 1st District	23 90	22 90	23 90	22 90
Do 2nd do	32 80	26 70	32 80	26 70
Do 3rd do	27 20	19 50	27 20	19 50
Do 4th do	32 40	19 80	32 40	19 80
Do 5th do	30 60	26 20	30 60	26 20
Scarboro', 1st do	27 50	24 60	27 50	23 60
Do 2nd do	30 83	22 35	29 84	22 55
York, 1st do	40 70	30 10	40 70	30 10
Do 2nd do	42 05	24 55	42 05	24 55
Yorkville	38 90	19 50	38 90	19 50
Maintaining the Peace		6 00		6 00
	\$661 12	424 04	658 13	421 24
YORK, NORTH. —F. W. Jarvis, Returning Officer. Fees to				
Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	39 75	15 00	43 40	28 00
Proclamations, and mileage in posting them	75 90	62 95	75 90	62 95
Hustings	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 00
Mileages, other than for proclamations	12 00	6 00	31 00	25 00
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, and copies thereof			57 25	51 25
Commissions, Warrants, and Returns	2 50	2 50	13 50	13 50
Deputy Returning Officer, Aurora			27 30	27 30
Georgina			41 30	41 30
Newmarket			26 50	27 30
Holland Landing			32 10	32 10
Gwillimbury, North			38 10	38 10
Do East			35 30	35 30
Whitechurch, West Division			33 50	31 50
Do East do			35 70	35 70
King, North do			26 35	33 50
Do South do			28 30	28 30
	\$136 15	92 45	551 50	517 10

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

RECAPITULATION.

CONSTITUENCIES.	Returning Officers.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
		Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Addington	M. P. Roblin.....	1054 20	623 85	1046 60	622 45
Algoma	R. Carney	782 94	696 31	750 94	665 31
Bothwell	John Walker.....	664 51	465 83	664 51	465 83
Brant, North	John Smith	260 53	238 03	266 93	244 43
Brant, South	T. S. Shenston	349 06	314 90	349 06	314 70
Brockville	Joseph Deacon	219 99	169 82	219 99	169 82
Bruce, North	Wm. Gunn	396 75	339 80	120 90	82 20
Bruce, South	Wm. Sutton	500 63	384 08	483 11	381 56
Carleton	D. F. Campbell	497 05	327 62	497 05	327 42
Cornwall	W. F. Powell	516 48	379 23	398 20	381 65
Dundas	J. J. Dickinson	220 92	172 78	153 69	171 96
Durham, East	J. P. Crysler	65 10	40 30	349 45	326 30
Durham, West	R. N. Waddell	417 94	303 00	413 74	298 70
Elgin, East	R. Armour	313 60	272 55	313 60	272 55
Elgin, West	C. Munro	542 17	423 50	522 73	417 10
Essex	J. McKay	321 27	265 52	320 52	264 77
Frontenac	C. E. Casgrain	811 99	486 84	766 99	486 84
Glengarry	T. A. Corbett	480 82	290 96	481 03	289 17
Grenville, South	R. Blackwood	79 30	64 40	415 74	388 84
Grey, North	W. J. Scott	243 52	210 93	239 14	209 13
Grey, South	A. M. Stephens	464 87	380 66	472 57	379 56
Haldimand	M. McDonald	557 80	480 85	557 00	480 05
Hastings, East	R. Martin	399 13	316 68	306 03	314 98
Hastings, North	G. C. McKindsey	418 55	397 70	418 55	397 70
Hastings, West	John H. Greer	37 10	36 10	334 17	329 75
Huron, South	T. A. Lazier	419 92	247 82	419 92	247 82
Huron, North	A. Diamond	522 95	344 73	522 95	344 73
Kent	W. H. Ponton	342 08	246 62	343 18	247 72
Kingston	John McDonald	418 37	367 37	411 57	363 57
Lanark, North	J. B. Gordon	720 10	474 15	719 90	473 15
Lanark, South	John Mercer	547 16	408 07	547 66	408 67
Leeds and Grenville, N. Riding	Wm. Ferguson	497 05	266 00	497 05	266 00
Leeds, South	James Thompson	99 50	73 75	99 50	73 75
Lennox	James Flintoft	511 43	400 55	511 43	401 54
Lincoln	James Bell	55 60	41 55	430 84	388 45
London	F. G. Dickinson	352 93	279 53	352 38	278 98
Middlesex, East	Ormond Jones	596 57	437 60	594 37	438 20
Middlesex, North	O. T. Pruyn	394 72	310 01	354 40	311 71
Middlesex, West	Joseph A. Woodruff	81 00	74 00	81 00	74 00
Monck	W. C. Gill	322 02	289 88	322 02	289 88
Niagara	Wm. Glass	671 27	485 11	671 52	485 36
Norfolk, North	James Ferguson	436 92	341 69	442 83	347 59
Norfolk, South	Angus Campbell	412 26	290 45	411 56	290 25
Northumberland, East	S. S. Hagar	317 70	264 25	318 90	264 45
Northumberland, West	F. M. Whitelaw	191 35	172 95	191 35	172 95
Ontario, North	W. M. Wilson	368 25	252 55	369 45	253 75
Ontario, South	Edmund Deedes	320 99	259 55	322 26	260 82
Ottawa	John McGrover	395 42	315 20	387 96	316 65
Oxford, North	R. N. Waddell	108 90	82 95	108 90	82 95
Oxford, South	N. G. Reynolds	558 79	404 12	561 77	405 60
Peel	J. Ham Perry	460 32	383 92	409 90	380 30
Perth, North	E. Sherwood	324 17	266 22	332 07	276 36
Perth, South	A. Ross	77 00	56 75	452 34	430 64
Peterboro' East	James Kintrea	68 80	50 55	386 03	389 48
	Robert Broddy	436 75	347 60	439 60	350 45
	R. Moderwell	509 21	424 79	495 91	426 29
	Wm. Smith	541 80	410 51	534 30	411 01
	James Hall	589 86	462 83	574 26	460 73

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

RECAPITULATION.—*Concluded.*

CONSTITUENCIES.	Returning Officers.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
		Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Peterboro' West	P. Pearce	252 58	233 99	237 18	233 59
Prescott	Chas. P. Treadwell.....	363 12	289 41	365 37	289 41
Prince Edward	H. J. Thorp	456 25	378 65	451 35	379 68
Renfrew, North	James Morris.....	479 92	370 26	478 92	369 76
Renfrew, South	John Judge	253 15	104 10	688 70	494 60
Russell	James Keays.....	438 20	379 90	438 50	377 70
Simcoe, North.....	B. W. Smith.....	91 70	68 35	699 77	606 94
Simcoe, South.....	George Lount.....	424 40	382 60	60 40	44 70
Stormont	Geo. C. Wood	248 19	186 29	186 34	185 44
Toronto, East	James Crowther	623 53	376 90	315 13	376 90
Toronto, West	T. A. McLean	1066 54	543 65	523 65	541 65
Victoria, North.....	H. Dunsford	329 61	306 05	331 25	307 69
Victoria, South.....	Neil McDougall.....	333 04	322 04	97 27	87 27
Waterloo, North.....	Geo. Davidson.....	122 50	69 00	416 37	342 82
Waterloo, South.....	B. McDougall.....	469 72	347 84	465 32	346 64
Welland.....	Robt. Hobson.....	75 60	56 05	456 15	412 80
Wellington Centre.....	James Webster.....	101 90	87 60	572 09	501 99
Wellington, North.....	W. Willson	590 69	454 64	579 82	454 73
Wellington, South.....	G. J. Grange.....	236 02	234 92	235 56	234 46
Wentworth, North.....	E. C. Thomas.....	323 55	296 35	322 05	296 85
Wentworth, South.....	John H. Greer.....	252 75	210 40	229 25	210 80
York, West	T. H. Bull	576 93	297 15	576 93	297 15
York, East	C. V. Berryman.....	661 12	424 04	658 13	421 24
York, North.....	F. W. Jarvis.....	136 15	92 45	551 50	517 10
Total .....	.....	32194 54	24128 49	34418 32	27627 88

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.	
	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ALBERT COUNTY —J. S. Reid, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	61 00	61 00
Fees to six Presiding Officers, Poll Clerks and Constables.....	78 00	78 00
Mileage of Presiding Officers and Returning Officer.....	97 40	97 40
Printing Notices, \$6; Rent of Polling Booths, \$24.....	30 00	30 00
Warrants, Precepts, Poll Books, Voters' and Check Lists.....	38 00	38 00
Indenture.....	4 67	4 67
	\$309 07	309 07
CARLETON COUNTY .—R. J. Diblee, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officers, Clerk, and Constables.....	73 00	} 150 00
Appointing Presiding Officers and Poll Clerks, and procuring Polling Booths.....	100 00	
Mileages, posting notices, \$70; preparing Check Lists, \$20.....	90 00	
Voters' Lists, \$30; Indenture, \$5; bill for Printing, \$30.....	65 00	
	\$328 00	150 00
CHARLOTTE COUNTY .—(The account of the Election Expenses for this County has not been sent in.)		
GLOUCESTER COUNTY .—D. G. Maclauchlan, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	58 00	58 00
Fees to Presiding Officers, Poll Clerks and Constables.....	87 00	87 00
Mileages of Returning Officer and Presiding Officers.....	168 40	84 20
Seven Polling Booths.....	140 00	42 00
Precepts and Poll Books.....	22 00	22 00
Printing Accounts, \$6; Indenture, \$10.....	16 00	16 00
	\$491 00	309 20
KING'S COUNTY .—S. N. Freeze, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk and Constables.....	62 50	58 50
Fees to 12 Presiding Officers, Poll Clerks and Constables.....	157 50	157 50
Mileages of Returning Officer, Clerk and Presiding Officers.....	126 00	59 40
Voters' Lists, \$27; Printing and Stationery, \$14.....	41 00	41 00
Twelve Polling Booths.....	72 00	72 00
	\$459 00	388 40
KENT COUNTY .—William Raymond, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer and Clerk.....	76 00	64 00
Fees to nine Presiding Officers, Poll Clerks and Constables.....	106 00	106 00
Mileages of Returning Officer, Presiding Officers and Clerks.....	164 80	96 80
Election notices, \$4; eight Polling Booths, \$48; Platform, \$8.....	60 00	60 00
Voters' Lists, \$32; Protests, \$6; Stationery and Printing, &c., \$20.....	58 00	58 00
Indenture.....	6 00	6 00
	\$470 80	390 80

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.	
	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY. —J. Mitchell, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer	40 00	40 00
Mileages to Returning Officer, \$114; Platform, \$20.....	134 00	130 00
Voters' Lists, \$20; Poll Books and Check Lists, \$12.....	32 00	32 00
Printing and Stationery.....	42 00	42 00
Presiding Officer, Clerk, and Constables, Newcastle.....	54 00	54 00
Presiding Officer, Clerk, Constables, and Polling Booth, Chatham.....	41 20	41 20
Nelson	33 60	32 80
Glenelg	33 40	30 90
Hardwick	42 00	42 00
Alnwick	44 80	44 80
Oak Point	36 80	36 80
Goodfellow	34 00	32 00
Hutchinson	30 40	30 40
Derby	32 00	30 00
Crippazes.....	34 40	34 40
Blackwell	37 00	37 00
Blissfield	43 00	43 00
Ludlow	42 80	40 80
	\$787 40	774 10
QUEEN'S COUNTY. —Jno. Palmer, Returning Officer. Expenses of holding the Election (Details and vouchers to be furnished	220 00	200 00
RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY. —J. N. Campbell, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer	60 00	40 00
Fees to Presiding Officers, Clerks, and Constables.....	62 00	62 00
Three Polling Booths.....	120 00	60 00
Mileages of Returning Officers.....	22 40	22 40
Precepts, Poll Books, Check Lists, Printing, &c.....	44 60	44 60
	309 00	220 00
CITY OF ST. JOHN. —Jas. A. Harding, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerks, and Constables	66 00	66 00
Fees to 10 Presiding Officers, Poll Clerks, and Constables	145 00	145 00
Ten Polling Booths.....	80 00	60 00
Printing and Stationery, \$23; Mileage, \$12; Voters' Lists, \$60	95 00	85 00
	386 00	366 00
COUNTY OF SUNBURY. —Jas. S. White, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables.....	70 00	70 00
Voters' Lists, Poll Books, Printing and Stationery	26 00	26 00
Mileage, \$20; 4 Polling Booths, \$20	40 00	40 00
Presiding Officer, Clerk, and Constable, Blissville.....	21 50	21 50
Sheffield	18 50	18 50
Northfield	21 00	21 00
Mangerville	17 00	17 00
	214 00	214 00

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CONSTITUENCIES.	House of Commons.	
	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN. —J. A. Harding, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	64 00	64 00
Printing and Stationery, \$18; Mileage, \$16	34 00	34 00
Preparing Election Lists	60 00	60 00
	\$158 00	158 00
COUNTY OF VICTORIA. —A. L. Coombs, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer and Clerk	70 00	50 00
Fees to 9 Presiding Officers, Poll Clerks, and Constables	120 00	120 00
Mileages of Returning Officer and Presiding Officers	91 00	80 00
Poll Books and Voters' Lists, \$51; Ballot Boxes, 4.35	55 35	55 35
Nine Polling Booths	45 00	45 00
	\$381 35	350 35
COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND. —Blair Botsford, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer and Clerk	48 00	48 00
Fees to 7 Presiding Officers, Poll Clerks, and Constables	91 00	91 00
Mileages of Returning Officer, and Presiding Officers	64 40	64 40
Poll Books, Voters' Lists, Check Lists, Warrants, and Precepts	76 00	76 00
Printing and Advertising, \$9; Indenture, \$4	13 00	13 00
	\$292 40	292 40
COUNTY OF YORK. —Thos. Temple, Returning Officer. Fees to Returning Officer, Clerk, and Constables	46 50	46 50
Proclamations and mileage in posting them	56 25	56 25
Hustings, \$20; Indenture, \$1	21 00	21 00
	\$123 75	123 75
RECAPITULATION—NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Albert County	309 07	309 07
Carlton do	328 00	150 00
Charlotte do (Account not sent in)		
Gloucester do	491 40	309 20
King's do	459 00	388 40
Kent do	470 80	390 80
Northumberland County	787 40	774 10
Queen's do	220 00	200 00
Restigouch do	309 00	229 00
St. John, City	386 00	366 00
Sunbury County	214 00	214 00
St. John City and County	158 00	158 00
Victoria County	381 35	350 35
Westmoreland County	292 40	292 40
York County	123 75	123 75
	\$4930 17	4255 07

STATEMENT of the payments made to defray the expenses of the General Election for Members of the House of Commons, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CONSTITUENCIES.	RETURNING OFFICERS.	Fees.	
		\$	cts.
*Annapolis	Peter Bonnell	6	00
Antigonish	Henry P. Hill	6	00
*Cape Breton	John L. Hill	6	00
Colchester	Charles Blanchard	6	00
Cumberland	Roderick McLean	6	00
*Digby	John K. Viets	6	00
Guysboro'	E. H. Tranchville	6	00
*Halifax	John J. Sawyer	6	00
*Halifax City	John J. Sawyer	6	00
Hants	J. M. Gildert	6	00
Inverness	G. C. Lawrence	6	00
Kings	John M. Caldwell	6	00
*Lunenburg	John H. Kaulbuck	6	00
Pictou	Wm. H. Harris	6	00
Queen's	Joshua N. Freeman	6	00
Richmond	John F. Fuller	6	00
*Shelburne	James P. Johnston	6	00
*Victoria	Jacob S. Ingraham	6	00
Yarmouth	W. B. Townsend	6	00
		\$114	00

MEMO.—The Paymaster at Halifax was directed to pay the fees for the Nova Scotia Elections, but no account has reached this office of payment having been made in those cases marked with asterisks.

RECAPITULATION OF TOTALS.

PROVINCES.	House of Commons.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Claimed.	Paid.	Claimed.	Paid.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Quebec	20797	70	16934	75
Ontario	32194	54	24128	49
New Brunswick	4930	17	4255	07
Nova Scotia	114	00	114	00
	\$58036	41	45432	31
			55584	42
				45538
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AUDIT OFFICE,
Ottawa, March 18, 1868

JOHN SIMPSON,
Assistant Auditor.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1867, PRECEDING
THE CONFEDERATION.

.....
Printed by Order of the Legislature.
.....



Ottawa:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO.
1869.

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REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
OF THE
PROVINCE OF CANADA,
FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1867 PRECEDING
CONFEDERATION.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount
MONCK, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency a succinct report of the affairs of the Department of Agriculture of the late Province of Canada, for the period of the first six months of the year 1867, immediately preceding the Confederation of the British Provinces of North America.

This Report ought to have been presented by the Honorable Mr. McGee, my predecessor in the Department of Agriculture, the organization of which has been continued by the British North American Act, but unfortunate circumstances, which the country still deplores and ever will deplore, his long illness, namely, followed by his tragical death, decreed that the task should devolve on me. Another obstacle arose from the absence of my assistant, Mr. Taché, during the entire year 1865, which he passed at Paris as Commissioner from Canada at the Universal Exhibition.

The Reports of the Department of Agriculture have, from the very nature of the matters subject to its administration, always necessarily been, and must continue to be limited to the administrative year, that is, the year of the calendar; and cannot be made to conform to the financial year, which, for particular reasons connected with the Budget, is determined by other limits.

Accordingly, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to make up the statistics of twelve months, belonging to two different years; and such statistics would be at variance

with the rules adopted in the transactions of the world at large, and therefore hard to be subjected to comparison. It would be also difficult to require reports of changes in population, reports of rural operations, and industrial reports, including only a half of the several operations and their results, and a half of the season in which they take place. This is true generally, but especially true of a country in which the seasons are absolutely and sharply divided, as they are with us.

The present Report, therefore, must of necessity, be very short and very incomplete. The information concerning the affairs of the year, being left to be included in the next ensuing report, which will cover the two years, 1867 and 1868, and then include the several territories of the Confederation, as well Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as the two provinces heretofore included in the late Province of Canada.

AGRICULTURE.

At the expiration of the period to which this report relates, the organization of agricultural supervision, inclusive of the agricultural societies, the Associations of Lower and Upper Canada, under the control of this Department, having passed entirely under the jurisdiction of the local governments, and that while the operations of the season were still incomplete, the report regarding them cannot properly find a place here.

In his Report for 1866, my predecessor made special mention of the cultivation of Flax and of the Vine, one of which, namely, flax, received a particular aid from the Government, in the shape of an importation of seed from Riga. On the subject of these two objects of culture, I have some remarks to make. That of Flax owed its adoption in Upper Canada to the American war, and the high price of cotton and its products which that political convulsion had caused. The termination of that war diminished its importance, especially in Upper Canada, where it was directly connected with the establishment of manufactures. The decrease in the culture of flax has been less perceptible in Lower Canada, because there it forms part of a branch of domestic economy; every farmer working up into linen the raw material with his own loom. I may be permitted to express a hope that this old custom among the Lower Canada peasantry, of fabricating with their own hands the raw products of their land, will not fall into desuetude. It is one of the best ways of employing, during our long winters around the domestic hearth, the labour which an inclination for industrial pursuits withdraws from home, and directs to the city, to the pernicious effect of disturbing the equilibrium between the rural population and that of the town. The conditions of our country do not enable us, in my opinion, to maintain a competition in the market with such industrial productions from abroad.

The culture of the Vine, which singularly was the first essayed by the first settlers from France, who came in the train of Champlain, and which had, according to the account of the great founder of the city of Quebec, a certain degree of success, received no greater measure of encouragement, than a small remission of duties in favor of the Canadian Vine-growers' Company. Nevertheless it seems to have always found some favor with this Department, and the accounts from the Paris Exhibition, both at the time and since, prove beyond a doubt, that Canada can produce excellent wine. That produced by the

vineyard of Claire House, in Upper Canada, under the intelligent superintendence of M. de Courtenay, bore the long journey by rail in the severe cold of winter, the voyage by sea, and the great heat of summer in the Palace of the Exhibition, without injury to its clearness, or any other quality.

Mr. de Courtenay, who may be called the father of vine-culture and wine-making in Canada, if ever it becomes common here, had also previously produced excellent wine, with the fruit of a few cuttings planted as an experiment in the neighbourhood of Quebec.

The Boards of Arts and Manufactures of Upper and Lower Canada, with which, as with those of Agriculture, the Department was in intimate communication, having been like them attached to the local governments, it follows that the report of their operations cannot, as heretofore, make any part, by way of appendix, of the report of the Bureau of Agriculture.

I may make the same statement relative to the branch superintending the Colonization Roads of Lower Canada, which was naturally turned over to the Government of Quebec, that being invested with the property and management of the Public Lands, lying within the limits of its territory. Besides, that section of the Department consisted of no more than two individuals, and became liable by law to fall under the control of some other than the Minister of Agriculture.

My predecessor, Mr. McGee, thought it no part of his duty when leaving the office, to call in the reports of the proceedings of the past six months of 1867, and I am convinced he was in the right. It would indeed have been futile to interpolate in this place, either by way of recapitulation or as an appendix, the figures illustrating operations which were only just beginning.

A portion of the considerable work entailed on this Department, by the part taken by the late Province of Canada, in the Paris Exhibition, belongs to the year 1867, as does the whole report; but in this case also we should have to deal with an undertaking still in hand on the 1st July, which will form the subject of a future report, and which it is not expedient to mention in this place. This is a further evidence of the soundness of my predecessor's opinion, which I also hold, as remarked above, that the administrative year ought to cover the whole period of the twelve months of the calendar, and cannot conveniently be appointed otherwise.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of immigrants from Europe who arrive by way of the St. Lawrence, seems to be on the increase, but the number of those who make choice of Canada as their fixed residence does not appear to increase in proportion.

A few perhaps of the immigrants who make use of the provincial route to reach the Western States of the Union, determine on this route, on account of the aid, which, till the present year, the Canadian Government has accorded to the indigent, or those who pretend to be so, indiscriminately; but it is undoubted that the majority come this way only because it is far the best, and moreover in respect of Swedish Norwegian

emigration, because the vessels of that country who carry emigrants, take into account the facilities afforded by our immense timber trade, to find return freight to Europe.

The system of which I have taken passing notice, that is to say, the system of granting aid in food, and sometimes in money, and free passages on the railways to emigrants, who are not, for the most part, even British subjects, and who have no intention of settling in our country, seems to say the least of it, a singular one. The only reason I have heard alleged in favor of it was, that it was an indirect encouragement to take the St. Lawrence route. Such a reason may have had its weight in other times, but in the present day it seems to me misplaced. All European immigrants are well acquainted with the advantages of that route, and will adopt it without any inducement of the kind alluded to.

The care taken of all sick immigrants at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, and at the Marine and Emigrant Hospital of Quebec, with the attentions and services rendered by the Government Agents to all emigrants touching at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto, and Hamilton, seem to me to fulfil every duty which devolves upon Canada, under the head of charity, and particularly towards those persons who have not the least intention of settling in our country.

The cost of maintenance, to say nothing of that of establishing the institutions here mentioned, added to that of the agencies mentioned, amounts to a sum much exceeding the tax levied on immigrants. Here, however, I stop, as I am rendering an account of the working of a system which is past, and now superseded by a new order of things. Nevertheless I do not consider these remarks misplaced, as more time must necessarily pass before the reorganization of the public service is completed, so as to harmonize with our new institutions; and it is well to present the question for the consideration of those who will have to solve it hereafter.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, AND DESIGNS.

The increase manifested in the number of applications for Patents, during the year 1866, continued during the period of the first six months of the year 1867, so much so, that the amount of fees paid during the said six months, reached the sum of \$4,126.45, while it had been but \$2,980.88 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

An idea may be formed of the growing importance of this branch of the service, which, in some measure, affords a means of estimating the progress of the various industrial interests, from the fact that the amount of fees paid ten years ago, in 1857, only reached for the twelve months the sum of \$2,406, that is to say, that in the course of a single decade, the business of this section of the Department has increased nearly fourfold.

It will be necessary to adopt a new Patent Law, and new laws regulating the matter of Trade Marks and Designs for the whole extent of the Canadian Confederation. Foreigners to the country, amongst whom the present law classes even non-resident British subjects, complain bitterly of our present legislation, which limits to residents alone the right of obtaining Patents. This exclusion, which was formerly practised by several countries, has disappeared from the laws of almost all civilized nations. At present,

England, France, Austria, Belgium, the United States, and most other countries, admit foreigners to a participation in the advantages conferred by Patents, on the same conditions as resident subjects. The peculiar circumstances of this country may, however, be pleaded in support of this provision of Canadian law.

It would be premature to discuss here the details requisite, in my opinion, to constitute a good Patent law ; but for purposes of information, it will not be out of place to state, what prevails elsewhere, in relation to two important points of the laws regulating this matter, which do not involve any question of principle or of expediency ; I refer to the period of time given by the privileges conferred in Patents of Invention, and to the amount of the fee exacted from petitioners.

It will be seen from the following, that the system adopted almost everywhere, is that of fractional periods, that is to say, that Patents instead of being granted at first for the whole duration of the maximum period, are granted for a shorter space of time, with right of renewal, without the granting of a new extension patent, and that the fee instead of being payable in a bulk sum at once, is paid by fractions corresponding to the periods for which the privilege is continued.

In England, the period is 14 years, with power of obtaining a first extension of time for 7 years, and a second extension, not to extend beyond 14 years in all.

In France, the periods are fixed 5, 10, and 15 years, at the option of the petitioner.

In the United States there is but one period of 17 years, without extension.

In Austria, patents are granted for fractional periods of from 1 to 15 years.

In Prussia, the periods are, as in Austria, from 1 to 15 years ; this is also the case in Italy and in Bavaria.

In Russia, the periods are 3, 5, and 10 years.

In Spain, Belgium, and Holland, the periods are the same as in France, namely, 5, 10 and 15 years.

In the Roman States, 5 to 15 years.

In the Empire of Brazil, 5 to 20 years.

In the Kingdom of Denmark, for periods covered by the *maximum* limit of 20 years.

I now proceed to state how the fee is paid in these several countries, and the amount thereof in each ; it will be seen that it varies considerably, and that it is everywhere far higher than in Canada.

In England, the fees are paid by instalments at different periods, and under different heads. It would be necessary to give the whole series of these fees, to exhibit the details ; but it may be said that the whole amounts to a maximum sum of about \$870, of which a part, a little less than the one-half, must be deposited at once, and the remainder paid in full before the end of the seventh year.

In France, the fee is divided into annual payments of 100 francs, making the total price of a patent about \$292.00 for 15 years.

In the United States the fee is \$35.00, to which may be added certain costs of preliminary enquiry. There exists in that country a differential duty, which may amount to several hundred dollars, and which is enforced to the detriment of inventors from any country that does not admit Americans citizens to the privilege of holding letters patent of invention on the same terms as its own subjects.

In Austria, the total amount of the fee for the period of 15 years, is about \$215.

In Russia, the fee amounts to about \$70 for 3 years, \$120 for 5 years, and \$320 for 10 years.

In Spain, the fee is \$50, \$150, and \$300, for the respective periods of 5, 10, and 15 years.

In the Empire of Brazil, there is no fixed tariff, but fees are exacted, computed upon the departmental expenses entailed by each application.

In Belgium, the total amount of the fees is about \$300 for the maximum period of 15 years.

In Holland, the fee is \$60, \$120, and \$240, for the respective periods of 5, 10, and 15 years.

In the Roman States, the fee is about equivalent to an annuity of \$10 for each year of the duration of the patent.

In the Kingdom of Denmark, the fee is 60 francs, or about \$11 for each patent ; but to this are added other fees and stamp duty.

The above shews that the fees exacted by the present Canadian law, and by the laws of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, namely, \$20 for the late Province of Canada, \$4 for Nova Scotia, and \$21.50 for New Brunswick, are more than moderate, and, in fact, insufficient. The work of correspondence, engrossing, registration, receiving and taking care of models, &c., involved in the granting of a Patent of Invention, is considerable, and nothing short of a close and prolonged acquaintance with the general scope and details of such duties, can give any idea of what it really is.

In the Department, seven employees are constantly engaged in this work, and when an unusual number of applications come in, it is often necessary to detach other officials from their ordinary duties to increase that number.

The model-room is constantly visited by a large number of persons, and already affords much to interest. It is to be deplored that hitherto, owing to the peregrinations it has undergone, this little industrial museum should still be without the material advantage which would be afforded by drawers and shelves, which would enable the officer in charge of the objects to effect a more convenient arrangement than that which circumstances have led us temporarily to adopt.

There are, I am aware, persons who do not attach to patents of inventions, and to collections of models of such inventions, the importance that many do ; but this is, perhaps, because people do not pay sufficient attention to the influence with which the recognition by the law of this species of property, and the presence of such collections of drawings and models exert on the progress of the arts, and the perfecting of industrial mechanism.

For one individual who comes to study the working of machines, and the thousand means invented to render labor more expeditious and more productive, thousands look upon all this with an eye of indifference ; it must, however, be admitted, that it is not these thousands of indifferent gazers, but the very small number of attentive examiners, who year by year bring forth these new means of production, from which all derive benefit.

 STATISTICS.

The general official statistics of a country constituting its numerical history, it is evident that they cannot be brought to light, save after the lapse of a period, more or less extended, after the events to which they refer have occurred. Time and quiescence are necessary to digest and compare together in its more close or remote connection, to arrange systematically, to reduce to really useful or interesting proportions, all the information collected in each year, by the several public bodies or corporations, and the whole should coincide and agree with the general enumerations and census which are only taken from time to time.

The value of statistics is in proportion to their exactness, the number of years over which they extend, and the importance of the figures.

The foregoing remarks apply to the labors of a statistical office already formed, that is to say, one which having a sufficient staff, familiar with their duties, has moreover existed long enough to have passed through that long and arduous term of formation, which, in the few countries where statistics have reached that degree of excellence, has lasted for a very great number of years—a term as yet not elapsed in the case of the majority of European countries, and in none outside the boundaries of that continent.

Before publishing the first series of general official statistics, it is first necessarily requisite to enter upon a preparation of retrospective statistics, to serve as a foundation on which to base statements of the numerical position of the country, and to enable us to take cognizance of the causes which influence or disturb it, at the same time that that other labour, which tends to interest and urge on to enquiry all those who are to furnish information, is pushed forward. It is not until these efforts have been made, and until these preliminary results have been obtained, which may be considered as the foundation and frame of the work to come, that it is in reality possible to apply, in examination, to subsequent information those comparative data, without which each separate detail must be doubtful or valueless.

I will exemplify this idea by an example taken from the statistical labors performed by this Department.

When on the 18th January, 1865, the Board of Registration and Statistics, then composed of Sir E. P. Taché, Hon. Mr. McGee, and Hon. Mr. McDougall, resolved to enter upon a work of general statistics, there was in existence absolutely nothing of the kind, and nothing had been done to prepare the way for it; besides the two last censuses were, on the face, so full of obvious errors, that it was necessary to go further back, in order to obtain information from ordinary statistical data, so as to be able to appreciate their real value, and to submit their figures to revision. The other information contained in the public archives, and especially in the reports which form the appendix to the journals of Parliament, had never been the subject of any analysis or calculation.

The project which was then conceived, was a vast and magnificent one, and extended to nothing less than a general system of official Canadian statistics, going back to the first years of the settlement of Europeans in the country; the work done up to the 1st July, 1867, that is to say, in two years and a half with the slender resources which were available for the purpose, shew that the project can be fully carried out at a comparatively insignificant cost. I say the slender resources of the Department, for in fact since 1865,

the total business of the Department has doubled, while the staff has remained very nearly the same.

The documents analysed up to the present date, may be summed up as follows : the Vital Statistics (the most perfect possible) of Canada, under the French domination, during a notable part of the one hundred and fifty years which elapsed between the arrival of Champlain and the cession of the country to England ; numerical and other data collected, year by year, in the old annals of the country ; information gathered from every possible source, as to the arrival and development of the population speaking the English language since the cession of the country ; recent information of various descriptions respecting Upper and Lower Canada, which are as follows : statements of births, deaths and marriages, judicial statistics, returns of coroners' inquests, and agricultural, commercial and industrial information, enquiries as to immigration, calculations and comparisons of censuses in Upper Canada since 1824, revisions of the censuses of 1851 and 1861, besides other various and incomplete information.

With the exception of the statements of births, marriages and deaths, of the French population, which are as exact as possible, all the other subjects are as yet extremely incomplete ; but as the work progresses, it is perceived that the persons who are charged with the collection of information, take continually increasing interest in that duty, and the improvement of the reports which they make, is annually apparent. It may further be borne in mind, that the experience of all countries proves that it is only by dint of patience, labor and time, constantly asking and incessantly correcting for years in succession, that it is possible to produce anything worthy of being offered to the public under the authority of the State.

I must here tender a meed of praise to the clergy of the different religious persuasions, and to various public officers, for the constantly increasing good-will which they exhibit in furnishing us with the required information ; the result of our constant correspondence with these gentlemen, has been to interest them in the work. The dignitaries of the several churches also support us to the utmost of their power, and as a proof of the interest which our relations with the several religious denominations have succeeded in inspiring, I will here quote an extract from the address of the Anglican Bishop of Ontario, to his clergy, which has just been received :

“ I have received from the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, a complaint that a few only of the clergy of this diocese have deposited certified copies of their Registers of Marriage, in accordance with the Statute. It is impossible to estimate too highly the necessity of securing the preservation of such important documents as the Registers of Baptism, Marriage and Burial, and I dwell upon the subject now because cases of most culpable carelessness in the manner of filling up, and in the guarding of Registers, have lately been brought to my notice. It shall be an instruction of mine to the Archdeacon, to make a punctual inspection of Parish Registers, and report to me on the state of each,

When every one shall be convinced of the importance of such information, when the education of the public on this subject shall be nearly complete, it will then be possible to render perfectly regular a system which has already become a habit ; there is no other way of proceeding ; it is a work of time and patience, and no one suffers more from these

inevitable delays than those engaged on these labors, which from that very fact have become not a little irksome.

By means of such information, collected at various periods, with the assistance of public documents which have accumulated among the archives, it will be possible to check by each other, the data so furnished, and to attain the total of a general statistical statement, beginning with the settlement of the country, and coming down to our own time.

Another object and result of the preliminary researches of which I have just given a brief summary, will be to prepare the way for the coming census, which, it is hoped, will be taken with greater exactness than formerly, and in such way as to form a basis for the information which it will then be possible to furnish, from time to time, taking that enumeration as the point of departure.

The Blue Book for the last six months of the existence of the former Province of Canada, will be found at the conclusion of this report, in the same shape in which it has appeared for the three years during which it has been published.

STATEMENT OF PARISHES.

The Department being bound to furnish the information required by the law for the settlement of the Seigniorial indemnity, as applied to those municipalities, having jurisdiction over lands held in free and common soccage in Lower Canada, it has been necessary for three years to carry on a considerable and constant correspondence with the officers of municipal bodies ; the fact of frequent changes among those functionaries has not, as may be supposed, tended to facilitate this labor, which, apart from this, was already by no means insignificant.

Advantage has been taken of the necessity for proceeding to this enquiry, to render as complete as possible the list of parishes, townships and municipalities, by adding the date of the canonical and of the civil erection of the parishes.

So vast have been the difficulties which have been met with in the execution of this duty, that I consider myself justified in stating, that the publication of the statement is a true benefit to the public, although there still remain some blanks which could not be filled up for want of time and information.

To distinguish the population whose lands are under the Seigniorial tenure from that whose lands are held in free and common soccage, it has been necessary in a very great number of cases, to cause to be prepared on the spot, a list of the heads of families residing in the locality in 1861. This necessity is owing to the fact that the census books make no distinction between localities where the tenure is mixed, and those where it is uniform ; they give the result of the enumeration without individual specification ; it has also been necessary to cause the preparation of similar lists in all cases relating to a municipality erected since 1861, most of these new municipalities having been formed of sections of old municipalities existing at the date of the census.

After these lists were obtained, it was necessary to have recourse to the original books

of the enumerators, and again go over the figures necessary to obtain the total of the population of each municipality as a whole, and that of the divided portion, or of that held in free and common soccage separately. The indemnity to municipalities holding in free and common soccage, is calculated on the total population, as shewn in the last column ; but this proportion may change with the creation of new municipalities and the adoption of new divisions. The constant uncertainty and changes in organization and territorial boundaries, which are inevitable in a new country in course of colonization, add enormously to the difficulties connected with administrative labors, and especially to those of the description which I have just pointed out.

J. C. CHAPAIS,

Minister of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, 1867.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

OF THE

Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.

TABULAR STATEMENT

OF

PARISHES AND MUNICIPALITIES

OF

LOWER CANADA,

Exclusive of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, prepared for the settlement of the indemnity granted to Townships in Free and Common Soccage as compensation for the Commutation of the Seigniorial Tenure, together with other information.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Parishes and Municipalities of Lower Canada, exclusive of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, prepared for the settlement of the indemnity granted to Townships in Free and Common Soccage as compensation for the Commutation of the Seigniorial Tenure, together with other information.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination. Parish, Township, &c.	Erection.		Seigniories, Free and Common Soccage or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part in Free and Common Soccage.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
Arundel	Township		June 2, 1857	Free Soccage	26	26	Inhabited in 1861.
Chatham (St. Philippe)	Mun., Parish	Jan. 24, 1856	Aug. 6, 1861	do	3754	3754	Mission under the <i>vocable</i> of Notre-Dame
De Salaberry	Township		Jan. 27, 1859	do			des Sept Douleurs, administered by the
Granville	Mun., Township.		Jan. 28, 1808	do	2178	2178	Curé of St. Philippe.
Gore	Mun., Village		Oct. 19, 1840	do	793	793	There is a stone church.
Harrington	do do		Mar. 6, 1841	do	310	310	The other part of this Township is situated
Morin (part of)	Mun., Township.		Feb. 19, 1852	do	454	454	in the County of Terrebonne.
Montcalm	Township		Jan. 10, 1857	do	10	10	Seignioriy of Argenteuil.
St. Jérusalem	Mun., Parish			Seignioriy	1784	1784	do
St. André	do do			do	2883	2883	do
St. Jérôme	do do	Nov. 15, 1834	May 18, 1861	do	562	562	Seigniories of Two Mountains and Mille
Wentworth	Township		June 9, 1809	Free Soccage	343	343	Isles.
Mille Isles	do		?	do			Inhabited in 1861.
Howard	do		?	Free Soccage			do
Grandson	do		?	do			do
Wolfe	do		?	do			do
Bellingham	do		?	do			do
St. Isidore	Mission		?	do			do

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF L'ASSOMPTION—DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE.

L'Assomption.....	Mun., Village	Sept. 15, 1860...	Nov. 29, 1860...	Seignioriy	1279	Seigniories of St. Sulpice and L'Assomp- tion.....
L'Assomption	Mun., Parish.....	Nov. 21, 1835...	do	do	2031	Seigniories of L'Assomption and Bayeul.
Collège de l'Assomption	Mun., Parish.....	Sept. 26, 1853...	April 6, 1854...	Seignioriy	193	Seigniories of L'Assomption, Bayeul and Martel.....
L'Epiphanie	do do	March 27, 1835...	July 10, 1835...	do	1486	Seigniories of Lachenaie, l'Assomption and Martel.....
Lachenaie (St. Charles de)	do do	Sept. 20, 1721...	March 3, 1722...	do	945	Seigneurie Repentigny (under the vocable of la Purification de la S. V. Marie.)
Repentigny	do do	July 28, 1831...	Nov. 5, 1836...	do	773	do
St. Henri de Mascouche.....	do do	Nov. 12, 1828...	Jan. 1, 1837...	do	2843	Seignioriy Lachenaie.
St. Lin.	Village.....	Jan. 12, 1832...	Aug. 16, 1842...	do	3000	do
St. Roch de l'Acigan	Mun., Parish.....	Nov. 29, 1856...	Feb. 20, 1857...	Seignioriy	2784	Seignioriy Bayeul.
St. Paul l'Ermite.....	do do	Sept. 12, 1851...	May 18, 1861...	do	1006	Seignioriy of L'Assomption.
St. Sulpice.....	do do	Sept. 24, 1851...	April 20, 1853...	do	1015	Seignioriy of St. Sulpice.

DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS—COUNTY OF ARTHABASKA—DISTRICT OF ARTHABASKA.

St. Christopho.....	Mun., Parish.....	Sept. 24, 1851...	April 20, 1853...	Free Soeage.....	608	608	Erected into a Municipality, by 27 Vic, cap. 27. These two Parishes form but one mu- nicipality, under the name of "Ting- wick."
St. Norbert	do do	April 18, 1855...	Jan. 19, 1860...	do	910	910	
Arthabaskaville	Mun., Village	Sept. 12, 1863...	Nov. 26, 1863...	do	809	809	
Victoriaville (Ste. Victoire)	Mun., Parish	do do	do	do	600	600	
St. Albert of Warwick.....	do do	do do	do	do	518	518	
St. Medard of Warwick	do do	May 1, 1860...	Oct. 24, 1860...	do	635	635	
Warwick	Mun., Village	do do	Sept. 11, 1866...	do	227	227	
St. Patrick of Tingwick.....	Mun., Parish	July 22, 1856...	Oct. 24, 1856...	do	1030	1030	
St. Hubert of Tingwick	do do	do do	do	do	510	510	
Bulstrode (St. Valère de)	do do	July 2, 1860...	Jan. 9, 1861...	do	1197	1197	
Chénier (Corporation of)	Mun., Village	do do	do	do	1583	1583	
Stanford (St. Eusèbe)	Mun., Parish	July 11, 1848...	April 19, 1855...	do	567	567	
Stanford (Princeville)	Mun., Village	do do	Jan. 1, 1857...	do	310	310	
Elandford (south part) St. Louis	Mun., Parish	July 11, 1848...	do	do	39	39	
Maddington (part of)	Township	Sept. 13, 1860...	Dec. 1, 1868...	do	1524	1524	
Chester East (Ste. Hélène)	Mun., Parish	April 3, 1861...	July 17, 1861...	do	1876	1876	
Chester (West St. Paul)	do do	do do	do	do	191	191	
Horton (Ste. Clothilde de)	Mun., Township	do do	do	do	191	191	
St. Samuel.....	Parish.....	Oct. 19, 1866...	do	do	191	191	

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, etc.—Continued.

DIocese of THREE RIVERS—COUNTY OF BAGOT—DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination. Parish, Township, &c.	ERECTION.		Seigniories. Free and Common Socage, or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part of Free and Common Socage.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
Ste. Rosalie.....	Mun., Parish.....	June 3, 1832...	July 10, 1835...	Seignioriy..	2064	.....	Seignioriy of Desaulles.
St. Pie.....	do do.....	August 26, 1828...	July 2, 1835...	do	4254	.....	Seigniories of St. Hyacinthe & Debartzch.
St. Dominique.....	do do.....	March 28, 1833...	April 21, 1855...	do	2393	.....	Seignioriy of St. Hyacinthe.
St. Simon.....	do do.....	Nov. 5, 1834...	Feb. 11, 1860...	do	2062	.....	Seigniories of Ramezay and Bourghemin.
St. Hugues.....	do do.....	May 7, 1831...	July 10, 1835...	do	2368	.....	Seigniories of Ramezay and Bourghemin.
Ste. Hélène.....	do do.....	Feb. 12, 1853...	April 6, 1854...	do	906	.....	Seigniories of Ramezay and Bourghemin.
Acton (St. Théodore &').....	do do.....	Nov. 12, 1831...	April 10, 1862...	Free Socage.....	813	813	These three localities were taken under the
Acton Vale.....	Mun., Village.....	.....	April 8, 1860...	do	1548	1548	name of the Township of Acton, in the
Acton (St. André d').....	Mun., Parish.....	Nov. 13, 1861...	April 11, 1862...	do	342	342	census of 1861. They now form three
Upton (St. Ephrem d').....	do do.....	January 9, 1854...	June 9, 1854...	do	931	931	separate municipalities.
St. Léonore.....	do do.....	April 4, 1856...	Aug. 28, 1856...	Seignioriy ...	960	.....	Seigniories of Ramezay and St. Hyacinthe.
St. Paul.....	do do.....	.....	July 20, 1863...	do	.....	.....	Seigniories of Yamaska and St. Hyacinthe.

DIocese of MONTREAL—COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS—DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Beauharnois.....	Ville.....	.....	Oct. 15, 1863...	Seignioriy ...	1641	.....	Erected into a Town, by Act 27 Vic., cap. 24. Seignioriy of Beauharnois.
Ste. Cécile.....	Mun., Parish.....	Feb. 1, 1855...	May 1, 1855...	do	2220	.....	do
St. Clément.....	do do.....	Aug. 1, 1829...	July 10, 1835...	do	3563	.....	do
St. Louis de Gonzague.....	do do.....	Dec. 30, 1851...	Jan. 28, 1853...	do	4184	.....	do
St. Stanislas de Kotaka.....	do do.....	Nov. 23, 1853...	Dec. 29, 1854...	do	1175	.....	do
St. Timothée.....	do do.....	July 18, 1829...	July 2, 1835...	do	2959	.....	do
St. Étienne de Beauharnois.....	do do.....	.....	Aug. 15, 1866...	do	.....	.....	Erected by Acts 29 and 30 Vic., cap. 64. Composed of St. Louis de Gonzague and St. Clément. Population included in that of the above two parishes. Seignioriy of Beauharnois.

DIocese of QUEBEC—COUNTY OF BEAUCE—DISTRICT OF BEAUCE.

St. Marie.....	Mun., Parish.....	May 22, 1835...	Oct. 10, 1846 ..	Seignioriy.....	3395	Seigniories of Taschereau, Linrière and Joliette.
St. Joseph	do do	Sept. 4, 1835...	Nov. 22, 1842...	do	3079	Seignioriy of St. Joseph.
St. François.....	do do	Oct. 9, 1835...	Nov. 4, 1850...	do	3302	Seignioriy of Rigaud de Vaudreuil.
St. Elzéar.....	do do	May 26, 1835...	July 4, 1845...	do	2305	Seigniories of Taschereau and Linrière.
St. Frédéric.....	do do	July 7, 1851...	Aug. 28, 1856...	Mixed.....	1051 449	Seignioriy of Fleury and that part of Broughton annexed to St. Frédéric by Act 29-30 Victoria, chap. 68, the population of which transferred here 449, is included in that of the County of Mégantic in the census of 1861.
St. George	do do	Oct. 16, 1835...	Dec. 11, 1856...	Seignioriy.....	1770	Seignioriy d'Aubert Gallion.
Tring (St. Victor of).....	do do	Nov. 7, 1856...	May 18, 1861...	Free seccage.....	1527	The population of these two parishes, St. Victor and St. Ephrem, was taken together in 1861, under the rubric of Tring.
Tring (St. Ephrem of).....	do do	Feb. 12, 1866...	Sept. 15, 1866...	do	550	These three Townships form but one Municipality under the name of <i>Municipalité de Linrière</i> .
Marlow } Linrière } Jersey }	Mun., Township.....	{ Dec. 3, 1850... May 25, 1852... July 21, 1829... }	{ Dec. 3, 1850... May 25, 1852... July 21, 1829... }	do	29 394 164	The population of Aylmer, in the printed census, is 865; a part of Aylmer having been annexed to St. Vital de Lambton by Act 29-30 Vict., chap. 66, the population is reduced from the printed census is explained above.
Aylmer } Gayhurst }	do do	{ Jan. 18, 1848... April 30, 1868... }	{ Jan. 18, 1848... April 30, 1868... }	do	566 70	This difference from the printed census is explained above.
Lambton (St. Vital of).....	Mun., parish.....	Nov. 18, 1862...	May 18, 1861...	do	1179	Has a chapel, a presbytery and a resident Priest.
Forsyth (St. Evariste of).....	Mun., Township.....	.....	June 11, 1849...	do	677	
Adstock	do .....	.....	.....	do	58	
Shenley	Mun., Township.....	.....	May 1, 1810...	do	242	
Dorset	do .....	.....	Dec. 30, 1799...	do	8	
Broughton, West.....	Mun., Mission .....	.....	Oct. 28, 1800...	do	1240	
Price	Township.....	.....	April 10, 1843...	do	50	
Part of Clinton	do .....	.....	May 24, 1803...	do .....	.....	Settled in 1861. The other part of Clinton is in the County of Compton.
Spalding	do .....	.....	April 30, 1868...	do .....	.....
Ditchfield	do .....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
Woburn.....	do .....	.....	June 10, 1867...	do .....	.....
Metgermette.....	do .....	.....	.....	do .....	.....
Rixborough	do .....	.....	.....	do .....	.....

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.
DIOCESE OF QUEBEC—COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE—DISTRICT OF MONTMAGNY.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denominations. Parish, Township, &c.	ERECTOR.		Seigniories, Free and Common Socage or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part in Free and Common Socage.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
St. Gervais	Mun., Parish	May 11, 1832...	Feb. 12, 1835...	Seignioriy..	2717		
St. Charles	do do	Feb. 24, 1827...	Feb. 12, 1835...	do	2176		
St. Lazare	do do	May 14, 1832...	July 11, 1835...	do	2083		
Bourmont	do do	Aug. 26, 1714...	..... 1722...	do	1229		
St. Michel	do do	Nov. 4, 1714...	..... 1722...	do	2369		
St. Valter	do do	Nov. 4, 1714...	..... 1722...	do	1409		
St. Raphael	do do	April 27, 1854...	Sept. 13, 1855...	do	2631		
Armagh (St. Cajetan d')	Mun., Mission .....	.....	July 13, 1799...	Free Socage...	648		The ecclesiastical title is St. Jacques et St. Philippe.
Buckland	do do .....	.....	Nov. 26, 1806...	do	800		Notre-Dame Auxiliatrice of Buckland. There is a church and a resident Priest. Settled in 1861.
St. Mailheur	Township .....	.....	May 15, 1863...	do			
Daquin	do .....	.....	Dec. 12, 1861...	do			
Roux	do .....	.....	?	do			
Bellechasse	do .....	.....	?	do			

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF BERTHIER—DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.

Berthier	Town .....	.....	April 14, 1852...	Seignioriy	1581		Seigniories of Berthier, d'Orillier and Chicot. Incorporated as a Town in 1865, by 29 Vic, chap. 61.
Berthier	Mun., Parish	March 19, 1834...	May 18, 1861...	do	2581		do do do
Isle du Pads	do do	June 25, 1834...	Aug. 16, 1842...	do	1081		Seignioriy of l'Isle du Pads. Under the patronage of La Visitation de la B. V. Marie.
St. Cuthbert	do do	Sept. 16, 1845...	Feb. 9, 1846...	do	3110		Seigniories of Berthier and Chicot.
St. Barthélemy	do do	May 1, 1829...	Aug. 17, 1835...	do	2429		Seignioriy du Sable.
*Brandon (St. Gabriel of)	do do	Sept. 18, 1831...	Feb. 17, 1853...	Mixed	3350		Seignioriy of Lanauidière and Township of Brandon.
Lanoraie (St. Joseph)	do do	Sept. 17, 1831...	Aug. 17, 1835...	Seignioriy	2087		Seigniories of Dauré and Lanoraie.
*St. Norbert	do do	Aug. 8, 1848...	Jan. 17, 1853...	do	1300		Seignioriy of Berthier.
*Lavaltrie (St. Antoine)	do do	June 22, 1831...	Aug. 17, 1835...	do	1307		Seignioriy of La Valtrie.

<i>St. Félix de Valois</i>	<i>Mun., parish</i>	Nov. 14, 1840.....	Free soccage.....	625	625	Part of Township of Brandon. This part of St. Félix de Valois belongs to the District of Richelieu. The other part being in the County of Joliette belongs consequently to the District of Joliette.
Joliette (north-east part).....	Township.....	?	.....	.....	.....	Inhabited in 1861.
*Brassard.....	do.....	Aug. 17, 1868.....	.....	.....	.....	do
*Provost.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	do

* The localities marked with an asterisk are in the Diocese of Three Rivers.

DIOCESE OF RIMOUSKI—COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE—DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.

Notre-Dame de Paspébie.....	Parish.....	March 28, 1860.....	.....	.....	.....	Civily erected by Act, Con. Stat. L. C., chap. 18, sec. 46.
Composit of Township:.....	Mun., Township.....	Jan. 1, 1842.....	Free soccage.....	2161	2161	The date of civil erection of Hope could not be ascertained.
Hope.....	do.....	.....	do.....	992	992	Civily erected by Act, Con. Stat. L. C., chap. 18, sec. 46.
Port Daniel (St. George de).....	Mun., Parish.....	March 27, 1860.....	do.....	1155	1155	do
Hamilton (St. Bonavent- ure).....	do de.....	March 29, 1860.....	do.....	1309	1309	do
New-Richmond (Les Saints Anges-Gardiens de Cas- pébie).....	do do.....	do.....	do.....	1510	1510	do
Maria (Ste. Brigitte).....	do do.....	March 30, 1860.....	do.....	1823	1823	do
Carlton (St. Joseph).....	do do.....	March 31, 1860.....	do.....	958	958	do
Shoolbred and Nouvelle.....	Municipality.....	May 1, 1842.....	Mixed.....	1361	589	Composit of the Seignior of Shoolbred and of the Township of Nouvelle.
Ste. Claire de Nouvelle.....	Parish.....	May 18, 1861.....	Free soccage.....	.....	792	Not yet erected canonically.
Mann.....	Mun., Township.....	Jan. 1, 1842.....	do.....	521	521	Not yet erected into a Parish.
Restigouche (Ste. Anne de)	Mun., Mission.....	May 1, 1842.....	do.....	310	310	Known also under the name of St. Epi- phany, but not yet erected.
Matapédia.....	Mun., Township.....	.....	do.....	.....	.....	Inhabited in 1861. The date of erection of this Township could not be ascertained.
Patapédia.....	Township.....	?	do.....	.....	.....	do
Assametchagan.....	do.....	?	do.....	.....	.....	do
Rustico.....	do.....	?	do.....	.....	.....	do

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, etc.—Continued.
DIOCESE OF ST. HYACINTHE—COUNTY OF BROME—DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination, Parish, Township, etc.	ERECTION.		Seigniories, Free and Common Socage and Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part of Free and Common Socage.	REMARKS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
Brome	Mun., Township.	Aug. 18, 1797...	Free socage	3136	3136	Not yet erected. Administered as a Mis- sion for about 15 years.
Farnham East.....	do do .....	.....	Oct. 22, 1798...	do	1925	1925
Potton.....	do do .....	.....	Oct. 31, 1797...	do	1994	1994
Sutton (St. André de).....	Mun., Parish.....	.....	Oct. 25, 1858...	do	3151	3151
Boikon (St. Etienne de).....	Mun., Mission.....	.....	.....	do	2526	2526
Farnham Centre	Oct. 31, 1861...	do	No population in 1861.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF CHAMBLY—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Boucherville	Mun., Village.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1857 ..	Seigniorie	882	.....	Seigniorie of Boucherville.
Boucherville	Mun., Parish.....	.....	Feb. 17, 1853 ..	do	1313	.....	do
Longueuil (St. Antoine de).....	do do .....	.....	Sept. 8, 1851 ..	do	1049	.....	Seigniories of Longueuil and Tremblay.
Longueuil	Mun., Village .....	.....	Sept. 20, 1721...	do	2816	.....	do
St. Bruno.....	Mun., Parish.....	.....	June 14, 1848 ..	do	1719	.....	Seigniorie of Montarville.
Chambly.....	Mun., Village.....	.....	Aug. 4, 1842...	do	1379	.....	Seigniories of Chambly, Montarville and Longueuil.
Chambly (Basin of).....	Village.....	.....	.....	do .....	.....	.....	Seigniories of Chambly, Montarville and Longueuil. Erected about 1861. Po- pulation included in that of the village and parish.
Chambly (St. Joseph).....	Mun., Parish.....	.....	May 30, 1833...	do	1787	.....	Seigniories of Chambly, Montarville and Longueuil.
St. Lambert.....	do do .....	.....	.....	do	530	.....	Seigneurie of Longueuil.
St. Hubert.....	do do .....	.....	Dec. 15, 1862...	do	1157	.....	do

DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS — COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN — DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

Batiscan (Ste. Geneviève of)	Mun., Parish	Aug. 16, 1833...	May 11, 1841...	Seignioriy	2171	Seignioriy of Champlain. A part of the Parish of Ste. Geneviève was annexed to St. Narcisse by a proclamation of the 16th October, 1866. This Parish was first established in 1727.
Ste. Anne de la Pèrade... Batiscan (St. Frs. Xavier of),	do do	March 3, 1722...	Nov. 4, 1714...	do	2903	Seignioriy of Ste. Anne. First established in 1696.
Champlain	do do	March 3, 1722...	Nov. 2, 1684...	do	1004	Seignioriy of Batiscan. First established in 1666.
Cap de la Magdeleine	do do	March 3, 1722...	May 29, 1854...	do	2177	Seignioriy of Champlain. First established in 1679.
St. Prosper	do do	Sept. 20, 1721...	March 3, 1722...	do	1027	Seignioriy of Cap de la Magdeleine. First established in 1687.
St. Stanislas	do do	Feb. 27, 1850...	Feb. 13, 1855...	do	1023	Seignioriy of Batiscan.
St. Narcisse	do do	Aug. 16, 1833...	May 11, 1841...	do	2378	Seigniories of Batiscan, Champlain and Ste. Anne. First established in 1767.
St. Maurice	do do	April 14, 1859...	June 14, 1851...	do	979	Seignioriy of Champlain.
St. Flore	do do	April 19, 1832...	May 11, 1841...	do	3300	Seignioriy of Cap de la Magdeleine.
Mount Carmel	do do	Oct. 27, 1862...	Jan. 27, 1863...	do	365	do
St. Tite	do do	Dec. 30, 1808...	March 16, 1859...	do	492	do
St. Luc	do do	March 11, 1863...	July 17, 1863...	do .....	.....	Seigniories of Batiscan, Champlain and Ste. Anne. [in 1861.]
Radnor	do do	March 27, 1864...	Jan. 19, 1865...	do .....	.....	Seignioriy of Champlain. No population Uninhabited in 1861.
Makinae (South West part) St. Juste	Township do .....	.....	May 15, 1855...	Free Sockage... do .....	.....	do
Ferment	Mission... Village.....	.....	.....	Seignioriy.....	.....	Population included with that of Cap de la Magdeleine.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC — COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX — DISTRICT OF CHICOUTIMI.

Ile aux Couadres	Mun., Parish	Aug. 24, 1827...	July 11, 1835...	Seignioriy	700	Seignioriy of Ileaux Couadres. Conceded by the Marquis de Denonville to the Quebec Seminary, on the 26th October, 1687.
Settrington (St. Hilaire of) Les Eboulements	do do	March 20, 1860...	Sept. 24, 1860...	Free Sockage... Seignioriy	540 2235	(L'Assomption.) Seignioriy of Eboulements.
St. Paul's Bay	do do	Sept. 21, 1714...	.....	do	3664	Seigniories of St. Paul's Bay and of Rivière du Gouffre.
St. Etienne	do do	Feb. 4, 1825...	May 5, 1837...	do	2766	Seignioriy of Murray Bay.
St. Fidèle	do do	June 10, 1850...	Sept. 19, 1855...	do	836	do

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.
 DIOCESE OF QUEBEC—COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX—DISTRICT OF CHICOUIMI.—Continued.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination. Parish, Township, &c.	Erection.		Seigniorics, Free and Common Socage or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part in Free and Common Socage.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
St. Irénée	Mun., Parish	May 12, 1840...	March 8, 1843...	Seignioriy	998	.....	Seignioriy of Malbaic.
St. Agnès	do do	Oct. 6, 1830...	July 11, 1835...	do	1324	.....	Seignioriy of Murray Bay.
St. Urbain	do do	Sept. 8, 1827...	July 11, 1835...	do	761	.....	Seignioriy of Beaufré.
Little River St. François Xavier	do do .....	.....	.....	do	728	.....	Seignioriy of St. Paul's Bay.
St. Placide	do do .....	.....	.....	do .....	.....	.....	Seignioriy of St. Paul's Bay. Erected since
Callières	Township .....	.....	.....	Free Socage	278	278	1861, and formed of part of the Parish
Desales	do .....	.....	.....	do	398	398	of St. Paul's Bay.
Baye des Rochers	Mission .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Uninhabited in 1861.
Rivière aux Canards	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Port aux Quilès	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF CHATEAUGUAY—DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.

St. Philomène	Mun., Parish	Dec. 7, 1842...	Sept. 28, 1843...	Seignioriy	1924	.....	Seignioriy of Beauharnois.
St. Malachie d'Ornstown	do do	May 26, 1838...	Aug. 21, 1858...	do	3321	.....	do
St. Jean Chrysostôme	do do	June 10, 1838...	Aug. 5, 1856...	do	4178	.....	do
St. Urbain Ist.	do do	Oct. 30, 1848...	May 18, 1861...	do	2081	.....	do
St. Martine	do do	Aug. 15, 1829...	July 10, 1835...	do	3079	.....	do
St. Joachim	do do	March 29, 1845...	Feb. 23, 1846...	do	2300	.....	do
St. Antoine	do do	July 18, 1834...	June 8, 1860...	do	924	.....	do
Jamesstown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pieùs Grand Pré, Rivière-du-Loup and of the Ursulines.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC—COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI—DISTRICT OF CHICOUTIMI.

	Mun., Village	May 12, 1863...	Free Sockage.....	754	754	
Chicoutimi	Mun., Village	May 12, 1863...	do	754	2123	
Chicoutimi (St. Francois Xavier)	Mun., Parish.....	Oct. 17, 1859...	do	2123	502	
Bagot (St. Alphonse of Liguori)	do do	Aug. 31, 1857...	do	502	1366	
Bagot (St. Alexis of)	do do	May 21, 1861...	do	1366	1194	
Bagotville	Mun., Village .....	.....	do	1194	5	
Kingomi	Township.....	Feb. 7, 1865...	do	5	199	
Mesy	do	March 31, 1855...	do	199	278	
Labarre (Notre-Dame d'Hebertville)	do	April 25, 1855...	do	278	25	
Piessis	do	?	do	25	80	
Signal	do	April 25, 1866...	do	80	168	
Caron (Notre-Dame)	do	June 5, 1855...	do	168	401	
Jonquieres	do	May 29, 1850...	do	401	44	
Taché	do	?	do	44	28	
Deleise	do	?	do	28	137	
Charlevoix	Township	?	do	137	266	
Roberval (Notre-Dame)	do	Sept. 21, 1863...	do	266	154	
Metabetchouan (St. Charles)	do	June 18, 1857...	do	154	213	
Indian Reserves	do	?	do	213	590	
Tremblay (Ste. Anne of)	Parish.....	Feb. 17, 1863...	do	590	197	
Simard	Township	October 1, 1850...	do	197	207	
Harvey (St. Fulgence)	do	Sept. 16, 1848...	do	207	59	
Bouquet	do	?	do	59	348	
St. John	do	April 30, 1858...	do	348	22	
Tableau	do	?	do	22	816	Generally called the Grand Brulé.
Notre-Dame de Laterrière	Municipality of	March 8, 1859...	do	816		Uninhabited in 1861.
Simon	Mun., Parish	June 1, 1858...	do			do
Boileau	Township.....	?	do			do
Hebert	do	?	do			do
Otis	do	?	do			do
Périgny	do	?	do			do
Labrosse	do	?	do			do
St. Germain	do	?	do			do
Kalardeau	do	?	do			do
Parent	do	?	do			do
Ashpamouchuan	do	May 6, 1864...	do			do
Demeules	do	May 21, 1864...	do			do
Ouathecuan	do	May 18, 1867...	do			do

N. D. du Lac St. Jean.

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.
 DIOCESE OF ST. HYACINTHE—COUNTY OF COMPTON—DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination. Parish, Township, &c.	Erection.		Seignioriet, Free and Common Socage or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part in Free and Common Socage.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
Sherbrooke	Mun., Town.	.....	June 28, 1852	Free Socage	2974	2974	St. Michel of Sherbrooke. Mission with a resident Priest.
Ascot	Mun., Township.	.....	April 21, 1803	do	2200	2200	
Compton	do	.....	Aug. 21, 1802	do	3013	3013	
Eaton	do	.....	Dec. 4, 1800	do	1905	1905	
Clifton (Ste. Hedwige of).	Mun., Parish	.....	March 27, 1865	do	544	544	Mission with a resident Priest. (St. Camille.) Mission administered by the Curé of Sherbrooke.
Newport and Auckland (St. Malo of Auckland)	do	.....	July 6, 1863	do	403	403	
Oxford	Mun., Township.	.....	May 5, 1801	do	725	725	Under the <i>rocable</i> of St. Romair.
Lingwick	do	.....	March 7, 1807	do	564	564	
Winslow North	do Parish	.....	June 23, 1868	do	668	668	Mission (St. Venant)
Winslow South	do	.....	.....	do	949	949	
Hereford	do	.....	Nov. 6, 1800	do	366	366	These three Townships form only one Municipality.
Bury	do	.....	March 15, 1813	do	989	989	
Westbury	do	.....	March 13, 1804	do	297	297	Uninhabited in 1861.
Hampden	Township	.....	June 10, 1867	do	103	103	
Whitton	do	.....	March 4, 1863	do	309	309	do
Marston	do	.....	Nov. 21, 1866	do	100	100	do
Ditton	do	.....	May 13, 1803	do	.....	.....	do
Chesham	do	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Part of Clinton	do	.....	May 24, 1803	do	.....	.....	do
Emberton	do	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Duckland	do	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	do

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC—COUNTY OF DORCHESTER—DISTRICT OF BEAUCE.

St. Bernard	Mun., Parish	.....	Nov. 10, 1825	Seignioriy	1792	.....	Seignioriy of Beauvillage.
St. Isidore	do	.....	Aug. 14, 1829	do	2563	.....	Seignioriy of Lauzon.
St. Anselme	do	.....	Nov. 27, 1827	do	2623	.....	do
Ste. Claire	do	.....	April 14, 1824	do	2446	.....	Seignioriy of Joliette.
Ste. Hénédine	do	.....	March 20, 1862	do	1103	.....	do
Granboune (St. Odilon)	Mun., Mission	.....	Aug. 11, 1834	Free Socage	416	416	

St. Edouard or Frampton	Mun., Parish	March 17, 1858.	May 11, 1858.	do	1821
West	do	Nov. 8, 1851	May 5, 1857	Seigniory	1851
St. Marguerite	do Mission	.....	.....	Free Soccage	429
St. Malachy	do	.....	.....	do	25
Stanton	Township, Mission	April 27, 1831	Aug. 20, 1835	do	.....
Ware	do	.....	.....	do	.....
Meigermette North	do	.....	?	do	.....
Watford	do	.....	March 19, 1864	do	.....
Langevin	do	.....	March 14, 1862	do	.....
St. Justine	Mission	.....	?	do	.....

Seigniory of Joliette and Ste. Marie.
Includes Frampton East and Buckland.

Uninhabited in 1861.

DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS—COUNTY OF DRUMMOND—DISTRICT OF ATHABASKA.

Wickham (St. Jean l'Évangéliste)	Mun., Parish	Jan. 27, 1864	July 27, 1864	Free Soccage	713
Wickham West	Mun., Township	.....	Aug. 13, 1866	do	143
Durham	do	.....	Aug. 30, 1862	do	796
Durham (St. Pierre of)	Mun., Parish	Dec. 18, 1861	Aug. 25, 1862	do	1540
Durham S'h (St. Fulgence)	do	Sept. 30, 1863	Dec. 19, 1863	do	816
Kingsey (St. Félix of)	do	Nov. 14, 1859	Jan. 16, 1860	do	1496
Kingsey Falls	Mun., Village	.....	June 30, 1864	do	907
Upton (St. Guillaume of)	Mun., Parish	.....	June 3, 1842	do	2216
Upton (St. Bonaventure of)	do	Feb. 23, 1856	June 9, 1856	do	726
Grantham (St. Germain of)	do	June 29, 1856	Sept. 6, 1856	do	1595
Grantham (St. Frédéric)	do	July 2, 1856	Sept. 6, 1856	do	860
St. Perpetue	do	Sept. 6, 1866	Dec. 10, 1866	Mixed	.....
Wendover and Simpson	Township	.....	June 24, 1803	Free Soccage	604

In this Parish is situated the prosperous Village of "L'Arénir."

Commonly called Drummondville.
Part of the Seigniory of Nicolet and part of the Township of Wendover. This Parish is in the Counties of Nicolet and Drummond. No distinct population in 1861.

DIOCESE OF RIMOUSKI—COUNTY OF GASPÉ—DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.

Newport and Pabos Grande Rivière (N.-D. of)	Parish	March 27, 1860	May 19, 1860	Free Soccage	415
Ferée (St. Michel of)	do	.....	do	Seigniory	754
Malbaie (St. Pierre of)	do	.....	do	Mixed	.....
Douglstown (St. Patrick of)	do	.....	do	Free Soccage	1584
Cape Core	Mun., Township	.....	.....	do	1077

Civilly erected by Act, Con. Stat., L. C., c. 18, sec. 46. These two Parishes form but one Municipality. Seigniory of Pabos and a part of the Township of Percé.
do do Seigniory of Grand River, Pabos and a part of the Township of Percé.
do do This Parish includes a part of Twp of Percé and Bonaventure Island. See do do [Cape Cove.
do do do
do do
do do Composed of a part of Township of Percé. Erected into a separate municipality in March, 1868.

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.
DIOCESE OF RIMOUSKI—COUNTY OF GASPÉ—DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.—Continued.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination, Parish, Township, etc.	ERECTOR.		Seigniories, Free and Common Socage and Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part in Free and Common Socage.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
Gaspé (South Bay) } and York.....	Mun., Township, do		Jan. 1, 1842... do	Free Socage..... do	520 205	520 205	St. Albert. These two localities form but one Muni- cipality.
Gaspé Bay North and } Sydenham South....	Township		do	do	316	316	These two Townships form but one Muni- cipality.
Cap des Rosiers (St. Alban)	Mun., Parish		do	do	81	81	
Sydenham North.....	Mun., Township	Jan. 10, 1860.	do	do	1080	1080	
St. Anne des Monts } Cap Chat (St. Norbert) }	Parish..... do	Dec. 11, 1863... May 10, 1864...	March 8, 1864... Sept. 18, 1865...	Seignioriy } Free Socage.....	100 369 450	100 369 450	Fief Ste. Anne. These two Parishes make but one Muni- cipality.
Iles de la Magdeleine.....	Mun., Parish		1855...	Seignioriy	2651	2651	Seignioriy of la Magdeleine (N. D. de la Visitation.)
Mont Louis (St. Maxime)	Mission		?	do	200	200	Seignioriy of Monts Louis.
Grande Vallée des Monts }	Municipality		Jan. 1, 1842...	do	204	204	Seignioriy of Grande Vallée des Monts.
St. Anse de l'Etang.....	do		do	do			Seignioriy of l'Anse de l'Etang, Ste. Cécile de Cloridorne.
St. Martin de la Rivière au Renard.....	Parish.....	March 22, 1860...	May 19, 1860...	Free Socage.....	588	588	Civilly erected by Act, C. S., L. C., c. 18, s. 46. This Parish includes the Tp of Fox- do do Is composed of a part of the Town- ship of Percé. The population of this Parish is included in that of St. Michel de Percé and of the Municipality of Cape Cove.
St. Joseph du Cap d'Es- poir.....	do	March 24, 1860...	do do do	do			Uninhabited in 1861.
Lafoque.....	Township		Oct. 23, 1866...	do			do
Larocque.....	do		Oct. 20, 1866...	do			do
Newport East.....	do		April 3, 1810...	do			do
Tourelle.....	do		Oct. 30, 1868...	do			do
Barachois, Christie	do		Nov. 14, 1866...	do			do
Blanchet.....	do			do			do

<i>De Beaufeu, Duchesnay</i>	do	do	do	do
<i>Gal.</i>	do	do	do	do
St. Augustin de la Grande Grève	Mission	?	Oct. 22, 1856	do
St. Marcel de la Petite Rivière	do	?	?	do
Taschereau	Township	?	?	do
Capucin	do	?	?	do
Baillargon	do	?	?	do
			Oct. 20, 1866	do

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Montreal	Mun., Parish	Sept. 20, 1721	March 3, 1722	Seigniorie	6885	Seigniorie of Island of Montreal.
Long Point	do do	Sept. 20, 1721	do	do	1055	Seigniorie of Island of Montreal (St. François d'Assise.)
Pointe aux Trembles	do do	Sept. 20, 1721	do	do	1362	do do do
Rivière des Prairies	do do	April 10, 1834	May 18, 1861	do	1056	do do do (St. Joseph.)
Sault au Récollet	do do	Nov. 5, 1845	Jan. 7, 1846	do	2601	do do do (N. D. de la Visitation.)
Côte St. Louis	Mun., Village	do	Oct. 14, 1846	do	1746	do do do
St. Jean-Baptiste	do do	Sept. 9, 1831	Aug. 27, 1855	do	2269	do do do
Hochelaga	do do	do	Aug. 23, 1802	do		Not yet erected in 1861. Population included in that of the other Parishes.
St. Henri	do do	July 2, 1867	do	do		do do do
Côte des Neiges	do do	do	Aug. 25, 1862	do		do do do
St. Enfant Jésus	Parish	March 12, 1867	do	do		do do do
Notre Dame de Grâce	do	May 3, 1867	do	do		do do do
Nativité de la Ste. Vierge	do	Sept. 10, 1867	do	do		do do do

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON—DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Godmanchester (St. Joseph)	Mun., Parish	Sept. 17, 1863	May 10, 1864	Free Soccage	2194	Erected as a Township 18th March 1799.
Hemingford (St. Roman)	do do	do	?	do	2630	
St. Anicet	do do	May 26, 1827	May 18, 1881	do	3154	
Dundee (St. Agnes)	do do	Sept. 17, 1863	May 10, 1864	do	2091	
Franklin	Mun., Township	do	May 27, 1857	do	1549	Established by 20 Vic, cap. 120.
Elgin	do do	do	May 20, 1849	do	1069	
Hinchbrooke (St. Patrick of)	Mun., Parish	Nov. 20, 1848	July 6, 1850	do	2722	
Huntington (St. Joseph of)	Mun., Village and Parish	Oct. 24, 1863	May 10, 1864	do	684	Erected by 25 Vic, cap. 52.
Havelock	Mun., Township	do	do	Mixed	1377	Part of the Seigniorie of Beauharnois and part of the Township of Franklin.
St. Antoine Abbé	Mun., Parish	July 18, 1854	June 8, 1860	do		
St. Michel	do do	June 15, 1853	do	do		

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.
DIOCESE OF ST. HYACINTHE—COUNTY OF IBERVILLE—DISTRICT OF IBERVILLE.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination. Parish, Township, &c.	ERECTOR.		Seigniories, Free and Common Socage, or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part in Free and Common Socage.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
Iberville.....	Mun., Town.....	.....	1859.....	Seignioriy	1580 .....	.....	Seignioriy of Bleury.
Henniville (St. George of).....	Mun., Parish.....	April 4, 1833.....	Aug. 16, 1842.....	do	5389 .....	.....	Seigniories of Noyan and of Monncir.
St. Alexandre.....	do do	Nov. 8, 1846.....	Jan. 30, 1851.....	do	2890 .....	.....	Seignioriy of Monnoir.
St. Brigitte.....	do do	March 23, 1846.....	May 7, 1847.....	do	1839 .....	.....	Seignioriy of Monnoir.
St. Grégoire.....	do do	Jan. 22, 1847.....	May 7, 1847.....	do	2581 .....	.....	Seignioriy of Monnoir.
St. Athanase.....	do do	Sept. 4, 1828.....	July 2, 1835.....	do	2902 .....	.....	Seignioriy of Bleury and of Sabrevois.
Christieville.....	Mun., Village.....	.....	Dec. 23, 1846.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....
St. Sébastien.....	Mun., Parish.....	July 15, 1864.....	Feb. 17, 1865.....	do .....	.....	.....	Situated in the Counties of Iberville and Missisquoi.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC—COUNTY OF LISLET—DISTRICT OF MONTMAGNY.

St. Roch des Aubnets.....	Mun., Parish.....	.....	1722.....	Seignioriy	2158 .....	.....	Seignioriy of St. Roch des Aubnets.
St. Jean Port Joli.....	do do .....	.....	1722.....	do	2975 .....	.....	Seignioriy of St. Jean Port Joli.
L'Islet.....	do do .....	.....	1722.....	do	4093 .....	.....	Seignioriy of l'Islet Bonsecours.
St. Louise.....	do do	Dec. 21, 1856.....	Dec. 11, 1860.....	Mixed	1097	77	Part of the Seignioriy of St. Roch des Aubnets and the Township of Ashford.
St. Cyrille de Lessard.....	do do	Nov. 12, 1844.....	.....	do	652	102	Part of the Seignioriy of St. Roch des Aubnets and 2 ranges of the Township of Lessard.
St. Aubert.....	do do	March 26, 1856.....	.....	do	1323	277	Part of the Seignioriy of St. Jean Port Joli and the Township of Fournier.
St. Eugène.....	do do	Dec. 28, 1867.....	June 23, 1868.....	.....	.....	.....	Uninhabited in 1861.
Argo.....	Township .....	.....	Dec. 18, 1865.....	Free Socage.....	.....	.....	do
Garneau.....	do .....	.....	Jan. 24, 1863.....	do .....	.....	.....	do
Cagrain.....	do .....	.....	Dec. 1, 1863.....	do .....	.....	.....	do
Lafontaine.....	do .....	.....	Jan. 26, 1863.....	do .....	.....	.....	do
Dionne.....	do .....	.....	Dec. 7, 1863.....	do .....	.....	.....	do
Lavardière.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Beaubien.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF JACQUES CARTIER—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

St. Faphaël & Bizard Isl'd	Jan. 10, 1839	Jan. 10, 1840	Seignery	1023	Seignery of Montreal Island
Lachine	Sept. 20, 1721	March 3, 1722	do	1056	do do Under the patronage of the Holy Guardian Angels.
Lachine	Mun., Parish	Aug. 24, 1848	do	1315	do do
Pointe Claire	Sept. 20, 1721	March 3, 1722	do	1153	do do
Pointe Claire	Mun., Village	Sept. 2, 1854	do	632	The population of these two municipalities was taken together in 1861, as will be seen by the printed census.
Ste. Anne du Bout de l'Île	Oct. 23, 1831	May 18, 1861	do	1124	Seignery of Montreal Island.
Ste. Geneviève	do do	July 10, 1843	do	1343	do do
Ste. Geneviève	Mun., Village	Jan. 1, 1860	do	666	do do
St. Lawrence	Mun., Parish	Sept. 20, 1721	do	2906	do do

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF JOLIETTE—DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE.

Ste. Elizabeth	May 16, 1848	May 18, 1861	Seignery	3009	Seigneries of Lanoraie, Dautraie and Berthier.
St. Thomas	Oct. 12, 1859	Feb. 4, 1853	do	2003	Seignery of Lanoraie.
St. Félix de Valois	Feb. 26, 1842	July 10, 1843	Free Soccage	2189	The population of the Twp of Erandon, which forms part of this parish is included in the Co. of Berthier. Seigneries of Lanoraie, Berthier and Ramezay.
St. Mélanie	May 18, 1858	May 18, 1861	Seignery	2086	Seignery of D'Aillebout.
Bienheureux Alphonse Rodriguez	Oct. 9, 1856	May 2, 1856	Free Soccage	2298	This parish form a part of the Township of Cathcart and the Augmentation of Kildare.
St. Paul	July 4, 1831	Aug. 27, 1835	Seignery	2073	Seigneries of Lavallrie and Lanoraie.
St. Jean de Matha	Sept. 9, 1852	May 18, 1861	do	1846	Seignery of Ramezay.
Joliette (South-West Part)	Township	Oct. 15, 1863	Free Soccage	306	The North-East part of the Twp of Joliette belongs to the County of Berthier.
Ste. Béatrix	Nov. 7, 1861	May 18, 1864	Seignery		The population of this parish, in 1861, was included in that of Ste. Mélanie d'Aillebout, Seignery of D'Aillebout.
St. Charles Borromée	do do	June 16, 1845	do	3651	Seigneries of Lavallrie, Lanoraie and D'Aillebout.
College of Joliette	do do			203	
Joliette (Village of Indus-trie)	Mun., Town	Oct. 15, 1863	Seignery	128	
Cartier	Township	Nov. 9, 1864	Free Soccage		Population of 1861 included in that of St. Chs. Borromée. Incorporated as a Town by Act 27 V., cap. 23. Seigneries of Lavallrie, Lanoraie and D'Aillebout.
Cathcart (Part of)	do	May 14, 1857	do	252	

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.
DIOCESE OF QUEBEC—COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA—DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination, Parish, Township, etc.	ERECTOR.		Seigniorie, Free and Common Socage and Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the parish Free and Common Socage.	REMARKS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
Kaworth (St. Onésime of)	Mun., Parish	Feb. 16, 1858	May 13, 1859	Free Socage	784	784	Seigniorie of Lapérouse or Grande Anse.
St. Anne	do do	.....	1722	Seigniorie	3406	.....	Seigniorie of LaBoutellierie.
River Ouelle	do do	Sept. 18, 1864	1722	do	2081	.....	Fief St. Denis.
Mont Carmel (N. D. of)	do do	Jan. 30, 1867	1855	do	593	.....	Seigniorie of LaBoutellierie, St. Denis and Kamouraska.
St. Denis	do do	Jan. 14, 1853	1842	do	1782	.....	Seigniorie of Kamouraska and l'Islet du Portage.
St. Louis	do do	Oct. 13, 1714	1722	do	1697	.....	Seigniorie of Kamouraska.
Kamouraska	Mun., Village	.....	Jan. 1, 1858	do	842	.....	Seigniorie of Kamouraska.
St. Paschal	Mun., Parish	June 8, 1827	April 26, 1837	do	2883	.....	do
St. Helene	do do	Oct. 14, 1846	Feb. 2, 1848	do	1270	.....	do
St. Pacôme	do do	Feb. 8, 1851	Feb. 28, 1866	do	1821	.....	Seigniorie of LaBoutellierie.
St. Alexandre	do do	May 24, 1851	Nov. 23, 1857	do	1735	.....	River du Loup.
St. André	do do	Sept. 26, 1791	May 12, 1835	do	1650	.....	Seigniorie of l'Islet du Portage.
Woodbridge	Township	.....	May 2, 1840	Free Socage	500	500	Uninhabited in 1861.
Bangay	do	.....	Feb. 3, 1863	do	.....	.....	do
Pohéagamook	do	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Paichaud	do	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Chabot	do	.....	Feb. 12, 1863	do	.....	.....	do
Park	do	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Chapais	do	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	do

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF LAPRAIRIE—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Laprairie	Mun., Village	.....	March 30, 1846	Seigniorie	1523	.....	Seigniorie of Laprairie.
Laprairie	Mun., Parish	Sept. 28, 1721	March 3, 1722	do	2384	.....	do
St. Constant	do do	Oct. 28, 1841	Aug. 16, 1842	do	2388	.....	Seigniorie of Saull St. Louis.
St. Philippe	do do	June 1, 1841	Oct. 5, 1844	do	2344	.....	Seigniorie of Laprairie.
St. Jacques le Mineur	do do	Nov. 26, 1854	Jan. 15, 1857	do	2330	.....	Seigniorie of La Salle.

St. Isidore	do	do	May 4, 1836...	Aug. 16, 1842...	do	1992	Seigniorv of the Grey Nuns of Montreal.
Sault St. Louis (Cath- navigs)	do	do	May 18, 1861...	do	do	1664	Seigniorv of Sault St. Louis. This parish is under the patronage of St. Fran- cois-Xavier.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF LAVAL—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

St. Rose de Lima	Mun., Parish.....	Feb. 25, 1841.....	Sept. 28, 1843.....	Seigniorv	2349	} (Seigniorv of Ile Jésvs. The population of the Parish and Village of Ste. Rose was taken together in 1861.
St. Rose	Mun., Village.....	Jan. 1, 1858..	do	do	do	
St. Martin	Mun., Parish.....	June 5, 1841.....	Aug. 16, 1842.....	do	4093	} (Seigniorv of Ile Jésvs. do do do do
St. Vincent de Paul	do do	Nov. 25, 1841.....	May 18, 1861.....	do	2338	
St. François de Sales	do do	Sept. 20, 1821.....	March 3, 1822.....	do	1027	

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC—COUNTY OF LEVIS—DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

St. Joseph of Levis	Mun., Parish.....	Sept. 18, 1694.....	1722.....	Seigniorv	3014	} (Seigniorv of Lauzon. Seigniorv of Lauzon (first established in 1745.)
St. Henri	do do	May 25, 1833.....	Dec. 20, 1842.....	do	2656	
St. Nicolas	do do	1722.....	do	2219	} (Seigniorv of Lauzon (first established in 1695. Seigniorv of Lauzon (first established in 1692.)
St. Jean Chrysostôme	do do	Nov. 25, 1828.....	May 12, 1835.....	do	2500	
St. Romuald d'Etchemin	do do	Nov. 18, 1853.....	March 24, 1854.....	do	2600	} (Seigniorv of Etchemin. Seigniorv of Lauzon.
N.-D. de la Victoire	do do	Nov. 12, 1851.....	Sept. 28, 1858.....	do	6694	
St. Lambert	do do	May 30, 1851.....	May 11, 1853.....	do	1646	} (Seigniorv of Lauzon, the population of 1861 was included in that of St. Joseph of Levis. Seigniorv of Lauzon. Uninhabited in 1861.
Levis	Mun., Town .....	.....	May 18, 1861.....	do	.....
Bienville	Mun., Village.....	.....	April 3, 1862.....	do	.....
St. Etienne de Lauzon	Mun., Parish	Oct. 25, 1858.....	Sept. 24, 1860.....	.....	1762
Lauzon	Village .....	.....	Sept. 19, 1866.....	.....	.....
Leverrier	Township .....	.....	Oct. 3, 1868.....	.....	.....

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC—COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE—DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination. Parish, Township, &c.	ERECTIOM.		Seigniories, Free and Common Socage, or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part in Free and Common Socage.	REMARKS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
St. Jean des Chaillons	Mun., Parish	Oct. 12, 1825	May 12, 1855	Seignioriy	2423		Seignioriy of Deschailions. This Parish was erected by the Right Rev. Mr. de St. Valier on the 23rd August, 1737, but the limits were determined by the decree of the 12th October, 1825.
Lotbinière	do do	1722	Sept. 27, 1724	do	3980		Seignioriy of Ste. Croix.
Ste. Croix	do do	1722	1722	do	2212		Seignioriy of Tilly.
St. Antoine de Tilly	do do	1722	1722	do	2800		Seigniories of Ste. Croix and des Plaines.
St. Apollinaire	do do	Nov. 23, 1853	Feb. 21, 1854	do	1559		Seignioriy of St. Gilles de Beauvage.
St. Favian	do do	Dec. 1, 1834	Sept. 28, 1843	do	1035		Formed of part of the Seigniories of Ste. Croix and Beauvage and of the Townships of Leeds and Nelson, situated in the Townships of Lotbinière and Mégantic.
St. Gilles	do do	Dec. 27, 1828	July 11, 1835	do	1203		Not yet erected in 1861. There is consequently no distinct population. Seignioriy of River du Chêne.
St. Agathe	do do	March 17, 1853	Jan. 15, 1857	Mixed	1509	790	Seignioriy of Lotbinière. Population included with that of Lotbinière.
Leeds	Township	Aug. 14, 1802	Aug. 14, 1802				Seignioriy of Beauvage.
Nelson	do	April 21, 1804	April 21, 1804				Seignioriy of Beauvage. Formed by the dismemberment of St. Gilles and St. Apollinaire. Population of 1861 included with that of these two Parishes.
St. Emélie	Mun., Parish	Sept. 25, 1862	Dec. 6, 1862	Seignioriy			
St. Edouard	do do	Sept. 24, 1862	Dec. 6, 1862	do			
St. Sylvestre	do do	Nov. 28, 1828	July 11, 1835	do	4107		
St. Agapit de Beauvage	do do	Feb. 18, 1867	May 8, 1867	do			

DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS—COUNTY OF MASKINONGÉ—DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

River du Loup	Mun., Parish	July 22, 1831	May 21, 1852	Seignioriy	2980		Seignioriy of River du Loup (St. Antoine of)
Maskinongé	do do	Jan. 9, 1833	May 21, 1852	do	2325		Seignioriy of Maskinongé (St. Joseph),
St. Léon	do do	June 4, 1833	June 13, 1849	do	2218		Seigniories of Grandpré, Grosbois and Dumontet.

St. Paulin	do	Dec. 27, 1847.	July 6, 1848.	do	1065	Seignory of Rivière du Loup.
St. Ursule	do	March 9, 1836.	Oct. 29, 1846.	do	2191	Fief St. John.
St. Didace	do	May 12, 1863.	Aug. 29, 1863.	Mixed	1634	Seignory of Lanaudière and Township of Peterborough.
St. Justin	do	July 6, 1843.	March 8, 1853.	Seignory	1646	Fief Carufel—Annexion of part of the Parish of St. Didace by proclamation of the 9th February, 1864.
Hunterstown	Mun., Township.		April 29, 1890.	Free Soccage	711	Uninhabited in 1861.
Calone	Township			do		

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC—COUNTY OF MEGANTIC—DISTRICT OF ARTHABASKA.

Heads (St. Jacques of)	Mun., Mission		Aug. 14, 1892.	Free Soccage	2550	
Theford	Township		Nov. 10, 1892.	do	282	
Inverness	Mun., Township		Aug. 9, 1892.	do	2481	
Halifax North (St. Sophie)	Mun., Parish	March 3, 1858.	June 7, 1858.	do	2470	
Halifax South (St. Ferdinand)	do	March 2, 1858.	June 7, 1858.	do	2353	
Nelson	Mun., Township.		April 21, 1894.	do	1078	
Plessisville	Mun., Village		April 27, 1855.	do	686	
Somerset North (St. Julie)	Mun., Parish	June 14, 1851.	April 5, 1859.	do	1398	
Somerset South (St. Calixte)	do	July 6, 1848.	Jan. 24, 1853.	do	2598	
Ireland and	Mun., Township.		Aug. 20, 1892.	do		
Celeraine			Dec. 22, 1893.	do	990	These two localities form but one Municipality.

DIOCESE OF ST. HYACINTHE—COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI—DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.

Dunham (St. Croix)*	Mun., Parish	Oct. 25, 1858.		Free Soccage	3623	Erected as a Township on 5th Nov., 1821.
Dunham*	Mun., Village		Sept. 17, 1866.	do	280	
St. Armand East*	Mun., Township.		?	do	1825	
St. Armand West*	do		?	do	1328	
Farnham (St. Romuald)	Mun., Parish	Oct. 31, 1851.	July 14, 1854.	do	2530	West part of Farnham. The East part is in the County of Brome.
Philipsburg*	Mun., Village		Jan. 12, 1846.	do	393	Seignory of Noyan and Foucault. Erected as a protestant Parish by Lord Dalhousie on the 10th May, 1822.
St. Thomas de Foucault	Mun., Parish		Feb. 4, 1853.	Seignory	811	Seignory of Noyan and Foucault. Erected a protestant Parish by Lord Dalhousie on the 10th May, 1822.
St. George de Clarenceville*	do		Aug. 16, 1842.	do	1761	Seignories of Sabrevois and of Noyan and part of the Township of Stanbridge.
Stanbridge*	Mun., Township.		Sept. 1, 1891.	Free Soccage	5277	No population in 1861. Formed by the dismemberment of Notre-Dame des Anges.
Notre-Dame des Anges*	Mun., Parish	April 22, 1842.	April 4, 1846.	Mixed	730	No population in 1861.
St. Lambert	do	March 21, 1866.	Nov. 21, 1866.			
Freightsburg	Village		Sept. 11, 1866.			

* The localities marked with an asterisk belong to the Diocese of Montreal.

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF MONTCALM—DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination. Parish, Township, &c.	Erected.		Seigniories, Free and Common Socage or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the parish Free and Common Socage.	REMARKS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
Rawdon (St. Patrick of) St. Alphonse de Lignori	Mun., Parish do do	March 16, 1853	May 18, 1861; 1855	Free Socage.... Mixed	1979 1523	1979 563	Composed of the Seigniorie of St. Sulpice and of part of the Townships of Rawdon and Kildare. Part of the Seigniorie of L'Assomption. Taken in the Seigniorie of St. Sulpice. Formed in the Seigniories of St. Sulpice and Bayeux.
St. Esprit St. Jacques St. Alexis	do do do do do	July 3, 1829 Aug. 2, 1831 Feb. 13, 1851	Dec. 16, 1835 Aug. 17, 1835 Aug. 18, 1851	Seigniorie do do	1820 3254 1800	613	Composed of the Seigniorie of L'Assomption and of part of the Townships of Rawdon and Kilkenny.
St. Julienne	do do	Nov. 5, 1861		Mixed	1399	1520	Erected as a Township on 17th Feb., 1832.
St. Calixte de Kilkenny Wexford (Ste. Marguerite of)	Mun., Mission do do			Free Socage.... do do	1520 707 919	707 919	Erected as a Township on 30th Dec., 1856.
Chertsey (St. Théodore of) Convent of Ste. Anne	Mun., Parish Township	Aug. 6, 1866		..... .....	103	.....	Uninhabited in 1861.
Chilton Bonsenier Carrick Cartier	do do do do do		Nov. 30, 1861 April 2, 1858 Nov. 9, 1864	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	do do do do

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC—COUNTY OF MONTMAGNY—DISTRICT OF MONTMAGNY.

Le aux Grues (St. Antoine of)	Mun., Parish	Jan. 24, 1837	Dec. 3, 1842	Seigniorie	483	.....	Seigniorie of South River.
Cap St. Ignace	do do	Oct. 3, 1700	1722	do	2939	.....	Seigniories of Fournier, Gamache and Lafrenaye.
St. Thomas	Mun., Village	Nov. 4, 1714	1722	do	3020	.....	Seigniorie of South River.
St. Pierre (South River)	Mun., Parish		Oct. 13, 1846	do	1650	.....	Seigniorie of Montmagy.
St. François (South River)	do do	July 21, 1842	1722	do	1425	.....	Seigniorie of South River.
	do do	Sept. 23, 1843		do	1890	.....	Seigniorie of St. Valier.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC—COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY—DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

Berthier (Notre-Dame de l'Assomption).....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	1722... Feb. 6, 1857...	Seigniorie..... Free Sockage.....	1221 600	..... 600	Seigniorie of Berthier. There is a chapel administered by Mr. the Curate of Notre-Dame Auxiliatrice of Buckland.
St. Paul de Montminy.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	?	Seigniorie..... do	37 105 8 8	..... do do	Seigniorie of South River.
Grosse Ile (St. Luc).....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 17, 1868...	Free Sockage..... do do	.....	.....	Uninhabited in 1861.
Ile aux Oies.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	?	do do	.....	.....	do do
Ile aux Canots.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	?	do do	.....	.....	do do
Ile Ste. Marguerite.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	?	do do	.....	.....	do do
Ashburton Township.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	July 13, 1799...	do do	.....	.....	do do
Bourrages.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	?	do do	.....	.....	do do
Patton.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	?	do do	.....	.....	do do
Part of Armagh.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	?	do do	.....	.....	do do
Talon.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	?	do do	.....	.....	do do
Drolet.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	?	do do	.....	.....	do do
Panet.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	?	do do	.....	.....	do do

Laval (Ste. Brigitte).....	Man., Parisb.....	May 18, 1861... Nov. 4, 1684...	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 24, 1863... 1722...	Seigniorie..... do	617 932	.....	Seigniorie of Beaupré.—The Right Rev. Mr. de Laval erected l'Ange Gardien, Cha-teau and Ste. Anne on the 30th October, 1678. L'Ange Gardien was erected anew by the Right Rev. Mr. de St. Vallier on 16th October, 1700.
Château Richer.....	do do	do	do	do	do	1722...	do	1537	.....	Seigniorie of Beaupré.—Erected anew on 7th November, 1692.
St. Anne.....	do do	do	do	do	do	1722...	do	1085	.....	Seigniorie of Beaupré.—Erected anew on the 25th September, 1693, and the on 3rd September, 1714.
St. Joachim.....	do do	Sept. 18, 1721...	.....	.....	.....	1722...	do	1296	.....	Seigniorie of Beaupré.
St. Férel.....	do do	do	do	do	do	May 18, 1861... 1722...	do	882	.....	do do
St. John, Orleans Island..	do do	Aug. 26, 1714...	.....	.....	.....	1722...	do	1433	.....	Seigniorie of Island of Orleans. First erected in 1669.
St. François, do	do do	Nov. 4, 1714...	.....	.....	.....	1722...	do	561	.....	Seigniorie of Argenteau.
St. Famille, do	do do	Nov. 3, 1684...	.....	.....	.....	1722...	do	888	.....	Seigniorie of Island of Orleans. First erected in 1666.
St. Laurent, do	do do	Aug. 29, 1714...	.....	.....	.....	1722...	do	933	.....	do do
St. Pierre, do	do do	Aug. 27, 1714...	.....	.....	.....	1722...	do	1022	.....	do do
St. Tite de Beauval.....	Mission.....	Not erected...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Administered by the Curate of St. Joachim.

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.
DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF NAPIERVILLE—DISTRICT OF IBERVILLE.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination. Parish, Township, &c.	ERECTION.		Seigniories, Free and Common Socage or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part in Free and Common Socage.	REMARKS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
Napierville	Mun., Village	May 25, 1832	?	Seignioriy	1800		Seignioriy of Deléry.
St. Cyprien	Mun., Parish	May 25, 1832	July 2, 1835	do	2779		do
Sherrington (St. Patrick of)	do	Nov. 20, 1848		Free Socage	2085	2085	Erected as a Township on 22nd Feb., 1809.
St. Edouard	do	Nov. 20, 1829	July 10, 1835	Seignioriy A.	1991		Seignioriy of LaSalle and Deléry.
St. Michel Archange	do		Sept. 23, 1853	do	2548		Seignioriy of LaSalle and St. George.
St. Rémi	do		July 10, 1855	do	2810	2810	Seignioriy of LaSalle.
St. Rémi	Mun., Village		Jan. 1, 1860	do	3310	500	Seignioriy of LaSalle.
Gore of Sherrington			Aug. 18, 1866	Free Socage			This locality belongs to the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe.

DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS—COUNTY OF NICOLET—DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

St. Brigitte des Saunts	Mun., Parish	Sept. 1, 1863	Nov. 12, 1868	Mixed			Seignioriy of Courval and part of the Township of Wendover.
Béancour	do		May 1, 1850	Seignioriy	3663		Seignioriy of Duford.
St. Grégoire	do		Jan. 13, 1835	do	5255		Seigniories of Godfroi and Roquetaillade.
Nicolet	do		Jan. 13, 1835	do	2856		Seignioriy de Nicolet.
St. Monique	do	Oct. 25, 1842	March 31, 1843	do	2950		do
St. Pierre Célestin	do	July 4, 1850	Nov. 2, 1850	do	1355		Seigniories of Godfroi and Roquetaillade.
St. Gertrude	do	Aug. 20, 1845	July 4, 1846	Mixed	1421	473	Seigniories of Bellefouille and part of the Township of Maddington.
St. Pierre les Becquets	do		Jan. 12, 1835	Seignioriy	2994		Seignioriy of Levard.
Gentilly (St. Edouard of)	do	June 4, 1825	July 18, 1825	do	2866		Seignioriy of Gentilly.
St. Wenceslas	do	Oct. 12, 1857	July 18, 1862	Free Socage	339	339	Belongs to the Counties of Nicolet and Arthabaska. South part of the Township of Aston transferred from Arthabaska.
Part of Blandford	Township		April 30, 1823		197	197	Formed of the 13 and 14th ranges of the Township of Wendover, and of part of the 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15th ranges of the Augmentation of Aston.
St. Léonard	Mun., Parish	Oct. 2, 1857	July 18, 1862	do			

Ste. Eulalie.....	do	do	Oct. 30, 1857...	July 18, 1862...	do	Formed of part of Townships of Horton and Aston.
St. Césaire.....	do	do	.....	July 4, 1850...	Mixed	Seignior of Godefroi and Roquetaillade, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th ranges of Township of Aston and the gore and augmentation of the latter, less part of 5th range of Aston within St. Wenceslas.
Larochele.....	Village	.....	.....	July 9, 1862...	Seignior	Seigniories of Godfroi and Roquetaillade.

DIOCESE OF OTTAWA—COUNTY OF OTTAWA—DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

Aylmer (St. Paul).....	Mun., Village	.....	Oct. 1, 1840...	July 20, 1847...	Free Soccage	1856	1586	Possesses a magnificent stone Church and a resident Priest.
Hull (N.-D. de Bonsecours)	Mun., Parish	.....	Nov. 1, 1861...	.....	do	3711	3711	.....
Hull (St. Etienne of Chelsea)	Parish	.....	Oct. 2, 1840...	Aug. 29, 1861...	do	.....	.....	Population included in that of N.-D. de Bonsecours.
Lechaber (St. Malachy)	Mun., Parish	.....	Nov. 12, 1860...	June 30, 1864...	do	2099	2099	Population included in that of St. Malachy (Mission).
Lechaber (St. Jean Apôtre)	Mun., Township	.....	.....	Nov. 10, 1855...	do	.....	.....	.....
Buckingham (l'Ange Gardien)	Mun., Parish	.....	Oct. 6, 1861...	Nov. 28, 1861...	do	2417	2417	.....
Buckingham (St. Grégoire)	Mun., Village	.....	Oct. 5, 1840...	Feb. 13, 1855...	do	1186	1186	Population included in that of St. Grégoire.
de Nazianze)	Mission	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	.....
Buckingham (St. Alexis)	Mun., Parish	.....	Oct. 1, 1853...	.....	do	1764	1764	There is a Church and a resident Priest, (known also under the name of La pêche).
Masham (Ste. Cécile)	Mun., Parish	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	Seignior of Little Nation (Montebello) The population of N.-D. de Bonsecours and of St. André Avelin were combined in the census of 1861.
N.-D. de Bonsecours	Parish	.....	Feb. 6, 1850...	.....	Seignior	2451	.....	There is a Church and a resident Priest.
St. André Avelin	do	.....	Jan. 27, 1861...	July 12, 1859...	do	.....	.....	.....
St. Angélique	do	.....	Feb. 15, 1853...	Aug. 19, 1859...	do	1553	.....	.....
Wakenfield (St. Joseph)	Mun., Parish	.....	March 8, 1853...	.....	Free Soccage	927	927	.....
Kardly	Mun., Township	.....	.....	Aug. 22, 1866...	do	1005	1005	.....
Templeton (St. Frs. de Sales)	Mun., Parish	.....	Oct. 6, 1840...	.....	do	2646	2646	Gatineau possesses a Church and a resident Priest.
Templeton (St. Bruno)	do	.....	Feb. 15, 1854...	.....	do	.....	.....	.....
Ripon (St. Casimir)	do	.....	Sept. 15, 1865...	.....	do	609	609	.....
Hartwell	Township	.....	.....	Jan. 14, 1864...	do	290	290	.....
Aylwin	do	.....	.....	Jan. 27, 1858...	do	350	350	.....
Low	do	.....	.....	Nov. 21, 1859...	do	922	922	.....
Portland	do	.....	.....	Feb. 26, 1841...	do	429	429	.....
Wright (N.-D. de la Visitation)	Mun., Parish	.....	Oct. 15, 1867...	.....	do	366	366	.....
Wabasse	Mun., Township	.....	.....	.....	do	142	142	.....
Hincks (Ste. Marie)	do	.....	.....	Oct. 26, 1864...	do	262	262	Mission.

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.
 DIOCESE OF OTTAWA—COUNTY OF OTTAWA—DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.—Continued.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination. Parish, Township, &c.	ERECTION.		Seigniories, Free and Common Socage or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part in Free and Common Socage.	REMARKS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
Bouchette.....	Mun., Township..	.....	Feb. 27, 1858...	Free Socage	400	400	
Addington	Township .....	.....	?	do	65	65	
Amund	do .....	.....	April 8, 1861...	do	131	131	
Bidwell	do .....	.....	?	do	23	23	
Bigelow	do .....	.....	April 8, 1861...	do	148	148	
Blake.....	do .....	.....	?	do	70	70	
Bowman	do .....	.....	Feb. 29, 1861...	do	232	232	
Fonthillier	do .....	.....	?	do	59	59	
St. Cameron	do .....	.....	Nov. 2, 1854...	do	237	237	
Denholm	do .....	.....	?	do	213	213	
Derry, East and West.....	do .....	.....	July 14, 1865...	do	260	260	
Dudley.....	do .....	.....	?	do	65	65	
Egan (N.-D. du Désert)...	Mission .....	.....	July 16, 1864...	do	140	140	
Killaly and Sicotte.....	do .....	.....	Jan. 16, 1865...	do	85	85	
Kimica	do .....	.....	?	do	218	218	
Kensington	Township .....	.....	?	do	211	211	
Maniwaky and McGILL..	do .....	.....	?	do	222	222	
Northfield	do .....	.....	June 10, 1861...	do	206	206	
Preston.....	do .....	.....	?	do	65	65	
Suffolk, Wells & Villeneuve	do .....	.....	?	do	142	142	Uninhabited in 1861.
Labbury	do .....	.....	?	do .....	.....	.....	do
Passomby	do .....	.....	?	do .....	.....	.....	do
Amherst	do .....	.....	?	do .....	.....	.....	do
Chabot	do .....	.....	Feb. 12, 1863...	do .....	.....	.....	do
Merritt	do .....	.....	?	do .....	.....	.....	do
Campbell	do .....	.....	?	do .....	.....	.....	do
Lytton	do .....	.....	?	do .....	.....	.....	do
Baskerton	do .....	.....	?	do .....	.....	.....	do
Clyde	do .....	.....	?	do .....	.....	.....	do
Mulgrave	do .....	.....	Sept. 15, 1865...	do .....	.....	.....	do

DIOCESE OF OTTAWA—COUNTY OF PONTIAC—DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

Onslow (St. Colomban).....	Mun., Parish.....	March 1, 1850...	1861...	Free Socage	1845	1845	This Parish possesses a Church and a resident Priest.
Bristol (St. Edward).....	do do	March 1, 1850...	.....	do	2021	2021	This Parish is administered by the curé of St. Brigitte.
Litchfield (St. Elizabeth).....	do do	Feb. 25, 1861...	.....	do	1044	1044	There is a stone Church and Presbytery and a resident Priest. Known also by the name of Franckton.
Havelock	Village	1858...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Population included in that of Litchfield.
Calumet Island (Ste. Anne).....	Mun., Parish.....	Oct. 6, 1840...	Nov. 5, 1846...	Free Socage	1050	1050	Possesses a stone Church and a resident Priest.
Mansfield	Mun., Township.....	.....	Feb. 10, 1849...	do	502	502	The Catholic population of this locality is administered by the curé of Ste. Rose.
Clarendon	do .....	.....	Jan. 17, 1833...	do	2330	2330	.....
Allumettes (St. Alphonse of Liguori).....	Mun., Parish.....	Oct. 6, 1840...	Jan. 23, 1847...	do	1518	1518	.....
Thorne (St. Michel).....	Mun., Mission.....	.....	May 1, 1861...	do	450	450	.....
Leslie	do .....	.....	June 12, 1866...	do	285	285	.....
Chichester	do do .....	.....	March 5, 1849...	do	539	539	The population of this Township is administered by the curé of St. Alphonse.
Walham	do do .....	.....	Feb. 22, 1849...	do	400	400	.....
Sheen (St. Marc).....	Mun., Parish.....	April 24, 1853...	.....	do	389	389	Fort William, an old Hudson Bay Post. Population included in that of St. Marc.
do (St. Siméon).....	.....	.....	Feb. 20, 1860...	do .....	.....	.....	.....
Portage du Fort (Ste. Rosalie)	Mun., Village.....	May 1, 1854...	Aug. 25, 1862...	do	742	742	.....
Pontefract	Township .....	.....	Dec. 14, 1863...	do	127	127	.....
Aldfield	do .....	.....	Nov. 16, 1852...	do	150	150	.....
Aberford	do .....	.....	?	do	191	191	The figure here given was omitted in the printed census.
Stanhope	do .....	.....	?	do	146	146	do do do do
Cawood	do .....	.....	Jan. 29, 1861...	do	186	186	do do do do
Huddersfield	do .....	.....	?	do	244	244	do do do do
Aberdeen (St. Joachim).....	Parish	Feb. 10, 1859...	.....	do	65	65	The Catholic population is served by the curé of St. Alphonse.
Clapham.....	Township .....	.....	?	.....	87	87	The figure here given was omitted in the printed census.
Ether	do .....	.....	?	.....	.....	.....	Uninhabited in 1861.
Malakof	do .....	.....	?	.....	.....	.....	do
Kirkaby	do .....	.....	?	.....	.....	.....	do
Lebouehère	do .....	.....	?	.....	.....	.....	do
Gladstone	do .....	.....	?	.....	.....	.....	do
Graham	do .....	.....	?	.....	.....	.....	do
Dorlon	do .....	.....	?	.....	.....	.....	do
Alleya	do .....	.....	Dec. 15, 1864...	.....	.....	.....	do

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.
DIOCESE OF QUEBEC—COUNTY OF PORTNEUF—DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination. Parish, Township, &c.	ERECTED.		Seigniories, Free and Common Socage or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the parish Free and Common Socage.	REMARKS.
		Canonial.	Civil.				
Cap Santé (or Portneuf)...	Mun., Parish	Aug. 3, 1714...	1722...	Seignioriy	3315		Seignioriy of Portneuf or Cap Santé, Pa- rish of Ste. Famille, a part of the two Parishes of Deschambault and Cap Santé now forms the Parish of Notre- Dame de Portneuf.
St. Raymond	do do	May 25, 1842...	Dec. 11, 1845...	Mixed	2902	899	Seignioriy of Bourg Louis and Townships of Gosford, Colbert and Roquemont.
St. Augustin	do do	Aug. 31, 1714...	1722...	Seignioriy	1722		Seignioriy of Demauré.
Ecureuil	do do	Oct. 13, 1831...	May 12, 1835...	do	618		Seignioriy of Béclair and Neuville.
St. Casimir	do do	Feb. 18, 1836...	Dec. 12, 1853...	do	1667		Seignioriy of Grandines.
St. Catherine	do do	Oct. 20, 1824...	Dec. 7, 1824...	do	1870		Seignioriy of Fossambault.
St. Charles	do do	Nov. 3, 1884...	1722...	do	2198		Seignioriy of Neuville.
St. Alban	do do	Jan. 16, 1860...	March 19, 1860...	Free Socage	1303	1303	Formed of Townships of Alton and Mon- tauban.
St. Basile	do do	March 19, 1857...	May 31, 1858...	Seignioriy	2000		Seigniories of Anteuil and Jacques-Cartier.
Deschambault	do do	Oct. 5, 1735...	1722...	do	2334		Seigniories of Deschambault and Lache- vrotière. St. Joseph of Deschambault. The limits of a Parish called Escham- bault and Lachevrotière are determined in the règlement of 1721, confirmed by the King in 1722, but the Parish of St. Joseph of Deschambault was erected by a decree of Mgr. Desquet on the 5th of October, 1735.
Grandines	do do	Sept. 30, 1740...	1722...	do	1562		Seigniories of St. Laurent, St. Charles des Roches or Grandines. Both names appear in decrees of 1722, and St. Charles of Grandines only in decree of 1840.
Notre-Dame de Portneuf...	do do	Aug. 29, 1861...	Feb. 18, 1863...	do			Seigniories of Portneuf & Jacques-Cartier. No population in 1861. Formed of Deschambault and Cap Santé.
Mékinac (North East part)	Township		?	Free Socage			No population in 1861.
Chavigny	do		?	do			No population in 1861.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC—COUNTY OF QUEBEC—DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.									
Coibert	do	Nov. 27, 1863...	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vide supra the Parish of St. Raymond.
Gosford	do	Jan. 13, 1842...	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Montauban	do	Jan. 30, 1863...	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vide supra the Parish of St. Alban.
St. Jeanne de Neuville...	Parish	April 15, 1867...	Seignior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Seignior of Neuville. Population in- cluded in that of Ste. Catherine de Fossambault.
Roquemont.....	Township.....	.....	Free Sockage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vide supra the Parish of St. Raymond.
St. Ubalde.....	Parish.....	April 12, 1866.....	Mixte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Seignior of Grondines and the 3 first ranges of the Township of Montauban. No population in 1861.
St. Félix du Cap Rouge...	do	March 5, 1862.....	Seignior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Seignior of Gaudarville. No population in 1861.
Vallières.....	Township.....	July 21, 1868.....	Free Sockage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No population in 1861.
Brassard.....	do	Aug. 17, 1868.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Quebec (N.-D. of).....	Mun., Parish.....	Sept. 15, 1864.....	Seignior	.....	1722.....	1181	.....	.....	Seignior of Sillery.
St. Colomb de Sillery	do	Oct. 2, 1855.....	do	.....	Feb. 8, 1856.....	3680	.....	.....	do
St. Sauveur.....	do	Feb. 28, 1867.....	do	.....	May 16, 1867.....	.....	.....	.....	Formed by the dismemberment of St. Roch. No population in 1861.
Beauport	do	Nov. 3, 1684.....	do	.....	.....	3260	.....	.....	Seignior of Beauport. At first under the name of N. D. de Miséricorde, which ap- pears also in the decree of 1722; but the decree of the 3rd Nov., 1684 gives the name of La Nativité de Notre-Dame.
Charlesbourg	do	Sept. 26, 1693.....	do	.....	.....	2447	.....	.....	Seignior of St. Charles de Charles- bourg occurs under date of Nov. 8, 1716.
St. Ambroise.....	do	Sept. 18, 1827.....	do	.....	Oct. 9, 1835.....	3152	.....	.....	Seignior of Gaudarville, St. Gabriel and St. Ignace.
L'Ancienne Lorette.....	do	.....	do	.....	.....	2203	.....	.....	Seignior of Demaure, Gaudarville and St. Gabriel.
Ste. Foye.....	do	Sept. 18, 1698.....	do	.....	.....	1509	.....	.....	Seignior of St. Gabriel and of the Jesuits. Established by decree of 1722. Mgr. de St. Valier erected Ste. Foye or Notre- Dame de Foy on the 13th Jan., 1715, under the title of Visitation de N.-Dame.
Valcartier (St. Gabriel of)	do	Dec. 24, 1864.....	do	.....	May 18, 1861.....	1667	.....	.....	Seignior of Valcartier.
St. Dunstan	do	March 19, 1853.....	do	.....	June 15, 1853.....	605	.....	.....	Seignior of Beauport, Bourg la Reine and Grand Pré.
St. Roch (North & South)	do	Jan. 28, 1850.....	Free Sockage .....	.....	.....	689	.....	.....	Seignior of N.-D. des Anges.
General Hospital	do	Sept. 15, 1829.....	Seignior	.....	Oct. 9, 1835.....	6336	.....	.....	.....
Lunatic Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	.....	.....	.....
Touquesbury (St. James of).....	Mission.....	.....	Free Sockage.....	.....	.....	490	.....	.....	No population in 1861.

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.
DIOCESE OF ST. HYACINTHE—COUNTY OF RICHELIEU—DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination. Parish, Township, &c.	ERECTOR.		Seigniories, Free and Common Socage, or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part in Free and Common Socage.	REMARKS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
St. Aimé.....	Mun., Parish.....	Aug. 11, 1834.....	July 10, 1843.....	Seignioriy	3368	.....	Fief Bonsecours.
St. Marcel	do do	Sept. 10, 1852.....	Sept. 1, 1853.....	do	1213	.....	Fief St. Charles.
St. Ours	Village .....	.....	Feb. 6, 1847.....	do	528	.....	Seignioriy of St. Ours.
St. Robert	Mun., Parish.....	Nov. 23, 1831.....	.....	do	1731	.....	do
do	do do	Jan. 5, 1855.....	Oct. 17, 1857.....	do	1369	.....	Seignioriy of Sorel.
St. Roch.....	do do	Feb. 17, 1859.....	June 4, 1859.....	do	1005	.....	Seignioriy of St. Ours.
Sorel (St. Pierre of)	do do	Sept. 20, 1721.....	March 3, 1722.....	do	3550	.....	Seignioriy of Sorel.
Sorel	Mun., Town.....	.....	May 19, 1860.....	do	4778	.....	Seignioriy of Sorel. Erected as a Town in 1866 by Act 29-30 Viet., cap. 60.
Ste. Victoire	Mun., Parish.....	April 5, 1852.....	July 10, 1843.....	do	1528	.....	Seignioriy of Sorel.

DIOCESE OF THREE-RIVERS—COUNTY OF RICHMOND—DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination. Parish, Township, &c.	ERECTOR.		Seigniories, Free and Common Socage, or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part in Free and Common Socage.	REMARKS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
Brompton (St. Praxède of)	Mun., Mission.....	Nov. 27, 1801.....	Free Socage.....	711	711	The population of this Village is included in that of Shipton.
Richmond.....	Mun., Village.....	.....	Oct. 28, 1862.....	do .....	.....	.....
Dauville (Ste. Anne of)	Mun., Parish.....	Dec. 20, 1868.....	June 23, 1868.....	do	535	535	
Melbourne	Mun., Village.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1860.....	do	243	243
Cleveland.....	Mun., Township.....	.....	May 30, 1855.....	do	1910	1910
Melbourne and Brompton Gore	do do .....	.....	April 3, 1805.....	do	2067	2067
Windsor (St. Urbain of)	Mun., Parish.....	Nov. 9, 1863.....	Feb. 9, 1864.....	do	547	547	
Windsor (St. George of)	Mun., Parish.....	.....	Feb. 9, 1864.....	do	620	620
Steke.....	Mun., Parish.....	.....	Feb. 13, 1862.....	do	97	97
Shipton (Ste. Bibiane of)	Mun., Mission .....	.....	Dec. 4, 1801.....	do	2129	2129

DIOCESE OF RIMOUSKI—COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI—DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.

St. Denis or Pointe aux Massacres.....	Townshp, Mission.	March 8, 1858...	?	Aug. 18, 1865...	Seigniorv	.....	.....	Seigniorv of Nicolas Rioux. Dimemberment of the Parish of St. Simon. No population in 1861.
St. Mathieu de Rioux.....	Mun., Parish.....	March 8, 1858...	?	Aug. 18, 1865...	Free Soccege.....	.....	.....	Formed of the Township of Fleuriau. No population in 1861.
St. Angèle de Mérici.....	Mun., Mission ..	.....	?	.....	Free Soccege.....	.....	.....	Seigniorv of Nicolas Rioux.
St. Simon.....	Mun., Parish	Dec. 10, 1828...	Feb. 12, 1835...	.....	Seigniorv	.....	1951	do
St. Fabien.....	do do	Dec. 11, 1828...	do	.....	do	.....	1309	do
St. Cécile du Bic.....	do do	Feb. 18, 1830...	do	.....	do	.....	2297	Seigniorv of Bic.
St. Germain of Rimouski.	do do	Jan. 30, 1829...	do	.....	do	.....	3550	Seigniorv of Rimouski and St. Barnabé.
St. Lucie.....	do do	Aug. 28, 1829...	de	.....	do	.....	2145	Seigniorv of Lessard, Lepage and Thibierge.
St. Flavie.....	do do	Aug. 28, 1829...	do	.....	do	.....	2203	Seigniorv of Lepage and Thibierge.
Métis (St. Octave of).....	do do	Nov. 19, 1855...	Dec. 11, 1860...	.....	do	.....	2135	Seigniorv of Métis.
St. Jérôme de Matane.....	do do	March 16, 1861...	May 22, 1861...	.....	do	.....	1761	Seigniorv of Matane.
Machiver (N.-D. de l'Assomption).....	Mun., Mission.....	.....	April 23, 1842...	.....	Free Soccege.....	.....	1235	A Priest resides in this Parish.
St. Anaclet.....	do do	March 10, 1858...	May 9, 1859...	.....	Seigniorv	.....	1093	Seigniorv of Lessard.
Matane (St. Ulric of).....	do do .....	.....	May 2, 1859...	.....	Free Soccege.....	.....	549	.....
St. Denis & Argumtation.	do do .....	.....	Feb. 26, 1864...	.....	do	.....	540	Under the name of Ste. Felicite.
Macpès.....	Township .....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	86	Uninhabited in 1861.
Cabot.....	do do .....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Neigette (St. Donat).....	Tp and Mission.	.....	Aug. 22, 1865...	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Duquesne.....	Mission.....	.....	June 12, 1868...	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Roznieu (St. Pan).....	Township .....	.....	June 25, 1864...	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Grands Méchins.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Cherbourg.....	do .....	.....	May 6, 1864...	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Tessier.....	do .....	.....	March 8, 1864...	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Campbell.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Caspuccul.....	do .....	.....	May 6, 1864...	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Dalibaire.....	do .....	.....	Aug. 16, 1865...	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Chapais.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	do
Bédard.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	do

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.

DIOCESE OF ST. HYACINTHE—COUNTY OF ROUVILLE—DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination, Parish, Township, etc.	Erection.		Seigniories, Free and Common Soilage and Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part in Free and Common Soilage.	REMARKS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
L'Ange Gardien.....	Mun., Parish.....	Dec. 15, 1855...	Aug. 25, 1854...	Seigniori	1943	.....	Seigniori of Dessalles.
Marieville.....	Mun., Village.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1859...	do	761	.....	do
St. Césaire.....	Mun., Parish.....	Sept. 24, 1833...	.....	do	3928	.....	Seigniori of Yamaska. The population in the census (4728) includes that of the Village which is here taken separately. Vide St. Césaire, Village.
St. Hilaire.....	do do	Feb. 24, 1827...	July 10, 1835...	do	1588	.....	Seigniori of Rouville.
St. Jean Baptiste.....	do do	Aug. 13, 1846...	Aug. 10, 1859...	do	2106	.....	do
St. Marie.....	do do	Jan. 24, 1832...	July 10, 1835...	do	3721	.....	Seigniori of Monnoir.
St. Mathias.....	do do	.....	.....	do	1829	.....	Seigniori of East Chambly.
St. Paul of Abbotsford.....	do do	Nov. 19, 1830...	.....	do	1550	.....	Seigniori of St. Hyacinthe.
St. Césaire.....	do do	July 24, 1862...	July 20, 1869...	do	800	.....	Seigniori of Yamaska.
St. Angèle.....	Mun., Village.....	.....	June 10, 1859...	do	.....	.....	No population in 1861.
St. Riehelieu.....	Mun., Parish.....	.....	March 15, 1865...	do	.....	.....	do
	Village.....	Aug. 3, 1864...	Oct. 28, 1868...	do	.....	.....	do

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC—COUNTY OF SAGUENAY—DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY.

Saguenay and River Ste. Marguerite.....	Mun., Township.....	?	Free Soilage.....	200	200	The Municipality of Tadoussac is formed of Townships of Saguenay, Albert and Tadoussac. See 26 Vic, cap. 8 (1863.)
Tadoussac (Ste. Croix et) and Bergeronnes (Ste. Zée).....						
Escoumins, Iberville and Mille Vaches (Port- neuf).....	do do	Dec. 29, 1860 and Nov. 28, 1860...	do	1029	1029	
			Seigniori			

<i>Saints au Cochon, Isles Jé- résmie (L'Assomption) & Betsamis*</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>?</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>Montagnais Mission.</i>
Rivière Moïse and other localities*	do	?	705	
L'Anse de Gibraltar do	do	?	1050	
Rivière St. Jean do	do	?	370	
Baie de Kégaska do	do	?	649	
* Ile d'Anticosti.	do	?	933	
Albert (Ste. Marguerite) do	do	?	67	
Lalour.	do	?		
Laval.	do	?		
Letellier.	do	Aug. 17, 1868.		
Maniquagan.	do	Oct. 12, 1866.		
Moïse.	do	Oct. 20, 1866.		
Arnand.	do	Aug. 25, 1865.		
Pointe des Monts.	do	April 18, 1868.		
Rigolet du Paschou	Mission.	?		
Rivière aux Bouleaux	do	?		
Rivière Chaloupe.	do	?		
Rivière de Magpee	do	?		
Rivière Mécaina	do	?		
Rivière au Tonnerre.	do	?		
Romaine or Olomonachi	do	?		
do bou	do	?		
Schouriabane.	do	?		
Sept Iles (Les).	do	?		
Tabatière.	do	?		
Tête à la Baleine East.	do	?		
Tête à la Baleine West.	do	?		
Vieux Fort.	do	?		
Wachecoutai.	do	?		
Waucuyarté.	do	?		
Wachechou, Grand.	do	?		
Wachechou, Petit.	do	?		
Ste. Anne de Portneuf.	do	?		
Anse des Dunes.	do	?		
St. Augustin.	do	?		
Baie des Moutons.	do	?		
Belles Amours.	do	?		
Bondésir.	do	?		
Bonne Espérance.	Mission.	?		
do	do	?		
Brador.	do	?		
St. Charles (Iles).	do	?		

Seignory of the Island of Anticosti.

* The localities marked with an asterisk are in the diocese of Rimouski.

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.
 DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.—COUNTY OF SAGUENAY—DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY.—Continued.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination. Parish, Township, &c.	ERECTOR.		Seigniories, Free and Common Socage or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part in Free and Common Socage.	REMARKS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
Chicoupi	do		?				
Cornelle	do		?				
Coucouichou	do		?				
DeMents	Township		?				
Daval	do		?				
St. François-Xavier de Masquaro	Mission		?				
St. Fulgence or l'Anse au Foin	do		?				
St. George de Mingan	do		?				
St. Havre aux Barvages	do		?				
Ile Brûlée	do		?				
Itamami	do		?				
St. Jacques Tewkesbury	do		?				
Kikaska	do		?				
Larocque	Township		Oct. 20, 1866				
Leueuf	do		April 30, 1868				
Longue Pointe	Mission		?				
Napiabipi	do		?				
Nataskouan*	do		?				
Natagamou	do		?				
Pachibou	do		?				
St. Pancrace	do		?				
St. Paul	(Settlement)		?				
Petit Saguenay (le)	Mission		?				
Pigon	do		?				
Pointe à Maurice	do		?				
Pointe aux Esquimaux*	do		?				
Ste. Anne de Portneuf	do		?				

* The localities marked with asterisk are in the Diocese of Rimouski.

DIOCESE OF ST. HYACINTHE—COUNTY OF SHEFFORD—DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.

Shefford (St. Joachim de)	Mun., Parish.....	June 6, 1855....	Sept. 10, 1860....	Free saccage.....	3712	1841	Served by the Rev. curé of St. François Xavier. A Priest has resided in this Parish since the 28th Sept., 1850. Church and resident Priest.
Shefford (St. Frs. Xavier)	Parish.....	do do	March 20, 1862...	do		1871	
Granby (Notre Dame de)	Mun., Parish.....	Dec. 3, 1859...	June 14, 1860....	do	2571	2571	
Granby	Mun., Village....	.....	Jan. 1, 1859....	do	700	700	
Stukely, North (N.-D. de Bonsecours).....	Mun., Parish..	Aug. 1, 1856....	.....	do	2820	1920	Wooden Church and resident Priest since 1850.
Stukely, South (Ste. Anne)	do do	do do	Sept. 17, 1858....	do		900	A brick Church.
Ely North (St. Joseph)...	do do	do do	Feb. 28, 1865....	do	1748	1748	A Chapel and resident Priest since 1854.
Ely South	Municipality	.....	.....	do	3438		A Church and resident Priest.
Roxton (St. Jean Baptiste)	Mun., Parish....	Feb. 15, 1856..	Nov. 28, 1861....	do		1869	A stone Church and resident Priest.
Roxton Falls	Village	.....	March 8, 1862....	do			
Milton (Ste. Cécile de)....	Mun., Parish....	Feb. 12, 1856..	July 11, 1856....	do	2790		
Milton (St. Valérien)....	do do	Feb. 29, 1855..	May 13, 1857....	do		921	do do
Waterloo (St. Bernardin de).....	do do	Sept. 20, 1865..	March 26, 1867....	do			Situated in the Township of Shefford. Population included in that of Ste. Anne de Stukely, St. François Xavier and St. Joachim de Shefford. Served by the Rev. curé of St. Joachim. Uninhabited in 1861. Mission for uninhabited remote parts of the parishes of Milton, Roxton, &c.
Metcalf	Canton	.....	?	do			
Ste. Prudentiens	Mission	.....	?	do			

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF SOULANGES—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Côteau Landing	Mun., Village.....	.....	Nov. 9, 1853....	Seigniorly	488		Seigniorly of New Longueuil.
Les Cèdres (St. Joseph)...	do	.....	Nov. 12, 1847....	do	259		Seigniorly of Soulanges.
St. Clet.	Mun., Parish....	June 11, 1847..	March 14, 1850....	do	1121		do do
St. Ignace.....	do	Sept. 24, 1849..	July 23, 1846....	do	2116		do do
St. Joseph.....	do	Sept. 29, 1845..	June 9, 1856....	do	2035		do do
St. Polycarpe.....	do	Oct. 4, 1853....	May 18, 1861....	do	3178		Seigniorly of New Longueuil.
St. Téléphore.....	do	Jan. 12, 1830..	.....	do	1413		do do
Ste. Zotique.....	do	Sept. 27, 1858..	June 4, 1849....	do	1611		Seigniorly of Soulanges.
Soulanges.....	Mun., Village....	March 7, 1849..	Oct. 10, 1852....	do			do do

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.
 DIOCESE OF ST. HYACINTHE—COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE—DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.—Continued.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination. Parish, Township, &c.	Erection.		Seigniories, Free and Common Socage, or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part in Free and Common Socage.	REMARKS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
La Présentation.....	Mun., Parish.....	Jan. 22, 1832...	July 11, 1835...	Seignioriy	1901	.....	Seignioriy Delorme.
St. Barnabé.....	do do	March 3, 1842...	July 10, 1843...	do	1316	.....	Seignioriy of St. Ours.
St. Charles.....	do do	Nov. 2, 1825...	do	do	1341	.....	Seignioriy of St. Charles.
St. Damase.....	do do	Sept. 11, 1829...	do	do	2469	.....	Seignioriy of St. Hyacinthe.
St. Denis.....	do do	Jan. 22, 1832...	July 11, 1835...	do	2674	.....	Seignioriy St. Denis.
St. Hyacinthe.....	Mun., Town.....	Oct. 15, 1853...	June 8, 1854...	do	3695	.....	Seignioriy of St. Hyacinthe.
St. Hyacinthe.....	do Parish.....	June 2, 1832...	July 11, 1835...	do	3636	.....	Seignioriy of St. Hyacinthe.
St. Jude.....	do do	Dec. 1, 1831...	do	do	1845	.....	Seignioriy of St. Ours.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF ST. JOHN—DISTRICT OF IBERVILLE.

Ile aux Noix.....	Prison.....	Aug. 10, 1860...	Nov. 29, 1860...	Seignioriy	128	.....	Seignioriy of LaColle.
LaColle (St. Bernard de)...	Mun., Parish.....	Sept. 8, 1831...	Aug. 27, 1835...	do	3689	.....	Barony of Longueuil.
St. Jean Dorchester.....	do do	Sept. 15, 1856...	Sept. 15, 1856...	do	1291	.....	Barony of Longueuil.
St. Jean.....	Parish.....	May 9, 1832...	July 2, 1835...	do	3317	.....	Seigniories of Léry and Laprairie.
St. Luc.....	Mun., Parish.....	June 18, 1831...	Aug. 27, 1835...	do	1088	.....	Seigniories of Léry and Laprairie (also called Blairfandie.)
Ste. Marguerite (l'Acadie).....	do do	May 9, 1832...	July 11, 1835...	do	2425	.....	Seignioriy of Léry.
St. Valentin.....	do do .....	.....	.....	do	2915	.....	.....

DIOCESE OF THREE RIVRES—COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE—DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.

Trois-Rivières.....	Mun., Parish.....	Sept. 19, 1832...	.....	Seignioriy	607	.....	Seignioriy Ste. Marguerite (La Visitation.)
Pointe du Lac.....	do	Sept. 20, 1832...	.....	do	1649	.....	Seignioriy of Pointe du Lac (Ste. Anne.)
Yamachiche.....	do	Oct. 11, 1832...	June 3, 1852...	do	3213	.....	Seignioriy of Gros Bois.
St. Barnabé.....	do do	April 25, 1832...	Jan. 13, 1835...	Mixed	1631	.....	Fief Gatinéau & part of township of Carleton.
St. Séveré.....	do	Jan. 25, 1850...	.....	Seignioriy	741	.....	Fief Gathéau do
					936	.....

St. Etienne.....	do	Feb. 3, 1859.....	Aug. 14, 1859.....	Free soccage.....	2054	2054
Chawinigan (St. Boniface)	do	do	April 14, 1859.....	do	1010	1010
Belleau.....	Township.....	do	June 14, 1868.....	do	119	119
Caxton (St. Elle de).....	Mun., Parish.....	Feb. 4, 1865.....	April 12, 1865.....	do	119	119
Pclette.....	Township.....	do	?	do	.....	.....
Turcotte.....	do	.....	April 30, 1868.....	do	.....	.....

Uninhabited on 1861.
do
do
do

DIocese OF ST. HYACINTHE—COUNTY OF STANSTEAD—DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

Barnston.....	Mun., Township.....	.....	April 11, 1801.....	Free soccage.....	3181	3181	This includes the population of the Academies of Barnston and Coaticook.
Barford.....	do	.....	April 15, 1802.....	do	700	700	
Hatley (St. Catherine de Sionne).....	Mun., Mission.....	.....	March 25, 1803.....	do	2301	2301	Includes the population of the Academies of Charleston. These two Missions are served by the same Priest.
Magog (St. Patrice).....	do do	.....	April 25, 1849 ..	do	1115	1115	
Stanstead.....	Mun., Township.....	.....	Sept. 27, 1800.....	do	3347	3347	Includes the population of the Academies of Magog.
Plaines de Stanstead.....	Mun., Village.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1857 ..	do	1614	1614	
Coaticook (St. Edmond de)	Mun., Parish.....	.....	Jan. 29, 1863.....	do	.....	.....	Mission under the patronage of the Sacred Heart of Mary.
Charleston.....	Parish.....	.....	May 10, 1822.....	do	.....	.....

DIocese OF TEMISCOUATA—COUNTY OF TEMISCOUATA—DISTRICT OF TEMISCOUATA.

Riviero du Loup (St. Patrice de).....	Mun., Parish.....	Jan. 16, 1833.....	Jan. 11, 1842.....	Seigniori.....	1164	1164	Seigniories of Riviere-du-Loup, of Le Parc and Terrebois.
Fraserville.....	Mun., Village.....	.....	June 26, 1850.....	do	1210	1210	
Cacouna (St. George de).....	Mun., Parish.....	Oct. 1, 1825.....	Feb. 12, 1835.....	do	1783	1783	Seigniori of Riviere-du-Loup.
St. Arsene.....	do do	Dec. 1, 1846.....	June 1, 1848.....	do	1680	1680	
St. Modeste & Withworth.....	do do	Sept. 3, 1856.....	Dec. 11, 1856.....	Mixed.....	620	634	do do Part of the Seigniori of Cacouna and of the T'ps. of Withworth and Viger—(including the pop. of the T'p. of Armand, which is 63, according to the returns.
N. D. du Portage.....	do do	March 1, 1856.....	July 19, 1856.....	Seigniori.....	660	660	

Ste. Anne	do	do	Sept. 14, 1829...	Oct. 9, 1835...	Seigniory	1994	Seigniory of the Plains.
St. Janvier	do	do	Dec. 29, 1845...	May 28, 1846...	do	1569	Seigniory of Blainville and des Claus.
St. Jérôme	Mun., Village.....	do	Nov. 15, 1834...	July 1, 1856...	do	705	Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains and Thousand Islands.
St. Jérôme	Mun., Parish.....	do	do	May 18, 1861...	Mixed.....	3531	Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, Thous. Islands and the first 6 ranges or East part of Towns'p. of Abercromby... Part of the Seigniory of the Thousand Islands and the 7th and 8th ranges of the Township of Abercromby.
St. Sauveur	do	do	Feb. 6, 1854...	Feb. 6, 1854...	do	1821	Seigniory of Blainville.
Ste. Thérèse	do	do	Nov. 14, 1825...	Nov. 5, 1836...	Seigniory	1864	Seigniory of Terrebonne.
Terrebonne	do	do	March 28, 1835...	May 18, 1861...	do	1219	Includes New Paisley, New Glasgow, Seigniory of Lacorne.
Ste. Sophie (Lacorne)	do	do	March 8, 1862...	June 4, 1862...	do	1884	Seigniory of Blainville.
Ste. Thérèse de Blainville	Mun., Village.....	do	Nov. 14, 1825...	June 1, 1849...	do	1125	Seigniory of Terrebonne.
Terrebonne	Town.....	do	Nov. 19, 1860...	May 19, 1860...	do	1935	The population of New Glasgow is included in that of Ste. Sophie de Lacorne.
New Glasgow	Village	do	April 25, 1863...	April 25, 1863...	do		Population included in that of the Parish of Ste. Adèle.
Ste. Marguerite de Wexford	Parish.....	do	Aug. 6, 1866...	Aug. 6, 1866...	do		

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS—DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

Lake of Two Mountains...	Mun., Parish.....	May 10, 1834...	May 18, 1861...	Seigniory	562	Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains.
St. Augustin	do	Aug. 18, 1840...	Jan. 24, 1844...	do	2228	Seigniory of the Thousand Islands.
St. Benoit	do	May 9, 1834...	May 18, 1861...	do	1988	Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains.
St. Canot	do	Feb. 29, 1867...	June 9, 1857...	do	825	do
St. Colomban	do	May 10, 1834...	May 18, 1861...	do	896	do
St. Eustache	do	Nov. 15, 1825...	May 18, 1861...	do	2372	Seigniory of the Thousand Islands.
do	Mun., Village.....	Nov. 15, 1825...	Aug. 10, 1848...	do	915	do
St. Hermas	Mun., Parish.....	May 12, 1834...	May 18, 1861...	do	1563	Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains.
St. Joseph du Lac	do	Oct. 4, 1853...	June 9, 1856...	do	1346	do
St. Jérôme	do	Nov. 15, 1834...	May 18, 1861...	do	244	Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains and the Thousand Islands.
St. Placide	do	Oct. 10, 1843...	Feb. 23, 1849...	do	1479	Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains and the Thousand Islands.
Ste. Scholastique	do	May 10, 1834...	May 18, 1861...	do	3204	Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains and the Thousand Islands.
do	Mun., Village.....	do	May 18, 1855...	do	766	do

TABLE of Parishes and Municipalities in Lower Canada, &c.—Continued.
DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Denomination. Parish, Township, &c.	EXERCISE.		Seigniories, Free and Common Socage or Mixed.	Total Population in 1861.	Population of the part in Free and Common Socage.	REMARKS.
		Canonical.	Civil.				
Ile Perrot.....	Mun., Parish.....	Jan. 13, 1832...	May 18, 1861...	Seignioriy	940	.....	Seignioriy of Ile Perrot. Under the patron- age of Ste. Jeanne Françoise de Chantal.
Newton (Ste. Justine of)...	do do	May 28, 1858...	Sept. 28, 1858...	Free socage.....	1029	1029	Seignioriy of Rigaud.
Ste. Marthe	do do	Sept. 27, 1846...	Sept. 12, 1857...	Seignioriy	2659	.....	do
Rigaud (Ste. Magdeleine)...	do do	May 4, 1830...	May 18, 1861...	do	3871	.....	do
Vaudreuil (St. Michel of)...	do do	Feb. 23, 1830...	do	do	3239	.....	Seignioriy of Vaudreuil.
Vaudreuil.....	Mun., Village.....	.....	April 12, 1850...	do	544	.....	do

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL—COUNTY OF VERCHÈRES—DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Belœil (St. Mathieu of)...	Mun., Parish.....	March 23, 1832...	July 2, 1835...	Seignioriy.....	1960	.....	Seignioriy of Belœil.
Contrecoeur (Ste. Thimé)...	do do	Feb. 27, 1832...	May 18, 1861...	do	2141	.....	Seignioriy of St. Ours and Contrecoeur.
St. Antoine.....	do do	July 18, 1834...	June 8, 1860...	do	1821	.....	Seignioriy of Contrecoeur.
Ste. Julie.....	do do	Nov. 27, 1850...	May 6, 1851...	do	1433	.....	Seignioriy of Belœil.
St. Marc.....	do do	March 22, 1792...	July 10, 1835...	do	1364	.....	Seignioriy of Cournoyer.
Varennes	do do	Sept. 20, 1721...	March 3, 1722...	do	3153	.....	Seignioriy of Varennes.
Verchères	do do	Nov. 28, 1832...	May 18, 1861...	do	3210	.....	Seigniories of Verchères, Bellevue, Cabane and St. Blain au Marigo.
Institutions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403	.....	Seigniories of Verchères, Bellevue, &c. (See Verchères Parish.) The population of this Village which is included in that of the parish in the Census of 1861, is about 1,000 souls.
Verchères	Mun., Village.....	.....	Dec. 22, 1860...	Seignioriy.....	.....	.....	.....
Varennes	do do .....	.....	June 8, 1848...	do .....	.....	.....	Seignioriy of Varennes. The population of this Village which is included in that of the Parish in the Census of 1861, is about 1,200 souls.

DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS—COUNTY OF WOLFE—DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

Dudswell	Mun., Township.....	.....	Free Soccage.....	727	727
North Ham.....	do do	Nov. 8, 1851...	do	223	223
South Ham.....	do do	July 20, 1807...	do	610	610
*Garthby (St. Olivier).....	Mission.....	May 15, 1855...	do	688	} Has possessed a resident Priest since 1858. These two localities form but one Municipality.
Stratford (St. Gabriel).....	Mun., Parish.....	June 23, 1868...	do	275	
Woodon (St. Janvier of).....	do do	Feb. 4, 1867...	do	413	
Wotton (St. Camille).....	do do	Oct. 10, 1866...	do	809	
Wotton (St. Hypolite).....	do do	March 21, 1867...	do	486	
Wolfestown (St. Julien).....	Mun., Township.....	Sept. 6, 1856...	do	1533	do Possesses a resident Priest.
Esprance.....	Village.....	Aug. 14, 1802...	do	1472	do do
		?	do	1472	Population included in that of the Township of Ham.

DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS—COUNTY OF YAMASKA—DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.

La Baie du Febyvre.....	Mun., Parish.....	.....	Seigniorly	2982	2982	Under the name of St. Antoine of the Baie du Febyvre, Seigniorly of the Baie du Febyvre.
Pierreville	do	Oct. 6, 1853...	do	2745	2745	Under the name of St. Thomas of Pierreville. Seigniorly of Pierreville.
St. David	do	Sept. 16, 1831...	do	3925	3925	do Seigniorly of River David.
St. Francois du Lac.....	do	March 3, 1722...	do	3312	3312	do do
St. Michel d'Yamaska.....	do	Aug. 10, 1833...	do	2440	2440	Seigniorly of LaValliere. Population of the Village included in that of the Parish.
do	Village .....	.....	do .....	.....	.....	Seigniorly of Courval.
St. Zepharin of Courval.....	Mun., Parish.....	May 10, 1828...	do	1641	1641	Uninhabited in 1861.
Wendover (Augmentation of).....	.....	?	Free Soccage.....	.....	.....	do do
Upton (Gore of).....	.....	?	do .....	.....	.....	Seigniorly of Nicolet and Courval and a part of the Township of Wendover in the Townships of Yamaska and Nicolet.
Ste. Brigitte des Saults.....	Parish.....	Sept. 1, 1863...	Mixed .....	.....	.....	There was only one family in 1861 in that part of Wendover included in this Parish.
St. Pie de Deguire.....	do	Jan. 22, 1866...	Seigniorly .....	.....	.....	Dismemberment of the Parish of St. David. Population included in that of St. David in 1861.

N. B.—The data contained in this table have been completed up to the date of the last proofs from the Printer. The few blanks which appear in it are caused by the non reception of the information applied for in relation to the localities.

J. C. TACHÉ,
Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

S. FERLAND.

A D D E N D A .

Page 3.—St. Lin, Village, 8th column, read : “ Seigniorv of Lachenaie, Population included in that of the Parish of the same name.”

Page 6.—St. Gervais, 8th column, read : “ Seigniories of Beaumont, Livaudière, de la Martinière and Montapeine.”

Page 6.—St. Charles, 8th column, read : do do

“ 6.—St. Lazare, do “ Seigniorv of Livaudière.”

“ 6.—Beaumont, do “ Seigniorv of Beaumont.”

“ 6.—St. Michel, do “ Seigniorv of La Durantaye.”

“ 6.—St. Valier, do “ Seigniorv of St. Valier.”

“ 6.—St. Raphaël, do “ Seigniories of Beaumont and La Durantaye.”

Page 18.—St. André, 8th column, read : “ Seigniorv of l'Islet du Portage.”

“ 19.—St. Etienne of Lauzon, do “ Seigniorv of Lauzon.”

“ 22.—Rawdon, (St. Patrick of) 7th do “ 1979.”

“ 24.—Napierville, 8th do “ Seigniorv of Léry.”

“ 24.—St. Cyprien, do “ Seigniorv of Léry.”

“ 24.—St. Michel Archange, do “ Seigniorv of Lasalle and St. George.”

“ 24.—St. Rémi, (Village) do “ Seigniorv of Lasalle.”

“ 24.—St. Rémi, (Parish) do “ Seigniorv of Lasalle.”

“ 24.—St. Wenceslas, 7th do “ 339.”

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.

THE BLUE BOOK;

OR,

Statement of the Public Service of the former Province of Canada,

FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1867.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Offices, Names of Incumbents, Salaries.

AND OTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE

PUBLIC SERVICE

OF THE FORMER

PROVINCE OF CANADA,

FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,

1867.

GOVERNOR GENERAL.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Remarks.	No. of years of Service as a public officer in any capacity whatever.
Governor General	His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Chas. Stanley, Viscount Monck, &c., &c.	2nd Nov., 1861	The Crown.....	\$ cts. 31,111 07	.....	6 yr. & 8 m.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

				\$ cts.		
Governor's Secretary	Denis Godley.....	25th Oct., 1861	Lord Monck.....	3000 00	.....	6 yr. & 8 m.
Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.	Lt.-Col. Irvine .....	..... 1850	Earl of Elgin.....	1600 00	.....	16 do
1st Clerk.....	Henry Cotton.....	10th Feb., 1841	Lord Sydenham...	1800 00	From 1st July, 1866	29 do
2nd Clerk.....	John Kidd.....	1st July, 1858	Sir E. Head.....	1344 00	.....	9 years.
3rd Clerk	F. D. Burrows.....	1st Nov., 1862	Lord Monck	680 00	.....	5 do
Office-keeper	P. St. Hill.....	10th Feb., 1841	Lord Sydenham...	500 00	Receives also an allowance as Officekeeper of the Executive Council, with rooms, fuel and light.	35 do
House-keeper and Messenger	G. Boxall.....	7th July, 1847	Earl of Elgin.....	500 00	.....	19 yrs & 6 m.
Messenger	G. Smith.....	May, 1861	Sir E. Head.....	450 00	.....	6 years.
Orderly Sergeant	Thomas Lambkin	May, 1861	do	171 25	.....	6 do
Do	Chas. Strouger...	March, 1865	Lord Monck	171 25	.....	2 yrs. & 4 m.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN CANADA IN 1867.

FRANCE.

Consul General.....	A. F. Gauthier.....	Quebec.
Chancellor of the Consulate Gen.....	Henry Feer	do
Acting Vice-Consul.....	T. Doucet	Montreal.
Consular Agent.....	J. W. Macdonell.....	Toronto.

PRUSSIA.

Consul.....	Hon. Geo. Pemberton.....	Quebec.
do	G. Lomer.....	Montreal.

AUSTRIA:

Consul.....	Frederick Bankhage.....	Montreal.
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SPAIN.

Consul.....	H. Chapman.....	Montreal.
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ITALY.

Consul.....	H. Chapman.....	Montreal.
do	H. LeBouthillier	Gaspé.

UNITED STATES.

Consul General.....	Major General Averill.....	Montreal.
Vice-Consul	G. H. Holt	Quebec.
Consul	Thos. Fitznam.....	Gaspé Basin.
do	D. Thurston	Toronto.
do	D. K. Hobart	Windsor.
do	I. L. Near.....	Sarnia.
do	Thomas Allcock.....	Goderich.
do	Jas. Weldon.....	Prescott.
do	S. B. Hance.....	Kingston.
do	F. N. Blake.....	Fort Erie.
do	W. M. Jones.....	Clifton.
do	G. T. Merehouse	St. John's.
do	C. H. Powers.....	Coaticook.

PORTUGAL.

Consul.....	C. S. Watson	Montreal.
Vice-Consul.....	W. H. Tilstone.....	Quebec.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Consul.....	Alfred Falkenberg	Quebec.
Vice-Consul	H. Chapman	Montreal.

BELGIUM.

Consul.....	A. Joseph.....	Quebec.
Vice-Consul	Jesse Joseph.....	Montreal.

DENMARK.

Vice-Consul.....	Hon. Thos. Ryan.....	Montreal.
do	Ed. Ryan.....	Quebec.

NETHERLANDS.

Consul General	R. H. Dixon	Toronto.
Consular Agent.....	John Burstall.....	Quebec.

HANOVER.

Consul.....	H. Chapman.....	Montreal.
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HANSETOWNS, LUBECK, BREMEN AND HAMBURGH.

Consul.....	Edward Ryan.....	Quebec.
Vice-Consul	Hon. Thos. Ryan.....	Montreal.

MECKLENBURG SCHEWERIN.

Consul	G. A. Béling	Quebec.
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OLDENBURG.

Consul.....	G. A. Béling	Quebec.
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URAGUAY.

Consul.....	F. W. Henshaw.....	Montreal.
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VENEZUELA.

Vice-Consul	F. W. Henshaw.....	Montreal.
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 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA.

 Speaker :—Hon. U. J. TESSIER.

LIFE-MEMBERS.

	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Honorable	John Hamilton	Kingston.
Do	Philip H. Moore	Philipsburg.
Do	George J. Goodhue.....	London.
Do	James Ferrier	Montreal.
Do	Roderick Matheson.....	Perth.
Do	George S. Boulton.....	Cobourg.
Do	James Leslie	Montreal.
Do	John Ross.....	Teronto.
Do	Samuel Mills.....	Hamilton.
Do	Louis Panet.....	Quebec.
Do	Sir Narcisse F. Belleau.....	Quebec.
Do	Charles Wilson.....	Montreal.
Do	Benjamin Seymour.....	Port Hope.
Do	David M. Armstrong.....	Sorel.
Do	Ebenezer Perry.....	Cobourg.
Do	Walter H. Dickson.....	Niagara.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS, UPPER CANADA.

	NAMES.	DIVISION.
Honorable	James Shaw	Bathurst.
Do	A. J. Fergusson Blair.....	Brock.
Do	H. B. Bull	Burlington.
Do	Alex. Campbell.....	Cataragui.
Do	David Christie.....	Erie.
Do	Geo. Alexander.....	Gore.
Do	David Reesor.....	King's.
Do	J. Simpson	Queen's.
Do	James Skead.....	Rideau.
Do	David Lewis Macpherson.....	Saugeen.
Do	Alex. Vidal	St. Clair.
Do	George Crawford.....	St. Lawrence.
Do	Donald McDonald.....	Tecumseth.
Do	Billa Flint	Trent.
Do	G. W. Allan.....	York.
Do	Thomas Bennett.....	Eastern.
Do	Asa A. Burnham.....	Newcastle.
Do	Wm. McMaster.....	Midland.
Do	E. Leonard.....	Malahide.
Do	James C. Aikins	Home.
Do	James R. Benson	Niagara.
Do	Robert Read.....	Quinté.
Do	Oliver Blake.....	Thames.
Do	Walter McCrea.....	Western.

 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA.—*Continued.*

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS, LOWER CANADA.

	NAMES.	DIVISION.
Honorable	J. Armand.....	Alma.
Do	A. E. Foster.....	Bedford.
Do	J. Noël Bossé.....	De La Durantaye.
Do	L. A. Olivier.....	De Lanaudière.
Do	J. Bte. G. Proulx.....	De La Vallière.
Do	J. Bureau.....	De Lorimier.
Do	L. Renaud.....	De Salaberry.
Do	L. Letellier de St. Just.....	Grandville.
Do	Ulric J. Tessier.....	Gulf.
Do	John Hamilton.....	Inkerman.
Do	Charles Cormier.....	Kennebec.
Do	A. J. Duchesnay.....	La Salle.
Do	David E. Price.....	Laurentides.
Do	Elzéar H. J. Duchesnay.....	Lauzon.
Do	Léandre Dumouchel.....	Mille Isles.
Do	Louis Lacoste.....	Montarville.
Do	P. U. Archambault.....	Repentigny.
Do	Eustache Prud'homme, jun.....	Rigaud.
Do	W. H. Chaffers.....	Rougemont.
Do	J. B. Guévremont.....	Sorel.
Do	Charles Malhiot.....	Shawenegan.
Do	J. E. Gingras.....	Stadacona.
Do	Thomas Ryan.....	Victoria.
Do	John S. Sanborn.....	Wellington.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Speaker	Hon. U. J. Tessier.....	August 13, 1863...	Legislative Council ...	\$ cts. 3200 00	\$ cts.	Hon. U. J. Tessier was previously appointed Commissioner of Public Works on 25th May, 1862.	5 years.
Clerk of the House, Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant.	John F. Taylor.....	..... 1860...	Earl of Elgin, by Patent.	3400 00	.....	Entered service of Legislative Council of U. C. in January, 1822. Appointed Clerk Assistant to Legislative Council in 1841—Master in Chancery in 1843.	45 do
Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant, Master in Chancery and Chief French Translator.	Robert Le Moine .....	..... 1850...	Legislative Council ..	2600 00	.....	Entered the service of the Legislative Assembly of L. C. in 1835. Appointed French Translator to Legislative Council of Canada in 1841—Additional Clerk Assistant in 1849.	32 do
Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant, Master in Chancery and Acting Chief Office Clerk.	Fennings Taylor.....	..... 1855..	do	2600 00	.....	Entered service of Legislative Council of U. C., Dec. 1836. Appointed lit Office Clerk to Legislative Council of Canada in 1841—Additional Clerk Assistant in 1846.	31 do
Additional Clerk Assistant, Additional French Translator and Clerk of Private Bills.	Joseph E. Doucet.....	..... 1855..	do	1800 00	.....	From 1842 to 1846 was Extra Clerk. Appointed permanent Translator in 1853—Additional Clerk Assistant in 1855—Clerk of Private Bills in 1861—Examiner of Standing Orders in 1863.	25 do
Additional Clerk Assistant and Second Office Clerk.	W. Anstruther Mainey..	..... 1855..	do	1800 00	.....	From 1843 to 1846 as Extra Clerk—Permanently employed in 1846—Appointed Second Office Clerk in 1853, and Additional Clerk Assistant in 1855.	25 do

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Concluded.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Clerk of the English Journals	James Adamson.....	..... 1854.....	Legislative Council ..	\$ cts. 1390 00	\$ cts.	Entered the service in 1842— Appointed Junior Writing Clerk in 1859.	25 years.
Do French do	V. E. Tessier.....	..... 1866.....	Mr. Speaker Tessier...	1200 00	.....	Entered service in Crown Lands Department in 1862.	15 do
Clerk of Committees and Addi- tional French Translator.	A. A. Boucher.....	..... 1859.....	Legislative Council....	1400 00	.....	Entered the service as Addi- tional French Translator in 1857, at a per diem allowance.	10 do
Additional French Translator.....	A. Garneau .....	..... 1862.....	Mr. Speaker Belleau...	1200 00	.....	Entered as Extra Clerk in 1861.	6 do
Assistant Accountant	C. W. Taylor.....	..... 1863.....	do Campbell, and confirmed by the Legislative Council.	600 00	.....	Entered the service in 1857 and as Extra Clerk in 1862.	10 do
Assistant Clerk of Committees.....	N. W. McLean .....	..... 1863.....	do	600 00	.....	do do 1862	5 do
Clerk of Petitions	John Walsh.....	..... 1865.....	Legislative Council...	600 00	.....	do do 1862	5 do
Sessional Clerk	Joseph Garon .....	..... 1865.....	Mr. Speaker Tessier...	.....	.....	\$ per diem.....	2 do
Do	J. A. Le Page .....	..... 1866.....	do .....	.....	.....	do	1 do
Chaplain and Librarian	Rev. W. A. Adamson, D.C.L.	..... 1841.....	The Crown.....	2400 00	.....	do	26 do
Law Clerk (Acting as English Translator)	E. L. Montisambert, M.A.	..... 1846.....	Legislative Council...	2600 00	.....	do	21 do
Gent. Usher of the Black Rod	René Kimber .....	..... 1852.....	The Crown.....	1350 00	.....	do	15 do
Sergeant-at-Arms	O. C. Fortier .....	..... 1865.....	do	1200 00	.....	do	2 do
Doorkeeper	E. Botterell .....	..... 1854.....	do	600 00	.....	do	13 do
Postmaster.....	J. B. Myrand .....	..... 1865.....	Mr. Speaker Belleau...	850 00	.....	Entered as Sessional Messenger in 1869.	8 do
Chief Messenger.....	M. Keating .....	..... 1841.....	Legislative Council...	1120 00	.....	do	26 do
Housekeeper	S. Skinner .....	..... 1856.....	do	800 00	.....	Entered as Sessional Messenger in 1843.	24 do
Library Messenger, Permanent	L. J. Casault.....	..... 1857.....	Mr. Speaker Taché...	700 00	.....	do do 1856	11 do
Messenger, Permanent	A. Lechance .....	..... 1863.....	Legislative Council...	700 00	.....	Entered service in 1831. Ses- sional Messenger in 1841.	36 do
Assistant Postmaster.....	P. Rattey.....	..... 1865.....	Mr. Speaker Belleau...	700 00	.....	Entered as Sessional Messenger in 1860.	7 do
Do Housekeeper	P. Dunn.....	..... 1864.....	Legislative Council...	700 00	.....	do do 1856	11 do
Messenger, Permanent	F. Gilbert.....	..... 1865.....	do	500 00	.....	do	9 do
Do	N. Boutilier.....	..... 1865.....	do	500 00	.....	do	4 do
Sessional Messenger	J. Doherty .....	..... 1862.....	Mr. Speaker Caron	380 00	.....	do 1863.....	4 do

Sessional Messenger	R. Greer	1860	Mr. Speaker Belleau	380 00				
Do do	S. Fraser	1863	do Campbell	380 00				7 do
Do do	Z. Mondor	1864	do Tessier	380 00				4 do
Do do	A. Miller	1864	do	380 00				5 do
Do do	L. Robitaille	1866	do	200 00			Entered service as Watchman in 1861.	6 do
Do do	A. Boucher	1866	do	200 00			Entered service as Page in 1857.	1 do
Do do	A. Douaire	1866	do	200 00			Entered as Sessional Messenger in 1865.	10 do
Do do	J. Wingfield and Assistant	1866	Legislative Council	300 00			Permanent allowance, \$1.50 per diem.	2 do
Night Watchman	A. Grubert	1858	Mr. Speaker Belleau					9 do
Do	John Dunne	1866	do Tessier					1 do
Do	G. Boissonault	1866	do					1 do
Do	G. Poulhot	1866	do					1 do
Page	C. Young	1859	do Belleau				\$1.50 per diem during Session.	8 do
Do	J. Wingfield	1866	do Tessier					1 do
Do	P. Bouslet	1866	do					1 do
Do	J. N. Rutté	1866	do				\$1	3 do
Porter	John Mailgan	1864	do				80 cts. per diem.	11 do
Charwoman, yearly	Louise L'Abbé	1866	do Caron					6 do
Do do	Angélique Deslauriers	1861	do Belleau					7 do
Do do	Mrs. Young	1830	do Taché				during Session.	10 do
Do do	Mary Skinner	1857	do Tessier					1 do
Do do	Mrs. McGilivray	1866	do					1 do
Do do	Mrs. Frunghen	1866	do					1 do
Do do	Mrs. Fortier	1866	do				At 80 cents per diem during Session, and 40 cents during recess.	1 do
Do do	Mrs. Hewson	1858	do Belleau					9 do
Do do	Mrs. Fradet	1866	do Tessier					1 do
Do do	Mrs. Foley	1866	do					1 do

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA.

Speaker :—HON. L. WALLBRIDGE.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAMES.
Argenteuil	Hon. J. J. G. Abbott.
Bagot	Hon. M. Laframboise.
Beauce	H. E. Taschereau.
Beauharnois	Paul Denis.
Bellechasse	Ed. Rémillard.
Berthier	Anselme H. Pâquet.
Bonaventure	T. Robitaille.
Brant (East Riding)	John Y. Bown.
Brant (West Riding)	E. B. Wood.
Brockville (Town)	F. H. Chambers.
Brome	Christopher Dunkin.
Carleton	Wm. F. Powell.
Chambly	C. B. de Boucherville.
Champlain	John J. Ross.
Charlevoix	Adolphe Gagnon.
Chateauguay	Hon. L. H. Holton.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	P. A. Tremblay.
Compton	John Henry Hope.
Cornwall (Town)	Hon. J. S. Macdonald.
Dorchester	Hon. Hector L. Langevin.
Drummond and Arthabaska	J. Bte. Eric Dorian.
Dundas	John S. Ross.
Durham (East Riding)	John S. Smith.
Durham (West Riding)	Henry Munro.
Elgin (East Riding)	Leonidas Burwell.
Elgin West Riding)	John Scoble.
Essex	Arthur Rankin.
Frontenac	Wm. Ferguson.
Gaspé	John LeBoutillier.
Glengarry	D. A. Macdonald.
Grenville (South Riding)	Walter Shanly.
Grey	George Jackson.
Haldimand	David Thompson.
Halton	John White.
Hamilton (City)	Charles Magill.
Hastings (North Riding)	T. C. Wallbridge.
Hastings (South Riding)	Hon. L. Wallbridge.
Hochelaga	Hon. A. A. Dorian.
Huntingdon	Robert B. Somerville.
Huron and Bruce	James Dickson.
Iberville	Alex. Dufresne.
Jacques-Cartier	G. G. Gaucher.
Joliette	H. Cornellier dit Grandchamp.
Kamouraska	Hon. Jean C. Chapais.
Kent	Arch. McKellar.
Kingston (City)	Hon. J. A. Macdonald.
Lambton	Alex. Mackenzie.
Lanark (North Riding)	Hon. W. McDougall.
Lanark (South Riding)	Alex. Morris.
Laprairie	A. Pinsonneault.
L'Assomption	Louis Archambault.
Laval	Joseph Bellerose.
Leeds and Grenville (North Riding)	Francis Jones.
Leeds (South Riding)	D. Ford Jones.
Lennox and Addington	R. J. Cartwright.
Levis	J. G. Planchet.
Lincoln	W. McGiverin.
L'Islet	L. B. Caron.
London (City)	Hon. John Carling.
Lotbinière	Henry G. Joly.
Maskinongé	Moïse Houde.
Megantic	George Irvine.
Middlesex (East Riding)	Crowell Willson.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—*Continued.*

CONSTITUENCY.	NAMES.	
Middlesex (West Riding)	Thomas Scatcherd.	
Missisquoi	James O'Halloran.	
Montcalm	Joseph Dufresne.	
Montmagny	Joseph O. Beaubien.	
Montmorency	Hon. Joseph Cauchon.	
Montreal (City).....	{ East	Hon. G. E. Cartier.
	{ Centre	Hon. John Rose.
	{ West	Hon. T. D. McGee.
Napierville	Sixte Coupal dit la Reine.	
Niagara (Town).....	Augus Morrison.	
Nicolet	Joseph Gaudet.	
Norfolk	Aquila Walsh.	
Northumberland (East Riding)	James L. Biggar.	
Northumberland (West Riding)	Hon. James Cockburn.	
Ontario (North Riding)	M. C. Cameron.	
Ontario (South Riding).....	T. N. Gibbs.	
Ottawa (City).....	J. M. Currier.	
Ottawa (County)	Alonzo Wright.	
Oxford (North Riding)	Thos. Oliver.	
Oxford (South Riding)	Hon. G. Brown.	
Peel.....	Hon. J. H. Cameron.	
Perth	Robert Macfarlane.	
Peterborough	F. W. Halstain.	
Pontiac	John Poupore.	
Portneuf.....	Jean D. Brousseau.	
Prescott	T. Higginson.	
Prince Edward	W. Ross.	
Quebec (City).....	{ East	Pierre G Huot.
	{ Centre	Hon. Isidore Thibaudau.
	{ West	Hon. Charles Alceyn.
Quebec (County)	Hon. F. Evanturel.	
Renfrew	Robert McIntyre.	
Richelieu	Joseph F. Perrault.	
Richmond and Wolfe	W. H. Webb.	
Rimouski	George Sylvain.	
Rouville	Jos. N. Poulin.	
Russell	Robert Bell.	
St. Hyacinthe	Rémi Raymond.	
St. John's.....	F. Bourassa.	
St. Maurice	Charles Lajoie.	
Shefford	Hon. L. S. Huntington.	
Sherbroke (Town)	Hon. Alex. T. Galt.	
Simcoe (North Riding)	T. D. McConkey.	
Simcoe (South Riding).....	T. R. Ferguson.	
Soulanges.....	W. Duckett.	
Stanstead	Albert Knight.	
Stormont	Samuel Ault.	
Temiscouata	J. Ete. Pouliot.	
Terrebonne	L. Labrèche-Viger.	
Three Rivers (City).....	C. B. de Niverville.	
Toronto (East)	A. M. Smith.	
Toronto (West).....	John McDonald.	
Two Mountains.....	Jean B. Daoust.	
Vaudreuil.....	A. C. DeL. Harwood.	
Verchères	Félix Geoffrion.	
Victoria	J. W. Dunsford.	
Waterloo (North Riding)	I. E. Bowman.	
Waterloo (South Riding)	James Cowan.	
Welland	Thomas C. Street.	
Wellington (North Riding).....	T. S. Parker.	
Wellington (South Riding).....	David Stirton.	
Wentworth (North Riding)	James McMonies.	
Wentworth (South Riding)	Joseph Bymal.	
Yamaska	Moise Fortier.	
York (North Riding).....	J. P. Wells.	
York (East Riding)	Amos Wright.	
York (West Riding)	Hon. W. P. Howland.	

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Speaker	Hon. Lewis Wallbridge.	Aug. 15, 1863.	Elected by the House.	\$ 3200 00	\$ cts.	Hon. Mr. Wallbridge was appointed Solicitor General on 16th May, 1863, resigned 12th August, 1863.	4 yrs & 6 ms. 25 do 35 do
Clerk	William Burns Lindsay.	May do	Lord Monck	3400 00	.....	.....	.....
Do and Chief Clerk of Clerk Assistant	George Manly Mhir.	.....	Speaker	2200 00	.....	.....	.....
Do Controverted Elections	Alfred Patrick.	.....	do	2260 00	.....	.....	.....
Law Clerk	Gustavus W. Wicksteed.	June 14, 1841.	House	3400 00	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Law Clerk and English Translator	F. H. Badgley, B.C.L.	June 9, 1855.	Speaker	1800 00	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Law Clerk and French Translator	Eugène P. Dorton.	Dec. 13, 1860.	do	1800 00	.....	Entered service of Legislature in 1854.	12 do 37 do
Accountant	Thomas Vaux.	June 5, 1846.	House	2000 00	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Accountant and Book-keeper	Joshua Stansfeld	Dec. 14, 1860.	Speaker	1200 00	.....	.....	.....
Clerk of Routine and Records	William Spink.	Aug. 22, 1851.	House	1800 00	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Clerk of Routine and Records	Farquhar McGillivray.	Sept. 30, 1863.	Speaker	800 00	.....	.....	.....
Chief Office Clerk and Clerk to Printing Committee	Henry Hartney	Oct. 15, 1863.	do	2000 00	.....	.....	.....
English Writing Clerk	Henry Boulton Stuart.	June 15, 1846.	Clerk	1200 00	.....	.....	.....
French	Edouard Déréchaud	June 13, 1846.	do	1200 00	.....	.....	.....
Junior Clerk	J. H. T. Bleis.	Feb. 29, 1859.	Speaker	800 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Henry R. Smith.	do	do	800 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	O. C. de la Chevrotière.	May 18, 1861.	do	800 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Henry Lindsay	do	do	500 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	James S. Sloane	do	do	500 00	.....	.....	.....

12

Do	Paul Ernest Smith	June 9, 1862	do	1000 00	17	do
Do	John Notman	do	do	800 00	10	do
Do	F. Nap. Belcourt	May 16, 1865	do	800 00	4	do
Do	Charles Panet, Jr.	July 1, 1864	do	800 00	7	do
Do	W. C. Bowles	June 8, 1866	do	600 00	13	do
Do	Jean P. Leprohen	May 30, 1849	do	1500 00	22	do
First Clerk of Committees	F. X. Blanchet	Oct. 30, 1862	do	1200 09	17	do
Second Assistant Clerk of Committees	Alfred Todd	Aug. 12, 1858	do	2000 00	33	do
Chief Clerk of Private Bills	Thadeus Patrick	June 21, 1847	do	1500 00	31	do
Second Clerk of Private Bills and Clerk of Railway Committee	Herman Poetter	Aug. 12, 1858	do	1400 00	16	do
Clerk of Votes	William Fauning	March 3, 1860	do	1800 00	20	do
French Translator of Votes	Toussaint G. Coursoltes	Feb. 26, 1858	do	1608 00	9	do
Assistant French Translator	Joseph Roy	May 19, 1860	do	1609 00	6	do
Do	Jules Fabien Gingras	March 1, 1860	do	1400 00	16	do
Do	E. Blain de St. Aubain	May 12, 1863	do	1200 00	4	do
Do	Charles A. Gagnon	May 3, 1853	do	1010 00	4	do
Do	William Wilson	May 9, 1855	do	1600 00	15	do
Assistant English Translator	Finbar B. Hayes	Feb. 26, 1858	do	1600 00	8	do
Do	Wm. Wilson, Jr., M.D.	June 9, 1862	do	1200 00	8	do
Do	George H. Macaulay	May 12, 1863	do	1200 00	4	do
Clerk of English Journals	William B. Ross	May 16, 1862	do	1600 00	17	do
Assistant Clerk of English Journals	Alex. G. D. Taylor	June 8, 1866	do	1000 00	16	do
Clerk of French Journals	William Henry LeMoine	March 19, 1861	do	1600 00	24	do
Assistant Clerk of French Journals	Pierre Rivet	do	do	1200 00	16	do
Librarian	Alpheus Todd	March 31, 1856	do	2400 00	30	do
Assistant Librarian	A. Gérin Lajoie	April 11, 1856	do	1800 00	16	do
Library Clerk	Augustin Laperrère	April 29, 1858	do	1400 00	15	do
Library Messenger	Olivier Vicent	July 1, 1856	do	850 00	22	do
Do	James Hoy	May 1, 1859	do	850 00	14	do
Post Master	Robert Defries	June 14, 1841	House	850 00	53	do
Assistant Post Master	Joseph Blais	Aug. 19, 1852	Clerk	850 00	20	do
Sergeant-at-Arms	Donald W. MacDonell	June 14, 1854	Earl of Elgin	1900 00	12	do
Chief Messenger	André Leroux Cardinal	June 18, 1841	House	1100 00	30	do
Assistant do	Michael McCarthy	Feb. 12, 1863	Clerk	900 00	29	do
Doorkeeper	John O'Connor	Jan. 1, 1846	Speaker	850 00	29	do
Assistant Doorkeeper	Robert Baillie	Sept. 5, 1854	do	600 00	25	do
Do	Edward Storr	do	do	600 00	14	do
Messenger	Joseph Lezonde	Feb. 15, 1856	Clerk	850 00	22	do
Do	Edouard Pelletier	do	Spencer	850 00	18	do
Do	William Graham	do	do	850 00	16	do
Do	Edward Stacey	Feb. 25, 1858	do	850 00	8	do
Do	Joseph Asselin	March 26, 1862	do	850 00	14	do
Do	Elienne Roy	do	do	600 00	12	do
Do	Patrick Buckley	Sept. 18, 1865	do	600 00	8	do
Do	Joseph Turgeon	do	do	600 00	14	do

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—Concluded—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

OFFICE.	NAME	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Messenger	Joseph Brown.	Sept. 18, 1865.	Speaker	\$ cts. 600 00	\$ cts. ....	.....	12 yrs & 6ms.
Do	Olivier Koberge.	do	do	600 00	.....	.....	12 do
Do	M. Lafamme.	Aug. 13, 1866.	do	600 00	.....	.....	11 do
Do	J. Nadeau	do	do	600 00	.....	.....	10 do
Do	E. Botterill	do	do	600 00	.....	.....	10 do
Do	O. Robitaille.	do	do	600 00	.....	.....	4 do

GENERAL REMARKS.

Salaries.....	\$8680 00
Extra Service.....	168 00
Messengers.....	2318 37
Pensions.....	430 00
Insurance.....	108 00
Postage and Telegraphs.....	1553 57
Water, Fuel and Gas.....	5285 78
Newspapers, &c.....	1560 46
Stationery.....	6505 75
Printing and Binding.....	19679 98
Tradesmen.....	2778 57
Miscellaneous.....	2883 04
Total.....	\$81922 02

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.....	Hon. A. J. F. Blair.....	Jan. 3, 1866...	Lord Monck.....	5000 00	Hon. Mr. Blair was previously appointed Receiver General the 7th March, 1863, subsequently appointed Provincial Secretary on 16th May, 1863. Was President of the Executive Council from the 3rd January, 1866, to the 30th June, 1867.....	4 years. 47 do 27 do 36 do 32 do 32 do 21 do 11 do 6 do 27 do 12 do 2 do 1 yr & 6 ms.
Clerk of Council.....	William Henry Lee.....	Nov. 23, 1853...	Earl of Elgin.....	2600 00		
Assistant Clerk of Council.....	William A. Himsworth.....	do	do	2000 00		
1st Class Clerk.....	Flavien Valleraud.....	March 25, 1843...	Sir Chas. Bagot.....	1400 00		
Do	J. Olivier Côté.....	June 21, 1845...	Lord Mc'caife.....	1400 00		
Do	Fred. H. Himsworth.....	Jan. —, 1847...	Earl of Elgin.....	1240 00		
2nd Class Clerk.....	Henry Alexander.....	April 23, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....	940 00		
3rd do	W. Horace Lee.....	Dec. 21, 1861...	Lord Monck.....	640 00		
Door-keeper and Messenger.....	Michael Naughton.....	Oct. 10, 1840...	Lord Sydenham.....	600 00		
Messenger.	Wm. E. Morgan.....	Dec. 1, 1855...	Sir E. Head.....	450 00		
Do	Joseph Cairns.....	Oct. 14, 1865...	Lord Monck.....	450 00		
Do	Patrick Bartleton.....	Feb. 1, 1866...	do	450 00		

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. Wm. McDougall.....	June 30, 1864...	Lord Monck.....	5000 00	Hon. Mr. McDougall was previously appointed Commissioner of Public Works the 16th May, 1863.....	4 yrs & 2 ms.
Assistant Secretary, Canada East...	E. Parent.....	May —, 1847...	Earl of Elgin.....	2840 00	31 years service, including 19 years as successively Assistant French Translator, Translator, Librarian and Law Clerk of House of Assembly of Lower Canada.....	31 yrs & 6ms. 18 do 26 do
Do	E. A. Meredith.....	do	do	2600 00		
Accountant.....	Thomas Ross.....	Nov. —, 1859...	Lord Seaton.....	2000 00		

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA EAST.

Attorney General.....	Hon. G. E. Cartier.....	March 30, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	5000 00	Hon G. E. Cartier was appointed Provincial Secretary the 27th Jan., 1865; Attorney General for Lower Canada the 24th May, 1866; Inspector General the 8th August, 1857; and again Attorney General the 7th August, 1858.....	11 yrs & 6 ms.
Solicitor General.....	Geo. Fytvoe.....	May 2, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	2200 00	.....	20 yrs & 6 ms.
Clerk of Crown Law Department.....	Jos. A. Defoy.....	Oct. 1, 1856.....	Attorney General.....	1350 00	.....	10 do
Clerk.....	L. W. Sicotte.....	Dec. 1, 1865.....	do.....	1000 00	.....	1 do
Extra Clerk.....	John W. Gow.....	Sept. 1, 1856.....	do.....	350 00	.....	10 do
Messenger.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CANADA WEST.

Attorney General.....	Hon. J. A. Macdonald.....	March 30, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	5000 00	Hon. J. A. Macdonald first appointed Receiver General the 11th May, 1847; Commissioner of Crown Lands the 8th Dec., 1847; Post Master General the 6th August, 1858, and Attorney General the 7th August, 1858.....	11 yrs & 6 ms. 3 yrs & 4 ms. 8 yrs & 5 ms.
Solicitor General.....	Hon. Jas. Cockburn.....	March 30, 1864.....	do.....	3000 00	.....	.....
Chief Clerk.....	Hewitt Bernard.....	March —, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	2200 00	.....	.....
Assistant Clerk.....	John Stuart.....	Sept. 1, 1856.....	Lord Monck.....	1000 00	Served 2 years as Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the County Court of the County of Norfolk.....	5 yrs & 10 ms. 3 yrs & 2 ms. 8 months. 12 yrs & 6 ms.
Stenographic Writer.....	Chas. Drinkwater.....	May 1, 1864.....	do.....	973 20	.....	.....
Temporary Clerk.....	A. Acheson.....	Nov. 15, 1866.....	Attorney General.....	2 50	per diem.....	.....
Messenger.....	Patrick Lynch.....	July —, 1864.....	Sir E. Head.....	500 00	.....	.....

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE;	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. A. T. Galt.....	March 30, 1864...	Lord Monck	\$ cts. 5000 00	\$ cts.	Hon. A. T. Galt was first appointed Inspector General, the 30th March, 1858, and the 7th August of the same year. Acting Deputy Inspector General from 1st October, 1855, to 1st September, 1863.....	9 yrs & 5 ms.
Deputy Inspector General.....	Wm. Dickinson.....	Sept. 1, 1863...	do	2600 00	.....	.....	.....
Chief Clerk and Provincial Book-keeper.....	N. Godard.....	Sept. 7, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	2000 00	.....	.....	24 yrs & 9 ms.
Book-keeper	John Drysdale	Jan. 1, 1867...	do	1800 00	.....	Served 7 years in the Attorney General's Office for Upper Canada, and for 8 years in other offices.....	22 yrs & 7 ms.
Warrant Clerk	Moore A. Higgins.....	July 1, 1866...	Lord Monck	1600 00	.....	Transferred from Executive Council Office, June, 1856.....	25 years.
Book-keeper	Arch. Cary	Aug. 7, 1861...	Sir E. Head.....	1600 00	.....	.....	30 yrs & 6 ms.
1st Class Clerk.....	F. G. Scott	Feb. 16, 1855...	do	1400 00	.....	.....	20 years.
Do	C. J. Anderson	Oct. 1, 1859...	Finance Minister.....	1400 00	.....	.....	12 yrs & 10 ms.
Do	I. A. Torrance.....	April 23, 1866...	do	1200 00	.....	.....	9 yrs & 2 ms.
Do	R. W. Baxter.....	Oct. 1, 1859...	do	1300 00	.....	.....	9 yrs & 8 ms.
Stenographic Writer.....	W. A. Blackmore.....	May 15, 1865...	do	973 32	.....	.....	2 yrs & 8 ms.
3rd Class Clerk.....	P. C. Ryan	July 1, 1864...	do	680 00	.....	.....	4 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	H. A. Jones	May 6, 1865...	do	600 00	.....	.....	2 yrs & 8 ms.
4th do	George Ammond.....	Oct. 1, 1866...	do	500 00	.....	.....	1 year.
House-keeper and Messenger.....	D. Ryan	Feb. 1, 1843...	Sir Chas. Bagot	500 00	.....	.....	24 yrs & 11 ms.
Messenger.....	P. Pender.....	Oct. 1, 1858...	Finance Minister	450 00	.....	.....	9 yrs & 3 ms.
Labourer.....	T. Coad.....	July 1, 1859...	do	I 00	per diem.....	.....	8 yrs & 6 ms.
Audit Branch.							
Auditor of Public Accounts.....	John Langton	Oct. 9, 1855...	Sir E. Head.....	2600 00	.....	For additional salary Vide Miscellaneous.....	12 years.
Assistant do	Hon. John Simpson.....	Aug. 10, 1864...	Lord Monck	2400 00	.....	Hon. M. Simpson was appointed Provincial Secretary, March 30, 1864, but resigned in August.....	3 yrs & 8 ms.
1st Book-keeper.....	Thos. Cruse.....	Jan. 17, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....	1600 00	.....	.....	12 yrs & 6 ms.
2nd do	Thos. D. Dims.....	Sept. 8, 1858...	do	1600 00	.....	.....	8 do
3rd do	C. Cambie.....	Dec. 10, 1855...	do	1400 00	.....	.....	11 do
1st Class Clerk and Statistical Clerk.....	Arthur Harvey	Jan. 1, 1862...	Lord Monck	1360 00	.....	.....	4 do

Post	Name	Date	Rank/Title	Salary	Remarks	Term
1st Class Clerk	James Patterson	Dec. 10, 1855	Sir E. Head	1240 00		11 do
Do	Ed. C. Barber	do	do	1240 00		11 do
Do	G. M. Jarvis	April 27, 1862	Lord Monck	1200 00		3 yrs & 9 ms.
2nd Class Clerk	John R. Hall	Sept., 1865	do	600 00		1 yr & 6 ms.
Messenger	John Pender	Nov. 30, 1865	do	450 00		1 do
<i>Customs Branch.</i>						
Commissioner of Customs and Excise	R. S. M. Bouchette	March 18, 1851	Earl of Elgin	2600 00		
Assistant	Thos. Worthington	July	Sir E. Head	2000 00		
1st Class Clerk	J. W. Peachy	Feb. 28, 1855	do	1600 00		
Do	J. P. Roberts	Oct. 26, 1856	do	1800 00		
Do	J. R. Audy	Nov. 1, 1849	Earl of Elgin	1400 00		
Do	H. H. Duffell	June 12, 1846	Earl of Cathcart	1480 00		
Do	L. O'Brien	Oct. 27, 1856	Sir E. Head	1400 00		
Do	G. A. Mailleue	Sept. 1, 1859	do	1300 00		
Do	P. E. Sheppard	Aug. 28, 1855	do	1240 00		
2nd do	H. C. Hay	April 1, 1856	Sir E. Head	940 00		10 yrs & 3 ms.
Do	J. F. Brown	Jan. 25, 1865	Lord Monck	940 00		2 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	W. A. Bell	Oct. 5, 1859	Sir E. Head	900 00		7 do
4th do	J. C. Audy	July	Lord Monck	500 00		2 years.
Do	J. F. Wolf	Oct. 1, 1866	do	500 00		
Messenger	John Walls	July 1, 1856	Sir E. Head	450 00		1 do
<i>Inspecting Branch.</i>						
Inspector of Customs, Excise and Canals	A. Brunel	May 19, 1863	Lord Monck	2000 00		3 do
Surveying Examiner of Excise	Wm. Murphy	July	Sir E. Head	1600 00		17 do
PORTS OF LOWER CANADA.						
<i>Amlerét.</i>						
Collector	J. G. Fox	July 10, 1852	Earl of Elgin	860 00		14 do
Landing Waiter	John McCormick	May 28, 1855	Sir E. Head	375 00		11 do
<i>Clarenceville.</i>						
Collector	Charles Stewart	Aug. 21, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	500 00		22 do
<i>Coaticook.</i>						
Collector	James Thompson	July 24, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	1200 00		22 do
Surveyor	Wm. S. Williams	Aug. 23, 1853	Earl of Elgin	800 00		13 do
Preventive Officer	T. B. Heath	April 11, 1850	do	100 00		16 do
Landing Waiter	Hilare Lacroix	June 17, 1857	Sir E. Head	600 00		9 do
Do	Jno. B. Grant	Sept. 19, 1861	do	500 00		5 do
				Amount of Collections	96 60	
					4297 15	

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PORTS OF LOWER CANADA—							
(Continued.)							
Cootwicoke—(Continued).							
Preventive Officer	David Young, Jr.	Nov. 12, 1864	Lord Monck	300 00	4297 15		2 yrs & 6 mos.
Clerk	J. H. Tomkins	Dec. 12, 1864	do	500 00			2 do
Landing Waiter at Hereford	Aaron Workman	Sept. 14, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	300 00			22 do
Dundee.							
Collector	Edward D. Phillips	Nov. 23, 1853	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	1000 00	374 61		13 do
Preventive Officer	John McGibbon	Nov. 14, 1859	Sir E. Head	200 00			7 do
Landing Waiter and Sub-Collector at St. Régis	Robert Tyre	May 25, 1861	do	500 00			5 do
Landing Waiter and Sub-Collector at Trent River	Merritt M. Smith	May 24, 1862	Lord Monck	400 00			4 do
Freelightsburg.							
Collector	P. J. Parker	July —, 1848	Earl of Elgin	670 00	282 09		18 do
Preventive Officer	George W. Wells	May 9, 1859	Sir E. Head	200 00			7 do
Gaspé.							
Collector	Jean C. Belleau	Oct. 3, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	1200 00	7473 86		22 do
Acting Clerk	Chas. C. Fox	May 5, 1862	Lord Monck	500 00			4 do
Do	J. J. Kavanagh	June 18, 1855	Sir E. Head	600 00			11 do
Preventive Officer at Percé and Bonaventure Island	R. M. Flynn	May 10, 1851	Earl of Elgin	300 00			16 do
Landing Waiter	Geo. LeBouthillier	May 4, 1854	do	500 00			12 do
Do at Percé	John Percé	May 10, 1851	do	200 00			16 do
Do at Seven Islands	A. Talbot	Jan. 18, 1865	Lord Monck	400 00			2 do
Hemmingford.							
Collector	Moses Sweet	April 17, 1862	do	700 00	255 80		4 do

Collector	Andrew Holden	July	25, 1845	Earl of Cathcart	500 00	21
Landing Waiter and Searcher	P. Dozols	Jan. 18, 1865		Lord Monck	400 00	2
<i>Montreal.</i>						
Collector	Alex. M. Delisle	Aug. 17, 1866		Lord Monck	3000 00	25
Surveyor and Warehouse Keeper	John Lewis	—, 1841		Lord Sydenham	2000 00	3
Appraiser	Alexander Bryson	March 14, 1864		Lord Monck	1800 00	7
Do	Antoine Leresque	March 17, 1859		Sir E. Head	1800 00	18
Surveyor and Landing Waiter at Rouse's Point	Benjamin Burland	March 21, 1848		Earl of Elgin	1200 00	2
Do	D. MacKay	Jan. 20, 1865		Lord Monck	1800 00	5
Assistant Appraiser	Omer Allard	Sept. 26, 1861		Sir E. Head	800 00	7
Assistant Appraiser and Examining Warehouse Keeper	James H. NeNeider	Dec. 22, 1859	do		800 00	1
Assistant Appraiser	P. A. Mercier	Jan. 15, 1866		Lord Monck	800 00	2
Do	P. G. Fauteux	Jan. 20, 1865	do		800 00	2
Do	N. McLennan	do	do		800 00	2
Do	T. Gabier	Feb. 14, 1865	do		800 00	2
Assistant Surveyor and Chief Landing Waiter	John Jordan	March 28, 1851		Earl of Elgin	1400 00	15
First Landing Waiter	Chas. W. Maçon	Dec. 4, 1852	do		1200 00	14
Landing Waiter	Edward Meyer	June 24, 1853	do		1000 00	13
Do	John Nelson	Jan. 8, 1864	do		1000 00	13
Do	Léon Globenski	Jan. 26, 1848	do		875 00	19
Do	at Pt. St. Charles. Cyprien Fitzpatrick	May 15, 1862	do		1000 00	4
Do	Henri Lacroix	July 1, 1853	do	Earl of Elgin	800 00	13
Do	Thomas Barry	June 16, 1855	do	Sir E. Head	800 00	11
Do	John O'Meara	June 30, 1864	do	Lord Monck	600 00	3
Do	E. Bourret	Feb. 13, 1865	do		600 00	2
Do	Louis C. Vandal	Aug. 27, 1836	do	Lord Gosford	750 00	30
Tide Surveyor	Henry Fletcher	Feb. 19, 1853	do	Earl of Elgin	1000 00	13
Assistant do	Henry B. Jameson	Sept. 26, 1861	do	Sir E. Head	500 00	5
Chief Clerk	Francis Crispo	July 31, 1849	do	Earl of Cathcart	1600 00	21
Clerk and Cashier	Charles Selby	April 11, 1855	do	Sir E. Head	1200 00	21
Clerk	Thomas Watkins	Aug. 18, 1845	do	Earl of Cathcart	1100 00	11
Do	John P. Purcell	Sept. 21, 1855	do	Sir E. Head	1100 00	11
Do	William Bleakley	June 5, 1855	do		1000 00	11
Do	Joseph E. Villeneuve	Nov. 9, 1859	do		1000 00	7
Do	William McCormick	March 14, 1864	do	Lord Monck	600 00	3
Do	John Cox	do	do		600 00	3
Do	James Barry	do	do		600 00	3
Do	F. A. Lavoie	Jan. 20, 1865	do		600 00	2
Extra Clerk	F. Tétu	Feb. 20, 1865	do		500 00	2
Clerk	William P. Weir	March 14, 1864	do		500 00	3
Weighter	Thomas Siewright	Nov. 29, 1860	do	Sir E. Head	600 00	6

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PORTS OF LOWER CANADA—							
<i>Montreal—(Continued)</i>							
Chief Locker	Hercules Ellis	Sept. 26, 1861	Sir E. Head	600 00			5 yrs & 6 ms.
Assistant Locker	C. H. Sentenne	Jan. 20, 1865	Lord Monck	600 00			2 do
Locker	R. Stuart	do	do	500 00			2 do
Housekeeper and Messenger	John Hughes	Jan. 28, 1862	Lord Monck	500 00			4 do
1st Class Tide Water and Assistant Locker	Thomas Mallon	1834	Lord Aylmer				32 do
Do	Robt. Brook	1834	do				32 do
Do	Robt. Powney	1841	Lord Sydenham				25 do
Do	John Palmer	1842	do				25 do
Do	James Casey	1842	do				25 do
Do	Henry Popham	1848	Sir C. Bagot				23 do
Do	John Goodbody	1852	Earl of Egin				23 do
Do	Michael Meighan	1853	do				14 do
Do	Wm. Goodbody	1847	do				23 do
Do	John Hodges	1849	do				19 do
Do	Sammuel Perry	1749	do				17 do
Do	William Johnston	1850	do				17 do
Do	Patrick Cox	1850	do				16 do
Do	Edward Coyle	1850	do				16 do
Do	Samuel Tidmarsh	1850	do				16 do
Do	George Richardson	1850	do				16 do
Do	James McCormick	1850	do				16 do
2nd Class Tide Water and Assistant Locker	John Boimer	1851	do				15 do
Do	William Fest	1851	do				15 do
Do	Patrick Scanlon	1854	do				12 do
Do	Francis Corner	1854	do				12 do
Do	Samuel Corner	1856	Sir E. Head				10 do
Do	Patrick Cummins	1851	Earl of Egin				15 do
Do	James McCann	1856	Sir E. Head				10 do
Do	David Smith	1857	do				9 do
Do	Henry R. Millern	1860	do				6 do
Do	William Hastie	1861	do				5 do

when actually employed.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PORTS OF LOWER CANADA—							
<i>(Continued.)</i>							
<i>New Carlisle.</i>							
Collector.....	John Fraser.....	Aug. 30, 1847.....	Earl of Elgin.....	900 00	} 7407 93		19 yrs & 6 ms.
Clerk.....	Wm. T. Meagher.....	May 11, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	500 00			11 do
Landing Waler at Carleton.....	Edward Mann.....	June 17, 1845.....	Earl of Cathcart.....	400 00			21 do
Do	Robert Basteed.....	June 17, 1845.....	do	400 00			22 do
Preventive Officer at New Carlisle.....	B. McGee.....	May 4, 1855.....	Earl of Elgin.....	300 00			11 do
Do	at Paspébiac and						
Port Daniel.....	W. M. McPherson.....	Feb. 8, 1837.....		300 00			
<i>Philipsburgh.</i>							
Collector.....	John Henderson.....	July 9, 1844.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	600 00	} 252 16		22 do
Surveyor.....	Wm. W. Smith.....	March 10, 1860.....	Sir E. Head.....	500 00			6 do
<i>Potton.</i>							
Collector.....	George Gunn.....	June 20, 1854.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00	134 12		12 do
<i>Quebec.</i>							
Collector.....	J. W. Dunscomb.....	.....	Sir Chas. Bagot.....	3240 00	}		23 do
Surveyor.....	Louis Massue.....	March 20, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1840 00			15 do
Assistant Surveyor.....	James A. Green.....	.....	do	2600 00			17 do
Do	at New Richmond						
Measurer of Vessels.....	J. P. O'Meara.....	April 25, 1865.....	Sir E. Head.....	600 00			11 do
Tide Surveyor.....	Thomas Lambert.....	April 1, 1858.....	Sir John Colborne.....	1000 00			30 do
Boarding Officer.....	A. C. Ruel.....	Jan. 1, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	1000 00			8 do
Chief Landing Waler.....	Chas. E. Allen.....	Sept. 19, 1844.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	1200 00			22 do
Appraiser.....	F. X. Frénette.....	May 26, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00			15 do
Do	C. F. Bouchard.....	Oct. 27, 1865.....	Lord Monck.....	1400 00			2 do
Do	Duncan Macpherson.....	Jan. 15, 1866.....	do	1400 00			1 do
Chief Clerk.....	A. Neilson Ross.....	May 15, 1845.....	Earl of Cathcart.....	1600 00			21 do
Clerk.....	Geo. Colley.....	Sept. 1, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	1080 00			7 do
Do	W. Valch.....	.....	do	1000 00			10 do

Do	Nap. Balsaretti	June 12, 1855	Sir E. W. Head	1000 00	11
Cashier	G. Campbell	1847	Earl of Elgin	1000 00	19
Clerk	Chas. Gouin	May 1, 1860	Sir E. Head	1000 00	6
Do	Clément Cazeau	1851	Earl of Elgin	1000 00	15
Do	Alfred Hawkins	Dec. 20, 1860	Sir E. Head	800 00	6
Do	Alfred Wheeler	March 4, 1861	do	650 00	5
Do	Vincent Cazeau	Jan. —, 1846	Lord Monck	500 00	1
Landing Waiter	F. Thompson	Oct. 18, 1846	Earl of Cathcart	1000 00	15
Do	Wm. N. Lee	Dec. 14, 1854	Sir E. Head	1000 00	12
Do	D. Bidoéau	May 28, 1855	do	1000 00	11
Do	J. Belleau	Oct. 4, 1865	Lord Monck	700 00	2
Landing Waiter and Sub-Collector at Jersey Point	A. G. Bussières	July 4, 1866	do	500 00	1
Landing Waiter at Esquimaux Point	H. J. Perchard	Feb. 8, 1867	do	400 00	5 months
Head Lock and Assistant Warehouse Keeper	Jas. Sealy	April 14, 1851	Earl of Elgin	1000 00	15
Assistant Appraiser	F. X. Métiévier	Feb. 19, 1852	Earl of Elgin	1000 00	15
Preventive Officer (Madoussac)	Jas. Radford	1847	do	244 00	19
Sub-Collector (Chicoutimi)	Geo. McKenzie	May 25, 1861	Sir E. Head	400 00	5
Do (Three Rivers)	C. H. Godby	May 31, 1866	Lord Monck	500 00	2
Preventive Officer (Malbaie)	W. M. Harvey	May 4, 1855	Sir E. Head	300 00	11
Sampler and Weigher	H. McHugh	Feb. 19, 1851	Earl of Elgin	600 00	15
Housekeeper and Messenger	A. Bowdin	June 4, 1855	Sir E. Head	500 00	11
Preventive Officer (Goubou)	A. Comeau	May 30, 1863	Lord Monck	100 00	3
Tide Waiter	Patrick Ahern	1840	Sir R. D. Jackson, adm.	.....	26
Do	James Batterton	1859	Sir E. Head	.....	7
Do	Patrick Brophy	1854	do	.....	12
Do	John Crevar	1857	do	.....	9
Do	John Connor	1860	do	.....	6
Do	James Cahil	1860	do	.....	6
Do	John Cudon	1854	do	.....	12
Do	Thomas Dudley	1859	do	.....	7
Do	Thomas Flynn	1863	Lord Monck	.....	16
Do	Michael Gauvin	1855	Sir E. Head	.....	3
Do	George Gasdon	1862	Lord Monck	.....	11
Do	Jacob Griffiths	1854	Sir E. Head	.....	4
Do	John Hull	1856	do	.....	12
Do	James Ennis	1851	Earl of Elgin	.....	4
Do	Patrick Dobbins	1862	Lord Monck	.....	4
Do	John McGillivray	1845	Earl of Cathcart	.....	21
Do	— Murphy	1861	Sir E. Head	.....	5
Do	John Murray	1864	Lord Monck	.....	3
Do	James O'Brien	1864	do	.....	3
Do	Thos. Perkins	1835	Lord Gosford	.....	3
Do	Lawrence Phealen	1861	Sir E. Head	31
Do	Robert Smith	1852	Earl of Elgin	5
Do	K. May	14
Do	L. Patty

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\$1 50 per diem.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PORTS OF LOWER CANADA—							
(Continued.)							
Quebec—(Continued).							
Tide Waiter.....	John Fanning.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	M. Bulger .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 do
Do	E. P. Lee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 do
Do	F. Deslauriers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 do
Do	Thos. Fanning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 do
Do	—Marcotte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 do
Do	Wm. Higgins	1851..	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	.....	.....	10 do
Do	J. Roy	1858..	Sir E. Head.....	.....	.....	.....	6 do
Do	John Hogan	1857..	do .....	.....	.....	.....	4 do
Do	R. Robitaille	1862..	Lord Monck.....	.....	.....	.....	6 do
Do	Joseph Lemieux.....	1835..	Lord Gosford.....	.....	.....	.....	4 do
Do	Michael McManus.....	1853..	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	.....	.....	13 do
Do	Joseph Tierney	1856..	Sir E. Head.....	.....	.....	.....	10 do
Do	Thos. Brown	1860..	do .....	.....	.....	.....	4 do
Do	Peter McKeon	1862..	Lord Monck.....	.....	.....	.....	4 do
Do	John Rouillard.....	1863..	do .....	.....	.....	.....	3 do
Do	Léon Samson	1849..	Sir R. D. Jackson, adm.	.....	.....	.....	26 do
Do	Adolphe Boissonneault.....	1860..	Sir E. Head .....	.....	.....	.....	6 do
Do	Olivier Noël.....	1861..	do .....	.....	.....	.....	5 do
Do	Henri Jodin	1860..	do .....	.....	.....	.....	5 do
Rimouski.							
Collector.....	Pierre Louis Gauvreau.....	March 6, 1860...	do .....	.....	.....	.....	6 do
Ruse'town.							
Collector.....	Robert Rodgers.....	July 21, 1845...	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	338 62	.....	18 do

<i>Stanstead.</i>									
Collector.....	Chanancy Bullock.....	June 20, 1854.....	Sir E. Hoad.....	800 00				12	do
Landing Waiter and Clerk.....	M. Dixon.....	May 15, 1846.....	Earl of Cathcart.....	600 00				21	do
Preventive Officer.....	John Mullins.....	April 16, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	425 00				11	do
Landing Waiter at Beebe Plain.....	Wm. McGowan.....	May 15, 1844.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	500 00				22	do
Preventive Officer at Georgeville.....	John C. Tuck.....	July 3, 1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....	300 00				14	do
Do at Magog.....	Erasmus Young.....	Jan. 4, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	200 00	3339 00			4	do
Landing Waiter at Bedford's Corner.....	Samuel Knight.....	Dec. 12, 1864.....	do.....	400 00				4	do
Do.....	A. F. B. Patton.....	April 27, 1864.....	do.....	425 00				3	years.
Surveyor.....	A. Patton.....	Jan. —, 1828.....	Sir John Colborne.....	375 00				37	do
	<i>St. John's.</i>								
Collector.....	Wm. McCrae.....	Dec. 6, 1809.....	Sir Francis Gore.....	1000 00				57	do
Landing Waiter and Clerk.....	Léon Fournier.....	May 16, 1854.....	Earl of Elgin.....	800 00	2138 22			18	do
	<i>Sutton.</i>								
Collector.....	Benjamin Staton.....	Oct. —, 1844.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	600 00				22	do
Preventive Officer.....	A. Frary.....	June 23, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	200 03	297 78			7	do
	PORTS OF UPPER CANADA.								
	<i>Amherstburgh.</i>								
Collector.....	Edmund Anderson.....	Aug. 12, 1845.....	Earl of Cathcart.....	1000 00				21	do
Landing Waiter.....	James Hamilton.....	Feb. 9, 1846.....	do.....	625 00	537 04			21	do
Preventive Officer.....	Wm. Gasfield.....	March 12, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	400 00				9	do
									Died 24 th April, 1867.....
	<i>Belleville.</i>								
Collector.....	Wm. F. Meudell.....	Jan. 21, 1832.....	Sir Chas. Bagot.....	1800 00				23	do
Preventive Officer.....	Wm. A. Beamish.....	June 8, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	500 00	8748 16			8	do
Packer.....	Richard Kennedy.....	Jan. 7, 1861.....	do.....	200 00				5	do
	<i>Brawford.</i>								
Collector.....	David Curtis.....	March 24, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00				15	do
Landing Waiter.....	John C. Davis.....	Dec. 22, 1854.....	Sir E. Head.....	720 00	8727 14			12	do
Clerk.....	J. N. O. Wilson.....	May 15, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00				4	do
	<i>Brighton.</i>								
Collector.....	David Y. Leslie.....	Sept. 21, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	600 00	196 62			11	do

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
PORTS OF UPPER CANADA—							
<i>(Continued.)</i>							
<i>Brockville.</i>							
Collector	E. Webster	May 31, 1832	Lord Aylmer	\$ 1200 00	8492 09		34 yrs & 6 ms.
Sub-Collector (Matiland)	Dunham Jones	June 15, 1847	Earl of Elgin	625 00			
Landing Waiter	Alex. Stewart	Jan. 24, 1850	do	700 00			
Do and Searcher	Chas. Sibbald	Jan. 15, 1857	Sir E. Head	300 00			
Preventive Officer at Cole's Ferry	Wm. M. Dunham	April 13, 1850	Earl of Elgin	490 00			
<i>Burwell.</i>							
Collector	Ephraim M. Dunham	Feb. 16, 1856	Sir E. Head	700 00	1827 34		10 do
<i>Byteen.</i>							
Collector	Duncan Graham	March —, 1845	Earl of Cathcart	1500 00	46850 91		21 do
Surveyor	A. Douglas	March —, 1856	Sir E. Head	900 00			
Clerk	Joseph S. Lee	July 22, 1859	do	1000 00			
1st Landing Waiter	Alex. Honey	Dec. 14, 1854	do	560 00			
2nd do	John Little	do	do	500 00			
Messenger	John Burns	May 11, 1866	Lord Monck	240 00			4 do
<i>Chatham.</i>							
Collector	John G. Pennetather	May 9, 1851	Earl of Elgin	700 00	3195 85		15 do
Do	A. R. Macgregor	Oct. 13, 1856	Sir E. Head	500 00			
Landing Waiter and Clerk	Arthur L. Hill	June —, 1855	do	500 00			
Do at Rondeau	John Duck	Feb. 13, 1865	Lord Monck	300 00			
<i>Chippawa.</i>							
Collector	C. St. George Yarwood	March 22, 1853	Earl of Elgin	875 00	548 89		13 do
Landing Waiter at Black Creek	Thos. McLaughlin	July 19, 1859	Sir E. Head	400 00			

<i>Clydon.</i>									
Collector.....	Wm. Leggett.....	Aug. 6, 1838.	Sir G. Arthur.....	1400 00	28	do			
Surveyor.....	J. W. Verner.....	June 1, 1845.....	Earl of Cathcart.....	900 00	21	do			
Do at Niagara Ferry.....	John McDonald.....	Oct. 1, 1833.....	Earl of Elgin.....	750 00	12	do			
Do.....	George Liddle.....	March 22, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	750 00	10	do			
Landing Waiter.....	J. Smeaton.....	Feb. 2, 1854.....	do.....	760 00	12	do			
Do.....	H. B. Rogers.....	July 1, 1854.....	do.....	500 00	9	do			
Do.....	J. E. Cannon.....	Feb. 24, 1837.....	do.....	500 00	6	do			
Do.....	Thos. Magrath.....	May 28, 1861.....	do.....	500 00	10	do			
Do.....	Thos. Bryan.....	July 12, 1855.....	do.....	750 00	2	do			
Do.....	J. P. Brown.....	Nov. 27, 1865.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00	2	do			
<i>Cobourg.</i>									
Collector.....	Henry Baston.....	Feb. 5, 1849.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1200 00	17	do			
Surveyor.....	Wm. Renson.....	May 20, 1845.....	Earl of Cathcart.....	900 00	21	do			
Landing Waiter.....	Geo. Perry.....	Feb. 6, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	600 00	4	do			
Do.....	C. Ewing.....	Sept. 27, 1865.....	do.....	200 00	2	do			
<i>Colborne.</i>									
Collector.....	Wm. Pring.....	Jan. 14, 1843.....	Sir Charles Bagot.....	200 00	25	do			
Landing Waiter and Clerk.....	Jas. S. Schofield.....	Oct. 14, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	200 00	10	do			
Clerk.....	W. A. Rooth.....	July 1, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	200 00	3	do			
<i>Cornwall.</i>									
Collector.....	Robt. K. Bullock.....	May 5, 1840.....	Sir G. Arthur.....	800 00	26	do			
Landing Waiter.....	W. D. Wilson.....	Jan. 31, 1865.....	Lord Monck.....	400 00	2	do			
Do.....	Jas. A. Phelan.....	Dec. 7, 1865.....	do.....	400 00	8	do			
Do.....	Jno. Wilson.....	April 30, 1867.....	do.....	400 00	8	do			
<i>Cramble.</i>									
Collector.....	Jas. M. Merriman.....	Jan. 5, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	600 00	11	do			
<i>Dalhousie.</i>									
Collector.....	James Lamb.....	March 1, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00	15	do			
Clerk.....	James Clark.....	May 20, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	800 00	9	do			
Landing Waiter.....	Chas. R. Ellis.....	Sept. 18, 1857.....	Sir W. Eyre, Adm.....	600 00	9	do			
Do.....	John S. Clark.....	May 30, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	200 00	10	do			
Do.....	Thos. M. Leggat.....	Nov. 22, 1861.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00	5	do			
Preventive Officer.....	Joseph K. Hartwell.....	July 19, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	400 00	7	do			

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PORTS OF UPPER CANADA.—							
<i>(Continued.)</i>							
<i>Dartington.</i>							
Collector	Anthony Dixon	Aug. 5, 1845	Earl of Cathcart	\$ cts. 1000 00	} 8364 64	}	} 21 yrs & 6 ms.
Landing Waiter	James McClellan	Dec. 26, 1863	Lord Metcalfe	300 00			
<i>Dover.</i>							
Collector	W. H. Hignam	April 23, 1851	Earl of Elgin	875 00	} 380 53	}	} 15 do
Landing Waiter and Clerk	T. B. Barrett	June 24, 1863	do	625 00			
Do at Port Byerse	C. Walsh	May 4, 1865	Lord Monck	350 00			
<i>Dundas.</i>							
Collector	Wm. B. Gwynn	March 4, 1849	Earl of Elgin	1000 00	4459 98	17	do
<i>Dunnville.</i>							
Collector	Wm. Alex. McCae	Sept. 1, 1853	Earl of Elgin	850 00	} 371 19	}	} 13 do
Deputy Collector	W. B. Sheehan	June 25, 1819	Sir Peregrine Maitland	500 00			
Landing Waiter	Jasper Murphy	Feb. 17, 1854	Sir E. Head	500 00			
<i>Elgin.</i>							
Collector	R. P. McMillan	June 7, 1864	Lord Monck	125 00	} 6 11	}	} 2 do
Preventive Officer	John Read	May 18, 1865	do	75 00			
<i>Fort Erie.</i>							
Collector	Richard Graham	July 27, 1851	Earl of Elgin	1000 00	} 2397 73	}	} 15 do
Landing Waiter	Wm. Eden	June 2, 1856	Sir E. Head	600 00			
Do	Orange Schryer	Oct. 2, 1845	Lord Metcalfe	600 00			
Do	Chas. Treble	July 12, 1866	Sir E. Head	600 00			
Do	Grant Warren	Nov. 16, 1855	do	600 00			
Do	Wm. Murray	July 25, 1853	Earl of Elgin	500 00			
Preventive Officer	John Magwood	Jan. 7, 1867	Sir E. Head	200 00			

<i>Gananoque.</i>									
Collector.....	John Ormiston	April 27, 1858....	Sir E. Head	600 00	} 447 98	} {	} 8	} 20	} do
Landing Waiter.....	Ed. Nully	July 5, 1846....	Earl of Cathcart.....	250 00					
<i>Goderich.</i>									
Collector.....	D. Doty.....	Dec. 19, 1865....	Lord Monck	1000 00	} 765 43	} {	} {	} {	} do
Landing Waiter.....	R. Radcliff.....	Sept. 21, 1855....	Sir E. Head	500 00					
Do	Richard McIntosh	Feb. 14, 1847....	Earl of Elgin.....	400 00					
<i>Quefph.</i>									
Collector.....	Ed. Carthew	Dec. 28, 1866....	Sir E. Head.....	700 00	} 11031 29	} {	} {	} {	} do
Landing Waiter.....	S. S. Walsh.....	May 12, 1866....	Lord Monck	500 00					
<i>Hamilton.</i>									
Collector.....	W. H. Kitson.....	March 25, 1839....	Sir G. Arthur.....	2600 00	} 219428 64	} {	} {	} {	} do
Surveyor.....	Wm. Beatty	Jan. 7, 1830....	Earl of Elgin.....	1400 00					
Appraiser.....	G. B. Spencer	June 26, 1860....	Sir E. Head.....	1200 00					
Surveyor at Wellington Square.....	H. Lennon.....	Nov. 7, 1845....	Earl of Cathcart.....	700 00					
Chief Clerk.....	C. R. Sewell.....	June 27, 1856....	Sir E. Head.....	1200 00					
Do	John L. Smith.....	June 1, 1857....	do	900 00					
Do	F. Sheppard	June 27, 1836....	do	900 00					
Do	John Birss	Nov. 28, 1859....	do	800 00					
Do at Galt.....	R. F. Nelles	March 7, 1856....	do	200 00					
Do	H. W. Woodward	April 25, 1857....	do	800 00					
Do	W. D. Wilson.....	Jan. 30, 1865....	Lord Monck	400 00					
Locker.....	J. S. Amos	May 1, 1854....	Earl of Elgin.....	650 00					
Chief Landing Waiter.....	J. J. Whetherall.....	May 28, 1846....	Earl of Cathcart.....	800 00					
Landing Waiter.....	R. McDonnell	April 6, 1853....	Earl of Elgin.....	600 00					
Do	W. G. Munday	Oct. 2, 1861....	Sir E. Head	500 00					
Do	Thos. Clark.....	Oct. 2, 1861....	do	600 00					
Do	at Grimsby	Oct. 26, 1857....	do	600 00					
Assistant Locker.....	M. J. Anderson	Oct. 17, 1861....	do	438 00					
Searcher and Packer.....	H. Dixon.....	Aug. 5, 1861....	do	500 00					
Do	W. Agnew	Oct. 17, 1856....	do	500 00					
<i>Hope.</i>									
Collector.....	M. F. Whitehead.....	Oct. 25, 1819....	Sir P. Maitland.....	1200 00	} 10740 72	} {	} {	} {	} do
Surveyor.....	Hy. Forbes .....	..... 1845....	Earl of Cathcart.....	850 00				
Do	at Portboro	Dec. 13, 1855....	Sir E. Head.....	875 00					
Landing Waiter.....	G. J. Landet.....	Jan. 13, 1857....	do	500 00					

Died 3rd Mai, 1867

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PORTS OF UPPER CANADA—							
(Continued.)							
Kingston.							
Collector.....	Wm. B. Simpson.....	May 5, 1841.....	Lord Sydenham.....	1840 00	50657 50	25 yrs & 6 mos.	
Surveyor.....	Wm. R. Mingaye.....	May 4, 1854.....	Sir E. Head.....	1000 00			
Chief Clerk.....	Samuel D. Fowler.....	March 1, 1855.....	do.....	500 00			
Clerk.....	John S. Smyth.....	Nov. 1, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	750 00			
Appraiser.....	Geo. H. Debor.....	May 30, 1848.....	do.....	850 00			
Clerk.....	James Hospink.....	June 15, 1860.....	Sir E. Head.....	750 00			
1st Landing Waiter.....	Daniel Lynch.....	June 28, 1845.....	Earl of Cathcart.....	600 00			
2nd do.....	Evan McCall.....	June 7, 1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....	550 00			
3rd do.....	Thos. Meagher.....	April 28, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	500 00			
4th do.....	Joseph Kidd.....	Jan. 14, 1837.....	do.....	500 00			
Landing Waiter at Bath.....	W. C. Davy.....	June 28, 1867.....	Lord Monck.....	400 00			
Preventive Officer.....	Joseph Murphy.....	Jan. 1, 1862.....	do.....	400 00			
Do at Wolf's Island.....	Wm. H. McLean.....	Oct. 20, 1864.....	do.....	400 00			
Messenger.....	Peter Gunn.....	Sept. —, 1857.....	Sir E. W. Eyre, Adm.	375 00			
Do.....	Chas. Alton.....	May 22, 1867.....	Lord Monck.....	300 00			
Kingville.							
Collector.....	James King.....	Feb. 16, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	400 00	30 30	10	do
London.							
Collector.....	James B. Strathy.....	May 30, 1854.....	do.....	1700 00	68670 17	11	do
Surveyor.....	D. Cameron.....	May 10, 1854.....	do.....	1100 00			
Clerk.....	E. S. Collett.....	July 25, 1865.....	Lord Monck.....	900 00			
Appraiser.....	Richard Abbott.....	Dec. 4, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	900 00			
Landing Waiter.....	Richard Irvine.....	May 20, 1855.....	do.....	560 00			
Do.....	John Dorothy.....	April 27, 1857.....	do.....	560 00			
Locker.....	Wm. Barker.....	Feb. 28, 1860.....	do.....	600 00			
Preventive Officer.....	Wm. Smith.....	Jan. 29, 1861.....	do.....	100 00			
Messenger.....	Henry Boyd.....	April 8, 1861.....	do.....	320 00			

<i>Morrisburgh.</i>									
Collector.....	Alex. McDonnell.....	June 10, 1839...	Sir G. Arthur.....	720 00	407 30	{	28	do	
Preventive Officer.....	Henry McCullough.....	April 1, 1854...	Earl of Elgin.....	375 00		}	13	do	
5	<i>Napanee.</i>								
Collector.....	John Benson.....	Nov. 26, 1862...	Lord Monck.....	600 00	{	4 yrs & 6 ms.			
Landing Waiter at Mile Point.....	T. Beeman.....	March 8, 1862...	do.....	400 00	}	5	do		
	<i>Newcastle.</i>								
Collector.....	Fred. Farncomb.....	June 20, 1855...	Sir E. Head.....	500 00	1460 84		11	do	
	<i>Niagara.</i>								
Collector.....	James W. Taylor.....	July 25, 1839...	Sir G. Arthur.....	1000 00	{	28	do		
Surveyor.....	John Hall.....	March 11, 1845...	Earl of Cathcart.....	700 00	2111 67	}	21	do	
Landing Waiter.....	Jas. Henderson.....	Jan. 23, 1865...	Lord Monck.....	500 00		}	2	do	
	<i>Oakville.</i>								
Collector.....	Robt. K. Chisholm.....	Aug. 30, 1842...	Sir Chas. Bagot.....	600 00	57 90		24	do	
33	<i>Oshawa.</i>								
Collector.....	C. Walsh.....	July 5, 1853...	Earl of Elgin.....	800 00	{	13	do		
Landing Waiter.....	R. Welsh.....	Dec. 18, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....	500 00	2357 72	}	10	do	
	<i>Owen's Sound.</i>								
Collector.....	Wm. Alex. Stephens.....	March 12, 1851...	Earl of Elgin.....	600 00	65 22		15	do	
	<i>Paris.</i>								
Collector.....	Frederick H. Haycock.....	Feb. 28, 1846...	do.....	1000 00	{	15	do		
Landing Waiter.....	Geo. Telfer.....	Nov. 22, 1866...	Lord Monck.....	500 00	1325 24	}	8 months.		
	<i>Penetanguishene.</i>								
Collector.....	Wm. Simpson.....	Dec. 28, 1839...	Sir G. Arthur.....	300 00	{	27 yrs & 6 ms.			
Landing Waiter at Perry's Sound.....	N. P. Wakefield.....	Aug. 18, 1865...	Lord Monck.....	200 00	13 95	}	2	do	
	<i>Pictou.</i>								
Collector.....	John P. Roblin.....	May 18, 1846...	Earl of Cathcart.....	625 00	{	20	do		
Landing Waiter.....	John S. Clute.....	March 30, 1851...	Earl of Elgin.....	500 00	485 90	}	15	do	
Do at Wallington.....	F. W. Mandeville.....	Feb. 2, 1849...	do.....	400 00		}	19	do	
Do enuport of Milford.....	Nelson Dodge.....	Jan. 11, 1864...	Lord Monck.....	400 00		}	3	do	

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PORTS OF UPPER CANADA—							
(Continued.)							
Prescott.							
Acting Collector	Geo. Twomey	June 9, 1855	Sir E. Head	\$ cts. 900 00	6193 15		11 years.
Clerk and Landing Water	J. D. Robin	June 1, 1858	do	650 00			10 do
Landing Water	Wm. Armstrong	Sept. 1, 1857	Earl of Elgin	600 00			19 do
Do	Wm. Gerald	Aug. 24, 1853	do	600 00			13 do
Preventive Officer.	A. S. Gerald	Jan. 25, 1862	Lord Monck	400 00			4 do
Queenston.							
Collector	Peter B. Clement	Nov. 6, 1851	Earl of Elgin	750 00	20 45		15 do
Surveyor	Arthur Shaw	Jan. 13, 1853	do	550 00			13 do
Rowan.							
Collector	P. Bennett	Dec. 18, 1850	Earl of Elgin	1000 00	4425 24		16 do
Sarnia.							
Collector	Jeremiah Scully	May 8, 1852	do	900 00	2872 05		15 do
Landing Water	Geo. N. Matheson	Jan. 22, 1856	Sir E. Head	500 00			10 do
Do	J. King	Sept. 27, 1855	do	500 00			11 do
Do	Wm. Gurd	Oct. 20, 1857	do	400 00			9 do
Do	G. W. Thomas	April 3, 1865	Lord Monck	400 00			2 do
Saugeen.							
Collector	Wm. Keith	March 10, 1854	Earl of Elgin	500 00	72 20		12 do
Sault Ste. Marie.							
Collector	Joseph Wilson	Oct. 14, 1848	Sir C. Bagot	1000 00	1284 65		24 do
Landing Water	John Bowker	May 5, 1846	Earl of Cathcart	500 00			20 do
Do	Peter Brown	Jan. 23, 1864	Lord Monck	500 00			3 do
Preventive Officer at Mackinac.	C. Y. Dupont	March 4, 1866	do	200 00			2 do

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—EXCISE.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PORTS OF UPPER CANADA—							
<i>(Continued.)</i>							
<i>Trenton.</i>							
Collector.....	Alex. Macaulay.....	Sept. 2, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	\$ cts. 400 00	Amount of collections. \$ cts. .....	.....	17 yrs & 6 mos.
<i>Wallaceburg.</i>							
Collector.....	Chas. Fraser.....	April 16, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	600 00	} 300 30	}	10 do
Landing Waiter (Sombra).....	James Cowan.....	May 26, 1846.....	Earl of Cathcart.....	475 00			20 do
Do and Sub-Collector at Baby's Point.....	Hugh Calder.....	Oct. 17, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	500 00			10 do
<i>Whitby.</i>							
Collector.....	Wm. Warren.....	Oct. 13, 1843.....	Sir C. Bagot.....	750 00	} 5449 93	}	23 do
Landing Waiter at Pickering.....	Robert Brennan.....	July 18, 1854.....	Sir E. Head.....	500 00			12 do
Do.....	Fred. F. Pole.....	June 17, 1857.....	do.....	500 00			9 do
<i>Windsor.</i>							
Collector.....	John E. Elliot.....	Feb. 7, 1841.....	Lord Sydenham.....	1400 00	} 12906 61	}	25 years.
Surveyor.....	Wm. Morton.....	Nov. 6, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	800 00			15 do
Do at Sandwich.....	P. H. Morin.....	Nov. 29, 1851.....	do.....	600 00			15 do
Clerk.....	Miles Cowan.....	Nov. 29, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	700 00			11 do
Do.....	J. O'B. Scully.....	Nov. 7, 1856.....	do.....	500 00			10 do
Landing Waiter.....	John Donison.....	April 4, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	500 00			13 do
Do.....	J. L. Marentette.....	Sept. 25, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	500 00			11 do
Do.....	John Clarke.....	Oct. 11, 1856.....	do.....	500 00			10 do
Do.....	Thos. Perkins.....	Dec. 6, 1856.....	do.....	500 00			10 do
Do and Clerk.....	A. R. McGregor.....	Oct. 7, 1856.....	do.....	500 00			10 do
Do.....	John Watson.....	Feb. 23, 1865.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00			2 do
Preventive Officer.....	J. Richardson.....	May 1, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	500 00			10 do
<i>Woodstock.</i>							
Collector.....	W. H. Vanlengen.....	April 1, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	800 00	3122 15	9 do	

INLAND REVENUE.		SALARY AND CLASS UNDER CONSIDERATION.	
CANADA WEST.			
Inspection District of London.			
Guelph	C. E. Romain.....	Aug. 21, 1863...	Lord Monck
<i>Inland Revenue Division of Windsor.</i>			
Windsor	W. G. Hall	July 8, 1852...	Earl of Elgin.....
Amherstburg	C. G. Fortier	April 1, 1863	Lord Monck
Chatham	G. W. Foote	June 28, 1860	Sir E. Head
Windsor	R. N. Elliott.....	Sept. 21, 1865	Lord Monck.....
Do	F. Measam	Nov. 24, 1866	do
Do	W. J. Whitten	do	do
Do	Wilkinson	do	do
<i>Inland Revenue Division of London.</i>			
London	P. McClary.....	March 1, 1855	Sir E. Head.....
St. Thomas.....	D. Henvey	Jan. 16, 1850	Earl of Elgin
Strathroy	W. H. Armstrong	March 22, 1864	Lord Monck.....
Coruna	P. McGlashan	Sept. 27, 1864	do
London.....	Jas. Burns.....	do	do
<i>Inland Revenue Division of Goderich.</i>			
Goderich.....	Chas. Widder	March 28, 1847	Earl of Elgin.....
Kincardine.....	Z. Wilhurs	Oct. 1, 1865	Lord Monck.....
Stratford	John Hamilton	May 19, 1863	do
<i>Inland Revenue Division of Paris.</i>			
Brantford	D. W. Hart.....	July 19, 1859	Sir E. Head.....
Woodstock	J. L. Charles	June 23, 1849	Earl of Elgin
Port Ryerse.....	E. P. Ryerse	July 12, 1847	do
Brantford.....	Geo. Rennie	Jan. 24, 1867	Lord Monck.....
<i>Inland Revenue Division of Guelph.</i>			
Guelph	Jas. Gow	Nov. 28, 1866	Lord Monck.....
Galt.....	R. F. Nelles.....	Aug. 21, 1863	do
Guelph	J. W. Petrie	Dec. 1, 1866	do
<i>Inspection District of Toronto.</i>			
Toronto.....	Henry GoJson	Jan. 9, 1862	Lord Monck.....

Inspection District of London.

Inland Revenue Division of Windsor.

Inland Revenue Division of London.

Inland Revenue Division of Goderich.

Inland Revenue Division of Paris.

Inland Revenue Division of Guelph.

Inspection District of Toronto.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—EXCISE.—Continued

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
<i>ISLAND REVENUE—(Continued.)</i>							
<i>Inland Revenue Division of Hamilton.</i>							
Hamilton	Thos. White	Sept. 11, 1863	Lord Monck	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		3 yrs & 10 ms. 2 yrs & 9 ms.
Do	W. Patton	Oct. 20, 1864	do				
Do	John Stewart	April 20, 1857	do				
Do	R. S. Whyte	April 10, 1867	do				
Do	W. Douglass	April 10, 1867	do				
<i>Inland Revenue Division of St. Catharines.</i>							
St. Catharines	Wm. Thomson	May 19, 1863	Lord Monck				4 yrs & 2 ms. 2 yrs & 3 ms. 14 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	J. G. Conway	April 3, 1865	do				
Decewsville	Jas. Kinnear	Jan. 12, 1858	Earl of Elgin				
<i>Inland Revenue Division of Algoma.</i>							
Sault Ste. Marie	David Pim	Jan. 10, 1861	Sir E. Head				6 do
<i>Inland Revenue Division of Toronto.</i>							
Toronto	G. P. Dickson	May 19, 1863	Lord Monck				4 yrs & 2 ms. 2 yrs & 8 ms. 7 months. 2 yrs & 8 ms. 1 yr & 4 ms. 7 months.
Do	Jas. Shaw	Oct. 31, 1864	do				
Do	John Merrow	Nov. 28, 1866	do				
Do	R. Woodsworth	Oct. 31, 1864	do				
Do	A. D. Macdonell	March 22, 1868	do				
Do	R. A. Hartley	Nov. 28, 1866	do				
Do	W. Gorrie	do	do				
Do	W. McCord	do	do				
Do	W. Green	May 20, 1867	do				
Do	J. Dixon	do	do				
Do	J. Campbell	April 20, 1867	do				

Salary and Class under consideration.

Inland Revenue Division of Coltingwood.		Inland Revenue Division of Peterborough.		Inland Revenue Division of Cobourg.		Inland Revenue Division of Belleville.		Inspection District of Kingston.		Inland Revenue Division of Kingston.		Inland Revenue Division of Perth.		Inland Revenue Division of Ottawa.		Inland Revenue Division of Prescott.		
Barrie.....	David Morrow	April 9, 1866...	Lord Monck	Jan. 7, 1862...	Lord Monck	Sept. 26, 1865...	Lord Monck	Sept. 26, 1865...	A. N. Striker	June 14, 1855...	July 23, 1849...	Earl of Elgin	March 1, 1855	Sir E. Head	May 10, 1865...	Lord Monck	May 19, 1863...	S. B. Merrill
Owen Sound.....	M. MacNab	Sept. 16, 1863...	do	Sept. 10, 1863...	do	March 12, 1857...	Sir E. Head	March 12, 1857...	C. Smith	March 14, 1864...	March 15, 1867...	Lord Monck	March 14, 1864...	Lord Monck	Aug. 31, 1861...	Sir E. Head	June 16, 1866...	C. C. Longley
Peterborough.....	Thos. White	Jan. 7, 1862...	Lord Monck	Sept. 10, 1863...	do	Jan. 24, 1867...	Lord Monck	Jan. 24, 1867...	John Downey	June 14, 1855...	Jan. 24, 1866...	do	do	do	do	do	Jan. 20, 1867...	A. W. Arlagh
Lindsay.....	J. B. Knowlson	Sept. 10, 1863...	do	Sept. 10, 1863...	do	John Wilson	Sir E. Head	John Wilson	E. Murphy	June 14, 1855...	Jan. 24, 1866...	do	do	do	do	do	Jan. 20, 1867...	W. J. Geraldts
Cobourg.....	John Wilson	March 10, 1860...	Sir E. Head	March 10, 1860...	Sir E. Head	F. Murphy	do	F. Murphy	A. N. Striker	June 14, 1855...	July 23, 1849...	Earl of Elgin	March 1, 1855	Sir E. Head	May 10, 1865...	Lord Monck	May 19, 1863...	S. B. Merrill
Port Hope.....	E. Murphy	July 2, 1856...	do	July 2, 1856...	do	L. B. Benjamin	Lord Monck	L. B. Benjamin	C. Smith	March 14, 1864...	March 15, 1867...	Lord Monck	March 14, 1864...	Lord Monck	Aug. 31, 1861...	Sir E. Head	June 16, 1866...	C. C. Longley
Belleville.....	John Downey	Jan. 24, 1867...	Lord Monck	Jan. 24, 1867...	Lord Monck	John Downey	Lord Monck	John Downey	A. N. Striker	June 14, 1855...	Jan. 24, 1866...	do	do	do	do	do	Jan. 20, 1867...	A. W. Arlagh
Prescott.....	A. N. Striker	June 14, 1855...	do	June 14, 1855...	do	A. N. Striker	do	A. N. Striker	C. Smith	March 14, 1864...	March 15, 1867...	do	do	do	do	do	Jan. 20, 1867...	W. J. Geraldts
Perth.....	E. Douglass	March 1, 1855	Sir E. Head	March 1, 1855	Sir E. Head	E. Douglass	Lord Monck	E. Douglass	A. N. Striker	June 14, 1855...	July 23, 1849...	Earl of Elgin	March 1, 1855	Sir E. Head	May 10, 1865...	Lord Monck	May 19, 1863...	S. B. Merrill
Renfrew.....	Felix Devine	March 14, 1864...	Lord Monck	March 14, 1864...	Lord Monck	Felix Devine	Lord Monck	Felix Devine	A. N. Striker	June 14, 1855...	July 23, 1849...	Earl of Elgin	March 1, 1855	Sir E. Head	May 10, 1865...	Lord Monck	May 19, 1863...	S. B. Merrill
Ottawa.....	Alex. Graham	May 10, 1865...	Lord Monck	May 10, 1865...	Lord Monck	Alex. Graham	Lord Monck	Alex. Graham	A. N. Striker	June 14, 1855...	July 23, 1849...	Earl of Elgin	March 1, 1855	Sir E. Head	May 10, 1865...	Lord Monck	May 19, 1863...	S. B. Merrill
L'Orignal.....	John Murray	Aug. 31, 1861...	Sir E. Head	Aug. 31, 1861...	Sir E. Head	John Murray	Lord Monck	John Murray	A. N. Striker	June 14, 1855...	July 23, 1849...	Earl of Elgin	March 1, 1855	Sir E. Head	May 10, 1865...	Lord Monck	May 19, 1863...	S. B. Merrill
Prescott.....	S. B. Merrill	May 19, 1863...	Lord Monck	May 19, 1863...	Lord Monck	S. B. Merrill	Lord Monck	S. B. Merrill	A. N. Striker	June 14, 1855...	July 23, 1849...	Earl of Elgin	March 1, 1855	Sir E. Head	May 10, 1865...	Lord Monck	May 19, 1863...	S. B. Merrill
Do.....	C. C. Longley	June 16, 1866...	do	June 16, 1866...	do	C. C. Longley	do	C. C. Longley	A. N. Striker	June 14, 1855...	July 23, 1849...	Earl of Elgin	March 1, 1855	Sir E. Head	May 10, 1865...	Lord Monck	May 19, 1863...	S. B. Merrill
Do.....	A. W. Arlagh	Jan. 20, 1867...	do	Jan. 20, 1867...	do	A. W. Arlagh	do	A. W. Arlagh	A. N. Striker	June 14, 1855...	July 23, 1849...	Earl of Elgin	March 1, 1855	Sir E. Head	May 10, 1865...	Lord Monck	May 19, 1863...	S. B. Merrill
Do.....	W. J. Geraldts	Jan. 24, 1867...	do	Jan. 24, 1867...	do	W. J. Geraldts	do	W. J. Geraldts	A. N. Striker	June 14, 1855...	July 23, 1849...	Earl of Elgin	March 1, 1855	Sir E. Head	May 10, 1865...	Lord Monck	May 19, 1863...	S. B. Merrill

Salary and Class under consideration.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—EXCISE.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
INLAND REVENUE—(Continued.)				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Inland Revenue Division of Cornwall.	Gordon Baker.....	Oct. 8, 1863...	Lord Monck.....				3 yrs & 9 ms.
CANADA EAST.							
Inspection District of Quebec.							
Quebec.....	J. M. Lemoine.....	..... 1847...	Earl of Elgin.....				20 years.
Do.....	A. Heineman.....	Oct. 6, 1864...	Lord Monck.....				2 yrs & 9 ms.
Do.....	M. McNamara.....	Oct. 6, 1864...	do.....				do
Do.....	John Harvey.....	.....	do.....				3 years.
Do.....	Jos. Grégoire.....	June 16, 1864...	do.....				
Inland Revenue Division of Kamouraska.							
St. Anne la Pocatière.....	F. Deguise.....	Sept. 23, 1853...	Earl of Elgin.....				14 do
St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud.....	P. Verrault.....	June 25, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....				9 do
Inland Revenue Division of Rivière-du-Loyp.							
St. Jérôme de Matane.....	D. F. de St. Aubin.....	June 25, 1868...	Sir E. Head.....				9 yrs & 3 ms.
Temiscouata.....	Thos. Jones.....	Oct. 17, 1868...	Lord Monck.....				3 yrs & 9 ms.
Inland Revenue Division of Tadoussac.							
Bagotville.....	L. P. Lechance.....	May 17, 1859...	Sir E. Head.....				8 yrs & 2 ms.
Murray Bay.....	P. B. Belleville.....	Feb. 13, 1860...	do.....				7 yrs & 3 ms.
Inland Revenue Division of Gaspé.							
Gaspé.....	John Eden.....	May 21, 1848...	Earl of Elgin.....				19 yrs & 2 ms.
Magdalen Islands.....	J. J. Fox.....	March 28, 1855...	Sir E. Head.....				12 yrs & 3 ms.
New Carlisle.....	John Fraser.....	June 20, 1856...	.....				12 years.

Division	Name	Date	Rank	Salary and Class	Term
Inland Revenue Division of Arthabaska.	T. Côté	June 25, 1858.	Sir E. Head		9 do
	J. B. Mercier	June 28, 1860.	Sir E. Head		7 do
Inland Revenue Division of Montreal.	P. Durnford	1850.	Earl of Elgin		17 do
	R. Bellemare	1855.	Sir E. Head		12 do
	W. H. Hastie	Oct. 6, 1864.	Lord Monck		2 yrs & 9 ms.
	J. Blanchard	Oct. 6, 1864.	do		2 do
	J. Casey	April 24, 1865.	do		2 yrs & 2 ms.
	Geo. Sobell	Jan. 15, 1866.	do		1 yr & 6 ms.
	C. H. Leroux	Sept. 1, 1866.	do		10 months.
	F. Duquet	Nov. 1, 1866.	do		8 do
	John Pickett	May 1, 1866.	do		1 year.
	John Smart	April 1, 1867.	Lord Monck		3 months.
	Peter Casey	Sept. 1, 1851.	Earl of Elgin		15 yrs & 9 ms.
	John Horn	Sept. 1, 1852.	do		15 years.
	Inland Revenue Division of Beauharnois.	A. McEachern	Jan. 27, 1860.	Sir E. Head		7 yrs & 6 ms.
P. Regnier		May 19, 1863.	Lord Monck		4 yrs & 2 ms.
Inland Revenue Division of St. John's.	Chas. Ouimet	Oct. 16, 1861.	Sir E. Head		5 yrs & 9 ms.
	A. Delisle	Sept. 10, 1861.	do		5 yrs & 10 ms.
Inland Revenue Division of Terrebonne.	Patrick Lynch	Sept. 17, 1863.	Lord Monck		3 yrs & 9 ms.
	Chas. Symmes	July 8, 1852.	Earl of Elgin		15 years.
Inland Revenue Division of Hyciûche.	Leonard Boivin	Oct. 8, 1864.	Lord Monck		2 yrs & 9 ms.
	A. Roy	June 25, 1868.	Sir E. Head		9 years.

Salary and Class under consideration.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—CANALS—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
INLAND REVENUE—(Continued.)							
<i>Inland Revenue Division of Sherbrooke.</i>	John Griffith.....	Jan. 29, 1864...	Lord Monck	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		3 yrs & 5 ms.
<i>Inland Revenue Division of Three Rivers.</i>	B. Lessalle.....	May 3, 1865...	Lord Monck	Salary and Class under consideration.			2 yrs & 2 ms.
<i>Assistant Inspector of Distilleries.</i>	John Davis.....	Oct. 7, 1863...	Lord Monck	Salary and Class under consideration.			3 yrs & 9 ms.
CANALS.							
COLLECTORS OF TOLLS, CANADA EAST.					Amount of Collections		
<i>Beauharnois.</i>	George Ellis.....	July 17, 1847...	Earl of Elgin.....	750 00	73 51	For May and June.....	19 yrs & 6 ms.
<i>Carillon.</i>	Wm. B. Forbes.....	Nov. 15, 1860...	Sir E. Head.....		2663 71	For May and June.....	6 do
<i>Chambly.</i>	Henry d'Eschambault...	Feb. 28, 1854...	Earl of Elgin.....	840 00	5602 28	For May and June.....	12 do
<i>Montreal.</i>	Alfred Gough.....	Feb. --, 1842...	Sir Chas. Bagot.....	1840 00			do
Wbaringer ..	John White	Oct. --, 1848...	Earl of Elgin.....	600 00			do

Clerk	Bryan Hayes.....	March —, 1852...	do	1000 00	21951 58 For May and June.....	15	do
Superintendent	P. C. Racine.....	March —, 1854...	do	1000 00		13	do
Assistant Clerk	Samuel Bonchette.....	June —, 1854...	Earl of Elgin.....	750 00		13	do
Do	Geo. W. Rose.....	May —, 1858...	Sir E. Head.....	500 00		9	do
Sub-Collector at Lacbaine.....	Jos. Dubreuil.....	May —, 1851...	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00		115	do
Clerk.....	John O'Neil.....	April 1, 1858...	Sir E. Head.....	500 00	254 50 For May and June.....	8	do
St. John's.							
Collector.....	John Brennan.....	April 18, 1846 ..	Earl of Cathcart.....	720 00	1416 70 For May and June.....	29	do
St. Ann's Leck.							
Collector.....	John Barrett.....	April 19, 1849...	Earl of Elgin.....	625 00	1985 46 For May and June.....	17	do
St. Ours.							
Collector.....	Jules Lebeuf.....	April 9, 1850...	do	400 00	78 77 For May and June.....	16	do
COLLECTORS OF TOLLS, CANADA WEST.							
Chippawa.							
Collector.....	C. St. Geo. Yarwood.....	Nov. —, 1853...	do	875 00	196 43 For April, May and June.....	13	do
Cornwall.							
Collector.....	James A. Phean... ..	Dec. 7, 1864...	Lord Monck	600 00	89 94 For May and June.....	2	do
Colborne (Port).							
Collector	Wm. Pring.....	Jan. —, 1849...	Sir Chas. Bagot	1400 00		24	do
Clerk.....	James Schofield.....	Oct. 18, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....	500 00		10	do
Do	Wm. A. Rooth.....	July. —, 1864...	Lord Monck.....	500 00	31646 47 For April, May and June.....	3	do
Dalhousie (Port).							
Collector.....	John S. Clerk.....	Dec. 1, 1847...	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00	14997 01 For April, May and June.....	19	do
Dunville.							
Collector.....	Thos L. M. Tipton.....	Nov. 3, 1862...	Lord Monck	750 00	693 44 For April, May and June.....	4	do
Elgin.							
Collector.....	R. P. McMillan	June 7, 1864...	do	750 00		2	do
Clerk.....	John Reed.....	May —, 1865...	do	375 00		2	do
Grenville.							
Collector.....	N. Kinninmonth.....	May —, 1833 ..	Lord Durham	328 40	See Canillon Canal	29 yrs & 6 ms.	

FINANCE DEPARTMENT—CUSTOMS BRANCH—CANALS—Concluded.—RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COLLECTORS OF TOLLS—(Continued).							
<i>Hamilton and Burlington Bay.</i>							
Collector.....	W. H. Kittson.....	March —, 1839.....	Lord Seaton.....		} 5908 09 For April, May and June....	{ 27 yrs & 6 ms. 5 do 18 do	
Clerk.....	John L. Smith.....	Oct. 28, 1861.....	Lord Monck.....	200 00			
Ferryman.....	Geo. Thompson.....	April 14, 1848.....	Earl of Elgin.....	300 00			
<i>Ottawa and Rideau.</i>							
Collector.....	Wm. Robinson.....	Oct. 4, 1854.....	Sir E. Head.....	328 50		12 do	
<i>Metiland (Port).</i>							
Collector.....	T. J. Galbraith.....	Sept. —, 1865.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00	136 38 For April, May and June.....	2 do	
<i>Ottawa.</i>							
Collector.....	Carmen.....	May —, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	1000 00	884 18 For May and June.....	10 years.	
<i>Robinson (Port).</i>							
Collector.....	Andrew Murray.....	May 29, 1848.....	Earl of Elgin.....	720 00	1713 01 For April, May and June.....	18 do	
<i>Smith's Falls.</i>							
Collector.....	Richey.....	..... 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	80cts. p. d.	307 64 80cts. per diem and use of look house.....	1 year.	
<i>St. Catharines.</i>							
Collector.....	James Lamb.....	Feb. 24, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	200 00	} 328 21 For April, May and June....	{ 3 do 9 do	
Clerk.....	James Clark.....	Feb. —, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	200 00			
INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS.							
Inspector.....	H. Havanagh.....	..... 1865.....	Lord Monck.....	1400 00		2 do	
INSPECTOR OF THE PROVINCIAL CANALS.							
Inspector.....	B. Bell.....	Oct. —, 1864.....	do.....	1400 00		2 do	

RECEIVER GENERALS DEPARTMENT.

Receiver General	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau	Aug. 7, 1865	Lord Monck	5000 00	Sir N. F. Belleau was previously appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Member of the Executive Council in Nov., 1857, and subsequently in August 1858.	34 yrs & 6ms.
Deputy Receiver General	T. D. Harington	May 17, 1858	Sir E. Head	2600 00		19 do
Confidential and Deputee Clerk	G. C. Reifenstein	Dec. 1, 1847	Earl of Elgin	2000 00		do
Book-keeper	T. C. Bramley	March 22, 1858	Sir E. Head	1600 00		25 do
Corresponding Clerk	J. B. Stanton	Feb. 1, 1848	Earl of Elgin	1600 00		do
Warrant Clerk	J. F. Pellant	Nov. 1, 1849	do	1500 00		17 do
General	L. F. Dufresne	Jan. 21, 1853	do	1400 00	Salary charged against Mun. Loan Fund in Pub. Accounts.	13 do
Do	C. W. Shey	Dec. 1, 1853	do	1400 00		20 do
Bank Accountant and Pay Clerk	F. Lewis	Jan. 16, 1858	Sir E. Head	1600 00		do
Accountant	F. Hunter	March 20, 1858	do	1320 00		9 do
Stamp Act Clerk	J. B. H. Neeve	April 1, 1845	Lord Monck	1000 00		do
Office Keeper	F. Casault	May 1, 1853	Earl of Elgin	500 00		2 yrs & 3 ms.
Messenger	F. McCaffrey	July 1, 1858	Sir E. Head	450 00		13 yrs & 6 ms.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner	Hon. A. Campbell	March 30, 1864	Lord Monck	5000 00		2 yrs & 6 ms.
Assistant Commissioner	A. Russell	Nov. 22, 1859	Lord Seaton	2600 00		27 do
Lower Canada Surveys and Patents.	J. Bouchette	March 18, 1818	Sir J. C. Sherbrooke	2400 00		48 do
Deputy Surveyor General	E. T. Fletcher	Dec. 21, 1831	Lord Sydenham	1400 00		25 do
Senior Surveyor, Draughtsman and Inspector of Surveys	G. G. Danlevie	March 22, 1852	Earl of Elgin	1400 00		14 do
Surveyor and Draughtsman	J. F. Bouchette	Jan. 9, 1854	do	1360 00		do
Draughtsman	E. E. Taché	April 3, 1861	Sir E. Head	1240 00		5 do
Surveyor and Draughtsman	W. Baron von Koerber	Oct. 1, 1862	Lord Monck	1040 00		do
Draughtsman	F. Chassé	May 28, 1855	Sir E. Head	1100 00		4 do
Clerk	T. Morfill	April 24, 1868	do	1100 00		11 do
Do						8 do
Upper Canada Surveys.						
Head of Surveys, U. C.	T. Devine	July 11, 1846	Earl of Cathcart	1800 00		20 do
Surveyor and Draughtsman	E. Fox	Sept. 28, 1867	Sir E. Head	1380 00		do
Book-keeper of Branch	D. A. Grant	Aug. 1, 1866	do	1200 00		10 do
Clerk	A. J. Scott	Oct. 24, 1861	Lord Monck	900 00		do
Colonization Roads and Ordnance Lands						5 do
Senior Surveyor & Insp'r of Surveys	J. W. Brigland	Jan. 22, 1856	Sir E. Head	1600 00		10 do

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Colonization Roads and Ordinance Lands.—(Continued).</i>	Draughtsman	Oct. 31, 1861.....	Lord Monck	\$ cts. 780 00	\$ cts. .....	.....	5 yrs & 6 ms.
	Clerk	May 4, 1866.....	do	500 00	.....	.....	1 year.
<i>Patents.</i>	Senior Patent Clerk.....	Nov. 9, 1840.....	Sir George Arthur.....	1400 00	.....	.....	26 yrs & 6 ms.
	Clerk.....	Aug. 1, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1200 00	.....	.....	15 do
	Do	Jan. 1, 1847.....	Sec. Daly.....	1400 00	.....	.....	19 do
	Do	Nov. 1, 1848.....	Earl of Elgin.....	900 00	.....	.....	18 do
	Do	April 10, 1852.....	do	1800 00	.....	.....	14 do
<i>Accounts.</i>	Accountant and Cashier	Sept. 11, 1856.....	Sir E. Head	1690 00	.....	.....	10 do
	Book-keeper of Department.....	April 3, 1862.....	Lord Monck	1060 00	.....	.....	4 do
	Do	April 15, 1861.....	Sir E. Head	760 00	.....	.....	5 do
	Do	May 14, 1862.....	Lord Monck	760 00	.....	.....	4 do
	Chief Clerk in Charge	June 17, 1829.....	Sir G. Arthur.....	1800 00	.....	.....	27 do
<i>Upper Canada Land Claims, Sales in Old Townships.</i>	Clerk.....	Feb. 4, 1860.....	Sir E. Head.....	1060 00	.....	.....	6 do
	Do	Aug. 22, 1864.....	Lord Monck	600 00	.....	.....	2 do
<i>Lands Sales, Upper Canada.</i>	Chief Clerk in Charge	June 1, 1841.....	Lord Svdnham	1800 00	.....	.....	25 do
	Do	March 21, 1854.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1240 00	.....	.....	12 do
	Do	Oct. 29, 1854.....	Sir E. Head.....	1200 00	.....	.....	12 do
	Do	May 12, 1860.....	do	1020 00	.....	.....	6 do
	Do	Feb. 6, 1848.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1400 00	.....	.....	18 do
<i>Lands Returns, Upper Canada.</i>	Chief in Charge	Oct. 23, 1853.....	do	1400 00	.....	.....	18 do
	Do	March 30, 1860.....	Sir E. Head.....	1060 00	.....	.....	6 do
	Do	Feb. 22, 1864.....	Lord Monck	980 00	.....	.....	2 do
<i>Lower Canada Land Claims, Western Section.</i>	Chief Clerk in Charge.....	Aug. 7, 1863.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	1800 00	.....	.....	13 do

Clerk.....	<i>F. B. Dugald</i>	Feb. 18, 1864.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1100 00	.....	12 do
Do	<i>W. E. Collins</i>	Nov. 28, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	1040 00	.....	7 do
Do	<i>L. Berthelot</i>	Sept. 26, 1861.....	do	1040 00	.....	5 do
<i>Lower Canada Land Claims, Eastern Section, and Colonisation Roads, Canada East.</i>						
Clerk.....	<i>L. D. Lemoine</i>	April 27, 1858.....	do	1240 00	.....	8 do
Do	<i>B. H. Dufort</i>	June 7, 1861.....	do	900 00	.....	5 do
<i>Jesuits' Estates, Seignior of Lauzon, and Crown Domain.</i>						
Chief Clerk in Charge.....	<i>F. J. Judah</i>	June 12, 1849.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1600 00	.....	17 do
Clerk.....	<i>D. C. Mackenzie</i>	Jan. 18, 1860.....	Sir E. Head.....	1060 00	.....	6 do
Do	<i>W. A. Varin</i>	May 21, 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00	.....	1 year.
<i>Woods and Forests.</i>						
Superintendent.....	<i>P. M. Partridge</i>	Feb. 19, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1600 00	.....	15 yrs & 6ms.
Clerk.....	<i>L. A. Robitaille</i>	April 1, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	1240 00	.....	12 do
Book-keeper of Branch.....	<i>C. B. Cowpar</i>	Oct. 17, 1857.....	do	1240 00	.....	9 do
Clerk.....	<i>G. VanFelson</i>	Oct. 8, 1860.....	Sir E. Head.....	1060 00	.....	7 do
Do	<i>J. V. Murphy</i>	Sept. 16, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	730 00	.....	3 do
<i>Registrar.</i>						
Registrar.....	<i>J. Morphy</i>	July 8, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1400 00	.....	15 do
Clerk.....	<i>E. Temple</i>	Sept. 4, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	730 00	.....	3 do
<i>Fisheries.</i>						
Head of Fisheries.....	<i>W. F. Whitcher</i>	April 1, 1847.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1600 00	.....	19 do
Draughtsman.....	<i>S. P. Bauset</i>	June 1, 1854.....	do	1190 00	.....	12 do
Clerk.....	<i>J. S. Thompson</i>	Oct. 21, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	760 00	.....	2 yrs & 10 ms
Office keeper.....	<i>J. Bradshaw</i>	March 27, 1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....	590 00	.....	14 yrs & 6 ms
Messenger.....	<i>G. Fisher</i>	Sept. 1, 1844.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	416 00	.....	22 do
Do	<i>F. Cahill</i>	Sept. 2, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	460 00	.....	10 do
Do	<i>P. Potvin</i>	Sept. 1, 1859.....	do	450 00	.....	7 do
Do	<i>A. McDonald</i>	Nov. 3, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	450 00	.....	2 do
Do	<i>C. Demontier</i>	March 26, 1864.....	do	450 00	.....	3 yrs & 4 ms.
<i>Stipendiary Magistrates and Fishery Overseers.</i>						
Stipendiary Magistrates for the protection of Fisheries.....	<i>P. Fortin</i>	April 20, 1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....	1200 00	.....	14 yrs & 6 ms
Fishery Overseer, L. C.....	<i>H. W. Austin</i>	May 3, 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	100 00	.....	1 year.
Do	<i>R. W. H. Dimock</i>	May 26, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	50 00	.....	7 yrs & 6 ms
Do	<i>W. Pheasant</i>	do	do	50 00	.....	7 do
Do	<i>J. M. Remon</i>	do	do	50 00	.....	7 do
Do	<i>F. Cook</i>	do	do	50 00	.....	7 do
Do	<i>Jno. Morvat</i>	Sept. 6, 1865.....	Lord Monck.....	50 00	.....	1 year.
Do	<i>A. Fraser</i>	May 26, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	50 00	.....	7 yrs & 6 ms.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTEMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Stipendiary Magistrate and Fishery Overseer—(Continued.)</i>							
Fishery Overseer, L. C.	A. Blais	June 15, 1859	Lord Monck	\$ cis. 20 00	\$ cis.		7 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	A. Comeau	June 1, 1861	do	100 00			5 do
Do	Jos. Beaulieu	do	do	160 00			6 do
Do	W. C. Willis	March 17, 1864	do	100 00			4 do
Do	J. Eden	Aug. 28, 1865	do	50 00			1 do
Do	J. McLaren	June 26, 1866	do	200 00			1 do
Do	S. F. Copp	Sept. 15, 1864	do	40 00			4 do
Do	J. B. Hall	do	do	30 00			4 do
Do	D. McFarlane	Oct. 15, 1864	do	50 00			4 do
Do	W. H. Shipman	March 17, 1864	do	50 00			4 do
Do	J. F. Cameron	Oct. 17, 1864	do	200 00			4 do
Do	J. F. Baby	May 24, 1867	do	100 00			3 months.
Do	P. Marenlette	Nov. 7, 1864	do	100 00			4 years.
Do	J. W. Kerr	Dec. 15, 1864	do	200 00			4 do
Do	P. Kiel	Jan. 24, 1866	do	100 00			4 do
Do	J. H. Richards	March 31, 1866	do	100 00			1 yr & 6 mos
Do	S. Eastwood	May 3, 1866	do	100 00			1 yr & 3 mos
Do	J. Wilson	Jan. 22, 1866	do	100 00			1 yr & 2 mos
Do	R. McGorkill	Aug. 13, 1866	do	100 00			1 yr & 6 mos
Do	S. Wilnot	Feb. 7, 1867	do	50 00			1 year.
Do	G. J. Dupont	May 9, 1866	do	200 00			1 do
Do	Geo. S. Miller	July 9, 1866	do	100 00			1 do
Do	G. D. Platt	do	do	50 00			1 do
Do	J. G. Hicks	do	do	75 00			1 do
Do	W. Flew	do	do	50 00			1 do
Do	Jos. Pierson	do	do	75 00			1 do
Do	A. Palen	do	do	50 00			1 do
Do	J. O. Dorland	do	do	50 00			1 do
Do	Jas. Mooney	Aug. 15, 1866	do	50 00			1 do
<i>Crown Land Agents for Lower Canada, Eastern Section.</i>							
Berthier and Joliette.	J. Bourgeois	Dec. 23, 1858	Sir E. Head	83 82			8 yrs & 6 ms.
Seguency	R. Bouliane	Sept. 10, 1858	do	1 82			8 do
Montreal	A. Daly	June 12, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	19 06			22 do
Part of Portneuf	J. P. Déry	July 12, 1851	Earl of Elgin	107 28			15 do
Kamouraska	F. Deguise	May 25, 1850	do	32 64			16 do
Maskinongé and St. Maurice	L. A. Dubord	May 26, 1859	Sir E. Head	94 28			7 do

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Crown Lands Agents, Upper Canada</i> —(Continued).—				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Lennox, Parts of Frontenac and Addington and Frontenac Road.	J. Macpherson	Feb. 21, 1861	Sir E. Head	257 28			5 years.
Part of Kenfrew.	J. P. Moffatt	Nov. 26, 1858	do	106 02			8 do
Bruce	A. McNab	April 30, 1851	Earl of Elgin	1486 80			15 do
Muskoka Road, Part of Victoria	J. R. Oliver	July 22, 1859	Sir E. Head	60 45			7 do
Part of Frontenac and Addington Road.	E. Perry	March 27, 1856	do	220 21			10 do
Part of Victoria.	G. M. Roche	Oct. 22, 1858	do	412 31			8 do
Wellington	J. Ross	June 16, 1865	Lord Monck	889 84			2 do
Perth	J. Sharman	April 27, 1853	Earl of Elgin	647 37			13 do
Part of Simcoe & Perry Sound Road	N. P. Wakefield	March 20, 1866	Lord Monck				1 do
Huron.	C. Widder	Jan. 15, 1857	Sir E. Head	848 23			9 do
Part of Algoma	J. Wilson	July 25, 1845	Earl of Cathcart	112 06			21 do
CROWN TIMBER AGENTS.							
<i>Upper Canada.</i>							
Agent and Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies	A. J. Russell	June 1, 1846	Earl of Cathcart	1840 00			20 do
Assistant	C. S. McNutt	April 13, 1858	Sir E. Head	1200 00			8 do
Clerk	I. Ritchie	June 23, 1864	Lord Monck	700 00			3 do
Draughtsman	D. Russell	do	do	600 00			3 do
Temporary clerk	E. T. Smith	do	do	1 50		Occasionally employed	3 do
Messenger	Richard Quinn	April 1, 1858	Sir E. Head	160 00			8 do
<i>Lower Canada.</i>							
Agent	Charles E. Belle	May 6, 1854	Earl of Elgin	1200 00			12 do
Clerk	J. C. Coursolles	May 1, 1858	Com. of Crown Lands	700 00			8 do
<i>Ontario.</i>							
Agent	J. F. Way	May 6, 1854	Earl of Elgin	1440 00			12 do
Clerk	J. A. Maccines	Feb. 26, 1849	Sir E. Head	800 00			7 do
Do	J. B. Drewry	Sept. 30, 1865	Com. of Crown Lands	500 00			2 do
<i>Huron, Superior and Peninsula of Canada West.</i>							
Agent	John R. Nash	June 28, 1854	Sir E. Head	1400 00			12 do

Assistant	F. W. Stuyzer	April 1, 1860	Com. of Crown Lands	800 00	M. Elliot is and has been Col- lector of Customs for some years past	6 do
Sub-Agent	J. F. Elliot	Sept. 9, 1866	do	200 00		do
CROWN TIMBER AGENTS, L. C.						
<i>St. Maurice.</i>						
Agent	A. Dubord	May 26, 1859	Sir E. Head	1200 00		7 do
Clerk	Wm. Lamb	Sept. 2, 1861	Com. of Crown Lands	600 00		5 do
<i>St. Francis.</i>						
Agent	Gerrard J. Nagle	May 30, 1854	Earl of Elgin	1200 00		12 do
<i>Saguenay.</i>						
Agent	Geo. Duberger	do	do	1200 00		12 do
<i>Chaudière and Madawaska.</i>						
Agent	Charles Dawson	Sept. 15, 1857	Sir E. Head	1000 00		9 do
<i>Lower St. Lawrence.</i>						
Agent	Charles T. Dubé	March 15, 1855	do	700 00		11 do
<i>Bas de Chateaux.</i>						
Agent	Jos. N. Verge	March 29, 1855	Sir E. Head	600 00		11 do
<i>Quebec.</i>						
Collector	McLean Stewart	Sept. 27, 1845	Earl of Carthcart	1800 00		21 do
Assistant	Wm. O'Keane	June 1, 1861	Sir E. Head	1200 00		5 do
Clerk	John Mackay	May 27, 1864	Lord Monck	800 00		3 yrs & 2 ms.
ORDNANCE LANDS AGENTS.						
<i>Ottawa.</i>						
Agent	W. F. Coffin	Sept. 11, 1856	Sir E. Head	2000 00		29 yrs & 6 ms.
Clerk	Fred. P. Austin	April 7, 1857	do	940 00		10 yrs & 3 ms.
Book-keeper	William Mills	Aug. 7, 1858	do	940 00		10 yrs & 6 ms.
Land Bailiff	James Forsyth	Sept. 7, 1856	do	413 64		11 do
Caretaker	Henry Goodwin	..... 1857	do	182 50		10 do
<i>Jesuits' Estates, Crown Domain, Seignior of Lauzon, and Gold Mines of Canada East.</i>						
Collecting and Commuting Agent,	Ap'ted Collecting Agent for Lauzon and Beach and Deep Water Lot Superintendent for Port of Quebec, Sep. 1855; duties as latter extend- ed to L. C. 12th June, 1860.		Sir E. Head	720 06	This is for salary as Collecting Agent for Lauzon, and Beach and Deep Water Lot Superintendent; \$150 per annum is also allowed for office rent	24 do

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Jesuits' Estates, Crown Domain, Seigneurie of Lauzon and Gold Mines of Canada E.—(Continued)</i>							
Agent of Crown Domain and Commuting Agent, <i>Censite</i> of Quebec.	Joseph Laurin.....	Sept. —, 1855...	Sir E. Head	\$ 492 83	\$ cts.	Is paid by applicants \$6 on each commutation. Has been Coroner since Nov. 1836.....	11 yrs & 6 ms. } 30 do }
Commuting Agent, <i>Censite</i> of Three Rivers	Valère Guillet.....	June —, 1854...	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collecting and Commuting Agent, Jesuits' Estates, District of Montreal	Jean Baptiste Varin.....	April 1, 1840...	Sir G. Arthur.....	447 05	.....	.....	26 do
Collecting and Commuting Agent, <i>St. Jacques</i> Estates, District of Quebec	Hon. Louis Panet.....	Oct. 1, 1827...	Earl of Dalhousie.....	826 22	.....	.....	39 do
Collecting and Commuting Agent, Capde la Magdeleine, and Jesuits' Estates, City of Three Rivers.....	Valère Guillet and Flavien Lotinville.....	June —, 1854... June —, 1855...	Earl of Elgin..... Sir E. Head.....	188 23	.....	.....	{ 30 do 11 do }
Collecting and Commuting Agent, Seigneurie of Batiscan.....	Louis Guillet, jr.....	June —, 1848...	Earl of Elgin.....	176 27	.....	.....	18 do
<i>Gold Mines, C. E.</i>							
Inspector, Chaudière Division.....	Rich. Pope.....	April 25, 1865...	Lord Monck.....	905 00	.....	.....	2 yrs & 2 ms.
<i>Agents of Upper Canada. Colonisation Roads.</i>							
Opeongo Road.....	Wm. Harris.....	May —, 1864...	Hon. A. Campbell... do .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 15 yrs & 6 m 7 do }
Muskoka do	R. J. Oliver.....	do	do .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 10 do 8 do }
Addington do	Ebon Perry.....	June —, 1864...	do	5 00	per diem...	White actually employed.....	{ 10 do 8 do }
Victoria do	G. M. Roche.....	May —, 1864...	do .....	.....	.....	.....	{ 8 do 5 do }
Bobcaygeon do	Joseph Graham.....	Nov. —, 1864...	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SUPERVISOR OF COLLERS' OFFICE, QUEBEC.							
Supervisor	Wm. Quinn.....	June 1, 1855...	Sir E. Head.....	1000 00	.....	.....	12 yrs & 1 m.
Deputy Supervisor.....	Mathew Harbison.....	Jan. 1, 1844...	Lord Metcalfe.....	720 00	.....	.....	23 yrs & 6 ms.
Book-keeper	Alexander Fraser.....	May 1, 1844...	do	700 00	.....	.....	22 yrs & 2 ms.

Cashier.....	Thos. Jos. Walsh.....	July	1, 1864.....	Sir E. Head.....	600 00	13 years	
Specification Clerk.....	John Y. Cooke.....	May	1, 1844.....	Lord Metcalfe.....	200 00	2 months salary, Season Clerk. 23 yrs & 2 ms.	
Do.....	Pierre Miller.....	June	1, 1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....	181 24	do	
Do.....	Francois Quinn.....	May	1, 1854.....	do.....	400 00	18 yrs & 1 m.	
Do.....	Wolfrid Lanniere.....	July	26, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	150 00	18 yrs & 2 ms.	
Do.....	Edward Duggan.....	June	16, 1857.....	do.....	150 00	18 years.	
Do.....	Jos. Elz. Belland.....	Aug.	20, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	125 00	10 do	
Do.....	Eugene Blondeau.....	May	1, 1864.....	do.....	125 00	3 yrs & 10 ms.	
Do.....	Nell Stewart.....	Sept.	1, 1864.....	do.....	125 00	3 yrs & 2 ms.	
Do.....	Z. Levasseur.....	June	1, 1866.....	do.....	125 00	2 yrs & 10 ms.	
General Clerk.....	Daniel Carey.....	Oct.	1, 1864.....	do.....	800 00	2 yrs & 1 m.	
Office-keeper and Messenger.....	John Tierney.....	Nov.	16, 1866.....	do.....	200 00	2 yrs & 9 ms.	
INDIAN DEPARTMENT.							
Superintendent General.....	Hon. Alex. Campbell.....	March	30, 1864.....	do.....	2000 00	Office combined with that of Commissioner of Crown Lands.	
Deputy Superintendent General.....	Wm. Sprague.....	March	17, 1862.....	Governor in Council.....	2000 00	Appoint. to Surveyor General's Department, Jan. 1st, 1829.....	
Chief Clerk.....	D. Vankoughnet.....	Jan.	1, 1866.....	Supt General.....	900 00	In place of Mr. Turner, retired. 37 do	
Draughtsman.....	Jos. P. M. Lecourt.....	April	10, 1862.....	do.....	730 00	6 yrs & 4 ms.	
Clerk.....	S. G. Murray.....	Jan.	1, 1866.....	do.....	700 00	5 yrs & 2 ms.	
Accountant.....	Chas. T. Walcot.....	Dec.	1, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	1440 00	34 years.	
Acting do.....	E. J. Chesley.....	July	1, 1866.....	Supt. General.....	450 00	Appointed to Crown Lands Department, October, 1854.....	
Messenger.....	Robt. Jessop.....	Oct.	1, 1859.....	do.....	18 00	Temporarily appointed. 7 yrs & 8 ms.	
Housekeeper.....	Helen Jessop.....	May	1, 1862.....	do.....	18 00	Salary raised to \$450 per annum 1st April, 1866.....	
Outposts and Stations of Western Superintendent.....	Robt. McKenzie.....	Feb.	10, 1865.....	do.....	1000 00	In place of Froome Talfour, retired.....	
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.....	Rev. H. P. Chase.....	Jan.	1, 1865.....	do.....	400 00	In place of Rev. P. Flood, retired.....	
Missionary to Chippawas and Munsees of Thames.....	Rev. A. Jamieson.....	June	5, 1845.....	Earl of Cathcart.....	480 00	do	
Missionary to Chippawas of Walpole Island.....	Alfred A. Jones.....	Jan.	1, 1865.....	Nominat'd by the Band and appointed by the Department.....	250 00	do	
School Teacher to Moravians of Thames.....	W. A. Cathcart.....	Jan.	1, 1864.....	do.....	100 00	In place of Henry Bourne, removed.....	
School Teacher to Chippawas of Walpole.....	John Nakawash.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	20 00	do	
Councillor.....	Thos. Backwheat.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	20 00	do	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
INDIAN DEPARTMENT.—							
<i>(Continued).</i>							
<i>Outposts and Stations of Western Superintendency.—(Continued).</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Councillor	Joshua Greenbird .....	.....	Nominated by the Band and appointed by the Department..	20 00	.....	.....	3 yrs & 6 ms.
School Teacher to Moravians of the Thames	D. J. Croghan	Aug. 1, 1863...	do	200 00	.....	.....	6 months.
School Teacher to Wyandotts of Anderson	J. H. Crowley	Jan. 1, 1867...	do	200 00	.....	In place of J. Judd, retired.....	.....
Chief Interpreter to Chippawas of Sarnia	D. B. Wawanosh .....	.....	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....
Medical Attendant to Wyandotts of Anderson	Dr. W. Lambert	Oct. 1, 1862...	do	80 00	.....	.....	4 yrs & 8 ms.
Chief of the Chippawas of Sarnia	Joshua Wawanosh .....	.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interpreter to Chippawas of the Thames	John Henry .....	.....	do	100 00	.....	.....	.....
School Teacher to do	Jos. Fisher .....	.....	do	200 00	.....	.....	.....
School Teacher to Chippawas of Sarnia	Wm. Wawanosh	Jan. 1, 1867...	do	250 00	.....	In place of A. A. Jones, retired.	6 months.
<i>Central and Eastern Superintendency of Upper Canada.</i>							
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner	W. R. Bartlett	July 1, 1858...	Sir E. Head	1400 00	.....	.....	9 yrs & 6 ms.
Clerk	Andrew Deacon	June 4, 1864...	Supt. General	600 00	.....	.....	3 do
Missionary to Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	Rev. D. A. Anderson .....	.....	Governor General	600 00	.....	.....	.....
School Teacher to Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	Glenholm Garrett .....	.....	do	200 00	.....	.....	.....
School Teacher to Chippawas of Snake Island	William Law .....	.....	do	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Chief of Chippawas of Snake Island	Simpson Bigsall .....	.....	do	50 00	.....	.....	.....

School Teacher to Chippawas of Rama.....	Rev. Robt. Brooking.....	do	50 00	
Chief of Chippawas of Rama.....	Thos. Naingeeshking.....	do	25 00	
Do	George Young.....	do	25 00	
Interpreter do	J. B. Naingeeshking.....	do	50 00	
School Teacher to Chippawas of Beausoleil.....	Joseph Monague.....	do	100 00	In place of Charlotte Adams, retired.....
Chief of Chippawas of Christian Island.....	John Aissance.....	do	58 00	
Do	James Aissance.....	do	50 00	
Surgeon, Chippawas of Rama.....	Dr. G. H. Corbett.....	do	25 00	
Chief, Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakos.....	George Pandansh.....	do	100 00	
Chief, do	Joseph Whetung.....	do	25 00	
Writer, do	G. Pandansh.....	do	15 00	
Messenger, do	Robert Pandansh.....	do	10 00	
Do	Jacob Jacobs.....	do	10 00	
Chief of Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	John Sunday.....	do	112 00	
Surgeon do	Dr. W. Noden.....	do	100 00	
Secretary do	John Sunday, Jr.....	do	48 00	
Councillor, Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	Jacob Storm.....	do	12 00	
Do	Michel Chub.....	do	12 00	
Do	John Paul.....	do	12 00	
Do	Peter Crow.....	do	50 00	
Chief of Mississaguas of Saugog.....	John Johnson.....	do	100 00	
School Teacher do	Moses B. Madwayosh.....	do	200 00	
Interpreter, Chippawas of Saugog.....	Henry S. Jones.....	do	100 00	
Chief, Chippawas of Nawaash.....	Peter J. Kegedence.....	do	100 00	
Do	Joseph Jones.....	do	50 00	
Do	G. A. Tabegwon.....	do	50 00	
Interpreter, do	Fred. Lamorandiere.....	do	100 00	
<i>Grand River Superintendency.</i>				
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.....	Jasper T. Gilkison.....	Supt. General.....	1400 00	Receives fees on assignments of Lands, and percentage on Timber receipts. Stationed at Branford.....
Clerk.....	Henry Andrews.....	Sir E. Head.....	800 00	5 yrs & 2 ms. Stationed at Branford.....
Medical Attendant to Six Nations of Grand River.....	R. H. Dee, M. D.....		1500 00	
Do	Wm. McCargo, M. D.....		700 00	
Interpreter to Six Nations of Grand River.....	Geo. H. H. Johnson.....		400 00	12 yrs & 5 ms.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT—Concluded—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
INDIAN DEPARTMENT.— (Continued).							
Forest Warden to Six Nations of Grand River	James McLean .....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Chief and Agent to Mississaguas of the Credit	David Sawyer .....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Interpreter do	George King .....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Medical Attendant do	Thos. Pync, M. D.	Jan. 1, 1866 .....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....
School Teacher do	Elijah McDougall .....	.....	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....
Messenger	James Cheekhooc .....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....
<i>Northern Superintendency.</i>							
56 Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner	Charles T. Dupont	Sept. 1, 1863	Supt. General	1200 00	.....	Salary raised to \$1200, August 26th, '66. Resident at Manitowaning on Manitoulin Island 3 yrs & 9 ms.	.....
Clerk and Interpreter	McGregor Ironside	Aug. 5, 1866	do	730 00	.....	Resident at Manitowaning, Manitoulin Island	8 do
Surgeon, Manitoulin Island	Thos. Simpson, M. D.	Nov. 21, 1866	Supt. General	1000 00	.....	In place of Dr. Layton, deceased, resident at Manitowaning	17 do
School Teacher, do	Joseph Jenesseaux	Oct. 25, 1850	Earl of Elgin	243 33	.....	.....	.....
Do do	Rev. Jabez W. Sims .....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Do do	M. Burkitt .....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
*Roman Catholic Missionary, Lotte	Rev. F. Boucher .....	.....	Lord Metcalfe	225 96	.....	.....	.....
*Roman Catholic Missionary, St. Regis	Rev. F. X. Marcoux .....	.....	Lord Aylmer	203 33	.....	Paid from Parliamentary grant 23 do	.....
*Roman Catholic Missionary, St. Francis	Rev. J. Mauraunt .....	.....	Earl of Elgin	225 06	.....	do	.....
School Teacher at St. Regis	Mrs. M. J. Powell	March 11, 1865	Supt. General	200 00	.....	.....	2 yrs & 3 ms.

* In addition to these reverend gentlemen there are some Roman Catholic Missionaries among other Bands and Tribes in Lower Canada, who receive compensation from the Indian Department out of annual grants, payment of which compensation takes place through the hands of the Very Rev. Vicar-General Cawson.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Continued

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Montreal Office.</i>							
Engineer.....	John G. Sippell.....	July —, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	\$ 2240 00	\$ cts.		13 yrs & 6 ms.
Clerk.....	Wm. Horsnell.....	Nov. —, 1859.....	Commissioner.....	800 00			7 do
<i>Provincial Arbitrator.</i>							
Arbitrator.....	Thos. Kirkpatrick.....	Jan. 22, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	1000 00	Allowed travelling expenses.....		5 do
Do.....	P. Vanoughnet.....	do.....	do.....	1000 00			5 do
Secretary.....	F. H. Ennis.....	May 11, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	1000 00			2 do
<i>Railway Inspectors.....</i>							
	{ T. Trudeau.....			900 00			
	{ Thos. Munro.....						
<i>Provincial Steamers' Office.</i>							
Manager.....	P. Buteau.....	Dec. 1, 1859.....	Commissioner.....	1600 00			8 do
Assistant.....	Chs. Huot.....	May 8, 1866.....	do.....				1 do
Book-keeper.....	J. W. Gregory.....	Sept. 29, 1864.....	do.....	1000 00			2 do
Clerk.....	E. E. Buteau.....	July 1, 1861.....	do.....	600 00			5 do
Wharfinger.....	J. B. Dion.....	May 22, 1866.....	Manager.....	400 00			6 do
<i>Roads and Bridges.</i>							
Metepediac, Matane and Cap Chat Roads Superintendent.....	Jos. Ross.....	May 29, 1856.....	Commissioner.....	4 00	per diem.....	Allowed travelling expenses.....	10 do
<i>Public Buildings, Ottawa.</i>							
Architect.....	Thos. Fuller.....	April 11, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	4000 00		Removed in May, 1867.....	3 do
Measurer.....	John Bows.....	May 20, 1861.....	Commissioner.....	1200 00			5 do
Do.....	I. H. Pattison.....	June 1, 1861.....	do.....	1200 00			5 do
Clerk of Works.....	Joseph Larose.....	April 1, 1861.....	do.....	1400 00			5 do
Do.....	Wm. Hutchison.....	April 18, 1860.....	do.....	1200 00			6 do
Do.....	G. E. Pelham.....	July 11, 1860.....	do.....	1000 00			6 do
Draughtsman.....	B. Steckel.....	April —, 1863.....	do.....	600 00		Removed in March, 1867.....	3 do
Do.....	Ed. Mars.....	April 27, 1863.....	do.....	600 00			3 do
Clerk.....	Wm. M. Miller.....	May 1, 1864.....	do.....	400 00		Removed in March, 1867.....	2 do

Office-keeper and Messenger..... Watchman	Jehn Barrett..... Michael Connors	1860..... 1860.....	do do	1 00 200 00	per diem..	6 6	do do
CANALS.							
<i>Lachine Canal.</i>							
Superintendent.....	Alex. Bisset.....	April	1843.....	Board of Works.....	1000 00		
Paymaster	Thos. Hewitt.....	Feb.	1852.....	Earl of Elgin	1600 00		
Storeman and Messenger.....	Patrick Mevey.....	Aug.	1847.....	Superintendent... ..	0 90		23
Lock No. 1—Master	M. Fitzpatrick.....	May	1853.....	Commissioner	360 00		14
Laborer	Patrick Fitzpatrick.....	Nov.	1854.....	Superintendent	1 00		19
Laborer.....	John Tynen.....	May	1857.....	do	1 00		13
Laborer.....	James Dalton.....	Nov.	1855.....	do	1 00		12
Laborer.....	James Alwright.....	Sept.	1845.....	do	1 00		11
Lock No. 2—Master.....	Patrick Hughes.....	May	1848.....	Commissioner	360 00		2
Laborer.....	Joseph Fennell.....	May	1866.....	Superintendent	1 00		18
Laborer.....	Michael Alwright.....	June	1856.....	do	1 00		1
Laborer.....	David Barrett.....	Oct.	1861.....	Commissioner	1 00		1
Laborer.....	John Holden.....	May	1857.....	Superintendent	1 00		5
Lock No. 3—Master.....	Patrick Redmond.....	May	1857.....	Commissioner	360 00		9
Laborer.....	John Redmond.....	July	1866.....	Superintendent	1 00		1
Laborer.....	James Kenedy.....	May	1857.....	do	1 00		9
Laborer.....	Wm. Struthers.....	May	1855.....	do	1 00		8
Lock No. 4—Master.....	Thomas John.....	April	1860.....	Commissioner	360 00		6
Laborer.....	Wm. Murphy.....	April	1861.....	Superintendent	1 00		5
Laborer.....	Benjamin Daoust.....	May	1863.....	do	1 00		3
Laborer.....	Martin Powell.....	Sept.	1865.....	do	1 00		2
Lock No. 5—Master.....	Thos. O'Neil.....	Aug.	1849.....	Commissioner	360 00		17
Laborer.....	Methew Tierney.....	July	1856.....	Superintendent	1 00		10
Laborer.....	Arthur O'Neil.....	Aug.	1854.....	do	1 00		12
Laborer.....	Richd. Gamble.....	Oct.	1854.....	do	1 00		12
Bridge, Lock No. 2, Master & Keeper	Michael Newman.....	Feb.	1855.....	Commissioner	340 00		8
Do Wellington, do	Ralph Conway.....	Feb.	1858.....	do	340 00		8
Do Brewster, do	Hugh McKeay.....	April	1853.....	do	340 00		13
Do Côte St. Paul, do	L. Franklin.....	April	1858.....	do	340 00		13
Do Lachine, do	James Low.....	July	1848.....	do	340 00		8
Do do Assistant.....	John Kallechet.....	April	1861.....	do	0 80		13
St. Gabriel Lock & Bridge, Tender	M. Dowling.....	Aug.	1866.....	Commissioner	340 00		5
Assistant	Jas. Burns.....	May	1867.....	Superintendent	1 00		per diem
Brewster and Côte St. Paul Bridge, Assistant	Michael Dummy.....			do	1 00		do
Basin Master	John Neegle.....	June	1856.....	Commissioner	340 00		10

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Staff for General Repairs.</i>							
Diver.....	Hugh Gavin	Aug. 1855.....	Superintendent	\$ 50	per diem.....	.....	11 yrs & 6 ms.
Laborer	do	do	do	1 50	do .....	.....	11 do
Foreman of Repairs.....	Wm. McNowa	April 1843.....	Superintendent	2 00	do .....	.....	23 do
Do	John Costello	April 1847.....	do	1 75	do .....	.....	19 do
Carpenter	Thos. McLaughlin.....	April 1850.....	do	1 30	do .....	.....	16 do
Do	Urban Archambault.....	Feb. 1864.....	do	1 30	do .....	.....	2 do
Do	Baptiste Emond.....	April 1853.....	do	1 30	do .....	.....	13 do
Steam Dredge—Captain.....	A. Cockburn.....	April 1856.....	Commissioner	2 00	do	Allowed lodgings, light, fuel and board.....	10 do
Engineer.....	Ennis McMullin.....	April 1864.....	Superintendent	2 25	do .....	.....	2 do
Wellington Bridge (working at).....	Michael Conway	April 1858.....	do	2 25	do	Furnishes 2 horses and driver.....	2 do
Assistant.....	James Conway.....	May 1865.....	do	1 00	do .....	.....	8 do
<i>Beauharnois Canal.</i>							
Superintendent	P. Laurencel	Feb. 24, 1857.....	Commissioner	1000 00	.....	Allowed lodgings and use of about 3 acres of ground.....	9 do
Lock No. 6—Master.....	Wm. Reid	Feb. 19, 1848.....	do	340 00	per diem.....	Allowed lodgings.....	18 do
Laborer.....	Pierre Chagny	April 1853.....	Superintendent	1 00	do	Do	13 do
Laborer.....	Michel Langlois.....	May 1856.....	do	1 00	do	Do	10 do
Lock No. 7—Master.....	Pierre Lefort.....	Oct. 18, 1852.....	Commissioner	340 00	per diem.....	Do	4 do
Laborer.....	Huaise Martin.....	Nov. 1856.....	Superintendent	1 00	do	Do	10 do
Laborer.....	Hernon Booth.....	May 1863.....	do	1 00	do	Do	17 do
Bridge over Lock No. 7—Laborer.....	Philbert Barrett.....	Sept. 1862.....	do	1 00	do	Do	1 do
Lock No. 8—Master.....	O. Bouchonnais.....	Sept. 28, 1861.....	Commissioner	340 00	per diem.....	Do	4 do
Laborer.....	Ant. Mathieu.....	May 1853.....	Superintendent	1 00	do	Do	13 do
Laborer.....	Frs. Perron.....	May 1855.....	do	1 00	do	Do	11 do
Lock No. 9—Master.....	Léandre Godin.....	April 3, 1845.....	Commissioner.....	340 00	per diem.....	Do	21 do
Laborer.....	N. Patenaude.....	July 1851.....	Superintendent.....	1 00	do	Do	15 do
Laborer.....	Michel Enault.....	Sept. 1852.....	do	1 00	do	Do	14 do
Lock No. 10—Master.....	Abraham Boyer.....	May 20, 1853.....	Commissioner.....	340 00	per diem.....	Do	13 do
Laborer.....	Toussaint Lefebvre.....	May 1864.....	Superintendent.....	1 00	do	Do	17 do
Laborer.....	Paul Roy.....	April 15, 1862.....	Commissioner.....	1 00	do	Do	4 do

Lock No.	Position	Name	Start Date	End Date	Post	Salary	Per diem	Notes	Duration
Lock No. 11	Master	Samuel Smith	April 14, 1860	June 26, 1866	Engineer	340 00	per diem	do	7 months.
	Laborer	Moïse Lebœuf	do	do	Commissioner	1 00	do	do	6 yrs & 6 mos.
	Laborer	Frs. Sénécal	do	do	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	6 do
Lock No. 12	Master	R. Trotter	April 11, 1851	do	Engineer	340 00	per diem	do	15 do
	Laborer	Pascal Ledoux	Oct. 12, 1861	do	Commissioner	1 00	do	do	5 do
	Laborer	D. Perron	April 26, 1856	do	do	340 00	do	do	10 do
Lock No. 13	Master	G. Denault	May 1, 1856	do	Superintendent	1 00	per diem	do	10 do
	Laborer	Frs. Charrette	Nov. 1, 1856	do	do	1 00	do	do	10 do
	Laborer	Gilbert Leduc	Nov. 1, 1856	do	do	1 00	do	do	10 do
Lock No. 14	Master	Eustache Lefebvre	May 19, 1858	do	Commissioner	340 00	per diem	do	12 do
	Laborer	O. Chevalier	June 1, 1854	do	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	12 do
	Laborer	Michael Deschamps	May 1, 1856	do	do	1 00	do	do	10 do
St. Timothy's Bridge	Keeper	Leon LeDuc	Sept. 15, 1864	do	Commissioner	280 00	per diem	do	3 do
	Ferryman No. 1.	Oliver Lafleur	Sept. 1, 1865	do	Superintendent	1 00	per diem	do	16 do
	Do No. 2.	Joseph Lafleur	April 1, 1852	do	do	1 00	do	do	15 do
Cornwall Canal.									
	Superintendent	D. A. McDonell	Aug. 27, 1849	do	Commissioner	1000 00	do	do	17 do
	Locks 16, 16 and 17—Master	Wm. Taobabury	do	do	do	365 00	do	do	17 do
	Laborer	Matthew Orr	Oct. 27, 1845	do	Engineer	1 00	per diem	do	21 do
	Laborer	John Roach	Sept. 1, 1854	do	Commissioner	1 00	do	do	12 do
	Laborer	James Robertson	do	do	do	1 00	do	do	12 do
	Laborer	Robt. Martin	do	do	do	1 00	do	do	12 do
	Laborer	Pat. Carvan	do	do	do	1 00	do	do	11 do
	Laborer	James Adams	April 1, 1855	do	do	1 00	do	do	10 do
	Laborer	James Toburn	Sept. 1, 1856	do	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	5 do
	Laborer	Jos. Franklin	April 26, 1861	do	do	1 00	do	do	5 do
	Laborer	Oliver Gillespie	May 26, 1861	do	Commissioner	1 00	do	do	5 do
	Laborer	Frank Dignam	do	do	do	1 00	do	do	6 do
	Laborer	James Hunter	May 17, 1861	do	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	6 do
	Laborer	John Blonden	do	do	do	1 00	do	do	3 do
Lock No. 18	Master	Jos Tanner	Oct. 1, 1864	do	Commissioner	280 00	do	do	3 do
	Laborer	Pat. Lonner	July 1, 1849	do	Engineer	1 00	per diem	do	17 do
	Laborer	Jas. Blackender	Aug. 1, 1856	do	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	10 do
	Laborer	Dan. McCourt	Aug. 7, 1862	do	do	1 00	do	do	4 do
	Laborer	John Gilite	June 1, 1862	do	do	1 00	do	do	5 do
Lock No. 19	Master	Michael Gleeson	May 1, 1856	do	Commissioner	280 00	do	do	10 do
	Laborer	James Gilie	July 20, 1863	do	Superintendent	1 00	per diem	do	3 do
	Laborer	Wm. Kennedy	Aug. 28, 1856	do	Engineer	1 00	do	do	18 do
	Laborer	Dan. Gillespie	May 1, 1850	do	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	16 do
Lock No. 20	Master	Donald McDonald	Aug. 27, 1849	do	Commissioner	280 00	do	do	17 do
	Laborer	John Phillips	Oct. 27, 1845	do	Engineer	1 00	per diem	do	21 do
	Laborer	Wm. Phillips	Sept. 1, 1854	do	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	12 do
Lock No. 21	Master	Ed. Cass	Dec. 1, 1854	do	Commissioner	365 00	do	do	12 do
	Laborer	T. Shields	April 30, 1849	do	Engineer	1 00	per diem	do	17 do
	Laborer	Daniel Winter	April 1, 1851	do	Superintendent	1 00	do	do	15 do
	Laborer	Owen O'Keefe	Aug. 1, 1857	do	do	1 00	do	do	9 do

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Bridge at Cornwall.</i>	Keeper	April 19, 1853...	Commissioner	\$ cts. 240 00	\$ cts.		13 yrs & 6 ms.
	<i>Light, Head of Canal.</i>						
<i>General Repairs.</i>	Keeper	April 1, 1860...	Superintendent	0 60	per diem...		6 do
	Carpenter	July 15, 1857...	Commissioner	2 00	do "		10 years.
	Assistant do .....	.....	Superintendent	1 90	do "		
Foreman	Donald A. McIntosh.....	May 1, 1864...	Commissioner	1 50	do "	In charge of scow and crew...	3 do
	<i>Williamsbury Canal.</i>						
Superintendent	Isaac N. Rose.....	Nov. 4, 1853...	do	1000 00			13 yrs & 3 ms.
Lock No. 22—Master	Chas. C. Fassin.....	June —, 1847...	do	280 00		Allowed use of lock house and oil for light	19 do
Lock No. 23 —Master	Chas. Fassin	Nov. —, 1853...	do	1 00	per diem...	do	13 do
	Chas. Sumners	do	do	1 00	do	do	13 do
	C. DeCastle	Oct. 17, 1850...	do	280 00	do	do	16 do
	Robert Armstrong	Oct. —, 1866...	do	1 00	per diem...	do	1 do
Lock No. 24—Master	Francis Cutler	do	do	1 00	do	do	13 do
	Chris. Redick	Aug. —, 1853...	do	280 00	do	do	13 do
	Arthur Conlan	Nov. —, 1853...	do	1 00	per diem...	do	13 do
Lock No. 25—Master	Joe. Sheehan	do	do	1 00	do	do	13 do
	Robt. Watt	Oct. 11, 1858...	do	280 00		Allowed use of lock house and oil for light	8 do
Lock No. 26—Master	Pat. McDonald.....	Nov. —, 1853...	do	1 00	per diem...	do	13 do
	George Keeler.....	Oct. —, 1858...	do	1 00	do	do	13 do
	John Lane	Aug. —, 1854...	do	280 00	do	do	12 do
Lock No. 27—Master	Francis Doherty	Nov. —, 1853...	do	1 00	per diem...	do	13 do
	James Read	do	do	1 00	do	do	13 do
Laborer	Wm. Reid	Aug. 11, 1854...	do	280 00	do	do	12 do
	Robt. Bear	Nov. —, 1853...	do	1 00	per diem...	do	13 do
Laborer	John Mellon	do	do	1 00	per diem...	do	13 do

Welland Canal.

Position	Name	Year	Authority	Salary	Notes	Period	Expenses
Superintendent	S. D. Woodruff	1839	Board of Works	3000 00	Allowed \$300 for travel & exp's	do	27
Assistant Engineer and Clerk	Fred. Holmes	1842	Superintendent	2 00	Employed when required for making measurements, &c.	do	24
Roadman and Overseer	Wm. Aherne	1842	Engineer	600 00		do	24
Paymaster and Clerk	Thos. Adams	1842	Sir Chas. Bagot	1440 00	Allowed a house	do	8
Harbor Master and Asst. Collector	Jos. P. Boomer	1858	Sir E. Head	1125 00	Allowed a house, Registrar water after the close of the navigation at \$30 per month.	do	13
Port Dalhousie	M. Cook	1852	Engineer	144 00	Allowed a house.	do	10
Messenger	Jas. Woodall	1853	Superintendent	408 00	Allowed a house. \$30 allowed for checking let-passes, &c.	do	12
Lock No. 1—Master	Thos. Barrett	1856	do	34 00	Allowed a house. \$20 allowed for checking let passes, &c.	do	3
	Andrew Hamilton	1866	Commissioner	34 00	for checking let passes, &c.	do	14
	John Howe	1854	Superintendent	34 00	House allowed; also \$50 for checking let-passes, &c.	do	12
	Wm. Chase	1854	Welland Canal Co.	360 00	House allowed; also \$20 for checking let-passes, &c.	do	21
	John Nestor	1863	Superintendent	30 00	House allowed	do	12
	Walter Weaver	1852	do	30 00	House allowed, \$20 allowed for sending daily state of gas-meter to office.	do	16
	James Howes	1854	do	30 00	Allowed a house	do	11
	Wm. Walker	1845	Engineer	30 00	Allowed a house	do	4
	Arthur Carl	1854	Superintendent	30 00	Allowed a house	do	12
	James Malpass	1850	Welland Canal Co.	34 00	House allowed, \$20 allowed for sending daily state of gas-meter to office.	do	16
	John Turnbull	1850	Engineer	34 00	Allowed a house	do	11
	Frank Meehan	1855	Superintendent	30 00	Allowed a house	do	4
	Wm. Hare	1862	do	30 00	Allowed a house	do	4
	Michael Driscoll	1854	do	30 00	Allowed a house	do	12
	Hugh Hagen	do	do	30 00	Allowed a house	do	12
	James Bradley	1865	Commissioner	30 00	Allowed a house	do	2
	Robert Boyle	1854	Superintendent	30 00	Resigned in April, 1867.	do	12
	E. Phelps	1860	do	30 00	Resigned in April, 1867.	do	6
	Dan McCarthy	1862	do	30 00	Resigned in April, 1867.	do	12
	Ed. Boyle	1853	do	30 00	Resigned in April, 1867.	do	4
	Arthur Bradley	1866	Commissioner	30 00	Resigned in April, 1867.	do	4
	W. Willson	1863	Superintendent	30 00	Resigned in April, 1867.	do	1
	B. Clarke	1855	do	30 00	Resigned in April, 1867.	do	3
	John Riley	1853	Commissioner	30 00	Resigned in April, 1867.	do	10
	Peter Donahue	1858	Superintendent	30 00	Resigned in April, 1867.	do	3
	Robert Bradley	1863	do	30 00	Resigned in April, 1867.	do	8
	James Cojan	1855	do	30 00	Resigned in April, 1867.	do	3
	Thos. Ryan	1854	Commissioner	30 00	Resigned in April, 1867.	do	11
	Martin Nestor	1863	do	30 00	Resigned in April, 1867.	do	3
		1863	do	30 00	Resigned in April, 1867.	do	3

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Welland Canal.—(Continued.)</i>							
Lock No. 14—Master	G. A Darby	July 10, 1866	Commissioner	\$ 30 00	per month.	Allowed a house	1 yr & 6 ms.
Tender	Thos. Joyce	April 1863	Superintendent	30 00	do	do	13 do
Lock No. 15—Bridge Master	Michael Moran	June 1849	Engineer	34 00	do	Allowed a house	17 do
Tender	James Delaney	Sept. 1860	Superintendent	34 00	do	do	6 do
Lock No. 16—Master	Wm. Cochrane	Aug. 1845	Commissioner	30 00	do	do	21 do
Tender	Arch. Boyd	Aug. 1866	do	30 00	do	do	1 do
Lock No. 17—Master	Wm. Cavers	Aug. 1847	Engineer	30 00	do	Allowed a house	19 do
Tender	Francis Weaver	April 1853	Superintendent	30 00	do	do	3 do
Lock No. 18—Master	John Strang	June 1855	do	30 00	do	Allowed a house	13 do
Tender	John Armstrong	Oct. 1855	do	30 00	do	do	11 do
Lock No. 19—Master	Jas. McCabe	June 1847	Engineer	30 00	do	do	19 do
Tender	Jas. Madel	June 1853	Superintendent	30 00	do	do	13 do
Lock No. 20—Master	Wm. Williams	June 1845	Engineer	30 00	do	do	21 do
Tender	Robt. Bradley	July 4, 1862	Commissioner	30 00	do	do	4 do
Lock No. 21—Master	Andrews Taggart	June 1854	Superintendent	30 00	do	Allowed a house	12 do
Tender	James McCausky	July 1856	do	30 00	do	do	10 do
Lock No. 22—Master	James Phillips	June 1863	Commissioner	30 00	do	do	8 do
Tender	Wm. Burley	Aug. 1854	Superintendent	30 00	do	do	12 do
Lock No. 23—Master	Thos. Turner	June 1854	do	30 00	do	Allowed a house	12 do
Tender	Stephen Kane	June 1863	do	30 00	do	do	3 do
Lock No. 24—Master	Wm. Fagan	Dec. 1862	do	30 00	do	do	3 do
Tender	Austin Moran	Feb. 25, 1863	Commissioner	30 00	do	do	4 do
Lock No. 25—Master	Jos. Finellan	April 1863	Superintendent	30 00	do	Allowed a house. Regulates water and inspects banks and locks Nos. 3 to 25	3 do
Tender	Patrick Friel	April 10, 1866	Commissioner	30 00	do	do	1 do
Guard Lock above Thorold—Master	B. McMahon	April 1861	Superintendent	30 00	do	do	5 do
Tender	Rufus Swayze	do	do	30 00	do	do	5 do
Lock at Allanburg—Master	John Bruce	April 1861	do	30 00	do	\$20 extra for checking let-passes	5 do
Tender	Wm. Upper	Sept. 11, 1865	Commissioner	30 00	do	do	1 do
Guard Lock at Allanburg—Tender	Wm. Higgins	July 1851	Superintendent	30 00	do	do	15 do
Tender	D. O'Leary	Aug. 1866	Commissioner	30 00	do	do	1 do
Tender	Aaron Higgins	April 1850	Engineer	30 00	do	do	16 do
Tender	Isaac Radcliff	April 1850	do	30 00	do	do	16 do
Lock at Port Robinson—Tender	James McCoppen	Dec. 6, 1862	Superintendent	26 00	do	do	4 do

Location / Description	Name	Period	Commissioner	Amount	Frequency	Remarks	Duration
Lock at the Aqueduct—Tender	John Watson	April —, 1861	Commissioner	26 00	do	Allowed a house. Regulates water and makes daily inspection of canal banks	15 do
Lock at Port Colborne—Master	John McGillivray	April 10, 1849	do	34 00	do	Regulates water during close of navig'n and assists Higgins, He is allowed a house	17 do
Tender	John Sweeney	Aug. 24, 1863	do	34 00	do	Allowed a house	3 do
Tender	Pat. Fahy	April —, 1861	do	34 00	do	Allowed a house	16 do
Tender	John Henchey	May —, 1866	Superintendent	34 00	do	Allowed a house	10 do
Ferry at Port Colborne—Ferryman	Ed. Hanley	May —, 1863	do	30 00	do	Allowed a house	3 do
Lock at Port Maitland—Master	Thos. Connor	June —, 1863	Welland Canal Co.	30 00	do	Allowed a house	3 do
Tender	Pat. Cummings	June —, 1863	Superintendent	30 00	do	Repairs banks. House allowed	10 do
Guard Lock at Dunnville—Master	Robt. Morrison	June —, 1866	do	50 00	do	Repairs banks. House allowed	10 do
Regulating Water	Frank Ramsay	June —, 1861	Welland Canal Co.	80 to 87 1/2 e.	per diem	Assist in making repairs. Morrison and Thrusch are employed during suspension of navig'n, when required, at such rates per day as laborers command, making repairs	15 do
Assistant	Chas. Thrusch	June —, 1861	Superintendent	26 00	per month	Assist in making repairs. Morrison and Thrusch are employed during suspension of navig'n, when required, at such rates per day as laborers command, making repairs	10 do
Bridge at Lock No. 2—Master	George Howe	Sept. —, 1866	do	26 00	do	Allowed a house	3 do
Tender	Chas. Kearns	June —, 1863	do	26 00	do	Allowed a house	16 do
Bridge at St. Catharines—Master	John McCann	April —, 1850	Engineer	26 00	do	Allowed a house	7 do
Tender	Denis Daly	Sept. —, 1859	Superintendent	26 00	do	Allowed a house	3 do
Bridge at Thorold—Tender	John McNamara	Oct. 14, 1863	Commissioner	26 00	do	Allowed a house	4 do
Tender	Sam. Booth	Feb. 25, 1863	do	26 00	do	Allowed a house	21 do
Bridge at Hurst—Tender	John O'Neil	April —, 1845	Engineer	26 00	do	Allowed a house	13 do
Tender	Thos. Price	April —, 1853	Superintendent	26 00	do	Allowed a house	3 do
Bridge at Marlet—Tender	John Gaetan	Feb. 23, 1854	Commissioner	26 00	do	Allowed a house	12 do
Tender	John O'Donnell	Nov. —, 1844	Superintendent	26 00	do	Allowed a house	12 do
Bridge at Allanburg—Tender	James Waters	April —, 1866	Commissioner	26 00	do	Allowed a house	12 do
Tender	Wm. Leary	Sept. —, 1854	Superintendent	26 00	do	Allowed a house	12 do
Bridge at Robinson—Tender	Jas. Walsh	Aug. 24, 1863	Commissioner	26 00	do	Allowed a house	3 do
Tender	Geo. Thompson	July —, 1859	Superintendent	26 00	do	Allowed a house	7 do
Quaker Bridge—Tender	Nelson Higgins	Aug. 11, 1865	Commissioner	26 00	do	Allowed a house	11 do
Tender	Eart. Brennan	April —, 1859	Superintendent	26 00	do	Allowed a house	17 do
Burgher Bridge—Tender	Hugh Quinlan	April —, 1849	Engineer	26 00	do	Allowed a house	17 do
Tender	James Edmunds	Feb. 23, 1866	Commissioner	26 00	do	Allowed a house	3 do
Aqueduct Bridge—Tender	Thos. Box	March 1, 1864	do	26 00	do	Allowed a house	3 do
Tender	David Tufts	Aug. 15, 1866	do	30 00	do	Allowed a house	10 months
Junction Bridge—Tender	Chas. Hannah	Aug. 15, 1866	do	30 00	do	Allowed a house	10 do
Tender	Geo. Hannah	May —, 1866	Superintendent	30 00	do	Allowed a house	10 yrs & 6 mos.
Stone Bridge—Tender	Saml. Dickinson	May —, 1854	do	26 00	do	Allowed a house	12 do
Tender	Jeremiah Daly	Sept. —, 1854	do	26 00	do	Allowed a house	12 do
Bridge at Broad Creek	Geo. Harris	April —, 1866	do	26 00	do	Allowed a house	3 do
Regulating water in Thorold level, and repairing banks—Foreman	Henry Higgins	April —, 1866	Welland Canal Co.	30 00	do	Allowed a house	3 do

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Welland Canal—(Continued).</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
<i>Staff for General Repairs.</i>							
Head Carpenter	Richard Collier.....	April —, 1843...	Engineer	75 00	per month..	Repairs lock gates, &c. \$100 allowed extra for use of 2 horses to measure sews, &c... 23 yrs & 6 ms.	
Carpenter.....	Thos. R. Secord	April —, 1861...	do	2 00	per diem...	Makes canal repairs, regulates water, &c.....	5 do
Harbor Master and Carpenter.....	Nicholas Higgins.....	March 26, 1858...	Sir E. Head.....	50 00	per month..	Allowed a house.....	8 do
Carpenter.....	Michael Madden.....	Aug. —, 1854...	Superintendent	26 00	do .....	.....	12 do
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>							
Superintendent	James D. Slater.....	June 10, 1858...	Sir E. Head.....	1600 00	.....	Allowed travelling expenses ...	8 do
Clerk and Bookkeeper.....	Martin Carmen.....	May —, 1857...	Superintendent	1000 00	do	do	9 do
Messenger	Paul Cooper	May —, 1854...	Ordnance Department	1 00	per diem...	.....	33 do
Combined locks at Ottawa, Sappers' Bridge (stone arch)—Master.....	Wm. Addison	Jan. —, 1832...	Colonel By.....	0 90	do	Allowed lodgings.....	35 do
Laborer	Peter Curran .....	.....	.....	0 60	do	Occasionally emp. 50c. in winter	
Laborer	Peter Duffy .....	.....	.....	0 60	do	Occasionally employed ..	
Laborer	Philip Gunn .....	.....	.....	0 60	do	do	
Laborer	James Heavey .....	.....	.....	0 60	do	do	
Laborer	Martin Wallace.....	.....	.....	0 60	do	do	
Lock at Hartwell's—Master.....	James Wilson.....	July —, 1844...	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings.....	22 do
Laborer	Joseph Padrahan.....	.....	.....	0 60	do .....	.....
Lock at Hogsback—Master.....	Michael Gleeson.....	Oct. —, 1857...	Superintendent	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	9 do
Laborer	Joseph Nevens .....	.....	.....	0 60	do .....	.....
Lock at Elack Rapids—Master.....	Robert Hardy.....	Oct. 19, 1866...	Superintendent	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings	
Laborer	James Kaley.....	.....	.....	0 60	do .....	.....
Lock at Long Island—Master.....	Wm. G. Addison.....	Nov. 14, 1862...	Commissioner	0 80	do	Allowed lodgings.....	4 do
Laborer	John Meale .....	.....	.....	0 60	do .....	.....
Laborer	Cornelius Driscoll .....	.....	.....	0 60	do	Occasionally employed ..	
Lock at Barritt's Rapids, Burritt's Bridge (swing)—Master.....	George Shepherd	Sept. —, 1847...	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	Allowed lodgings.....	19 do
Burritt's Bridge (swing)—Keeper.	Pat. McGowan .....	.....	.....	0 60	do	50c. in winter. Lodgings allowed	
Lock laborer	Ed. Siburn.....	.....	.....	0 60	do	Occasionally employed ..	

Lock at Nicholson's—Master Laborer.....	John Newman..... W. Newman..... Thos. Newman.....	Dec. — 1832...	Ordnance Department.	0 70 0 60 0 60	do do do	Allowed lodgings..... Occasionally employed..... do.....	34 34 34	do do do
Lock at Clowes—Master Laborer.....	Thos. Newman..... John I. Newman.....	Dec. — 1832...	Ordnance Department.	0 70 0 60	do do	Allowed lodgings..... Occasionally employed.....	34 31	do do
Lock at Merrickville, Merrickville's Bridge (swing)—Master..... Laborer.....	John Johnston..... Chas. O'Hara..... Pat. O'Hara.....	Aug. — 1835...	Ordnance Department.	0 80 0 60 0 60	do do do	Allowed lodgings..... Occasionally employed..... do.....	31 34 34	do do do
Lock at Maitland, Maitland's Bridge (swing)—Master..... Laborer.....	George Newson..... Thomas Newson..... Ed. Mills.....	Oct. — 1848... Dec. — 1832...	Ordnance Department. Ordnance Department.	0 70 0 60 0 70	do do do	Allowed lodgings..... Occasionally employed..... Allowed lodgings.....	18 34 34	do do do
Locks at Old Slye, Bates' Bridge (draw)—Master..... Laborer.....	Albert Mills..... Daniel Buck..... Arthur McCoekin.....	April — 1832..	Ordnance Department.	0 70 0 60	do do	Allowed ledgings..... do.....	34 34	do do
Combined locks, Smith's Falls Bridge (swing)—Master..... Laborer.....	J. Richey..... John Black..... Wm. Richey.....	April 19, 1866..	Commissioner	0 80 0 60 0 60	do do do	..... ..... .....	1 34 34	do do do
Det'd Lock, Smith's Falls—Master Laborer.....	John Jones..... Ormond Jones.....	Jan. — 1832...	Colonel By.....	0 70 0 60	do do	Allowed lodgings..... do.....	34 17	do do
Lock at Poonamolis—Master Laborer.....	Abraham Pearson..... Wm. Lavender..... Mich. Mooney..... James Mooney.....	April — 1849.. Jan. — 1857..	Ordnance Department. Ordnance Department.	0 70 0 60 0 70 0 60	do do do do	Allowed lodgings..... Allowed lodgings..... do.....	9 9 9	do do do
Lock at Isthmus, Newboro' Bridge (high), Queenstown—Master..... Laborer.....	Alfred Forster..... Wm. Bolton, Jr..... Jas. Wm. Simons.....	May 28, 1864.. April — 1857..	Commissioner. Ordnance Department.	0 70 0 60 0 70	do do do	Allowed lodgings..... Allowed lodgings..... do.....	2 9 9	do do do
Lock, at Chaffey's—Master..... Laborer.....	Philip Brady..... John Johnson..... David Fluke.....	April — 1857.. April — 1857..	Ordnance Department. Ordnance Department.	0 60 0 70 0 60	do do do	Allowed lodgings..... Allowed lodgings..... do.....	9 34 34	do do do
Lock at Jones' Falls—Master..... Laborer.....	Peter Sweeney..... John Denison..... Mich. Doyle..... Pat. Drew..... Ed. Murray.....	Feb. — 1832...	Colonel By.....	0 80 0 60 0 60 0 60 0 60	do do do do do	Allowed lodgings..... Allowed lodgings..... 50 cts. in winter..... do..... do.....	9 9 9 9 10	do do do do do
Lock at Brewer's Upper Mills— Brewer's Bridge (swing)—Master Laborer.....	Pat. Deane..... James Reys.....	Dec. — 1856..	Ordnance Department.	0 80 0 60	do do	Allowed lodgings..... do.....	10 10	do do
Lock at Brewer's Lower Mills— Master..... Laborer.....	John McGillivray..... Wm. McGillivray..... Wm. Robinson.....	Jan. — 1856.. Oct. — 1854..	Ordnance Department. Colonel Bel.....	0 70 0 60 0 90	do do do	Allowed lodgings..... do..... do.....	12 12 12	do do do
Lock at Kingston Mills—Master..... Laborer.....	John Sergeant..... John Redmond.....	..... .....	..... .....	0 60 0 60	do do	do..... 50 cts. in winter.....	12 12	do do

PUBLICS WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Rideau Canal.—(Continued.)</i>							
Kingston Mills Bridge (swing)	James Doyle.....	.....	.....	\$ 0 60	per diem...	.....	4 yrs & 6 ms.
Laborer.....	Joseph Deane.....	.....	.....	0 60	do	.....
Laborer.....	Denis Redmond.....	Oct. 9, 1862.....	Commissioner.....	0 60	do	.....
Lock at Long Island—Regulating water bulkhead.....	Denis McEwen.....	April —, 1849.....	Superintendent.....	50 00	per annum.	.....	17 do
Mutchmore's Cut (swing bridge)—Keeper.....	John Little.....	May 20, 1867.....	Commissioner.....	0 60	per diem...	.....
Beckett's Landing (swing bridge)—Keeper.....	Thomas Beckett.....	June 25, 1867.....	do	0 60	do	.....
Staff for general repairs—Foreman.	Francis Abbott.....	April 14, 1857.....	do	2 00	do	Allowed travelling expenses.....	9 do
<i>River Trent Works.</i>							
Superintendent.....	George W. Ranney.....	May 4, 1855.....	do	200 00	} \$2 per diem when actually empl'd; looks after government prop'y on line of com'n.	.....	11 do
Slide at Lindsey—Master.....	Thomas Laidley.....	Oct. —, 1866.....	do	120 00		.....	8 do
Lock at Boboygon—Master.....	Joseph Clement.....	May —, 1866.....	do	200 00		.....	1 yr & 10 ms.
Slide at Buckhorn—Master.....	Henry Hall.....	April —, 1866.....	do	150 00		.....	2 yrs & 6 ms.
Lock at Crook's Rapids—Master.....	Tim. Coughlan.....	do	120 00		Is allowed rent of lock house—looks after property at Crook's.	.....	22 do
<i>St. Ours Lock and Dam.</i>							
Superintendent.....	Levi Larue.....	April 24, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	2 00	per diem...	Allowed house & 2 acres of land	8 do
Lock laborer.....	Félix Duval.....	Oct. 18, 1858.....	Commissioner.....	0 90	do	.....	13 do
Do	Chas. Lemay.....	May —, 1856.....	do	0 90	do	.....	10 do
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>							
Superintendent.....	C. Préfontaine.....	Oct. 15, 1865.....	do	1000 00	.....	Allowed house, office, stationery, light and fuel for offices, and has to provide vehicles, &c.....	2 do
Do 2	John Brennan.....	July 18, 1844.....	do	300 00	Allowed lodgings.....	.....	22 do
Do 3	Stephen Robinson.....	Feb. 5, 1865.....	do	300 00	do	.....	3 do
Do 4	Ed. Laboussière.....	April —, 1846.....	do	300 00	do	.....	20 do
Do 5	André Hender.....	do	do	300 00	Allowed \$40 for house rent.....	.....	20 do
Do 6	Pierre LeBlanc.....	April —, 1850.....	do	300 00	Allowed lodgings.....	.....	16 do
Do 6	Solomon Mathot.....	Nov. 7, 1868.....	do	300 00	do	.....	3 do

Item	Month	Year	Officer	Rate	Period	Amount	Notes
Do 7 do	Nov	14, 1861	F. X. Berger	300 00	do	5	
Do 8 do	April	1867	Stevens Chaloux	300 00	do	9	
Do 9 do	April	1864	Norbert Berger	300 00	do	12	
Do 10 do	Sept	1850	Orin Edson	280 00	do	16	
Bridg No. 1—Keeper	do	do	John Fryer	280 00	do	16	
Do 2 do	do	do	Moise Sauvage	280 00	do	16	
Do 3 do	do	do	John Papineau	280 00	do	16	
Do 4 do	do	do	Jacques Collet	280 00	do	12	
Do 5 do	Sept	1854	Et. Languedoc	280 00	do	16	
Do 6 do	Sept	1850	Charlotte Dubuc	280 00	do	3	
Do 7 do	Sept	1863	Joseph Langlois	280 00	do	2	
Ferryman	April	13, 1864	do	50 00	do	2	
<i>Ottawa Slides.</i>							
Superintendent	Jan.	20, 1849	Horace Merrill	1640 00	do	17	
Paymaster	Oct.	2, 1845	Duncan Graham	300 00	do	21	
Accountant	do	1864	David Scott	900 00	do	12	
Messenger	do	1860	George Johnson	0 90	do	6	
Slide at St. Joseph—Master	April	14, 1866	Moses Holt, sr.	25 00	per diem..	6	Allowed use of station house.
Do Peterawa do	April	15, 1868	James Rowan	25 00	do	8	do tempy building
Do Calumet do	April	4, 1863	D. Carmichael	25 00	do	2	do station house..
Do Mountain do	do	1847	Walter Thompson	1 00	per diem..	19	do
Do Portage-du-Fort do	do	1854	James McLaren	25 00	per month..	12	do
Do High Falls do	March	29, 1854	James Barry	25 00	do	2	do
Do do do	March	13, 1863	H. Crosby	25 00	do	6	do
Do Chats—Master	March	27, 1860	David Macfarlane	25 00	do	6	do
Do Chaudière do	do	1846	John Macdonald	44 58	do	20	do
Chenaux Boom	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Arnprior	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Gatineau Boom	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
<i>St. Ann's Lock and Dam.</i>							
Lockmaster and Collector	April	1849	John Barrett	625 00	do	17	Allowed house and office; only
Lock laborer	Jan.	1843	Léon Lamarche	1 00	do	23	paid as Collector..
Do	July	1864	Paul Paquette	1 00	do	8	do
<i>Carillon and Grenville Canal.</i>							
Superintendent	July	12, 1859	John Thompson	600 00	do	7	Allowed house and garden.
Locks Nos. 1 and 2—Master and Collector	Oct.	31, 1860	Wm. B. Forbes	0 90	per diem..	7	Pays his travelling expenses
Laborer	May	1854	Alex. St. Denis	0 60	do	6	out of salary.....
Do	do	do	Anthony Boyer	0 60	do	12	Allowed house and garden.....
Lock No. 3—Master and Collector	Oct.	1853	John Mason	0 70	do	12	Allowed lodgings.....
Do 4—Master and Collector	April	1847	Wm. Cox	0 70	do	19	do do do.....
Laborer	April	1859	Robt. Settleton	0 60	do	7	Allowed house and garden.....
Do 5—Master and Collector	April	9, 1861	John Foreman	0 80	do	5	Allowed lodgings.....
Do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Allowed house and garden.....

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICER.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Carillon and Grenville Canal.—</i>							
(Continued.)							
Lock No. 6—Laborer	Jas. Cassidy	April 7, 1847	Ordnance Department	\$ cts. 0 60	per diem	Allowed house and garden	19 yrs & 6 ms.
Do 7—Laborer	Ant. Mavelle	Nov. 7, 1857	Superintendent	0 60	do	do	9 do
Do 8—Laborer	Robt. Pinkerton	Oct. 7, 1859	do	0 60	do	do	7 do
Do 9—Master and Collector	Chrs. Hartley	April 5, 1849	Ordnance Department	0 70	do	do	17 do
Do 10—Master and Collector	Geo. C. Hartley	July 5, 1865	Commissioner	0 70	do	do	1 do
Do 11—Master and Collector	Hugh Cummings	do	do	0 90	do	do	1 do
Laborer	P. Sarasin	May 7, 1861	Superintendent	0 60	do	do	5 do
<i>St. Maurice Slides.</i>							
Superintendent	Henry R. Symes	Feb. 24, 1868	Commissioner	1400 00	.....	.....	8 do
Booms at mouth of St. Maurice— Boomster	J. Bte. Normand	April 12, 1858	do	2 00	per diem .....	.....	8 do
Slide at Shawnegan	Francis Rousseau	Nov. 1, 1857	do	2 00	do .....	.....	9 do
Assistant	Arthur Rousseau	April 12, 1858	do	432 00	.....	.....	8 do
Slide at Grand Mère—Master	A. LaSalle	do	do	1 00	per diem .....	.....	8 do
Booms at LaTuque—Keeper	Joseph Blondin	April 1, 1860	do	1 00	do .....	.....	7 do
Slide at Iroquois Falls—Keeper	Francis Lacroix	May 1, 1866	Superintendent	1 00	do .....	.....	1 do
<i>Saguenay Slides.</i>							
Slide at Gagnon's Rapids—Super't	Damase Boulanger	July 23, 1860	Commissioner	400 00	.....	Allowed lodgings	6 do
Assistant	Joseph Chalifour .....	..... 1864	do	1 00	per diem .....	.....	2 do
TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.							
Master	Vital Téta	Aug. 17, 1866	Lord Monck	1200 00	.....	.....	9 months.
Clerk	Errol Boyd Lindsay	April 5, 1832	Lord Aylmer	1440 00	.....	Served 17 years as Clerk & Treasurer of the Trinity House, Quebec, to the year 1849 since which 17 years more as Clerk and previous to 1832 upwards of 10 years as employe and Clerk of the Journals in the House of Assembly for Lower Canada	45 yrs & 6 ms.

Position	Name	Date	Salary	Notes	Duration
Harbour Master	Josias D. Armstrong	June 24, 1858	1840 00		13 do
Senior Superintendent of Plocks	Francis Gourdeau	June 21, 1849	1200 00		17 do
Junior do	John Smith	do	1200 00		17 do
Treasurer	Alexander LeMoine	May 31, 1849	1610 00	Served 24 years from the time of his appointment as Joint Clerk of the Trinity House under Commission from Sir C. Bagot, of 8th Nov. 1842, exclusive of 6 1/2 years service in the Trinity House (previous to appointment as Joint Clerk) as Writer in the Special Council of Canada, and in the Legislative Assembly, in 1841, as Assistant French Translator, making altogether 31 years' service in Public Departments.	31 do
	Lord Aylmer	Oct. 13, 1854	750 00		32 do
	Trinity House	1851	1100 00		14 do
	do	1862	440 00		5 do
	P. Fortin, Magistrate, under 22 Vic, c. 62.	Aug. 1, 1859	125 00		7 do
	Sir E. Head	Oct. 1, 1861	600 00	Allowance for assistants, fuel, water, &c.	5 do
	do	1857	400 00	do	9 do
	Lord Monck	Aug. 1, 1863	400 00	do	2 yrs & 10 ms.
	Sir E. Head	Aug. 1, 1863	400 00	do	8 yrs & 6 ms.
	Lord Monck	Nov. 1, 1863	400 00	do	3 yrs & 8 ms.
	do	Oct. 1, 1863	400 00	do	3 yrs & 9 ms.
	A. Trudeau	July 1, 1844	400 00	Died in April, 1867	23 yrs & 6 ms.
	Noël Bédard	July 1, 1863	200 00	Allowance for assistants, fuel, water, &c.	3 yrs & 9 ms.
	F. Drummond, telegraph operator.	April 1, 1863	140 00	do	7 yrs & 6 ms.
	J. T. Béchard	March 1, 1859	360 00	do	5 do
	E. Fraser	Oct. 1, 1861	500 00	do	29 do
	Gilbert W. Lindsay	Feb. 1, 1867	360 00	Commissioner	5 do
	J. B. Picard	Oct. 1, 1861	20 00	Sir E. Head	5 do
	J. C. Marquis	Nov. 1, 1861	340 00	Lord Monck	5 do
	Thos. Roy Desjardins	do	320 00	do	5 do
	D. Vaughan	do	500 00	Allowance for assistants, fuel, water, &c.	9 do
	Joseph Painchaud	Oct. 1, 1864	320 00	do	2 yrs & 9 ms.
	Ed. Thivierge	Oct. 1, 1861	320 00	Sir E. Head	5 yrs & 6 ms.
	Cyprien Lacroix	June 1, 1863	100 00	Trinity House	3 yrs & 9 ms.
	James Thurber	May 1, 1849	140 00	do	17 yrs & 6 ms.
	Fred. Rodrigue	Jan. 1, 1858	200 00	do	8 do

Light-House Keepers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
<i>Keepers of Provision Depots.</i>							
Shallop Creek at Anticosti.....	B. Bradley.....	Oct. 1848..	Earl of Elgin.....	\$ 200 00	\$ cts.		18 yrs & 6 ms.
Ellis Bay, Anticosti.....	Wm. Setler.....	Oct. 9, 1866..	Trinity House.....	200 00			9 months.
<i>TRINITY HOUSE, MONTREAL.</i>							
Master.....	Louis Marchand.....	May 21, 1862..	Lord Monk.....	625 00			4 yrs & 6 ms.
Deputy Master.....	Wm. Bristow.....	Dec. 28, 1849..	Earl of Elgin.....				17 do
Warden.....	J. L. Beaudry.....	do	do				17 do
Do	Henry Starnes.....	do	do				17 do
Do	Victor Hudson.....	July 31, 1857..	Sir E. Head.....				9 do
Do	Thomas Morland.....	June 14, 1858..	do				8 do
Do	P. E. Cotté.....	do	do				8 do
Do	Benj. Lyman.....	Aug. 4, 1863..	Lord Monk.....				3 yrs & 10 ms.
Registrar and Treasurer.....	E. D. David.....	Oct. 19, 1867..	Sir E. Head.....	1325 00			9 yrs & 6 ms.
Superintendent of Pilots.....	P. E. Cotté.....	Nov. 17, 1864..	Lord Monk.....	1200 00			2 do
Water Bailiff.....	Chas. Curran.....	Sept. 20, 1854..	Sir E. Head.....	400 00			12 do
Clerk.....	Daniel Rooney.....	Oct. 5, 1854..	do	600 00			12 do
Agent at Sorel.....	Joseph Mondor.....	July 3, 1851..	Earl of Elgin.....	200 00			15 do
Captain of Steamer.....	J. L. Barnabé.....	March 15, 1864..	Trinity Board.....	600 00			3 yrs & 4 ms
<i>Light-House Keepers.</i>							
On Floating Light No. 2.....	Narcisse Arcand.....	March 7, 1860..	do	52 00	per month.		6 yrs & 6 ms.
St. Théodore Island.....	Théophile Brodeur.....	April 20, 1867..	do	14 00	do		9 do
Champion.....	Napoléon Hardy.....	Jan. 15, 1865..	do	7 00	do		do
Lothbère.....	Pierre Beaudet.....	Oct. 15, 1861..	do	15 00	do		2 yrs & 9 ms.
L'Islet Richelieu.....	Hélène Blais.....	May 16, 1861..	do	20 00	do		5 yrs & 6 ms.
Cape Charles.....	François Boisvert.....	Sept. 26, 1855..	do	12 00	do		11 do
Port St. Francis.....	Jean Chaurette.....	March 21, 1861..	do	8 00	do		5 do
LaValrie Island.....	François Dolbec.....	March 2, 1859..	do	30 00	do		7 do
Isle à la Pêche.....	Joseph Ethier.....	March 20, 1855..	do	16 00	do		11 do
St. Pierre les Becquets.....	S. C. dit Frangeur.....	Sept. 24, 1862..	do	7 00	do		4 do
Bastien.....	Léandre Fugères.....	April 27, 1858..	do	8 00	do		8 do
Montreal Harbour.....	Wm. Jeffs.....	April 3, 1860..	do	15 00	do		6 do
Isle à la Pêche.....	Joseph Lise.....	March 23, 1861..	do	20 00	do		5 do
Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	Antoine Lamoureux.....	March 12, 1848..	do	13 00	do		18 do

Pointe-aux-Trembles	Antoine Lamoureux	March 12, 1848	do	13 00	Do	18
Contrecoeur	François Lacroix	April 6, 1857	do	8 00	Do	9
Repentigny	Jean Bte. Lachapelle	Feb. 1, 1861	do	7 00	Do	6
Rivière du Chêne, Lotbinière	Widow J. Langlois	April 2, 1845	do	7 00	Do	21
Isle aux Raisins and Isle Percé	Olivier Letendre	March 23, 1852	do	30 00	Do	14
Floating Light No. 1	John Long	April 20, 1848	do	52 00	Do	18
Lower Cap de la Magdeleine	Paul Manuel	April 20, 1843	do	10 00	Do	23
Pointe du Lac	Médard Paquin	April 7, 1857	do	10 00	Do	9
Batiscan	Joseph Marchand	April 3, 1845	do	8 00	Do	21
Contrecoeur	François Mennier	April 7, 1861	do	8 00	Do	5
Upper Cap de la Magdeleine	Pascal Montplaisir	April 2, 1842	do	10 00	Do	24
Harbour of Sorel	Richard Company	Sept. 6, 1854	do	85 00	per annum	2 yrs & 4 ms.
Floating Light House No. 8	Olivier Raymond	July 22, 1858	do	52 00	per month	8 years.
Repentigny	Léopold Rivet	Jan. 19, 1865	do	7 00	do	2 yrs & 6 ms.
Grosses	Alex. Trotier	March 2, 1859	do	20 00	do	7
Isle aux Prunés	J. Bte. Chagnon	Sept. 11, 1866	do	15 00	do	9 months.
LIGHT HOUSES ABOVE MONTREAL.						
Superintendent and Paymaster	D. S. Smith	June 21, 1855	Sir E. Head.	1200 00	do	Allowed \$3 per day for travelling expenses
Light Keeper, Lachine Pier	John Norton	Aug. 15, 1850	Commissioner	359 00	do	12 years.
Light Ship No. 1						
Do No. 2, Chateaugay	Olivier Madore	Feb. 1, 1865	do	250 00	do	\$16 for wood and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat and pay his assistant
Do No. 3, Lake St. Louis	Benj. Picard		do	250 00	do	do do
Light House, Beauharnois, 2 range lights	Jos. Meloche	Oct. 8, 1850	do	225 00	do	\$16 for wood and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat and pay his assistant, and lodges in ship
Light House, Grosse Pointe, main light and 3 leading lights	Wm. Shannon	Sept. 27, 1866	do	425 00	do	\$10 for wood and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat
Do do	Geo. Shannon, Asst.	Sept. 27, 1866	do	175 00	do	do
Light House, McKies' Point	Alex. McDonald	Oct. 6, 1847	do	425 00	do	Wooden dwellings
Do Cherry Island	E. S. Johnson		do	250 00	do	\$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat
Light Ship do	G. H. Johnson	March 18, 1859	do	325 00	do	\$10 for wood and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat and lodges in vessel
Light House, Lancaster Pier	Thos. Hill	March 1, 1845	do	250 00	do	\$18 for wood and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat
Do Coles' Shoal	Richd. Elliott	April 3, 1856	do	250 00	do	Wooden dwelling. Has to keep a boat
Do Grenadier Island	Albert Root	Dec. 15, 1863	do	250 00	do	Has to keep a boat
Do Lindoe Island	John Wallace	April 4, 1861	do	250 00	do	Wooden dwellings. Has to keep a boat
Do Gananoque Nar'ws	Jas. McDonald	Oct. 10, 1857	do	260 00	do	do do

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
LIGHT HOUSES ABOVE MONTREAL.—							
<i>(Continued.)</i>							
Light House, Spectacle Shoal....	John Buck.....	Sept. 3, 1863....	Commissioner.....	\$ 560 00		Wooden dwellings. Has to keep a boat, pay salaries of river light-keepers, and pays his own assistant.....	3 yrs & 10 ms.
Do Do	Jos. Marvin.....		do	250 00		Wooden dwellings. Has to keep a boat.....	
Do	Lawrence Herchmer.....	Feb. 3, 1859....	do	425 00		Stone dwelling. \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat....	7 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	Robt. Gillespie.....	May 17, 1867....	do	200 00		Has to keep a boat.....	4 do
Do	John Dumtop.....	April 10, 1855....	do	425 00		Stone dwelling. \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat....	11 do
Do	Fred. Sweetman.....	March 31, 1863....	do	425 00		do do	3 do
Do	W. A. Falen.....	Oct. 26, 1843....	do	425 00		\$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	23 do
Do	Henry Vanderson.....	Oct. 15, 1863....	do	425 00		Stone dwelling. \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat....	3 do
Do	Wm. Sweetman, Snr.....		do	325 00		Stone dwelling.....	
Presquisle range light.....	Jérôme Sweetman.....		do	240 00		Wooden dwelling. \$6 for wood and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	
Light House, Gull Island.....	George Roddick.....	May 19, 1848....	do	425 00		\$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat.....	18 do
Do do	Robt. Roddick, asst.....	May 16, 1861....	do	175 00			5 do
Do	George Durnan.....	May 31, 1854....	do	425 00		Wooden dwelling. \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat....	12 do
Do	George Thompson.....		do	300 00		Stone dwelling.....	
and range light.....	Jonathan Woodall.....		do	400 00		Wooden dwelling. \$7 for wood	
Light House, Port Dalhousie.....	David Fortier.....		do	400 00		Stone dwelling. \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat....	
Do	John Burgess.....	April 11, 1865....	do	425 00		\$40 for house rent and \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat	9 do
Do	John Burgess.....		do	425 00			2 do
Do	Peter Baikie.....	Oct. 7, 1857....	do	425 00		Wooden dwelling. \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat....	10 do
Do	Henry Morgan.....	Oct. 20, 1864....	do	260 00			
Do	H. H. Clarke.....	June 24, 1856....	do	425 00		Wooden dwelling. \$10 for boat hire. Has to keep a boat....	

Do	Port Burwell.....	'Alex. Sutherland.....	Aug. 26, 1853...	do	.....	320 00	.....	.....	13	do
Do	Port Stanley.....	Richard Esd.....	.....	do	.....	114 00	.....	.....	7	do
Do	Point Pelée, main land	Peter McIntyre.....	Sept. 16, 1859...	do	.....	425 00	.....	.....	3	do
Do	do	James Edwards, asst.....	April 22, 1863...	do	.....	325 00	.....	.....	1	do
Do	Pelée Island.....	James Cummins.....	March 10, 1866...	do	.....	425 00	.....	.....	3	do
Do	Bois Blanc.....	Andrew Hackett.....	Jan. 13, 1864...	do	.....	425 00	.....	.....	11	do
Do	River Thames.....	Thomas Cartier.....	Aug. 8, 1855.....	do	.....	425 00	.....	.....	10	do
Do	Godereh.....	H. Fidler.....	May 19, 1856.....	do	.....	325 00	.....	.....	9	do
Do	Point Clark.....	John Young.....	Dec. 16, 1857...	do	.....	425 00	.....	.....	9	do
Do	Chantry Island.....	D. McG. Lambert.....	do	do	.....	425 00	.....	.....	9	do
Do	do	R. A. Lambert, asst.....	Sept. 27, 1866...	do	.....	175 00	.....	.....	8	months.
Do	Isle of Cores.....	David McBeath.....	Sept. 20, 1859...	do	.....	425 00	.....	.....	7	yrs & 6ms.
Do	do	Wm. McBeath, asst.....	do	do	.....	300 00	.....	.....	7	do
Do	Griffith Island.....	Vesey Hill.....	April 16, 1859...	do	.....	425 00	.....	.....	7	do
Do	Nottawasaga Point.....	George Collins.....	Sept. 20, 1859...	do	.....	425 00	.....	.....	5	do
Do	do	C. Collins, assistant.....	.....	do	.....	175 00	.....	.....	5	do
Do	Christian Island.....	Wm. Hoar.....	April 14, 1857...	do	.....	425 00	.....	.....	9	do
Do	Point Claire Light Ship, No. 1.....	Arsène Glode.....	Oct. 6, 1860.....	Superintendent.....	.....	240 00	.....	.....	6	months.
Do	Pier Light, No. 2.....	Moïse Leclerc.....	Sept. 19, 1863...	Commissioner.....	.....	240 00	.....	.....	2	do
Do	Light House, Green Shoal.....	A. Laberge.....	Jan. 26, 1866...	do	.....	240 00	.....	.....	2	do
Do	Bay of Quinté or Point Pissant—Keeper.....	John Pringer.....	Jan. 4, 1867...	do	.....	300 00	.....	.....	2	do
Do	Light House, Killarney No. 1—Keeper.....	Philéon Proulx.....	May 2, 1867...	do	.....	500 00	.....	.....	2	do
Do	Light House, Killarney No. 2—Keeper.....	Edward Perry.....	May 3, 1867...	do	.....	300 00	.....	.....	2	do
Do	Light House, St. Ignace—Keeper.....	Donald McKenzie.....	May 20, 1867...	do	.....	300 00	.....	.....	2	do
Do	Little Current No. 1 } do No. 2 }	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	do
<i>Staff for General Repairs.</i>										
Do	Foreman.....	Darius Smith.....	Sept. 29, 1855...	Superintendent.....	.....	2 75	.....	.....	12	years.
Do	do	Hiram Smith.....	Oct. 9, 1855...	do	.....	2 75	.....	.....	11	do
Do	do	Chas. Gardipe.....	March 25, 1856...	do	.....	2 00	.....	.....	2	do
Do	do	D. W. Leonard.....	June 16, 1865...	do	.....	1 50	.....	.....	5	do
Do	do	George Thompson.....	June 2, 1862...	do	.....	1 40	.....	.....	1	yr & 6 ms.
Do	do	Wm. Leeman.....	Jan. 1, 1866...	do	.....	1 50	.....	.....	1	yr & 6 ms.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—*Concluded.*—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
LIGHT HOUSES ABOVE MONTREAL.—							
<i>(Continued.)</i>							
<i>Staff for General Repairs.—</i>							
<i>(Continued.)</i>							
Carpenter.....	Andrew Wycott.....	Nov. 1, 1862.	Superintendent.....	\$ 50 per diem.....	.....	.....	5 years.
Do	Alexander Stirling.....	May 26, 1856.....	do	1 30 do .....	.....	.....	11 do
Do	Charles Presley.....	Nov. 16, 1864.....	do	1 30 do .....	.....	.....	3 do
Do	Robert Cousins.....	Feb. 26, 1866.....	do	1 30 do .....	.....	.....	1 yr. & 3 ms.
<i>Hydraulic rents.</i>							
Collector.....	Martin Battie.....	April 1, 1861.....	Sir E. Head	650 00 .....	.....	.....	6 yrs & 3 ms.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General.....	Hon. H. L. Langevin.....	Nov. 10, 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	5000 00 .....	.....	.....	3 yrs & 2 ms.
Dep. do	W. H. Griffin.....	June 12, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	2600 00 .....	.....	.....	33 yrs & 6 ms.
Accountant	H. A. Wicksteed.....	July 1, 1857.....	do	2000 00 .....	.....	.....	27 do
Secretary	Wm. White.....	Jan. 21, 1861.....	Lieut. Gen. Sir F. Williams, Bart., Ad.	1800 00 .....	.....	.....	12 do
Cashier.....	J. Ashworth.....	July 1, 1854.....	Sir E. Head.....	1600 00 .....	.....	.....	23 do
Superintendent M. O. Branch.....	P. LeSueur.....	May 1, 1854.....	Gen. Rowan, Adm.....	2200 00 .....	.....	.....	12 do
Clerk, 1st Class.....	R. M. Julian.....	July 1, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	1400 00 .....	.....	.....	23 do
Do	E. C. Hayden.....	do	do	1400 00 .....	.....	.....	22 do
Do	R. Oliver.....	do	do	1400 00 .....	.....	.....	15 do
Do	H. S. Weatherley.....	do	do	1400 00 .....	.....	.....	13 do
Do	P. Holt.....	Feb. 1, 1861.....	do	1360 00 .....	.....	.....	11 do
Do	J. C. Stewart.....	July 29, 1861.....	do	1330 00 .....	.....	.....	11 do
Do	J. T. McCaig.....	July 1, 1857.....	do	1320 00 .....	.....	.....	23 do
Do	J. Audette.....	Feb. 1, 1857.....	do	1200 00 .....	.....	.....	11 do
Clerk, 2nd Class.....	John Brophy.....	Feb. 1, 1861.....	do	1100 00 .....	.....	.....	13 do
Do	G. J. Mason.....	Nov. 19, 1861.....	Lord Monck.....	1080 00 .....	.....	.....	11 do
Do	John Boyd.....	July 1, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	960 00 .....	.....	.....	10 do
Do	J. L. McMahon.....	do	do	960 00 .....	.....	.....	10 do

Do	E. H. Benjamin	do	do	960 00	do	9
Do	W. D. LeSueur	do	do	960 00	do	9
Do	B. King	Nov. 1, 1860	do	960 00	do	10
Do	G. H. Hargrave	Nov. 1, 1866	Lord Monck	900 00	do	9
Do	H. J. Garrett	do	do	900 00	do	9
Do	H. W. Griffin	I, 1862	do	760 00	do	6
Do	James Plunkett	Sept. 1, 1866	do	760 00	do	6
Do	P. E. Duche	do	do	800 00	do	6
Do	Wm. Berry	Feb. 1, 1861	Sir E. Head	680 00	do	10
Do	O. Fréchette	Jan. 30, 1862	Lord Monck	680 00	do	6
Do	R. P. Davis	Feb. 20, 1862	do	680 00	do	5
Do	Jos. Wilson	do	do	680 00	do	5
Do	J. McNab	March 26, 1861	Sir E. Head	680 00	do	5
Do	J. C. Patterson	Oct. 29, 1864	Lord Monck	600 00	do	6
Do	John McDougall	April 8, 1865	do	500 00	do	3
Do	George O'Donohoe	Jan. 3, 1866	do	500 00	do	2 yrs & 4 ms.
Do	Thomas Cross	April 12, 1866	do	500 00	do	1 yr & 6 ms.
Do	Richard J. Shaw	do	do	500 00	do	1 yr & 3 ms.
Do	Arthur Lindsay	July 10, 1866	do	500 00	do	1 do
Do	C. J. Higgins	June 26, 1867	Lord Monck	500 00	do	1 year.
Do	J. E. Turcotte	do	do	500 00	do	do
Do	R. Sinclair	Feb. 1, 1861	Sir E. Head	1000 00	do	7 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	D. Matheson	Nov. 14, 1864	Lord Monck	900 00	do	3 do
Do	J. Henefin	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	500 00	do	12 do
<i>Post Office Inspectors.</i>						
P. O. Inspector	G. E. Griffin	July 1, 1854	do	2000 00	do	28 do
Clerk, 1st Class	George Cox	Nov. 1, 1866	Lord Monck	1076 67	do	12 do
Clerk, 2nd Class	H. A. Johnson	April 16, 1862	do	1060 00	do	15 do
Clerk, 4th Class	F. Cronyn	March 14, 1867	Lord Monck	500 00	do	do
Do	P. Dower	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	500 00	do	2 1/2 months.
P. O. Inspector	John Dewe	April 6, 1851	Earl of Elgin	2000 00	do	10 yrs & 6 ms.
Clerk, 2nd Class	Thos. Jolley	Jan. 10, 1861	Sir E. Head	1100 00	do	23 do
Clerk, 3rd Class	Wm. Cuppage	do	do	800 00	do	9 do
Do	D. Spry	Jan. 21, 1867	Lord Monck	800 00	do	12 do
Do	E. G. Bennett	Feb. 9, 1867	do	800 00	do	6 months.
Do	J. M. McLochlin	Jan. 10, 1861	Sir E. Head	800 00	do	5 do
Clerk, 4th Class	H. W. Jackson	do	do	500 00	do	8 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	William Weston	Feb. 17, 1864	Lord Monck	500 00	do	13 do
P. O. Inspector	M. Sweetman	June 13, 1857	Sir E. Head	2000 00	do	3 yrs & 6 ms.
Clerk, 2nd Class	R. W. Parker	Feb. 1, 1865	Lord Monck	940 00	do	14 yrs & 6 ms.
Clerk, 4th Class	Jeremiah Meagher	Jan. 25, 1865	do	500 00	do	9 do
P. O. Inspector	E. F. King	Jan. 21, 1861	Sir E. Head	2000 00	do	2 do
Clerk, 1st Class	C. W. Hayden	Nov. 1, 1866	Lord Monck	1076 67	do	25 do

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Post Office Inspectors.—(Continued.)</i>							
Clerk, 4th Class.	F. W. King.	Nov. 26, 1866.	Lord Monck.	500 00	\$ cts.		
	F. J. Legie.	Aug. 16, 1866.	do	500 00			12 yrs & 6 ms.
P. O. Inspector	W. G. Sheppard.	Feb. 1, 1861.	Sir E. Head	1600 00			12 do
Asst. to do	A. A. Dugaspe.	Feb. 20, 1862.	Lord Monck.	1000 00			10 months.
Clerk, 4th Class.	G. R. Cochrane.	Sept. 24, 1866.	Sir J. Michel, Adm.	500 00			
<i>Quebec Post Office.</i>							
Postmaster.	John Sewell.	April 6, 1851.	Earl of Elgin.	1400 00			32 yrs & 6 ms.
Asst. do	R. G. Patton.	July 1, 1857.	Sir E. Head.	1400 00			27 do
Clerk, 2nd Class.	R. Glover.	do	do	1100 00			19 do
Do	F. M. Becot.	do	do	1100 00			15 do
Do	J. E. Bolduc.	April 16, 1862.	Lord Monck.	1060 00			12 do
Clerk, 3rd Class.	P. Gingras.	July 1, 1857.	Sir E. Head.	800 00			13 do
Do	John Grey.	do	do	800 00			12 do
Do	B. Lacasse.	April 1, 1862.	Lord Monck.	760 00		Transferred to Staff of Ottawa Post Office, 1st May, 1867.	12 do
Do	H. G. Dumlevie.	do	do	760 00			8 do
Do	C. Chamberland.	do	do	760 00			7 do
Do	O. Biron.	do	do	760 00		Transferred from Ocean Mail Service, 1st May, 1867.	6 do
Do	D. Vaughan.	April 1, 1860.	Sir E. Head.	800 00			7 yrs & 3 ms.
Clerk, 4th Class.	William Handford.	Nov. 22, 1866.	Lord Monck.	500 00			7 yrs & 3 ms.
Letter Carrier.	F. Auger.	April 14, 1859.	Postmaster General.	360 00			7 do
Do	P. Neville.	April 1, 1859.	do	360 00			2 do
Do	William Newman.	June 11, 1865.	do	360 00			7 months.
Do	Léon Rochette.	Nov. 22, 1866.	do	360 00			15 yrs & 6 ms.
Messenger.	T. Daly.	April 6, 1851.	do	240 00			2 do
Do	F. X. Labbé.	June 11, 1865.	do	300 00			
<i>Three Rivers Post Office.*</i>							
<i>Montreal Post Office.</i>							
Postmaster.	E. S. Freer.	Feb. 1, 1861.	Sir E. Head.	2000 00			28 do
Asst. do	B. McEvans.	Aug. 9, 1861.	do	1400 00			21 do

Clerk, 2nd Class	M. Emery	July	1, 1857	do	do	1100 00	do	do	17
Do	H. Handell	do	do	do	do	1100 00	do	do	19
Do	M. D. Simpson	do	do	do	do	1100 00	do	do	14
Do	M. Murphy	do	do	do	do	1100 00	do	do	15
Clerk, 3rd Class	U. Benoit	do	do	do	do	800 00	do	do	14
Do	J. McKenn	do	do	do	do	800 00	do	do	13
Do	A. Robertson	do	do	do	do	800 00	do	do	13
Do	L. Malard	do	do	do	do	800 00	do	do	12
Do	F. Pridham	April	1, 1862	do	do	630 00	do	do	6
Do	J. T. Wright	Aug.	31, 1863	do	do	680 00	do	do	8
Do	Samuel Johnston	July	1, 1864	do	do	640 00	do	do	5
Do	A. D'Amour	March	26, 1861	do	do	600 00	do	do	14
Do	V. Baillargeon	do	do	do	do	600 00	do	do	5
Do	T. E. Laseneur	do	do	do	do	600 00	do	do	5
Do	H. A. Bourret	do	do	do	do	600 00	do	do	5
Do	T. Forsyth	do	do	do	do	600 00	do	do	5
Do	J. L. Palmer	do	do	do	do	600 00	do	do	5
Do	D. Robinson	do	do	do	do	600 00	do	do	5
Clerk, 4th Class	W. Fitzgerald	Feb.	20, 1862	do	do	500 00	do	do	4
Do	H. A. Lemieux	Nov.	6, 1862	do	do	500 00	do	do	4
Do	W. Fenton	Jan.	13, 1863	do	do	500 00	do	do	4
Do	W. J. Fennell	do	do	do	do	500 00	do	do	4
Do	Israel St. Amour	July	31, 1863	do	do	500 00	do	do	4
Do	Timoleon Ducharme	July	6, 1865	do	do	500 00	do	do	4
Do	J. C. Sims	April	12, 1866	do	do	500 00	do	do	3
Do	J. C. Sims	Jan.	5, 1867	do	do	500 00	do	do	6 months.
Letter Carrier	P. O. Keilly	Sept.	26, 1863	do	do	560 00	do	do	3 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	J. J. Drew	Oct.	1, 1863	do	do	560 00	do	do	13
Do	A. E. Auger	Jan.	14, 1864	do	do	480 00	do	do	5
Do	O. Filintraut	Oct.	12, 1861	do	do	300 00	do	do	5
Street Letter Box Collector	John Mahar	April	11, 1866	do	do	300 00	do	do	1 yr & 3 ms.
Do	P. Leclerc	do	do	do	do	300 00	do	do	1
Do	P. Tenelly	July	1, 1866	do	do	300 00	do	do	1 year.
Do	F. X. Fefebre	Feb.	1, 1866	do	do	300 00	do	do	1 yr & 6 ms.
Office Keeper	J. Mullen	April	6, 1851	do	do	384 00	do	do	15
Messenger	M. Mullen	Aug.	13, 1855	do	do	243 34	do	do	11
<i>Ottawa Post Office.</i>									
Postmaster	G. P. Baker	June	9, 1857	do	do	2000 00	do	do	10 years.
Clerk, 3rd Class	W. H. Clubb	June	7, 1867	do	do	800 00	do	do	1 year.
Do	H. G. Dunlevie	Sept.	7, 1857	do	do	800 00	do	do	10 years.
Probationary	F. G. Hawken	June	7, 1867	do	do	400 00	do	do	do
Do	E. Cluff	do	do	do	do	400 00	do	do	do

The Three Rivers Post Office being established on the same system as the Country Post Offices, the Postmaster General does not interfere in the nomination of Clerks, Messengers, &c. We have, therefore, omitted to give the list of the employees, as their appointment entirely lays in the hands of the Postmaster.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Ottawa Post Office.—(Continued).</i>							
Probationary	E. S. Scott	June 7, 1867	Lord Monck	\$ 400 00	\$ cts.		
Do	J. T. Bartram	do	do	400 00			
Do	E. B. Bates	do	do	360 00			
Do	J. R. Smith	do	do	360 00			
Do	A. Phillon	do	do	360 00			
Letter Carrier	E. Fyvan	do	do	300 00			
Do	J. B. Soulier	do	do	300 00			
Messenger	W. J. Beeley	do	do	300 00			
<i>Toronto Post Office.</i>							
Postmaster	Jos. Leslie	April 16, 1852	Postmaster General	2000 00			14 yrs & 6 ms.
Asst. do	G. H. Backus	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	1400 00			12 do
Clerk, 2nd Class	J. H. Davis	do	do	1100 00			14 do
Do	J. Carruthers	do	do	1100 00			14 do
Do	A. Fenwick	do	do	1100 00			13 do
Do	A. Cooper	do	do	900 00			11 do
Do	A. Barley	do	do	900 00			10 do
Do	A. Langley	do	do	900 00			10 do
Do	A. Corke	do	do	900 00			10 do
Clerk, 3rd Class	E. G. Bennett	Jan. 1, 1864	Lord Monck	800 00		Transferred to Toronto Post Office Inspectors Office, 9th February, 1867	8 do
Do	J. Saalter	March 16, 1864	do	720 00			8 do
Do	J. Forsyth	April 1, 1862	do	760 00			8 do
Do	W. Beatty	do	do	760 00			6 do
Do	G. E. Douglas	April 1, 1860	Sir E. Head	600 00			6 do
Do	A. Harstone	Jan. 21, 1861	do	600 00			7 do
Do	Wm. Wright	Sept. 17, 1864	Lord Monck	640 00			3 do
Clerk, 4th Class	H. Faulkner	July 21, 1863	do	500 00			2 do
Do	D. P. Ross	March 1, 1864	do	416 00			2 do
Do	J. G. Leslie	June 8, 1865	do	500 00		Resigned, 9th April, 1867	1 yr & 3 mos.
Do	Henry Beutler	April 12, 1866	do	500 00			7 months.
Do	C. R. Butler	Nov. 29, 1866	do	500 00		Transferred to Railway Mail Service, 2nd May, 1867	7 do
Do	Geo. T. Moylan	do	do	500 00			

Do	Wm. Lowden	April 1, 1867	do	500 00			
Do	A. Webber	April 29, 1867	do	500 00			15 do
Letter Carrier	J. McClosky	April 6, 1867	Earl of Elgin	440 00			12 do
Do	J. Ross	April 6, 1859	Sir E. Head	400 00			7 do
Do	J. Ross	do	do	300 00			2 years.
Do	Chas. Bark	Sept. 1, 1865	Postmaster General	300 00			4 do
Do	Robt. Stephens	Feb. 1, 1867	Lord Monck	300 00			1 year.
Street Letter Box Collector	T. Crotty	Aug. 1, 1866	do	300 00			1 year.
Do	J. Hodgkinson	June 14, 1866	Postmaster General	300 00			8 do
Housekeeper	J. Lougham	Sept. 7, 1858	Sir E. Head	380 00			
<i>Kingston Post Office.</i>							
Postmaster	R. Deacon	April 6, 1851	Earl of Elgin	1940 00			41 do
Clerk, 3rd Class	A. Magurn	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	800 00			16 do
Do	Robt. Stephens	April 1, 1862	Lord Monck	720 00			7 do
Do	W. Shannon	do	do	720 00			7 do
Do	J. Kelly	April 1, 1861	Sir E. Head	600 00			12 do
Clerk, 4th Class	R. T. Burns	Dec. 3, 1863	Lord Monck	500 00			3 do
Letter Carrier	P. Lindsay	Feb. 21, 1862	do	400 00			5 do
Messenger	L. Brock	April 2, 1861	Sir E. Head	300 00			5 do
Do	W. L. Laws	March 1, 1867	Lord Monck	300 00			Dismissed, 28th February, 1867
<i>Hamilton Post Office.</i>							
Postmaster	E. Ritchie	April 6, 1851	Earl of Elgin	2000 00			35 do
Asst. do	F. G. Ritchie	April 1, 1865	Lord Monck	1400 00			18 do
Clerk, 2nd Class	C. Howard	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	1100 00			14 do
Do	A. Crisp	do	do	1100 00			15 do
Do	H. Colbeck	April 16, 1862	Lord Monck	1020 00			12 do
Clerk, 3rd Class	J. B. Rager	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	800 00			13 do
Do	H. A. Eager	do	do	800 00			12 do
Do	G. H. Armstrong	do	do	800 00			11 do
Clerk, 4th Class	T. Burns	March 12, 1864	Lord Monck	500 00			3 yrs. & 3 ms.
Do	James Gordon	April 8, 1865	do	500 00			2 yrs. & 3 ms.
Messenger	A. Burns	Sept. 5, 1857	Sir E. Head	300 00			9 yrs. & 6 ms.
<i>London Post Office.</i>							
Postmaster	L. Lawless	July 1, 1855	do	1840 00			24 do
Asst. do	R. J. C. Dawson	April 1, 1860	do	1000 00			14 do
Clerk, 3rd Class	J. Gordon	July 1, 1857	do	800 00			12 do
Do	F. French	April 1, 1862	Lord Monck	760 00			8 do
Do	J. D. Sharman	do	do	760 00			6 do
Do	H. Dalton	March 8, 1862	do	600 00			4 do
Clerk, 4th Class	John Hunter	Aug. 16, 1866	do	500 00			10 months.
Do	John McLaughlin	Dec. 13, 1866	do	500 00			7 do
Do	Richards Mathews	Dec. 26, 1866	do	500 00			7 do

} Salaries dating from date of appointment.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Foreign and Railway Mail Clerks.</i>							
Foreign Mail Clerk.	M. Malone	May 1, 1851	Earl of Elgin	1000 00			15 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	T. O. Butler	April 1, 1854	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	1000 00			13 do
Do	R. McGilivray	Sept. 10, 1855	Sir E. Head	1000 00			15 do
Railway Mail Clerk, 1st Class	P. Purdon	do	do	960 00			12 do
Do	D. Spry	March 1, 1864	Lord Monck	800 00		Transferred to Post Office Inspectors' Office, Toronto, 21st January, 1867.	12 do
Do	A. McCarthy	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	960 00			12 do
Do	J. Wynn	do	do	960 00			12 do
Do	B. D. D. Rorison	do	do	960 00			10 do
Do	J. T. C. Murphy	do	do	960 00			12 do
Do	H. A. Murphy	do	do	960 00			12 do
Do	A. Walsley	do	do	960 00			12 do
Do	A. G. McWhinney	do	do	960 00			10 do
Do	J. D. Thomson	Oct. 1, 1866	Lord Monck	880 00			9 do
Railway Mail Clerk, 2nd Class	P. Pennock	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	800 00			13 do
Do	D. A. Ross	do	do	800 00			12 do
Do	A. Carruthers	do	do	800 00			11 do
Do	W. Sheppard	do	do	800 00			10 do
Do	W. Mathews	do	do	800 00			10 do
Do	A. Findlay	do	do	720 00			9 do
Do	N. W. H. Curtis	do	do	720 00			9 do
Do	J. G. Wright	April 1, 1862	Lord Monck	720 00			9 do
Do	John Davidson	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	720 00			9 do
Do	A. Kerby	April 1, 1862	Lord Monck	720 00			9 do
Do	J. J. Ross	do	do	720 00			8 do
Do	R. N. Weyland	do	do	720 00			8 do
Do	M. Wright	do	do	720 00			8 do
Do	F. C. Detmers	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	720 00			9 do
Do	J. Bayley	April 1, 1862	Lord Monck	720 00			6 do
Do	A. Somerville	do	do	720 00			6 do
Do	Jos. Gauvin	Dec. 1, 1864	do	720 00			6 do

Do	J. F. Fenwick	April 1, 1863	do	720 00	do	6 do
Do	J. L. Ansell	Dec. 1, 1864	do	720 00	do	5 do
Do	Geo. Jones	do	do	720 00	do	5 do
Do	A. Couillard	do	do	720 00	do	5 do
Do	E. Lefebvre	do	do	720 00	do	5 do
Do	F. A. Lett	do	do	720 00	do	5 do
Do	A. G. Sanders	do	do	720 00	do	5 do
Do	W. Butler	do	do	720 00	do	5 do
Do	G. A. Burnham	do	do	720 00	do	5 do
Do	A. Thomson	Feb. 20, 1852	Sir E. Head	720 00	do	4 do
Do	W. Beatty	March 19, 1860	do	800 00	do	7 years.
Do	J. A. C. McPherson	Oct. 28, 1864	Lord Monck	640 00	do	2 yrs & 9 ms.
Do	J. Vallée	Feb. 1, 1863	do	640 00	do	3 yrs & 5 ms.
Do	C. Lefebvre	Feb. 10, 1862	do	720 00	do	5 years.
Do	W. E. Griffith	March 1, 1864	do	640 00	do	3 do
Do	P. Hynes	May 9, 1864	do	640 00	do	3 do
Do	J. O. Bennett	June 22, 1864	do	640 00	do	5 yrs & 5 ms.
Do	Wm. Murphy	Feb. 20, 1862	do	720 00	do	10 years.
Do	B. McKay	July 1, 1857	Sir E. Head	560 00	do	5 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	J. Michaud	Feb. 20, 1862	Lord Monck	520 00	do	8 do
Do	J. Graham	June 28, 1864	do	520 00	do	6 do
Do	W. Wright	Sept. 17, 1864	do	520 00	do	4 do
Do	F. X. Gallagher	Nov. 14, 1864	do	520 00	do	4 do
Do	J. O. Benoit	Nov. 15, 1864	do	520 00	do	3 do
Do	A. Denis	Nov. 21, 1864	do	520 00	do	2 do
Do	W. A. Ward	Jan. 25, 1865	do	480 00	do	2 do
Do	N. A. Beaudet	Feb. 17, 1865	do	480 00	do	2 do
Do	J. Bernard	March 7, 1865	do	480 00	do	2 do
Do	Hume Flood	March 18, 1865	do	480 00	do	2 yrs & 4 ms.
Do	Gordon Robertson	Sept. 15, 1865	do	480 00	do	1 yr & 10 ms.
Do	Theodore J. Essex	Sept. 22, 1865	do	480 00	do	do
Do	Andrew Patton	March 17, 1866	do	480 00	do	1 yr & 4 ms.
Do	F. Briegel	do	do	480 00	do	do
Do	George Willoughby	April 12, 1866	do	480 00	do	1 yr & 3 ms.
Do	W. C. Ashdown	do	do	480 00	do	do
Do	Frederick Tynes	June 5, 1866	do	480 00	do	1 yr & 1 m.
Do	Geo. F. Burns	do	do	480 00	do	do
Do	Edward Gordon	do	do	480 00	do	do
Do	Robert Menzies	July 17, 1866	do	480 00	do	Salaries dating from days of appointment.
Do	Augustus Menzies	Aug. 16, 1866	do	480 00	do	1 year.
Do	P. J. Treahy	Sept. 12, 1866	do	480 00	do	11 months.
Do	Hugh Cousins	Oct. 22, 1866	do	480 00	do	10 do
Do	Wm. Fred. Burnham	Dec. 17, 1866	do	480 00	do	9 do
Do	J. W. Dessaulniers	May 28, 1867	do	480 00	do	7 do
Do	G. T. Moylan	Dec. 1, 1866	Lord Monck	480 00	do	1 do
Do	G. A. Shaw	April 26, 1867	do	480 00	do	7 do
Do			do	480 00	do	2 do

Railway Mail Clerk, 3rd Class.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Concluded.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Foreign and Railway Mail Clerks.—</i>							
<i>(Continued.)</i>							
Ocean Mail Clerk, 1st Class.....	W. F. Boves.....	March 14, 1860.....	Sir E. Head.....	\$ 600 00	\$ cts.	These officers receive, in addition to their salaries, an allowance of \$60 for each round trip actually performed, represented by amount in "fee column." M.D. Vaughan transferred to Quebec Post office, 1st May, 1867.	10 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	S. T. Green.....	Aug. 1, 1861.....	do	400 00			5 do
Do	D. Vaughan.....	March 27, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	540 00	\$375 in each case.		6 do
Do	F. Barlee.....	Jan. 16, 1862.....	do	540 00			4 do
Do	H. J. Foley.....	June 24, 1864.....	do	540 00			3 years.
Do	J. Ferguson.....	June 6, 1864.....	do	540 00			5 yrs & 6 ms.
Ocean Mail Clerk, 2nd Class.....	James O'Hara.....	May 1, 1866.....	do	400 00	2nd Class Clerks, allowance of \$50 for each round	11 months.	
Do	H. R. Sewell.....	May 29, 1867.....	do	360 00			
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.							
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee.....	March 30, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	5000 00		Hon. Mr. McGee was previously appointed President of the Council, May 24, 1862.	5 yrs & 3 ms.
Deputy to the Minister.....	J. C. Taché.....	Aug. 11, 1864.....	do	2600 00		Mr. Taché was transferred from the Chairmanship of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums & Prisons. As Secy of Board of Registration and Stat'ics, he succeeded Mr. W. Hutton. At the time of Mr. Hutton's death, in 1861, the Bureau of Agriculture was not yet a public Department.	7 yrs & 6 ms.
Patent Clerk and Cashier.....	A. J. Cambie.....	March 13, 1865.....	do	1240 00		Entered the office in 1857.....	9 do
Acting Inspector of Agencies.....	B. de LaBruère.....	Dec. 22, 1862.....	do	900 00		Receives also \$4 per diem as allowance for travelling expenses, &c.....	12 do

Attache for special Statistics. Statistical Clerk.	Rev. C. Tanguay Stanislas Drapeau.	March 16, 1865.	do do	1200 00 1000 00	Mr. Drapeau was previously employed as Crown Lands Agent since February, 1860.	2 yrs & 4 ms.
Do	W. H. Johnson	do	do	1000 00	Mr. Johnson was previously employed as Seas. Clerk in the Leg. Assembly since 1857.	9 do
2nd Clas Clerk	S. S. Finjan	Jan. 20, 1864.	do	1020 09	Previously employed in the Customs Departm't since Ist July, 1844. Entered the Bureau of Agriculture in Nov., 1860, as Extra Clerk	22 do
Do	C. C. Neville	do	do	1020 00	Mr. Neville was appointed to Finance Department in Feb., 1858, and transferred to the Bureau of Agriculture in 1860	8 do
General Archivist	S. Ferland	June, 7, 1866.	Hon. T. D. McGee	900 00	Mr. Ferland was employed in the Public Works Department during 1861 and 1862, and in the Provincial Secretary's Department in 1863.	5 do
Assistant Patent Clerk	H. Casgrain	Jan. 26, 1864.	Lord Monck	720 00	Entered the Bur. of Agricul. in Sept., 1861, as Extra Clerk.	5 do
Clerk of Agencies	Chas. Lesprance	do	do	720 00	do	5 do
Blue Book Clerk	J. Wm. O'Brien	do	do	720 00	do	4 do
Extra Clerk	Thomas Nesbitt	Feb. 9, 1864.	Hon. Mr. Letellier	2 00	Mr. Nesbitt was empl'd as Census Clerk during part of 1863	3 do
Do	E. Tétu	Feb. 11, 1864.	do	2 00	do	4 do
Do	D. J. Roulier	July 6, 1864.	Hon. T. D. McGee	2 00	Mr. Roulier was employed for 2 years as Census Clerk.	5 do
Do	Jes. Elz. d'Auteuil	July 12, 1864.	do	2 00	Paid from Colonization Funds.	3 do
Do	J. B. Jackson	Sept. 10, 1866.	do	2 00	do	10 months.
Do	D. Lanigan	Jan. 7, 1867.	Hon. T. D. McGee	2 00	do	6 do
Curator of Models	N. F. Boissonnault	July 15, 1862.	Hon. Mr. Evanturel	730 00	do	5 years.
Repairer in Model Room	A. Fréchette	May 1, 1864.	Hon. T. D. McGee	1 25	Appointed permanent, June '66	12 yrs & 6 ms.
Housekeeper	J. E. Lemieux	April 1, 1863.	Hon. Mr. Evanturel	500 00	do	4 yrs & 3 ms.
Messenger	J. Boily	April 1, 1863.	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau	450 00	do	5 do
Do	B. Moreau	April 1, 1863.	Hon. Mr. Evanturel	450 00	Employed as wood-cutter since 1854.	12 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	J. B. Lacroix	April 1, 1863.	do	365 00	do	4 yrs & 3 ms.
Do	W. Lynch	Aug. 15, 1866.	Hon. T. D. McGee	1 00	do	1 year.
Chief Emigrant Agent	A. C. Buchanan	Aug. 9, 1858.	Lord Durham	2017 72	Entered the service May 1, 1836, and discharged the duties of the office during the absence of the chief Agent in England on sick leave.	31 years.

EMIGRATION BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>EMIGRATION BRANCH.—(Continued.)</i>							
Assistant Registrar.	L. Stafford	Jan. 1, 1862	Lord Monck	1400 00	\$ cts.		4 yrs & 6 ms.
	F. J. S. Dore	Jan. 11, 1862	do	900 00		Mr. Dore was employed as an extra clerk in the Provincial Registrar's Office, in the Crown Law Office, and in the Office of the Commission for the Codification of Laws previous to his present appointment.	5 do 20 do 20 do
Clerk. Messenger	J. McKenna	June 1, 1846	A. C. Buchanan	800 00			5 do
	J. Lilly	May 1, 1845	do	300 00			20 do
<i>Montreal.</i>							
Agent. Messenger	J. H. Daly	April 19, 1859	Sir E. Head	1200 00			7 do
	P. S. Perrot	Jan. 1, 1860	do	300 00			6 do
<i>Toronto.</i>							
Agent	J. A. Donaldson	Sept. 1, 1864	Lord Monck	1000 00		Mr. Donaldson was employed as a Government Emigration Agent in the North of Ireland during 1861 and 1862.	4 do 1 do 11 do
Clerk Messenger	John O'Donoghue	Dec. 16, 1865	do	600 00			4 do
	S. Seales	May 1, 1854	A. B. Hawke, Ch. Agt.	192 00			1 do 11 do
<i>Ottawa.</i>							
Agent Interpreter	W. J. Wills	Aug. 17, 1861	Sir E. Head	800 00			5 yrs & 10 ms.
	T. Gabler	May 1, 1863	Lord Monck	160 00		Appointed each season	4 yrs & 2 ms.
<i>Kingston.</i>							
Agent	J. Macpherson	May 1, 1860	Sir E. Head	800 00		Mr. M. was appointed Crown Land Agent at Kingston, in which capacity he still acts.	7 do

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
GROSSE-ISLE QUARANTINE STATION. (Continued.)							
Chief Nurse.....	Mrs. Morton.....	May 1, 1866...	Hon. T. D. McGee....	\$ cts. 107 50	\$ cts.	Appointed each year during navigation.....	1 yr. & 2 ms.
Nurse and Laundress.....	Mrs. Hurst.....	May 1, 1853...	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau	107 50	do	do	14 do
Coxswain.....	Charles Langlois.....	May 1, 1836...	Hon. D. Daly.....	253 50	do	do	31 do
Boatman.....	F. X. Turcotte.....	May 1, 1836...	do	240 50	do	do	31 do
Do	Eusebe Langlois.....	May 1, 1838...	do	240 50	do	do	29 do
Do and Carpenter.....	Anthony Lavoie.....	May 1, 1837...	do	253 50	do	do	30 do
Do	Auguste Langlois.....	May 1, 1864...	Hon. T. D. McGee....	353 50	do	do	5 do
Carter of the Establishment.....	Edouard Joliceur.....	May 1, 1862...	Hon. Letellier de St. Just.	1 20	per diem, with horse and carts.	do	5 do
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF UPPER CANADA.							
President.....	Hon. D. Christie.....	March 27, 1867...	By the Board.....	.....	.....	Elected by Societies, 1866. ....	.....
Vice-President.....	Hon. A. A. Burnham.....	do	do	.....	.....	do	.....
Member.....	Hon. G. Alexander.....	Jan. , 1866...	Agricultural Societies.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	R. L. Denison.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	F. W. Stone.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	J. C. Rykert.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Wm. Ferguson.....	Jan. , 1867...	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Dr. Richmond.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Hon. T. D. McGee.....	1864...	Lord Monck.....	.....	.....	As Minister of Agriculture.....	.....
Ex-officio Member.....	J. P. Wheeler.....	Sept. , 1866...	Agricultural Assoc'n....	.....	.....	As President of Agricultural Association.....	.....
Do	Geo. Buckland.....	1851...	By Statute.....	.....	.....	As Professor of Agriculture, Toronto University.....	.....
Do	Egerton Ryerson.....	1857...	do	.....	.....	As Chief Superintendent of Education, U. C.....	.....
Do	J. Beatty, M.D.....	1866...	do	.....	.....	As President of Board of Arts.....	14 yrs & 6 ms.
Secretary.....	Hugh C. Thomson.....	1859...	By the Board.....	600 00	.....	.....	5 do
Veterinary Surgeon.....	Andrew Smith.....	1861...	do	100 00	.....	Lecturer in Veterinary School, do	1 session.
Do	J. J. Meyrick, R. A.....	1867...	do	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Anditor.....	G. P. Ridout.....	1867...	do	20 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	do	1867...	do	20 00	.....	.....	.....
Messenger.....	Wm. Middleton.....	1867...	do	180 00	.....	.....	8 years.

OFFICE-BEARERS AND EMPLOYERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA.

President.....	J. P. Wheter.....	Sept. 28, 1866..	By the Association.....	.....	Elected 2d vice-president, 1864.	.....
1st Vice-President.....	Thos. Stock.....	do	do	.....	do	do
2nd do	James Nimms.....	do	do	.....	.....	15 yrs & 6ms.
Treasurer.....	R. L. Denison.....	do	do	200 00	.....	.....
Secretary.....	Hugh C. Thomson.....	1859	By Statute.....	.....	As Secretary of Board of Agriculture.....	.....
Joint Secretary.....	Wm. Edwards.....	1858..	do	.....	As Secretary of Board of Arts.....	14 do
Chemist.....	Henry Croft.....	1866..	By the Council.....	.....	Salary from Board of Agriculture.....	8 do
Y. S. and Referee.....	Andrew Smith, V. S.....	1861..	do	.....	.....	.....
Bankers.....	Bank of B. N. America.....	1866..	do	.....	.....	.....
General Superintendent.....	W. A. Cooley.....	1867..	do	.....	.....	.....
Superintendent of Agricultural Department.....	James Fleming.....	1867..	do	.....	.....	.....
Superintendent of Arts Department.....	J. E. Poll.....	1867..	do	.....	.....	.....
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF LOWER CANADA.†							
President.....	Major T. E. Campbell.....	Jan. 1, 1867..	Agr cultural Societies	.....	.....	4 do
Vice-President.....	Hon. U. J. Tessier.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....
Member.....	J. J. Ross, Esq., M.D.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....
do	J. O. Beaubien.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....
do	Hon. U. Archambault.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....
do	J. C. Taché, Esq.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....
do	B. Pomroy, Esq.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....
do	J. Ferrault, Esq.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....
do	Hon. T. D. McGee, Minister of Agriculture.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....
Ex-officio Member.....	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Ed.....	do	do	.....	As Minister of Agriculture.....	.....
do	O. Duval, President of Agricul. Association.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....
do	Rev. J. Langevin, Professor of Agricul. at Laval Normal School.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....
do	Rev. T. Pilote, Prof. of Agricul. St. Ann's Col.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....

* As Guardians during the winter (except Anthony Lavoie, who was during the winter at home, Crane Island) for this service, and cutting of 50 cords of wood (75 cords this season) a piece, for the use of the Station, they are allowed \$100 additional. James Fitzgerald, Policeman, forms also one of the Guardians.

† The Members of the Boards of Agriculture, and of Arts and Manufactures receive nothing but their actual expenses when attending the meeting of said Boards.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Salaried Officers of the Board of Agriculture.</i>				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		5 years.
Secretary and Treasurer.....	Geo. S. Leclère.....	July 29, 1862...	Board of Agriculture.	1000 00			
Editor of "La Revue Agricole" and of the "Lower Canada Agriculturist,".....	J. Perrault.....	Sept. 6, 1861...	do	1000 00			5 yrs & 9 ms.
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF LOWER CANADA.							
President.....	O. Duval, Esq.....						
1st vice-president.....	W. Bos, Esq.....						
2nd do.....	A. C. Fortier, Esq.....						
President of the Board of Agriculture.....	T. E. Campbell, Esq.....						
President of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.....	B. Chamberlin, Esq.....						
Secretary and Treasurer.....	G. Leclère, Esq.....						
Directors.....	All the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of County Agricultural Societies..						
BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES OF LOWER CANADA.							
President.....	Henry Bulmer.....						
Vice-President.....	G. A. Drummond.....						
Secretary.....	A. A. Stevenson.....						
Treasurer.....	N. B. Corse.....						
Member of Committee.....	D. Brown.....						
Do.....	Alex. Murray.....						
Do.....	G. W. Weaver.....						
Do.....	J. B. Rolland.....						
Do.....	F. B. Matthews.....						
Do.....	G. Frothingham.....						
Do.....	H. Lyman.....						
Do.....	David Bovee.....						

Do	N. Valois				
Member ex-officio	Hon. T. D. McGee, Minister of Agriculture				
Do	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education				
Do	The Professors of, and Lecturers on the Physical Sciences, in the Chartered Universities and Colleges of L. C.				
Do	The President and one Deleg. of the Boards of Trade, & the President of each Incorporated Mechanic's Institute.				
<i>Delegates.</i>					
	Montreal Mechanics' Institute	Henry Bulmer			
Do		David Brown			
Do		Daniel Wilson			
Do		William Rutherford			
Do		Alex. C. Hutchison			
Do		J. E. Fell			
Do		John Harper			
Do		D. McFarlane			
Do		G. Cruikshank			
Do		O. Findlay			
Do		Alex. Murray			
Do		G. W. Weaver			
Do		W. Reid			
Do		Alex. Bertram			
Do		A. A. Stevenson			
Do		B. Chamberlin			
Do		Chas. Alexander			
Do		Robt. Forsyth			
Do		Robt. Irwin			
Do		Geo. Starke			
Do		James Louis			
Do		Dunbar Browne			
Do		N. B. Corse, President ex-officio			
Art Association of Montreal	J. C. Spence				
Do	S. E. Dawson				
Do	G. D. Ferrier				
Do	James Gordon				
Do	J. M. Douglass				
Do	Jas. Ferrier, Jnr				
Do	J. P. Clark				

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Delegates.—(Continued.)</i>							
Art Association of Montreal	J. W. Hopkins						
Do	Henry Lyman						
Do	G. A. Drummond						
Do	F. Redpath						
Do	G. H. Frothingham						
Do	T. A. Crane						
Do	Dr. Godfrey						
Do	William Hilton						
Do	F. B. Matthews						
Do	John Lowe						
Do	W. H. A. Davies						
Do	D. A. P. Watt						
Do	C. H. Davie						
Do	B. Hutchins						
Do	W. F. Key						
Do	Henry Starnes						
Canadian Mechanics' Institute	M. Barsalou						
Do	N. Bourassa						
Do	A. Basinet						
Do	F. David						
Do	F. Leclair						
Do	A. C. Larivière						
Do	Aug. Laberge						
Do	M. Lanctot						
Do	A. Lapiere						
Do	D. Munro						
Do	P. M. Morin						
Do	D. Pelletier						
Do	J. Pratt						
Do	J. A. Plinguet						
Do	J. B. Rolland						
Do	C. S. Rodier						
Do	C. Tourville						
Do	A. Valois						
Do	D. Coursolles						

BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, UPPER CANADA.		Jan. 29, 1857				
President.....	J. Beatty, M.D., Cobourg Mechanics' Institute...	do				
Vice-President	J. Shier, Delegate, Whitby, Mechanics' Institute.....	do				
Secretary-Treasurer.....	W. Edwards, Delegate, Toronto Mechanics' Institute	do	750 00			
Member of Sub-Committee.....	G. Buckland, Professor of Agriculture, Univer- sity College, Toronto...	do				
Do	W. H. Sheppard, Dele- gate, Toronto Me- chanics' Institute.....	do				
Do	H. E. Clarke, Delegate, Toronto Mechanics' Institute	do				
Do	H. Langley, Delegate, Toronto Mechanics' Institute.....	do				
Do	F. Cary, Delegate, To- ronto Mechanics' In- stitute.....	do				
Do	W. P. Marston, Delegate, Toronto Mechanics' Institute.....	do				
Do	J. J. Withrow, President, Toronto Mechanics' Institute	do				
Do	E. A. McNugton, Dele- gate, Cobourg Me- chanics' Institute....	do				
Do	E. Miall, Jun., Delegate, Oshawa Mechanics' Institute	do				
Ex-officio Member.....	Hon. T. D. McGee, Mi- nister of Agriculture...	do				
Do	Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., L.L.D., Chief Superin- tendent of Education for Upper Canada.....	do				

NOTE.—The office of Secretary to the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Lower Canada, is, and has always been, purely honorary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—*Concluded.*—MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
BOARD OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)							
Ex-officio Member.....	W. Hincks, P.L.S., Professor of Natural History, University College, Toronto.....			\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Do	Geo. Buckland, Professor of Agriculture, University College, Toronto						
Do	The Director and Principal Officers of the Geological Survey.....						
Do	The Presidents of Incorporated Mechanics' Institutes in Upper Canada						
Do	The Presidents of Incorporated Arts Associations in Upper Canada						
Do	The Presidents of Boards of Trade in Upper Canada						
	<i>Delegates.</i>						
Ayr Mechanics' Institute.....	James Gladstone.....						
Do	James Piper, Jr.....						
Cobourg Mechanics' Institute.....	John Reay, M.D.....						
Do	E. A. McNaughten.....						
Hamilton Mechanics' Institute.....	Thos. Hilton.....						
Do	J. W. Ferguson.....						
Do	Jas. Cummings.....						
Do	Archibald McCallum.....						
Do	Wm. Brown.....						
Do	W. H. Glasco.....						
Do	Judge Logie.....						
Onawa Mechanics' Institute.....	E. McGee.....						

do	E. Miall, Jar	Jan. 3, 1858	By the Board	750 00	9 yrs & 6 ms.
do	W. D. Michael				
do	W. F. Cowan				
St. Catharines	Chauncey Yale				
do	Calvin Brown				
do	James Douglas				
do	Joseph Holmes				
Toronto	W. H. Sheppard				
do	H. Langley				
do	H. E. Clarke				
do	W. Edwards				
do	J. Gasty				
do	J. J. Withrow				
do	F. W. Cumberland				
do	W. P. Marston				
do	W. Hamilton				
Whitby	John Shier				
do	Major Harper				
Toronto Board of Trade	W. J. McDonell				
Hamilton	B. E. Charlton				
Salaried Officer of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.	Wm. Edwards	Jan. 3, 1858	By the Board	750 00	9 yrs & 6 ms.

NOTE.—All the Mechanics' Institutes participate in the benefits of the various operations of the Board, whether they send representatives or not.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Militia Affairs	Hon. J. A. Macdonald	Aug. 7, 1865	Lord Monck	4000 00	No salary attached; the office being held by the head of one of the Public Departments.
Adjutant-General of Militia	Col. P. L. MacDougall	May 13, 1865	do	2240 00	Colonel in the Army—half pay Royal Canadian Rifles.
Deputy Adj. Gen., Upper Canada	Lt.-Col. Walker Powell	Aug. 19, 1862	do	1600 00	2 yrs & 2 ms.
do do	Lt.-Col. W. S. Durie	Nov. 15, 1865	do	1600 00	2 yrs & 10 ms.
do do	Lt.-Col. Saml. P. Jarvis	do	do	1600 00	2 do
do do	Lt.-Col. W. O. Smith	do	do	1600 00	2 do
do do	Lt.-Col. Lz. A. Casault	Nov. 30, 1866	do	1600 00	2 do
Dep't Ass't. do	Lt.-Col. John B. Taylor	Nov. 15, 1865	do	1200 00	Promoted from Deputy Assis. Adjutant General
do do	Lt.-Col. F. P. Atherly	Nov. 30, 1866	do	1200 00	2 do
do do	Lt.-Col. J. Macpherson	Nov. 30, 1866	do	1200 00	2 do
Chief Clerk and Accountant	Robert Berry	Sept. 1, 1855	Sir E. Head	2000 00	Promoted from Brigade-Major. Clerk in Imperial Quartermaster General's office in Canada from 1st May, 1840, to 31st August, 1855

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Senior Clerk.....	Wm. F. Wright.....	Oct. 27, 1865...	Sir E. Head.....	\$ cts. 1400 00	\$ cts.	Clerk in Provincial Secretary's Office East from 24th April, 1844, and in other Departments.....	24 yrs & 6 ms. 5 yrs & 6 ms. 3 years.
Superintendent of Stores.....	Thomas Wily.....	Aug. 1, 1862....	Lord Monck.....	1400 00	.....	.....	6 yrs & 4 ms.
Clerk.....	Evariste Gélinas.....	Dec. 25, 1864....	do.....	1200 00	.....	.....	7 yrs & 2 ms.
Do.....	C. Herbert O'Meara.....	March 15, 1861...	Sir E. Head.....	1200 00	.....	.....	7 yrs & 6 ms.
Do.....	Grant Seymour.....	May 6, 1861....	do.....	1100 00	.....	.....	2 yrs & 6 ms.
Do.....	F. X. Lambert.....	Dec. 10, 1859...	do.....	900 00	.....	.....	5 yrs & 6 ms.
Do.....	George Sherwood.....	Feb. 14, 1865...	Lord Monck.....	800 00	.....	.....	5 yrs & 6 ms.
Do.....	Duncan McLennan.....	Oct. 17, 1862....	do.....	660 00	.....	.....	5 yrs & 6 ms.
Do.....	Cyville Janot.....	Dec. 10, 1859...	Sir E. Head.....	600 00	.....	.....	5 yrs & 6 ms.
Do.....	T. C. Larose.....	Aug. 12, 1862....	Lord Monck.....	500 00	.....	.....	4 months.
Do.....	Wm. Aumond.....	March 16, 1867...	do.....	2 00	per diem.....	.....	2 yrs & 6 ms.
Extra Clerk.....	F. X. Huot.....	Dec. 21, 1864....	do.....	1200 00	.....	.....	1 yr & 4 ms.
Secretary to Adjutant General.....	Capt. C. Stuart.....	Aug. 21, 1866...	do.....	1000 00	.....	.....	1 yr & 3 ms.
Extra Clerk.....	Geo. Grant.....	Oct. 1, 1866....	do.....	800 00	.....	.....	1 yr & 3 ms.
Do.....	Samuel Pope.....	do.....	do.....	800 00	.....	Chief Clerk in Office of Adjud. Gen. of Militia, U. C., from 4th Dec., 1837, to July, 1846, and in other Government Offices continuously since 1861 to date of present appointment.....	15 years. 1 yrs & 2 ms. 2 yrs & 6 ms.
Do.....	Wm. Steers.....	do.....	do.....	800 00	.....	.....	10 yrs & 2 ms. 3 yrs & 6 ms. 1 year.
Do.....	Sir J. D. H. Hay.....	Nov. 10, 1866...	do.....	2 00	per diem.....	.....	1 yr & 6 ms.
Do.....	L. Morel.....	May 15, 1865....	do.....	500 00	.....	.....	1 yr & 6 ms.
Messenger.....	M. Ryan.....	Nov. 15, 1857...	Sir E. Head.....	400 00	.....	.....	1 year.
Asst do.....	Philippe Boutette.....	May 1, 1866....	Lord Monck.....	1 00	per diem.....	.....	Her Majesty's 31st Regiment.....
Do.....	Capt. E. St. G. Smyth.....	Dec. 1, 1866....	do.....	1200 00	.....	.....	Late Assis. Surgeon Grenadier Guards.....
Supt. Schools of Military Instru't'n.....	Gilbert Prcnt Girdwood.....	Aug. 31, 1866...	do.....	600 00	.....	.....	1 yr & 6 ms.

Brigade-Majors.		Upper Canada		Lower Canada		District Paymaster		Sergeant-Majors of Field Batteries.		Provincial Storekeepers.	
Lt.-Col. W. H. Jackson	Nov. 28, 1862	do	600 00	Lt.-Col. Jas. W. Hansen	Nov. 21, 1862	do	600 00	P. Walsh	Quebec	F. Lampron	300 00
Lt.-Col. David Shaw	do	do	600 00	Lt.-Col. Charles King	Nov. 28, 1862	do	600 00	J. Bigwood	Montreal	T. Shepherd	500 00
Lt.-Col. Alex. Patterson	do	do	600 00	Lt.-Col. E. Lamontagne	Nov. 30, 1866	do	600 00	J. Rhodes	Ottawa	J. Yeoman	400 00
Lt.-Col. J. S. Dennis	Dec. 5, 1862	do	600 00	Lt.-Col. Thos. Bacon	Dec. 14, 1866	do	600 00	J. Steward	Kingston	J. Stuart (Acting)	300 00
Lt.-Col. J. A. Barretto	do	do	600 00	Major De Bellefeuille	do	do	600 00	John Gray	Toronto	H. Goodwin	300 00
Lt.-Col. E. V. Villiers	Nov. 28, 1862	do	600 00	Major W. N. Alger	Jan. 6, 1865	do	600 00	John Browne	Hamilton	J. Browne	300 00
Lt.-Col. James Moffat	Dec. 5, 1862	do	600 00	Capt. W. H. Brehaut	Jan. 19, 1865	do	600 00			W. Starr	500 00
Lt.-Col. R. B. Denison	Nov. 28, 1862	do	600 00	Capt. F. B. Leys	Jan. 27, 1865	do	600 00				
Lt.-Col. H. J. Duchesnay	Nov. 21, 1862	do	600 00	Lt.-Col. M. W. Strange	Nov. 30, 1866	do	600 00				
Lt.-Col. John Fletcher	Nov. 28, 1862	do	600 00	Lt.-Col. D. MacDougall	do	do	600 00				
Lt.-Col. Jas. W. Hansen	Nov. 21, 1862	do	600 00	Capt. Chris. Rawson	do	do	600 00				
Lt.-Col. Charles King	Nov. 28, 1862	do	600 00	Capt. W. H. Forrest	do	do	600 00				
Lt.-Col. E. Lamontagne	Nov. 30, 1866	do	600 00	Capt. Alfred G. Smith	do	do	600 00				
Lt.-Col. Thos. Bacon	Dec. 14, 1866	do	600 00	Capt. A. Feebles	do	do	600 00				
Major De Bellefeuille	do	do	600 00	Capt. W. P. Phillips	do	do	600 00				
Capt. W. H. Brehaut	Jan. 19, 1865	do	600 00	Capt. G. S. L. Stoddart	do	do	600 00				
Capt. F. B. Leys	Jan. 27, 1865	do	600 00	Capt. E. Bernard	do	do	600 00				
Lt.-Col. M. W. Strange	Nov. 30, 1866	do	600 00	Capt. L. N. Voyer	do	do	600 00				
Lt.-Col. D. MacDougall	do	do	600 00								
Capt. Chris. Rawson	do	do	600 00								
Capt. W. H. Forrest	do	do	600 00								
Capt. Alfred G. Smith	do	do	600 00								
Capt. A. Feebles	do	do	600 00								
Capt. W. P. Phillips	do	do	600 00								
Capt. G. S. L. Stoddart	do	do	600 00								
Capt. E. Bernard	do	do	600 00								
Capt. L. N. Voyer	do	do	600 00								

In addition to salary each
Brigade-Major is allowed,
by the 39th section of the
Volunteer Militia Act of
1863, his travelling ex-
penses, and 50 cents a day
in lieu of forage for a
horse.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT. -Concluded.-EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Caretakers of Armories.</i>							
Quebec	J. Gilmour			\$ 300 00	\$ etc.		
Do	J. O'Hara			255 50			
Montreal	W. Coffey			255 50			
Do	T. Smith			255 50			
Do	P. Smith			255 50			
Do	P. Kegg			255 50			
Do	T. Colette			365 00			
Do	J. Brooks			73 00			
Ottawa	J. L. Lamb			255 50			
Prescott	J. W. McLean			365 00			
Kingston	R. Pepper			73 00			
Toronto	R. Smith			255 50			
Do	J. Robertson			91 25			
Hamilton	D. R. Connell			255 50			
Do	J. Brown			73 00			
London	E. Evans			255 00			
Do	S. Martin			200 00			
Do	J. Mason			73 00			
<i>Caretakers of Drill Sheds.</i>							
Quebec	R. Rousselle			323 00			
Montreal	E. Bates			255 50			
Toronto	C. Long			220 00			

EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

EDUCATION OFFICE, UPPER CANADA.							
Chief Superintendent of Education.	Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., L.	Sept. —, 1844	Lord Metcalfe.	4000 00			22 yrs & 6 ms.
Deputy	J. E. Hodgins, M.A.						
do	L.L.B., F.R.S.	Oct. —, 1844		2000 00			22 do

Office	Name	Appointed	Salary	Term	Notes
Chief Clerk and Accountant	Alex. Marling, L.L.B.	Feb. 1854	1800 00		
Clerk of Statistics	F. J. Taylor	March 1856	1200 00		
Clerk of Correspondence	A. J. Williamson	Feb. 1852	900 00		
Assistant Clerk of Statistics	S. E. R. Stinson	Feb. 1859	500 00		
Assistant Clerk of Correspondence	W. H. Atkinson	July 1863	384 00		
Extra Assistant Clerk	Frank Little	June 1866	180 00	1 year.	
Office Messenger	J. Moore	July 1858	420 00	9 years.	
<i>Depository Branch.</i>					
Clerk of Libraries	S. P. May, M.D.	Aug. 1853	1200 00	13 yrs & 10 ms.	
Depository Salesman	E. B. Cope	Jan. 1861	300 00	9 yrs & 6 ms.	
Assistant Clerk of Libraries	E. J. Russell	Jan. 1866	300 00	1 do	
Assistant Salesman	H. Wilkinson	May 1866	284 00	1 yr & 2 ms.	
Packer and Messenger	C. Parsons	Jan. 1861	360 00	6 yrs & 6 ms.	
EDUCATION OFFICE, LOWER CANADA.					
Superintendent of Education	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau	July 7, 1855	4000 00	12 years.	
Secretary	Louis Giard	July 14, 1848	2000 00	19 do	
Assistant Editor of Journal of Education and Clerk of English Correspondence	J. J. Phelan	Nov. 22, 1859	1050 00	7 yrs & 6 ms.	
Accounts and Statistics	A. Lusignan	Nov. 6, 1856	1050 00	10 do	
Ass't. do	Pierre Chauveau	Nov. 15, 1864	500 00	2 yrs & 8 ms.	
Coding Clerk	J. J. Laparre	May 28, 1848	665 00	19 years.	
Do	J. B. Lenoir	Nov. 6, 1856	650 00	10 yrs & 6 ms.	
Extra Clerk	Arthur Giard	Nov. 14, 1866	500 00	8 months.	
Messenger	P. Blouin	Nov. 6, 1856	375 00	12 yrs & 6 ms.	
Assistant Editor of French Journal of Education and Clerk of French Correspondence	A. N. Montpetit	March 6, 1865	1003 00	2 yrs & 4 ms.	
Copying Clerk, extra	J. B. Marcoux	Feb. 25, 1862	400 00	6 yrs & 6 ms.	
SCHOOL INSPECTORS.					
School Inspector	N. A. Archambeault	July 3, 1852	800 00	14 do	
Do	J. Bruce	April 23, 1862	1000 00	14 do	
Do	P. M. Bady	do	1000 00	14 do	
Do	T. Boivin	Dec. 1, 1859	500 00	7 do	
Do	P. F. Béland	April 23, 1852	700 00	14 do	
Do	G. A. Bourgeois	May 29, 1852	700 00	14 do	
Do	J. Crépault	April 23, 1852	750 00	14 do	
Do	Michel Caron	March 7, 1860	700 00	6 do	
Do	A. D. Dorval	July 7, 1855	875 00	11 do	
Do	C. Germain	April 23, 1852	750 00	14 do	
Do	L. Grondin	March 7, 1860	700 00	6 do	
Do	John Hume	Sept. 23, 1853	750 00	13 do	

EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.—*Concluded.*—PROVINCIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
SCHOOL INSPECTORS.—Continued.							
School Inspector	P. Hubert	April 23, 1852	Earl of Elgin	\$ 750 00			14 yrs & 6 ms
Do	H. Hubbard	Dec 24, 1859	Sir E. Head	800 00			7 do
Do	W. Hamilton	June 7, 1861	do	550 00			5 do
Do	F. E. Juneau	Dec. 2, 1859	do	700 00			7 do
Do	C. Leroux	March 5, 1858	do	800 00			8 do
Do	J. Meagher	Sept. 26, 1854	do	700 00			12 do
Do	V. Marin	Oct. 21, 1856	do	500 00			10 do
Do	B. Mauraunt	May 29, 1852	Earl of Elgin	750 00			14 do
Do	J. B. F. Painchaud	May 15, 1852	do	125 00			14 do
Do	Rev. R. G. Pless	Oct. 6, 1855	Sir E. Head	250 00			11 do
Do	R. Parmelee	April 23, 1852	Earl of Elgin	875 00			14 do
Do	C. B. Rouleau	June 7, 1861	Sir E. Head	550 00			5 do
Do	T. Tremblay	Oct. 16, 1861	do	600 00			5 do
Do	G. Tanguay	April 23, 1852	Earl of Elgin	875 00			14 do
Do	F. X. Valade	Dec. 24, 1853	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	1000 00			13 do
LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL, QUEBEC.							
Principal, Ordinary Professor and Director of the Boys' Boarding School.	Rev. Jean Langevin	May 1, 1858	Sir E. Head	} 1200 00		{ Resigned, May, 1867 With board and lodging in the house.	9 do
	Abt� T. A. Chandonnet	June 3, 1867	Lord Monck				1 month.
Ordinary Professor	F. X. Toussaint	May 12, 1857	Sir E. Head	1000 00		Assistant since October 22, 1856	10 yrs & 2 ms.
Do	Napoleon Lacasse	Sept. 1, 1859	do	800 00			7 yrs & 10 ms.
Assistant Professor	Ernest Gagnon	May 12, 1857	do	300 00			10 yrs & 10 ms.
Do	Norbert Thibault	Sept. 1, 1860	do	400 00			6 yrs & 10 ms.
Professor at the Boys' Model School and Assistant Professor	J. B. Cloutier	Nov. 25, 1859	do	700 00			7 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	Daniel McSweeney	Dec. 13, 1864	Lord Monck	700 00			3 do
JACQUES-CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL, MONTREAL.							
Principal	Rev. H. A. Verreux	1856	Sir E. Head	1200 00			10 do
Usher	Rev. J. O. Routhier	1866	Lord Monck	60 00			1 do
Ordinary Professor	G. T. Dostaler	1860	Sir E. Head	900 00			7 do

PROVINCIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Assistant Professor.....	1856...	do	900 00	.....	11	do
Do	1856...	do	900 00	.....	11	do
Do	1858	do	400 00	.....	9	do
Do	1857	do	300 00	.....	10	do
Do	1866	do	400 00	.....	1	do
PROVINCIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.						
Provincial Geologist.....	1843.....	Sir Charles Bagot.....	3000 00	.....	23 yrs & 6 ms.	do
Assistant do	1843.....	do	1600 00	.....	23	do
Chemist and Mineralogist.....	1846.....	Earl of Cathcart.....	1600 00	.....	20	do
Curator and Paleontologist.....	1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	1600 00	.....	10	do
Explorer.....	1846.....	Provincial Geologist.....	1000 00	.....	20	do
Do	1858.....	do	1000 00	.....	Employed and paid for about about 4 months in the year.....	8
Do	1866.....	do	600 00	.....	Not constantly employed.....	1
Do	1856.....	do	600 00	.....	.....	10
Explorer, Lapidary and Librarian.....	1859.....	do	600 00	.....	.....	7
Topographical Draughtsman.....	1856.....	do	1000 00	.....	.....	10
Explorer and Assistant Draughts- man.....	1856.....	do	600 00	.....	.....	10
Artist for objects of Natural His- tory.....	1858.....	do	750 00	.....	.....	8
Messenger.....	1845.....	do	300 00	.....	.....	21
QUEBEC OBSERVATORY.						
Director.....	June 11, 1850.....	Admiralty.....	1402 68	.....	\$80 allowed for a laborer.....	36
Assistant.....	Feb. 15, 1853.....	Earl of Egin.....	491 40	.....	.....	13
MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY, TORONTO.						
Director.....	Aug. 21, 1865.....	Sir E. Head.....	2040 00	.....	.....	14
Observer.....	May 10, 1855.....	do	540 00	.....	.....	12
Do	Nov. 24, 1855.....	do	540 00	.....	.....	12
Do	July 1, 1865.....	The University of Toronto.....	540 00	.....	Including \$60 allowed for fuel.....	11
Messenger.....	Oct. 1, 1856.....	The Director, with sanction of the University.....	300 00	.....	.....	11

The two senior observers were employed in the Observatory prior to the dates of their appointments, but they were then non-commissioned officers in the British army; their services being lent to the Provincial Government.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS AND PRISONS.							
Member of Board.....	Edmund A. Meredith.....	Dec. 9, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	\$ cts. 1000 00	\$ cts.	Appointed Chairman of Board 29th March, 1865. Mr. Meredith holds the office of Assistant Provincial Secretary, C. W.....	20 years. 6 do 6 do 3 do 26 do
Do	James F. Ferris.....	Aug. —, 1861.....	do	2000 00			
Do	Terence J. O'Neill.....	do	do	2000 00			
Do	F. Z. Tassé.....	Aug. —, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	2000 00			
Clerk of Board.....	Henry E. Steele.....	July 5, 1866.....	do	490 00			
QUEBEC MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.							
President of the Board of Trustees.....	James A. Sewell, M.D.....	Dec. 9, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	400 00			13 yrs & 6 ms.
Warden.....	A. C. Buchanan.....	do	do	200 00		Was a Visiting Physician from 1843, with no Salary.....	29 do
do	Ol. Robitaille, M.D.....	do	do	200 00			24 do
Secretary and Treasurer.....	P. Wells.....	May 19, 1863.....	do	600 00			14 do
Visiting Physician.....	Jos. Painchaud, M.D.....	..... 1838.....	Lord Aylmer.....	400 00			34 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	G. E. Lemieux, M.D.....	April 3, 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	400 00			1 yr & 3 ms.
Do	A. Rowand, M.D.....	..... 1850.....	Earl of Elgin.....	400 00			17 years.
Do	J. E. Landry, M.D.....	April 27, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	400 00			10 yrs & 2 ms.
Resident Physician.....	L. Catellier, M.D.....	April 27, 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	300 00			2 do
Apothecary.....	H. Cuniffe.....	Oct. 17, 1854.....	Board of Trustees.....	500 00			13 years.
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.							
Medical Superintendent.....	Joseph Workman, M.D.....	July 1, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	2000 00		Commission dated March 27, 1854.....	15 yrs & 3 ms.
Bursar.....	James McKirdy.....	Nov 29, 1853.....	do	1200 00		Previously Clerk in Asylum.....	17 do
Assistant Medical Superintendent.....	Benj. Workman, M.D.....	Oct. 1, 1856.....	Medical Superintendent.....	1000 00		Appointed with approval of Board.....	10 do
Medical Assistant.....	John E. Kennedy, A.B.....	July 1, 1863.....	do	300 00			3 yrs & 4 ms.
Architect.....	Kivas Tully.....	March 27, 1866.....	Board of Commisrs.....	400 00		Appointed with approval of Governor-General.....	10 do
Steward.....	James Henry.....	Dec. 1, 1865.....	Medical Superintendent.....	600 00			7 do

Matron.....	Mary A. Parker.....	June 27, 1854.....	do	300 00	per month.	Was 20 months out of service..	11	do
Engineer.....	Peter Treverer.....	Oct. 1, 1856.....	do	740 00	per diem.	Salary includes \$240 allowed for house rent by Government	10	do
Assistant Engineer.....	Robert Maxwell.....	..... 1858.....	do	36 00	do	Occasionally employed.....	9	do
Carpenter.....	John Hughes.....	July 1, 1857.....	do	1 75	do	.....	9	do
Do	Wm. Hughes.....	Sept. 20, 1856.....	do	20 00	per month.	.....	10	do
Porter.....	James Burrow.....	May 13, 1858.....	do	22 00	do	.....	8	do
Tailor.....	Michael Maune.....	Oct. 1, 1866.....	do	22 00	do	.....	7	do
Fireman.....	John Hosack.....	Dec. 19, 1859.....	do	20 00	do	.....	7	do
Baker.....	David Lennox.....	.....	do	18 00	do	.....	7	do
Gardener and Gate Keeper.....	Richard Guthrie.....	June 19, 1856.....	do	18 00	do	.....	7	do
Assistant Gardener.....	Alex. McGuigan.....	April 19, 1854.....	do	16 00	do	Resides in lodge. Has fuel and light allowed. 2 years out of service.....	8	do
Farmer.....	John Ross.....	Jan. 21, 1859.....	do	18 00	do	Was 2 years out of the service.....	10	do
Assistant Farmer.....	Thomas Butler.....	Jan. 6, 1860.....	do	16 00	do	.....	7	do
Night Watch.....	Richard Campbell.....	June 30, 1860.....	do	16 00	do	.....	6	do
Do	Hugh Spence.....	May 2, 1865.....	do	18 00	do	.....	1	do
Supervisor, No. 8 ward.....	John Scully.....	Nov. 1, 1856.....	do	20 00	do	.....	10	do
Attendant, No. 8 ward.....	Andrew Thompson.....	Aug. 3, 1859.....	do	18 00	do	.....	7	do
Do	Mathew Hosack.....	Jan. 1, 1867.....	do	18 00	per month.	.....	2 yrs & 2 ms.	
Do	John Nelson.....	Oct. 1, 1865.....	do	18 00	per month.	.....	11 yrs & 6 ms.	
Do	Joseph Nelson.....	April 1, 1865.....	do	16 00	per month.	.....	2 years.	
Do	Hugh Blair.....	Dec. 1, 1865.....	do	16 00	do	.....	10 do	
Do	David McCann.....	Jan. 1, 1866.....	do	16 00	do	.....	6 do	
Do	George Beatty.....	May 1, 1867.....	do	18 00	per month.	.....	6 do	
Supervisor, No. 4 ward.....	John Jackson.....	Oct. 20, 1856.....	do	18 00	per month.	.....	10 do	
Attendant, No. 4 ward.....	Wm. Beresdale.....	Nov. 1, 1860.....	do	16 00	do	.....	6 do	
Do	George Graham.....	April 1, 1867.....	do	14 00	per month.	.....	3 do	
Do	John Dunn.....	Jan. 8, 1866.....	do	8 00	do	.....	4 yrs & 6 ms.	
Attendant, No. 2 ward.....	Alex. Elliott.....	Sept. 9, 1864.....	do	8 00	do	.....	2 do	
Seamstress.....	Elixa Beresdale.....	June 18, 1862.....	do	8 00	do	.....	3 do	
Night Nurse.....	Sarah J. Elliott.....	Oct. 1, 1864.....	do	8 00	do	.....	8 do	
Do	Ann Tolbert.....	Oct. 1, 1863.....	do	7 00	do	.....	3 do	
Attendant, No. 7 ward.....	Cath. Whalen.....	Oct. 1, 1857.....	do	7 00	do	.....	3 do	
Do	Mary Galbraith.....	Sept. 1, 1863.....	do	7 00	do	.....	1 year.	
Do	Mary A. Galbraith.....	Oct. 1, 1864.....	do	7 00	do	.....	2 do	
Do	Ann Corbett.....	June 3, 1860.....	do	6 00	do	.....	1 yr & 6 ms.	
Attendant, No. 5 ward.....	Martha McCurry.....	Oct. 1, 1865.....	do	6 00	do	.....	2 do	
Do	Sarah Hosack.....	Dec. 1, 1865.....	do	6 00	do	.....	3 yrs & 2 ms.	
Do	Rebecca Beresdale.....	Feb. 1, 1864.....	do	6 00	do	.....	2 do	
Do	Mary A. Moore.....	.....	do	6 00	do	.....	3 yrs & 2 ms.	

* There are 16 servants, all temporary. The salary varies from \$5 to \$10 per month—on an average it is \$8 per month.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.</i>							
—(Continued.)							
Attendant, No. 3 ward	Ann Blakely	April 1, 1860.	Medical Superintendent	\$ 0 00	per month.		6 yrs. & 6 ms.
Do	Margaret Wallace	June 18, 1860.	do	6 00	do		1 year.
Do	Margaret J. Moore	May, 1, 1864.	do	do	do		
Do	Mary McQuillan	do	do	do	do		
Laundress (head)	Catharine Forter	Feb. 13, 1860.	do	7 00	do		
Do	Mary Lucett	April 1, 1858	do	6 00	do		6 yrs. & 6 ms.
Do	Eliza Butler	Dec. 1, 1863.	do	6 00	do		8 yrs. & 6 ms.
Do	Johanna Donaher	June 16, 1866.	do	6 00	do		3 yrs. & 6 ms.
Do	Mary Curry	Sept. 7, 1866.	do	6 00	do		1 year.
Do	Eliza Meyers	May 7, 1866.	do	6 00	do		10 months.
Do	Mary Cathcart	June 1, 1862.	do	6 00	do		1 yr. & 2 ms.
Cook, East.	Charlotte Lennox	Feb. 1, 1867.	do	6 00	do		4 yrs. & 6 ms.
Do, West.	Mary A. Lennox	May 1, 1867.	do	6 00	do		2 years.
Servants, East.	Annie Dwyer	June 8, 1865.	do	6 00	do		6 months.
Do, West	Marian McCormick	Jan. 16, 1865.	do	6 00	do		3 do
Housemaid	Alice Clarke	Aug. 23, 1865.	do	6 00	do		2 yrs. & 6 ms.
Do	Johanna Butler	May 27, 1857.	do	6 00	do		1 yr. & 10 ms.
Do	Janet Meldrum	June 7, 1867.	do	6 00	do		8 yrs. & 6 ms.
Do	do	do	do	6 00	do		2 months.
<i>University Branch of Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.</i>							
Steward	Robt. Blair	Aug. 1, 1856.	do	300 00	per annum.	Served in Chief Asylum from Dec. 10, 1850	16 yrs. & 6 ms.
Matron	Eliza Blair	Sept. 1, 1856.	do	160 00	do		10 do
Keeper	Cambert Sturgeon	Aug. 29, 1860.	do	16 00	do		6 do
Attendant	Mary Blair	Sept. 1, 1856.	do	6 00	do		10 do
Do	M. A. Mullan	Feb. 17, 1866.	do	6 00	do		1 do
Do	Mary Douglas	March 1, 1862.	do	6 00	do		4 do
Do	Mary Hanna	Dec. 1, 1863.	do	6 00	do		3 do
Do	Mary Hanna	Jan. 1, 1864.	do	7 00	do		3 do
Cook	Isabelle Hanna	Aug. 1, 1864.	do	16 00	do		6 do
Night-watch	Wm. Morrison	Aug. 1, 1860.	do	6 00	do		6 do
Housemaid	Mary A. Moffatt	May 7, 1866.	do	6 00	do		1 yr. & 2 ms.

The laundry of the Chief Asylum washes also for the University Branch Asylum.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
<i>Malden Lunatic Asylum.—</i>							
	Continued.						
Farmer	Denis Fowler	May 3, 1864	Medical Superintendent	\$ 16 00	per month.	Board and lodging	3 yrs & 1 m.
Gardener	William Flynn	Jan. 26, 1862	do	16 00	do	do	5 yrs & 5 ms.
Attending Engine, &c.	Thomas Jarmin	May 1, 1859	do	16 00	do	do	5 yrs & 2 ms.
Lodge Keeper	John Gordon	July 20, 1860	do	18 00	per month.	Free quarters and rations	8 years.
Night-watch	William Meek	Jan. 29, 1860	do	16 00	do	Board and lodging	7 yrs & 6 ms.
Keeper	Joseph Creed	June 29, 1860	do	16 00	do	do	6 yrs & 4 ms.
Do	John Doanally	March 5, 1861	do	16 00	do	do	6 yrs & 1 m.
Do	William Rewen	July 22, 1861	do	16 00	do	do	5 yrs & 8 ms.
Do	John Hutton	Aug. 1, 1861	do	16 00	do	do	5 yrs & 11 ms.
Do	William Farmer	Nov. 23, 1860	do	16 00	do	do	5 yrs & 9 ms.
Do	Alexander Mullen	June 23, 1860	do	16 00	do	do	7 years.
Do	William Howe	July 1, 1862	do	16 00	do	do	5 do
Do	Henry Blair	April 13, 1866	do	16 00	do	do	1 yr & 3 ms.
Do	James Walsh	Aug. 13, 1866	do	16 00	do	do dismissed May 17, '67	9 months.
Matron	Catharine Creed	May 1, 1861	do	160 00	per annum.	Free quarters and Board	6 yrs & 2 ms.
Seamstress	Barbara Duncan	July 27, 1859	do	8 00	per month.	Board and lodging	8 years.
Night Nurse	Julia Webb	May 6, 1861	do	8 00	do	do	6 yrs & 2 ms.
Nurse	Annie Bowen	Oct. 1, 1862	do	6 00	do	do	4 yrs & 9 ms.
Do	Caroline Neagle	Feb. 17, 1863	do	6 00	do	do	4 yrs & 4 ms.
Do	Margaret Gibbons	March 1, 1863	do	6 00	do	do	4 do
Do	Mary Brogan	Nov. 2, 1862	do	6 00	do	do	4 yrs & 3 ms.
Do	Mary Ann Jarmin	Jan. 1, 1865	do	6 00	do	do	2 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	Elizabeth Gleeson	Feb. 1, 1867	do	6 00	do	do	5 months.
Do	Constance Jarmin	July 4, 1865	do	6 00	do	do	2 years.
Do	Mary Hill	Nov. 4, 1866	do	6 00	do	do	8 months.
Do	Julia Navin	Nov. 8, 1866	do	6 00	do	do	8 do
Do	Catharine Walsh	Feb. 4, 1867	do	6 00	do	do	5 do
Do	Agnes Shimers	June 22, 1867	do	6 00	do	do	7 years.
Head Laundress	Catharine McCrystal	June 23, 1860	do	7 00	do	do	6 yrs & 7 ms.
Laundry Maid	Mary McGowan	Dec. 2, 1860	do	6 00	do	do	4 yrs & 9 ms.
Do	Rose McGowan	Oct. 1, 1862	do	6 00	do	do	7 yrs & 4 ms.
Head Cook	Annie Mahon	Feb. 21, 1860	do	7 00	do	do	1 yr & 4 ms.
Assistant Cook	Margaret McCrudden	Oct. 20, 1865	do	6 00	do	do	1 yr & 3 ms.
Do	Armenta Smith	May 1, 1867	do	6 00	do	do	2 months.

St. John's Lunatic Asylum.

Medical Superintendent.....	Henry Howard, M. D.....	June	1861..	Sir E. Head.....	1200 00	19 yrs & 6 ms.
Bookkeeper	W. A. Marchand.....	July	1863..	Medical Superintendent	120 00	do
Carpenter	Pierre Robert.....	May	1864..	do	240 00	2 do
Shoemaker.....	L. Morel.....	Aug.	1861..	do	300 00	5 do
Tailor	John Henry.....	do	do	do	264 00	5 do
Cook	Raph. Gosselin.....	do	do	do	240 00	5 do
Assistant.....	Thos. Latour.....	March	1866..	do	204 00	1 do
Night Guard.....	Moïse Thibodeau.....	Sept.	1866..	do	204 00	1 do
Assistant.....	Zeph. Asselin.....	Sept.	1866..	do	204 00	1 do

Female Department.

Matron.....	Mrs. A. Howard.....	July	1861..	do	300 00	5 do
Guardian of Female.....	Flore Chabotte.....	Jan.	1863..	do	84 00	3 do
Laundress.....	Sophie Raymond.....	June	1866..	do	84 00	2 do
1st Assistant.....	Léonore Dufresne.....	July	1866..	do	72 00	1 do

PRISONS AND GAOLS.

Reformatory Prison, St. Vincent de Paul.

Warden.....	F. X. Prieur.....	Nov. 14	1860..	Sir E. Head.....	1600 00	6 yrs & 7 ms.
Protestant Chaplain.....	Rev. John Allan.....	Nov. 11	1858..	do	800 00	8 do
Roman Catholic Chaplain	Rev. N. Lavallée.....	July 8	1863..	Lord Monck.....	800 00	3 yrs & 11 ms.
Surgeon.....	Jos. Prate.....	Jan.	1861..	Sir E. Head.....	400 00	6 yrs & 6 ms.
Clerk, Store Keeper and Deputy Warden.....	H. B. Mackay.....	Oct.	1858..	do	720 00	13 do
Steward.....	W. H. Scott.....	April 11	1861..	Warden and approved by Inspectors.....	320 00	6 yrs & 2 ms.
Farmer.....	L. M. Lefebvre.....	Feb.	1861..	do	320 00	6 yrs & 2 ms.
Overseer.....	A. Cochrane.....	Jan.	1860..	do	360 00	6 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	C. Lauglois.....	Aug.	1861..	do	360 00	5 yrs & 10 ms
Do	J. Senfenne.....	Oct. 15	1861..	do	360 00	5 yrs & 8 ms.
Do	B. Z. Tardif.....	Oct. 30	1865..	do	360 00	1 do
Do	J. B. Cordier.....	May 1	1867..	do	360 00	2 months.
Hospital Keeper.....	Joseph Lavergne.....	March 11	1867..	do	360 00	3 do
Guard.....	John Lynch.....	Oct. 22	1858..	do	260 00	8 yrs & 9 ms.
Do	C. Sigouin.....	July 3	1862..	do	260 00	4 yrs & 11 ms
Do	Onézime Sigouin.....	Jan. 25	1865..	do	260 09	2 yrs & 5 ms.
Do	L. Mazuret.....	Sept. 1	1862..	do	260 00	4 yrs & 10 ms
Do	J. Elain.....	Nov. 14	1864..	do	260 00	2 yrs & 8 ms.
Do	F. Chartrand.....	July 3	1866..	do	260 00	11 months.
Do	John Brière.....	May 11	1866..	do	260 00	1 yr & 1 m.
Gatekeeper.....	J. B. Désormeau.....	May 2	1864..	do	260 00	3 yrs & 1 m.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PRISONS AND GAOLS.—(Continued.)				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
<i>Pentangishene Reformatory Prison.</i>							
Warden.....	Wm. Moore Kelly.....	Dec. 7, 1858...	Sir E. Head.....	1600 00	per annum.	Was Captain of 4th Bat. Incor. 14 years. Corporate Militia from 1839 to 1842, and Collector of Customs at Toronto in 1842 and 1843.	14 years.
Protestant Chaplain and School-master.....	Rev. Geo. Halled.....	Feb. 3, 1859...	do.....	800 00	.....	.....	9 do
Rom. Catholic Chaplain and School-master.....	Rev. J. P. Kennedy.....	Sept. 11, 1859...	do.....	800 00	.....	.....	8 do
Deputy Warden, Clerk and Store-keeper.....	Wm. Featherstonhaugh.....	May 14, 1859...	do.....	720 00	.....	.....	9 do
Surgeon.....	Dr. W. R. Gilmor.....	Feb. 9, 1860...	do.....	400 00	.....	.....	7 do
Kitchen Keeper.....	Saml. McLaughlin.....	Aug. 18, 1859...	Warden.....	400 00	.....	Appointed by Warden with approval of Prison Inspectors.	8 do
Keeper.....	John Gleason.....	Aug. 12, 1859...	do.....	360 00	.....	do	8 do
Shoemaker.....	John Reinbird.....	Feb. 8, 1860...	do.....	360 00	.....	do	8 do
Carpenter.....	David Tennant.....	March 1, 1861...	do.....	360 00	.....	do	8 do
Blacksmith.....	John Wilkie.....	July 1, 1861...	do.....	360 00	.....	do	6 do
Tailor.....	John Wair.....	April 24, 1863...	do.....	360 00	.....	do	4 do
Cooper.....	R. J. Parker.....	Aug. 12, 1859...	do.....	360 00	.....	do	8 do
Farmer.....	M. Lynch.....	Dec. 1, 1865...	do.....	360 00	.....	do	2 do
Stable Keeper.....	W. C. Drennan.....	May 1, 1865...	do.....	360 00	.....	do	3 do
Guard.....	Israel Mundy.....	July 1, 1863...	do.....	260 00	.....	do	5 do
Do.....	Andrew Bourke.....	Dec. 1, 1866...	do.....	260 00	.....	do	1 yr & 2 ms.
Do.....	David Burke.....	Aug. 1, 1864...	do.....	75	per diem.	do	3 yrs & 6 ms.
Night Guard.....	Robt. Stalker.....	Aug. 18, 1859...	do.....	180 00	per annum	do	8 years.
Do.....	Pat. McGuire.....	June 1, 1866...	do.....	180 00	per annum	do	1 yr & 9 ms.
Gatekeeper.....	John Kenny.....	Aug. 1, 1860...	do.....	75	per diem.	do	8 years.
Provincial Penitentiary.							
Permanent Officers.							
Warden.....	D. A. Macdonell.....	Nov. —, 1848...	Earl of Elgin.....	2240 00	.....	.....	27 yrs & 6 ms.

Clerk.....	D. McIntosh.....	April	1858..	Sir E. Head.....	875 00	.....	.....	.....	15	do
Assistant Clerk.....	A. R. Macdonell.....	Feb.	1860..	do	500 00	.....	.....	.....	7	do
Deputy Warden.....	John Flanagan.....	Jan.	1866..	Lord Monck.....	1000 00	.....	.....	.....	1	do
Surgeon.....	J. R. Dickson.....	June	1862..	do	1000 00	.....	.....	.....	4	do
Protestant Chaplain.....	Rev. H. Mulkins.....	Oct.	1856..	Earl of Elgin.....	1600 00	.....	.....	.....	16	do
Catholic do.....	Rev. J. B. Couillard.....	June	1864..	Inspectors of Prisons.....	1600 00	.....	.....	.....	3	do
Storekeeper.....	James John Whitehead.....	Oct.	1868..	do	625 00	.....	.....	.....	15	do
Schoolmaster.....	Patrick M. Benson.....	Dec.	1863..	do	640 00	.....	.....	.....	3	do
Architect.....	Edward Horsy.....	Sept.	1846..	do	1200 00	.....	.....	.....	20	do
Kitchen Clerk.....	A. McKenzie.....	Dec.	1863..	do	625 00	.....	.....	.....	7	do
Matron.....	Belinda Pless.....	Nov.	1864..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	2	do
Assistant Matron.....	Frances Welohman.....	Feb.	1865..	do	250 00	.....	.....	.....	3	do
Do	Mary Leahy.....	Oct.	1863..	do	250 00	.....	.....	.....	3	do
Overseer.....	Patrick Walsh.....	Jan.	1869..	do	562 00	.....	.....	.....	7	do
Do	Michael Leahy.....	May	1856..	do	562 00	.....	.....	.....	10	do
Do	Edward Wilmet.....	Dec.	1866..	do	562 00	.....	.....	.....	6 months.	2 yrs & 3 ms.
Do	John M. Sherlock.....	Oct.	1865..	do	500 00	.....	.....	.....	6 months.	3
Do	James Halliday.....	Jan.	1867..	do	562 00	.....	.....	.....	3	do
Do	Peter Scott.....	April	1867..	do	562 00	.....	.....	.....	3	do
Keeper.....	John Cooper.....	Sept.	1843..	do	450 00	.....	.....	.....	24	do
Do	Edward Bannister.....	April	1844..	do	450 00	.....	.....	.....	12	do
Do	Thomas McCarthy.....	Dec.	1856..	do	450 00	.....	.....	.....	19	do
Do	John Rowe.....	Nov.	1847..	do	450 00	.....	.....	.....	5	do
Do	William Sullivan.....	June	1861..	do	450 00	.....	.....	.....	14	do
Do	George Hegarty.....	Sept.	1852..	do	450 00	.....	.....	.....	14	do
Do	John Swift.....	May	1854..	do	430 00	.....	.....	.....	32 yrs & 6 ms.	17
Messenger.....	Thomas O'Donnell.....	May	1849..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	15	do
Do	William Atkins.....	May	1851..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	15	do
Do	Thomas Arundell.....	May	1852..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	14	do
Do	T. W. Macdonell.....	Sept.	1863..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	3	do
Do	Charles McManus.....	June	1852..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	14	do
Do	Absalon Johnson.....	July	1852..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	14	do
Do	Thomas Johnston.....	June	1854..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	12	do
Do	James Flannery.....	do	.....	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	12	do
Do	William Crawford.....	Oct.	1844..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	22	do
Do	Robert Priestly.....	June	1855..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	11	do
Do	Allan Macdonald.....	April	1856..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	10	do
Do	Robert Dunlop.....	Sept.	1856..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	10	do
Do	John Kennedy.....	July	1854..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	12	do
Do	William Doran.....	Dec.	1856..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	10	do
Do	Thomas Carter.....	July	1854..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	13	do
Do	Thomas Bontridge.....	April	1857..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	9	do
Do	John Waters.....	Aug.	1857..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	9	do
Do	James Fitzsimons.....	Sept.	1857..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	9	do
Do	Thomas Davidson.....	Dec.	1857..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	9	do
Do	Bernard Flanagan.....	April	1858..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	8	do
Do	Richard Holland.....	May	1858..	do	400 00	.....	.....	.....	8	do

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
PRISONS AND GAOLS.—(Continued.)							
Provincial Penitentiary.—(Cont'd.)							
Guard	Patrick Hanill	Oct. 1868	Inspectors of Prisons.	400 00			8 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	O. Kain J. Cameron	March 1859	do	400 00			7 do
Do	Bernard McGeein	April 1859	do	400 00			7 do
Do	Alex. Elsmere	do	do	400 00			7 do
Do	Simon W. Fraser	July 1859	do	400 00			7 do
Do	Patrick O'Donnell	June 1857	do	400 00			9 do
Do	Michael Powers	Sept. 1859	do	400 00			7 do
Do	James Mathewson	do	do	400 00			7 do
Do	Donald Campbell	April 1861	do	400 00			5 do
Do	Allan Grant	Sept. 1861	do	400 00			5 do
Do	John Crowley	Feb. 1863	do	400 00			3 do
Do	James Lonergan	Sept. 1864	do	400 00			2 do
Do	Edward Mooney	Nov. 1864	do	400 00			3 do
Do	James Burgess	April 1865	do	400 00			3 do
Do	John Comper	Oct. 1864	do	400 00			2 do
Do	Archd. McConaghy	April 1866	do	400 00			1 yr & 2 ms.
Do	William Finn	April 1865	do	400 00			4 yrs & 3 ms.
Do	Alex. Melatosh	Nov. 1864	do	400 00			2 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	Geo. McMahon	April 1865	do	400 00			2 yrs & 3 ms.
Do	Thomas Rawson	Jan. 1865	do	400 00			11 months.
Do	Angus Shaw	June 1866	do	400 00			2 yrs & 3 ms.
Do	Nicholas Hugo	April 1865	do	400 00			9 yrs & 4 ms.
Do	Geo. Skeffington	Oct. 1865	do	400 00			1 yr & 9 ms.
Do	Thomas McConvill	do	do	400 00			1 do
Do	William McConnell	April 1866	do	400 00			1 yr & 2 ms.
Do	Geo. Holland	do	do	400 00			1 do
Do	James Bryson	June 1866	do	400 00			1 year.
Do	Timothy Hartney	May 1866	do	400 00			1 yr & 1 m.
Do	Thomas Devine	June 1864	do	400 00			2 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	James Lindsay	Feb. 1866	do	400 00			1 yr & 5 ms.
Do	Joseph Jackson	Aug. 1866	do	400 00			10 months.
Do	Jeremiah O'Driscoll	Sept. 1866	do	400 00			9 do
Do	Mich. Brennan	Oct. 1865	do	400 00			1 yr & 9 ms.
Do	Eaw. Burke	Sept. 1866	do	400 00			9 months.

Do	Thomas Payne	Dec. 1866	do	400 00	7 do
Do	Henry Conolly	April 1867	do	320 00	9 months.
Do	W. P. Ball	March 1867	do	400 00	10 do
Supernumeraries.					
Guard	Wm. Robinson	May 1866	do	320 00	8 do
Do	Wm. Hutchins	do	do	320 00	8 do
Do	Alfred Edney	do	do	320 00	8 do
Do	John S. Morgan	June 1867	do	320 00	7 do
Do	Franklin Aspley	do	do	320 00	6 do
Do	Wm. Robt. Adams	do	do	320 00	6 do
Do	William Shaver	do	do	320 00	6 do
Do	Samuel James	do	do	320 00	5 do
Do	Andrew McMahan	do	do	320 00	5 do
Do	C. W. W. Anderson	do	do	320 00	5 do
Do	Edward Short	do	do	320 00	1 do
Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.					
Warden	D. A. Macdonell	Nov. 1848	Earl of Elgin	400 00	27 yrs & 6 ms.
Clerk	D. McIntosh	Jan. 1864	Lord Monck	200 00	14 do
Architect	William Coverdale	Aug. 1866	Inspectors of Prisons.	800 00	10 months.
Do	John Power	do	do	100 00	10 do
Storekeeper	James Jno. Whitehead	Dec. 1864	do	450 00	15 yrs & 6 ms.
Keeper	John Lander	April 1860	do	450 00	5 do
Do	John Burgess	June 1862	do	360 00	7 do
Guard	Timothy Hartnett	July 1859	do	360 00	7 do
Do	Richard Ballard	do	do	360 00	7 do
Do	Thomas Smith	March 1860	do	360 00	7 do
Do	Patrick Scanlon	Oct. 1860	do	360 00	7 do
Do	John Kegan	Oct. 1859	do	360 00	7 do
Do	Charles McNeil	do	do	360 09	7 do
Do	Frank Heilwaine	March 1862	do	360 00	5 do
Do	Thomas Tober	Sept. 1862	do	360 00	4 do
DISTRICT GAOLS, L. C.					
Montreal.					
Sheriff	Tancrède Bouthillier	Dec. 19, 1863	Lord Monck	2400 90	30 yrs & 6 ms.
Deputy Sheriff	Myron H. Sanborn	May 21, 1855	Sheriff	1200 00	22 do
1st Clerk	Michel J. Vibon	1847	do	800 00	19 do
2nd do	George T. Languedoc	1846	do	600 00	20 do
3rd do	Henri Gauthier	1853	do	600 00	13 do
Messenger	George Hurst	May 1, 1862	do	5 00	5 do
Gaoler	Louis Payette	Feb. 6, 1864	do	1000 00	3 do

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
DISTRICT GAOLS, L. C.—(Continued.)							
<i>Montreal.</i> —(Continued.)							
Superintendent House of Correction.	Walter Laurie	June 27, 1848.	Sheriff.	600 00			18 yrs & 6 ms.
Matron	Susanna Hill	July 1, 1864.	do	200 00			12 do
Assistant Matron	Mary Graham	Dec. 11, 1861.	do	160 00			5 do
Clerk	A. Pauneton	Feb. 1, 1864.	do	500 00			3 do
Physician	P. Beaubien, M. D.	July 11, 1849.	Earl of Elgin.	1000 00			17 do
Steward	Thomas Bates	June 1, 1855.	Sheriff.	1 00	per diem.		2 yrs & 1 m.
Turnkey	Antoine Courtemanche	Dec. 10, 1850.	do	1 00	do		16 yrs & 6 ms
Do	Ignace Choquette	do	do	1 00	do		16 do
Do	Edward Kelly	May 1, 1860.	do	1 00	do		6 do
Do	William Fullum	Nov. 6, 1865.	do	1 00	do		1 yr & 8 ms.
Do	Jean Bte. Emond	Feb. 1, 1866.	do	1 00	do		1 yr & 5 ms.
Do	H. Collette	April 1, 1866.	do	1 00	do		1 yr & 3 ms.
Do	Joseph Dumond	Nov. 1, 1866.	do	1 00	do		7 months.
Do	Octave Villeneuve	do	do	1 00	do		7 do
Do	Edouard Hébert	do	do	1 00	do		7 do
Geol Guard	William Kyte, Sergt.	March 10, 1851.	do	1 20	do		1 yr & 9 ms.
Do	Maurice Shea	Dec. 10, 1850.	do	1 06	do		1 yr & 10 ms.
Do	George Davis	do	do	1 00	do		1 do
Do	David Cowan	Dec. 26, 1851.	do	1 00	do		1 do
Do	Mervin Ballam	June 17, 1856.	do	1 06	do		1 yr & 9 ms.
Do	Ambrose Cocker	Aug. 1, 1867.	do	1 00	do		10 yrs & 6 ms
Do	John Mullaney	March 26, 1867.	do	1 00	do		9 do
Do	Thomas Mitchell	Feb. 15, 1852.	do	1 00	do		4 do
Do	William Graham	Dec. 10, 1850.	do	1 00	do		14 do
Do	J. Sullivan	Nov. 1, 1865.	do	1 00	do		16 do
Do			do	1 00	do		1 yr & 8 ms.
<i>Quebec.</i>							
Sheriff	Hon. Charles Alleyne	Aug. 18, 1866.	Lord Monck	2400 00			10 months.
Deputy Sheriff	John Von Ertz	Dec. 12, 1838.	Sheriff.	1400 00			28 yrs & 6 ms
Clerk	Ben Gale	April 1, 1855.	do	800 00			12 do
Plinian	Pierre O. Tessier	Feb. 19, 1863.	Lord Monck	600 00			6 do
Do	Olivier Robitaille	do	do	600 00			6 do
Geolr	William Maclaren	July 24, 1857.	Sheriff.	1000 00			9 do

1st Turnkey.....	Jean Bte. Lepointe.....	May 17, 1852...	do	1 00	per diem...	15 yrs & 1 m.
2nd do	Wesley Browning.....	Feb. 2, 1864...	do	1 00	do	2 yrs & 6 ms.
Superintendent of work.....	Richard Mulholland.....	May 12, 1853...	do	300 00	do	14 do
Matron.....	Elizabeth Mulholland.....	Feb. 13, 1864...	do	240 00	do	3 do
1st Sergeant.....	Samuel B. Jennings.....	May 19, 1852...	do	1 20	per diem...	15 yrs & 1 m.
2nd do	Henry Morton.....	May 20, 1852...	do	1 20	do	15 do
Guard.....	James A. Staton.....	May 17, 1852...	do	1 00	do	15 do
Do	William Deegan.....	do	do	1 00	do	15 do
Do	George Morissette.....	do	do	1 00	do	15 do
Do	Thomas Moisan.....	do	do	1 00	do	15 do
Do	Honoré Tessier.....	Aug. 10, 1853...	do	1 00	do	14 do
Do	Robert Modler.....	Dec. 1, 1854...	do	1 00	do	13 do
Do	Alexander McGinnis.....	August 1, 1857...	do	1 00	do	10 do
Do	Alexander Powell.....	Oct. 2, 1861...	do	1 00	do	6 do
Do	William McCabe.....	Jan. 16, 1857...	do	1 00	do	10 yrs & 6 ms.
<i>Three Rivers.</i>						
Sheriff.....	Isaac G. Ogden.....	May 3, 1827...	Earl of Dalhousie.....	2000 00	do	40 years.
Deputy Sheriff.....	Henry Ogden.....	April 19, 1849...	Sheriff.....	500 00	do	18 yrs & 6 ms.
Gaoler.....	Wm. H. Ginnis.....	March 4, 1865...	do	400 00	do	2 do
Matron.....	Mrs. F. Ginnis.....	1837...	do	0 40	per diem...	40 years.
1st Turnkey.....	Frs. Belleisle.....	April 1, 1860...	do	1 00	do	7 do
2nd do	James Adair.....	July 29, 1862...	do	1 00	do	5 do
<i>St. Francis.</i>						
Sheriff.....	G. F. Bowen.....	March 30, 1846...	Earl of Cathcart.....	1200 00	do	25 do
Deputy Sheriff.....	C. W. Whitcher.....	Sept. 10, 1851...	Sheriff.....	400 00	do	15 do
Gaoler.....	Matthew Read.....	March 7, 1861...	Sir E. Head.....	400 00	do	11 do
Turnkey.....	J. H. Whitcher.....	July 1, 1859...	Sheriff.....	365 00	do	11 do
Assistant Turnkey and Gaol Guard.....	John Lachance.....	Dec. 11, 1862...	do	365 00	do	4 do
Do	Thomas Sommers.....	May 12, 1862...	do	365 00	do	4 do
Matron.....	Mary Read.....	Jan. 1, 1852...	do	146 00	do	14 do
Night Watchman.....	Alba Farmer.....	Aug. 14, 1866...	do	365 00	do	10 months.
<i>Ottawa.</i>						
Sheriff.....	L. M. Coutée.....	June 21, 1852...	Earl of Elgin.....	1000 00	do	14 yrs & 6 ms.
Physician.....	Dr. Church.....	do	do	160 00	do	14 do
Gaoler.....	Jno. Murphy.....	do	Sheriff.....	400 00	do	14 do
Matron.....	Mrs. Mary Murphy.....	do	do	100 00	do	14 do
Turnkey.....	P. Reilly.....	do	do	365 00	do	14 do

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	N o. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
DISTRICT GAOLS, I. C.—(Continued.)							
<i>Kamouraska.</i>							
Sheriff.....	V. Taché.....	Sept. 18, 1865.....	Lord Monck.....	120 00			1 yr & 9 ms.
Gaoler.....	Honoré Desjardins.....	April 1, 1851.....	Sheriff.....	400 00			16 yrs & 3 ms.
Turnkey.....	Pierre Martin.....	April 1, 1856.....	do.....	365 00			11 do
Night Watchman.....	B. Lapointe.....	Jan. 19, 1861.....	do.....	182 50			6 yrs & 6 ms.
<i>Bonaventure.</i>							
Sheriff.....	Martin Sheppard.....	Sept. 3, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	500 00		Appointed Sheriff of the District of Gaspé on the 30th October, 1858. Appointed Sheriff of the County of Bonaventure, as before stated, on the 3rd September, 1859, when the office and salary were divided and a Sheriff appointed for each of the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure.....	34 yrs & 6 ms 1 do 12 years. 6 yrs & 10 ms.
<i>Gaspé.</i>							
Gaoler.....	W. M. Sheppard.....	..... 1866.....	Sheriff.....	240 00			
Turnkey.....	Robert Gilker.....	May 10, 1855.....	do.....	368 00		No remuneration, but an occasional allowance when acting.	
Matron.....	Margaret Clark.....	Aug. 18, 1860.....	do.....				
Sheriff.....	Philip Vibert.....	Sept. 3, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	500 00		App'd 6th Dec, 1847, by Earl of Elgin as Returning Officer, for the Co. of Bonaventure at the General Election in 1847. Assist't Adj. Gen., Military Division No. 1, on the 16th July, '56, by Sir E. W. Head. Census Commiss'r for the Co. of Gaspé, 1860, by Sir E. W. Head.....	19 yrs & 6 ms.

Deputy Sheriff	Philip Vibert, Jaur	Feb. 15, 1865.	Sheriff	.....	.....	2	do
Gaoler	Joseph E. Tuso	.....	do	.....	.....	8	do
Turnkey	James Tuso	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 yrs & 7 ms.	
<i>Amherst, Magdalen Islands.</i>							
Deputy Sheriff	John D. Tuso	Oct.	Sheriff	.....	.....	200 00	
Gaoler, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	
<i>Arthabaska.</i>							
Sheriff	Auguste Quesnel	March 6, 1858.	Sir E. Head	.....	.....	120 00	
Gaoler	Joseph Dominique	July 27, 1865.	Lord Monck	.....	.....	200 00	
<i>Beauharnois.</i>							
Sheriff	Louis Hainault	March 6, 1858.	Sir E. Head	.....	.....	120 00	
Gaoler	J. M. Pruchomme	Nov. 29, 1861.	Lord Monck	.....	.....	200 00	
Assistant Gaoler	Antoine Picard	Aug. 6, 1864.	Gaoler	.....	.....	90 00	
<i>Bedford.</i>							
Sheriff	S. W. Foster & P. Cowan	Nov. 8, 1866.	Lord Monck	.....	.....	120 00	
<i>Beauce.</i>							
Deputy Sheriff	Henry B. Martin	Nov. 29, 1866.	Sheriff	.....	.....	200 00	
Gaoler	Norman Vincent	April 1, 1866.	do	.....	.....	200 00	
<i>Chicoutimi.</i>							
Sheriff	T. J. Tachereau	March 6, 1858.	Sir E. Head	.....	.....	120 00	
Gaoler	Louis Demuth	July 1, 1865.	Sheriff	.....	.....	200 00	
Turnkey	Jean Belhumeur	Jan. 1, 1866.	do	.....	.....	90 00	
<i>Ilverville.</i>							
Sheriff	Ovide Bossé	Aug. 17, 1858.	Sir E. Head	.....	.....	120 00	
Gaoler	L. P. Pepin Lachance	May 2, 1864.	Sheriff	.....	.....	200 00	
<i>Ilverville.</i>							
Sheriff	J. F. M. DesRivières	March 6, 1858.	Sir E. Head	.....	.....	120 00	
Gaoler	Etienne Guillot	Dec. 1, 1861.	Sheriff	.....	.....	200 00	
Assistant Gaoler	Norbert Langevin	Oct. 1, 1863.	Gaoler	.....	.....	90 00	
Do	P. M. Dufresne	May 1, 1863.	do	.....	.....	90 00	

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
DISTRICT GAOLS, L. C.—(Continued.)							
<i>Joliette.</i>							
Sheriff	B. H. Lephohou	March, 9, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00			8 yrs & 10 ms.
Gaoler	Louis Bolduc	Dec. 21, 1864	Lord Monck	200 00			5 yrs & 3 ms.
Turnkey	Olivier Chevigny	Oct. 1, 1866	Sheriff	90 00			9 months.
Matron	C. Mentelher de Morochon		do	20	per day		
Do	Amonda Gervais		do	25	do		
<i>Montmagny.</i>							
Sheriff	Jos. D. Lépine	March, 10, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00			9 yrs & 4 ms.
Gaoler	Fabien Piquet	Oct. 6, 1862	Sheriff	200 00			5 years.
Turnkey	Evariste Paquet	May 1, 1866	do	90 00			1 yr & 2 ms.
<i>Rimouski.</i>							
Sheriff	S. J. Chalifour	March 6, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00			9 yrs & 3 ms.
Gaoler	F. A. Martin	May 31, 1861	do	200 00			5 yrs & 2 ms.
<i>Richeleu.</i>							
Sheriff	Michel Mathieu	June 11, 1866	Lord Monck	120 00		Acting as Recorder since 1862.	1 yr & 6 ms.
Gaoler	Octavius Boucher	July 2, 1866	Sheriff	200 00			3 do
Turnkey	Paul Boucher	July 3, 1866	do	90 00			4 do
<i>Seguency.</i>							
Sheriff	P. H. Cimon	March 10, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00			9 yrs & 3 ms.
Gaoler	Ths. Chaperon	May 1, 1862	Sheriff	200 00			5 yrs & 2 ms.
Turnkey	M. Chaperon	Oct. 1, 1864	do	90 00			2 yrs & 9 ms.
<i>St. Hyacinthe.</i>							
Sheriff	Louis Taché	Oct. 7, 1864	Lord Monck	120 00			10 yrs & 3 ms.
Deputy Sheriff	Louis Adam	Oct. 1, 1866	Sheriff	140 00			9 months.
Gaoler	Alexandre Choquet	Nov. 23, 1866	do	200 00			8 do

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COUNTY GAOLS, V. C.—(Continued.)							
<i>Grey.</i>							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	Nov. 11, 1862...	Sheriff.....	500 00			4 yrs & 6ms.
Gaoler.....	Sohn Miller.....	Nov. 1, 1861...	do	350 00			5 do
Turnkey.....	Wm. Campbell.....	Sept. —, 1861...	do	4 00	per week	when her services are required.	4 do
Matron.....	Susan Clark.....	Nov. —, 1862...	do				
<i>Haldimand.</i>							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	July 29, 1856...	Sheriff.....	600 00		Including washing and mending for prisoners.....	12 yrs & 6 ms.
Gaoler.....	William Lawrence.....	Jan. 1, 1868...	do	300 00			1 do
Turnkey.....	L. Madigan.....	March 1, 1861...	Court of Quarter Sessions.....	80 00			6 yrs & 3 ms.
Matron.....	Ellen Lawrence.....						
<i>Halton.</i>							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	July —, 1855...	Sheriff.....	400 00			11 yrs & 6 ms.
Gaoler.....	Joshua Van Allan.....	Jan. —, 1857...	do	300 00			10 do
Deputy Gaoler.....	William Van Allan.....	July —, 1864...	County Council.....	40 00			3 years.
Matron.....	Mrs. J. Van Allan.....						
<i>Hastings.</i>							
Sheriff.....	George Taylor.....	March 21, 1868...	Lord Monck.....		1341 00	Exclusive of expenses of Office.	4 years.
Gaoler.....	Zenas Dafoc.....	....., 1838...	Sheriff.....	300 00		The Matron was appointed in Dec, 1864. But received a salary of \$200 for one year previous to Dec, 1864.....	28 yrs & 6 ms.
Matron.....	Mrs. Z. Dafoc.....	Dec. 10, 1864...	do	200 00		T. J. W. Meyers was Turnkey from Jan., '67, to April, 1867	2 do
Turnkey.....	Tobias J. W. Meyers.....	May 11, 1865...	do	300 00			2 yrs & 2 ms.
Do.....	Zenas Dafoc.....	April 6, 1867...	do	300 00			3 months.

<i>Huron and Bruce.</i>									
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	1865	Sheriff	500 00				9 yrs & 6 ms.	
Gaoler	Edward Campaigne	1865	do	365 00				2 do	
Turnkey	Wm. Dickson	1863	do	100 00				3 do	
Matron	Mrs. Ann Robertson	1862	Council Council	160 00				5 do	
Surgeon	P. R. McDougall, M.D.								
<i>Kent.</i>									
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)								
Gaoler	R. K. Payne	Jan. 1, 1861	Sheriff	400 00				16 yrs & 6 ms.	
Matron	Sarah Payne	Jan. 1, 1864	do	40 00				3 do	
Turnkey	John Bagley	March 15, 1865	do	240 00				2 yrs & 4 ms.	
<i>Lambton.</i>									
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)								
Bailiff	Dyer Howard	May 15, 1865	Sheriff	600 00				2 yrs & 2 ms.	
Gaoler	Samuel Allan	March 4, 1865	do	500 00				2 yrs & 4 ms.	
<i>Lanark and Renfrew.</i>									
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)								
Gaoler	Robert Kellock	Dec. 22, 1852	Sheriff	600 00				14 yrs & 6 ms.	
Turnkey	John Lee	July 18, 1865	Gaoler	300 00				2 years.	
Matron	Eliza Kellock	Dec. 24, 1863	Sheriff	160 00				3 yrs & 6 ms.	
Gaol Surgeon	James Nichol	Jan. —, 1864	County Council	80 00				3 do	
<i>Leeds and Grenville.</i>									
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)								
Gaoler	James G. Elwood	June 9, 1868	Sheriff	800 00				9 years.	
Matron	Mary Jane Elwood	Oct. 28, 1868	do	100 00				3 yrs & 10 ms.	
Turnkey	George Teasle	March —, 1864	do	300 00				3 yrs & 4 ms.	
<i>Lincoln.</i>									
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)								
Gaoler	John Hamilton	1846	Sheriff	600 00				21 yrs & 6 ms.	
Turnkey	James Durlley	1861	do	360 00				6 do	
Assistant Turnkey	James Jach.	1867	do	240 00				6 months.	
<i>Middlesex.</i>									
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)								
Gaoler	Joseph Lamb	Sept. 1, 1853	Sheriff	800 00				8 yrs & 10 ms.	
Matron	Jane Doyle	Jan. 1, 1862	Gaoler	400 00				5 yrs & 6 ms.	

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COUNTY GAOLS, &c.—(Continued.)							
<i>Middlesex.—Continued.</i>							
Turnkey	Patrick Kelly.....	Sept. 1, 1861.....	Gaoler.....	400 00	.....	.....	5 yrs & 10 ms.
Assistant	Francis Taylor.....	March 17, 1861.....	do	364 00	.....	.....	5 yrs & 4 ms.
Watchman.....	Daniel Cohn.....	July 15, 1866.....	do	364 00	.....	.....	1 year.
Night do	Thomas Meek.....	July 12, 1866.....	do	400 00	.....	.....	1 do
<i>Northfork.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaoler	T. D. Wood	Dec. 7, 1864.....	Sheriff	500 00	.....	.....	2 yrs & 7 ms.
Matron	Mrs. Wood	Dec. 7, 1864.....	do	200 00	.....	.....	2 do
Turnkey	V. Hoddick.....	Oct. 7, 1866.....	do	300 00	.....	.....	9 months.
<i>Northumberland and Durham.</i>							
Gaoler	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matron	Glover Bennett.....	March 10, 1864.....	Sheriff.....	800 00	.....	.....	20 yrs & 4 ms.
Assistant Gaoler	Mrs. G. Bennett	do	do	200 00	.....	.....	5 do
.....	John Higgins.....	do	do	400 00	.....	.....	5 do
<i>Ontario.</i>							
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gaoler	John S. Sprowl.....	Feb. 5, 1854.....	Sheriff	900 00	.....	.....	12 yrs & 6 ms.
Clerk	R. H. Tomlinson	Aug. 25, 1866.....	do	600 00	.....	.....	1 year.
Turnkey	John Jackson.....	April 7, 1856.....	do	156 00	.....	.....	11 yrs & 3 ms.
Matron	Susannah Stern.....	Jan. 7, 1862.....	do	60 00	.....	.....	5 years.
<i>Oxford.</i>							
Gaoler	(See Return of Sheriffs.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon	Georges Forbes.....	.....	Sheriff.....	700 00	.....	.....	13 yrs & 6 ms.
Matron	Sylvanus Joly.....	.....	County Council	200 00	.....	.....	1 do
Turnkey	Mrs. Forbes.....	.....	Sheriff	200 00	.....	.....	6 months.
.....	Alex. Forbes.....	.....	do	300 00	.....	.....	6 do

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Concluded.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COUNTY GAOLS, V. C.—(Continued.)							
Waterloo.							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
Gaoler.....	Wm. Walden.....	Jan. —, 1853	Sheriff.....	500 00			24 yrs. & 6 mos.
Matron.....	Mrs. W. Walden.....	Jan. —, 1853	do.....	100 00			4 do
Turnkey.....	George S. Howard.....	Jan. —, 1856	do.....	350 00			9 do
Surgeon.....	James A. Whitening.....	Jan. —, 1859	County Council.....	200 00			8 do
Welland.							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
GAOLER.....	Robt. Stevenson.....	July 1, 1866	Sheriff.....	448 96		Salary includes washing and cooking.....	1 year.
Turnkey.....	Lyman Southworth.....	April 1, 1866	do.....	312 00			1 yr. & 3 ms.
Matron.....	Mary A. Stevenson.....	July 1, 1866	do.....	75 00			1 year.
Wellington.							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
GAOLER.....	George Mercer.....	Jan. 1, 1859	Sheriff.....	400 00			8 yrs. & 6 ms.
Turnkey.....	R. Cairns.....	Jan. 1, 1866	do.....	350 00			1 do
Matron.....	Sarah Strange.....	July 1, 1863	do.....	200 00			4 years.
Wentworth.							
Sheriff.....	(See Return of Sheriffs.)						
GAOLER.....	William Milno.....	1867	Sheriff.....	500 00			11 yrs. & 6 ms.
1st Turnkey.....	James Morrison.....	1867	do.....	340 00			7 do
2nd do.....	James Ainslie.....	1863	do.....	340 00			4 do
Hall Porter.....	Kenneth Campbell.....	1867	do.....	300 00			do
Night Watchman.....	James Sutherland.....	1863	do.....	365 00			4 do
Matron.....	Mrs. McInnes.....	1865	do.....	200 00			2 do
York and Peel.							
Governor of Gaol.....	G. L. Allen.....	Oct. 5, 1852	Sheriff.....	1000 00			14 yrs. & 6 ms.

Deputy do	Thos. McKenney	June 10, 1856	Governor of Gaol	600 00	Previously employed in another capacity, 4 years.	11 years.
Physician do	L. H. Richardson, M. D.	June 11, 1858	City Council	600 00	do	3 do
Clerk and Steward	K. E. Griffith	May 20, 1867	Do	700 00	do	4 yrs & 2 ms.
1st Turnkey	Sam. Bealy	Aug. 18, 1845	Governor of Gaol	450 00	do	21 yrs & 10 ms
2nd do	Richd. Devlin	Dec. 8, 1850	do	400 00	do	17 years.
3rd do	Wm. Cassidy	Sept. 8, 1855	do	400 00	do	11 do
4th do	W. P. Crawford	April 1, 1857	do	400 00	do	10 yrs & 3 ms.
5th do	Cornelius Curtis	April 1, 1864	do	400 00	do	3 do
6th do	Solomon Cassidy	April 7, 1864	do	400 00	do	3 yrs & 3 ms.
7th do	Thos. Remy	June 13, 1866	do	400 00	do	1 year.
1st Matron	S. N. Lee	May 19, 1854	do	280 00	do	13 yrs & 3 ms.
2nd do	Martha Wright	May 1, 1865	Sheriff	240 00	do	2 yrs & 2 ms.
Gardener and Teamster	James Dillon	May 1, 1867	City Council	400 00	do	2 months.
<i>Algonia District.</i>						
Sheriff	(See Return of Sheriffs)				Acting as Treasurer from organization of District in April, 1861, without any special appointment. Salary as Treasurer commenced on April 1, 1866; a gratuity of \$300 was made for previous services.	8 months.
Treasurer	Richard Carney			200 00	do	3 years.
Gaoler	W. H. Carney	June 13, 1865	Sheriff	400 00	do	do
Police Constable	Andrew Hynes	March 14, 1865	Quarter Sessions	200 00	do	do
Do	Edward Bygings	do	do	200 00	do	do

N.B.—The Sheriffs have the care of the Gaols in their several counties.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS OF LOWER CANADA.							
Commissioner	Hon. Justice R. E. Caron	Feb. 4, 1859...	Sir E. Head.....	\$ 5000 00	\$ cts.	.....	23 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	Hon. Justice C. D. Day	do	do	5000 00	.....	.....	16 do
Do	J. U. Beaudry.....	Aug. 17, 1865...	Lord Monck	5000 00	.....	.....	4 do
Secretary to Commissioners.	Thomas McCord.....	Nov. 19, 1862...	do	2300 00	.....	.....	2 years.
Do	Hon. L. S. Morin.....	Aug. 7, 1865...	do	2300 00	.....	.....
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.							
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.							
Chief Justice	Hon. J. F. J. Duval..... (Residing in Quebec.)	March 5, 1864...	Lord Monck*	5000 00	.....	Appointed Puisné Judge of Superior Court, December 24, 1849, and Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, January 27, 1855.....	17 yrs & 6 ms.
Puisné Judge	Hon. Thos. C. Aylwin..... (Residing in Montreal.)	Dec. 24, 1849...	Earl of Elgin.....	4000 00	.....	Appointed Interpreter, Court of King's Bench, December 11, 1830; Solicitor General, Canada East, in 1842, and subsequently on the 11th March, 1848, and Judge of the Superior Court, April 26, 1848.....	do
Do	Hon. Pené B. Caron..... (Residing in Quebec.)	Jan. 27, 1855...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	.....	Appointed Speaker of Legislative Council, 8th November, 1843, and subsequently on 11th March, 1848; Member of the Executive Council on 28th October, 1851; Puisné Judge of the Superior Court, August 15, 1853, and Commissioner of the Codification of Laws, February 4, 1859....	23 do

Do	Hon. L. T. Drummond. (Residing in Montreal.)	March 4, 1864...	Lord Monck	4000 00	.....	Appointed Solicitor General, Canada East, June 7, 1848; Attorney General for Lower Canada, October 28, 1851, and subsequently August 2, 1858; Commissioner of Public Works, 28th May, 1863, and Puisné Judge of Court of Queen's Bench, 4th March, 1864	13 years.
Do	Hon. W. Badgley	Aug. 19, 1866...	Lord Monck	4000 00	.....	Appointed Attorney General, Canada East, April 23, 1846, and Puisné Judge of Superior Court, January 27, 1855. Appointed Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, August 19, 1866, vice Honorable Justice Meredith, appointed Chief Justice, Lower Canada, vice Bowen, deceased	14 do
Do	Hon. Chas. Mondelet. (Residing in Montreal.)	May 30, 1859...	Sir E. Head	4000 00	.....	Appointed Puisné Judge of the Superior Court, December 24, 1849	17 yrs & 6 ms.
Dep. Clerk of Appeals, Appeal side.	Charles Drolet	June 4, 1851...	By Clerk of Appeals..	1000 00	.....	Also Registrar, Admiralty Court	18 do
Writing Clerk	Augustin Dorval	June 1, 1850...	Charles Drolet	400 00	.....	.....	7 years.
Translator and Interpreter, Criminal side	James Prendergast	Dec. 27, 1862...	Lord Monck .....	.....	.....	.....	4 yrs & 6 ms.
High Constable	Narcisse C. Faucher	Dec. 18, 1863...	Sir E. Head	160 00	.....	.....	8 do
<i>Superior Court.</i>							
Chief Justice	Hon. W. C. Meredith	Aug. 19, 1866...	Lord Monck	5000 00	.....	Appointed Puisné Judge of Su- perior Court, December 26, 1849, Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench on the 12th of March, 1859, and lastly Chief Justice of Supe- rior Court, L. C., August 17, 1866, vice Hon. Chief Justice Bowen, deceased	17 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.—							
<i>(Continued.)</i>							
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.—(Continued.)							
<i>Superior Court.—(Continued.)</i>							
Puisné Judge	Hon. Andrew Stuart	June 6, 1860.....	Sir E. Head.....	4000 00	\$ cts.	Appointed Assistant Judge of Superior Court, February 10, 1850	7 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	Hon. J. T. Taschereau.....	Aug. 5, 1865.....	Lord Monck.....	4000 00	.....	Vice Hon. A. N. Morin, deceased. Previously appointed as Assistant Judge, Nov. 2, 1858, and subseq'tly June 6, 1860..	7 do
Prothonotary	Louis J. C. Fiset.....	Oct. 10, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	2000 00	9746 15	The whole of the fees to be accounted by law to the Government. Expenses of office, \$12,054.93.	7 do
Do	John H. R. Burroughs	.....	.....	2000 00	for twelve months.	.....	.....
<i>Deputies and Writers employed in Office of Superior Court.</i>							
Deputy Prothonotary	J. B. R. Dufresne.....	Feb. 7, 1732.....	Prothonotary	1400 00	.....	.....	35 do
Do	P. B. Casgrain	Nov. 24, 1857.....	do	1200 00	.....	.....	9 yrs & 7 ms.
Writer	Louis Plamondon.....	Feb. 27, 1855.....	do	800 00	.....	.....	12 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	P. N. Potevin.....	July 18, 1854.....	do	700 00	.....	.....	10 do
Do	Philippe A. Bélanger	Jan. 2, 1857.....	do	500 00	.....	.....	13 do
Do	Antoine Gagnon	March 4, 1863.....	do	300 00	.....	.....	4 yrs & 4 ms.
Do	N. Asselin	April 14, 1867.....	do	400 00	.....	.....	3 months.
<i>Tutelle Department.</i>							
Writer.....	Jos. Cadoret	March 22, 1853.....	do	400 00	.....	.....	9 yrs & 4 ms.
Do	J. A. Laporte	March 15, 1859.....	do	400 00	.....	.....	8 do
<i>Circuit Court.</i>							
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	L. J. C. Fiset	Oct. 10, 1861.....	Sir E. Head	1000 00	7997 90	All the fees belong to the Government, \$7,382.45, expenses of office.	2 yrs & 9 ms.
Do	J. R. Burroughs.....	.....	.....	1000 00	for twelve months.	.....	.....

Deputy and Writers employed in Office of Circuit Court.	Date	Name	Position	Amount	Remarks	Period
Deputy	Jan. 21, 1856	E. Fiset	Clerk of the Circuit C.	1200 00		11 yrs & 6 ms.
Writer	April 26, 1851	F. E. Hudon	do	1000 00		16 yrs & 3 ms.
Do	Oct. 8, 1855	Jules Bélanger	do	700 00		11 yrs & 8 ms.
Do	Nov. 18, 1857	Charles Légaré	do	450 00		9 do
Do	Feb. 18, 1858	Jos. O. Leberge	do	450 00		9 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	Dec. 21, 1862	Ed. V. St. Pierre	do	300 00		4 do
Do	Jan. 1, 1866	A. Girardin	do	300 00		2 yrs & 9 ms.
Chief Crier	March 18, 1857	Léon P. Vohl	Judges	1000 00		10 yrs & 6 ms.
1st Assistant Crier	March 21, 1857	Paul Landry	do	600 00		10 do
2nd do	May 24, 1861	James Murphy	do	400 00		6 yrs & 2 ms.
Clerk of Circuit Court at Ste. Croix, County of Lotbinière	Nov. 29, 1862	Moise Couture	Lord Monck	144 75		4 yrs & 7 ms.
<i>Vice Admiralty Court.</i>						
Judge	Sept. 21, 1866, and Oct. 21, 1838	Hon. Henry Black	Imperial Commission.	2000 00		30 yrs & 6 ms.
Registrar	Aug. 14, 1850	Charles Drolet	Earl of Egin	698 66		19 do
Marshal	do	John B. Parkin	do	334 00		Appointed Clerk of Bankrupt Court, July, 11, 1846
<i>Sessions of the Peace and Police Court.</i>						
Judge of Quarter Sessions and Police Magistrate	June 9, 1862	John Maguire	Lord Monck	2400 00		14 do
Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace	May 19, 1858	Pierre Ant. Doucet	Sir E. Head	2000 00		Appointed Inspector and Superintendent of Police, June 5, 1852
Deputy Clerk of the Peace	Oct. 1, 1850	Prosper Bender	Clerk of the Crown	1200 00		Appointed Joint Clerk of the Peace with J. F. A. Ferrault, November 20, 1846; as Joint Clerk of the Peace and Crown with James Green, December 31, 1853
Writing Clerk	Oct. 1, 1856	Henry Jos. Pratten	do	700 00		16 do
Do	May 6, 1858	Ferdinand Belleau	do	2 00		10 do
<i>Recorder's Court.</i>						
Recorder	Nov. 17, 1860	Jacques Crémazie	Sir W. F. Williams	2000 00		Payable by the Corporation of the City of Quebec
Clerk	Dec. 23, 1856	Chas. L. Gethings	City Council	1200 00		6 do
Deputy Clerk	April 11, 1851	John A. Ely	do	600 00		10 do
Keeper	Dec. 23, 1856	Frs. A. Julien	do	100 00		15 do
Chief of Police	April 23, 1858	Jean Bte. Bureau	do	1000 00		10 do
						\$80 allowed for clothing

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.—							
<i>(Continued.)</i>							
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.—(Continued.)							
<i>Sheriff's Office.</i>							
Sheriff.....	Hon. Chas. Alleyne.....	Aug. 17, 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	2400 00	5749 83	Expenses, \$4600	1 yr. & 6 ms.
Deputy Sheriff	John Von Ester	Dec. 12, 1838.....	Sheriff.....	1400 00	for twelve	.....	28 do
Writing Clerk	Boujmain Gale.....	April 1, 1855.....	do	800 00	months.	.....	12 do
<i>Bankrupt Court (under 7 Vic., cap. 10, in force in certain cases).</i>							
Clerk.....	John B. Parkin.....	July 11, 1846.....	Earl of Cathcart.....	600 00	.....	.....	21 years.
Court House keeper.....	Ferdinand Gingras	Jan. 20, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	.....	.....	7 yrs & 8 ms.
<i>Coroner.</i>							
Coroner.....	Charles E. Panet.....	May 5, 1860.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	6 do
Deputy Coroner	James Freudergast.....	May 1, 1862.....	Coroner.....	.....	.....	No salary or fees of any kind allowed to Deputy Coroners in the District of Quebec, they not being permanent officers but holding temporary commissions from the Coroner... For particulars see page 124.....	5 years.
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.							
<i>Court of Queen's Bench.</i>							
Chief Justice.....	Hon. J. F. J. Duval	March 5, 1864.....	Lord Monck	5000 00	.....	.....	.....
Puisné Judge.....	Hon. T. C. Aylwin.....	Dec. 24, 1849.....	Earl of Elgin.....	4000 00	.....	do	.....
Do	Hon. René Ed. Caron.....	Jan. 27, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	4000 00	.....	do	.....
Do	Hon. Wm. C. Meredith.....	March 12, 1859.....	do	4000 00	.....	do	.....
Do	Hon. L. T. Drummond.....	March 4, 1864.....	Lord Monck	4000 00	.....	do	.....
Do	Hon. W. Badgley.....	Sept. 8, 1863.....	do	4000 00	.....	do	.....
Do	Hon. Ch. Mondelet	May 30, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	4000 90	.....	do	.....
Assistant Puisné Judge.....	Joseph U. Beaudry.....	Dec. 12, 1850.....	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	.....	Mr. Beaudry being one of the L. C. Law Codificat., receives no salary as Clerk of Appeals; was first appointed Secretary to the Law Codificators, Feb. 10, 1859, and Commissioner of the Codification on the 17th of August, 1865, vice Morin, deceased	16 do

Deputy Clerk, Appeal side.....	L. W. F. Marchand.....	April 2, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	2000 00	L. W. F. Marchand holds his commission during the occupation of the Clerk of Appeals, J. U. Beaudry, as one of the Commissioners to codify the Laws of Lower Canada, and draws his salary.....	8 yrs & 3 ms. 10 yrs & 6 ms.
Writing Clerk and Messenger.....	C. D. De Grandpré.....	Dec., 12, 1850.....	J. U. Beaudry.....	700 00	.....	.....
Translator and Interpreter in Courts of Queen's Bench and Quarter Sessions, Criminal side.....	Hercule Bernard.....	June .., 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	317 72	.....	10 years.
High Constable.....	Adolphe Bissonnette.....	Sept. 25, 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	160 00	.....	5 do
Crier.....	James McLaughlin.....	..... 1851.....	Judges of C. Q. Bench do	800 00	.....	15 yrs & 6 ms.
Assistant Crier and Messenger.....	Eusèbe R. Cottet.....	..... 1855.....	.....	700 00	.....	12 years.
<i>Superior Court.</i>						
Puisné Judge.....	Hon. James Smith.....	Dec. 24, 1849.....	Earl of Elgin.....	4000 00	.....	Appointed Attorney General, L. C. Sept. 2, 1844, and Judge of Queen's Bench, Montreal, April 23, 1847..... Also Assistant Puisné Judge of Court of Queen's Bench. Receives \$4000 for the latter office. Vide p. 125. Acted as Judge of the Superior Court up to 17th August, 1866, when he was appointed one of the Puisné Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench.....
Do.....	Hon. Wm. Bagley.....	Jan. 27, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	.....	13 do
Do.....	Hon. A. J. Berthelot.....	Nov. 30, 1860.....	Sir W. F. Williams, ad.....	4000 00	.....	Appointed Assistant Judge of Superior Court, Sept. 12, 1868, and subsequently on 10th February, 1859, to act as such during the time Hon. D. Day would be occupied as one of the Codifiers of the Laws of Lower Canada. On the 9th April, 1858, he was appointed on the Harbour Commissioners for the City of Montreal.....
Do.....	Hon. Samuel C. Monk.....	Aug. 17, 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	4000 00	.....	8 do
Crier of the Superior Court.....	James McLaughlin.....	..... 1851.....	Judges of C. Q. Bench.....	800 00	.....	8 do Including his salary as Crier of the Court of Queen's Bench.....

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.— (Continued.)	DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—(Continued.)						
	Superior Court.—(Continued.)						
	Assistant Crier and Messenger to the Judges of the Superior Court	1861..	Judges of C. Q. Bench	550 00			5 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	Samuel Doherty.....	1864..	do	350 00			3 do
Prothonotary's Office.	Réné Auguste R. Hubert	Jan. 11, 1866..	Lord Monck	1666 66½		Appointed July 5, 1844, jointly with the late Monk and W. H. C. Coffin, and again 5th April, 1865, jointly with the said late W. H. C. Coffin and John Sleep Honey, and lastly, 11th January, 1866, jointly with R. A. R. Hubert and J. S. Honey.....	1 do
	L. J. A. Papineau.....	do	do	1666 66½		Mr. Honey entered the Prothonotary's office in 1832, and was principal clerk until his appointment in 1850 as Deputy Prothonotary. Appointed Joint Prothonotary with W. C. H. Coffin & L. J. A. Papineau, vice Monk, deceased, and subsequently with R. A. R. Hubert and L. J. A. Papineau, 11th Jan., 1866 ...	23 years.
	John Sleep Honey	do	do	1666 66½	Expenses, \$20,735 76.		
Joint Prothonotary, Sup. Court..	Réné Auguste R. Hubert	do	do	933 33½	Fees, \$17,932 06, for twelve months. Expenses, } 13887 38 for twelve months. Expenses, } \$12,182 61.		do
	L. J. A. Papineau.....	do	do	933 33½			1 do
	John Sleep Honey	do	do	933 33½			22 do
Joint Clerk of the Circuit Court..	Réné Auguste R. Hubert	do	do	933 33½	Fees, \$17,932 06, for twelve months. Expenses, } 13887 38 for twelve months. Expenses, } \$12,182 61.		do
	L. J. A. Papineau.....	do	do	933 33½			22 do
	John Sleep Honey	do	do	933 33½			34 do

Deputy Prothonotary and Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court	George Pyke	Sept. 19, 1850	Joint Prothonotary	1400 00	Entered as Clerk in 1832. Appointed Deputy Prothonotary of the Superior Court and Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, September 10, 1850, and again April 10, 1865, and lastly February 1st, 1866.	35
Do	Chas. A. Terroux	April 10, 1865	do	1400 00	Entered service in 1827. Appointed Deputy Prothonotary & Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court vice J. S. Honey, promoted, 10th April, 1865, and again 1st February, 1866.	40
Employees of the Superior Court	P. J. Beaudry	1830	do	1200 00		37
Do	Adolphe A. Pelletier	1832	do	1200 00		35
Do	George H. Kernick	1837	do	1200 00		30
Do	Marc Campbell	1847	do	1000 00		20
Do	David Buchanan	1832	do	600 00		14
Do	Thos. C. Coffin	1862	do	547 50		5
Do	L. N. Brault	1864	do	547 50		3
Do	H. G. Pyke	1844	do	5 00		3
Drawing Judgments of Distribution	J. U. Beaudry	1844	do	800 00		22
Tutelle Department	L. G. Dubois	1849	do	300 00		18
Do	L. L. Raymond	1865	do	700 00		2
Do	C. A. Drault	1866	do	300 00		1
Employees of the Circuit Court	Gaspard Dagen	1830	Monk and Morrogh	1200 00		37
Do	Chas. G. Himsforth	1846	Joint Prothonotary	880 00		21
Do	Chas. Bonacina	1848	do	880 00		19
Do	Adolphe Cherrier	1849	do	700 00		18
Do	J. Treflé Lamontagne	1865	do	400 00		2
Do	R. S. M. Constat	1865	do	400 00		2
Do	B. Moreau	1866	do	365 00		1
Do	Abraham DesMarais	1867	do	365 00		6 months.
County of Soulanges					Fees for twelve months, 226 78	
Clerk of Circuit Court	Hubert Treflé	Sept. 15, 1858	Sir E. Head		Expenses, \$30	8 years.
County of Vaudreuil						
Clerk of Circuit Court	F. D. S. Bastien	Dec. 19, 1864	Lord Monck		242 78	Expenses, \$65.47. Mr. F. Bastien was also appointed Registrar, County of Vaudreuil, February 21, 1857.
County of Verchères						10 do
Clerk of Circuit Court	E. E. Chagnon	Nov. 29, 1859	Sir E. Head			7 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.— (Continued.)				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—(Continued)							
Sessions of the Peace and Police Court.							
Judge of the Sessions of the Peace.	Wm. H. Bréhaud.....	Jan. 3, 1866....	Lord Monck.....	2400 00		M. Bréhaud is Police Magistrate for Districts of Montreal, Iberville, Beauharnois, Bedford, St. Hyacinthe and St. Francis.....	18 yrs & 6 ms.
Clerk.....	Louis D. René Cotret.....	Dec. —, 1861....	do.....	900 00		M. Cotret served 18 years as 1st Clerk in the Peace Office, and 3 years in the Police Office.....	23 do
Do.....	Louis Des Rosiers.....	March —, 1865....	do.....	500 00			4 do
Office of the Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace.							
Joint Clerk of the Sessions of the Peace of the District of Montreal.....	Hon. L. Ant. Dessaulles.....	Dec. 19, 1865....	do.....	3400 00		Fees are collected by law stamps and accounted to Government.....	3 do
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.....	Wm. Ermatinger.....	Jan. 12, 1866....	do.....	500 00			do
Do.....	Charles E. Schiller.....	Nov. 2, 1865....	Carter & Dessaulles... do	500 00		Clerk in the Crown and Peace Office up to October 31, 1865, at a salary of \$750 per annum, and as Superintendent of Crown witnesses in the Court of Queen's Bench and General Sessions of the Peace, at an annual salary of \$100.....	30 do
Clerk of the Crown for the District of Montreal.....	Hon. L. Ant. Dessaulles.....	Dec. 19, 1865....	Lord Monck.....	1200 00			9 do
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.....	Wm. Ermatinger.....	Jan. 12, 1866....	do.....	500 00			3 do
Do.....	Charles E. Schiller.....	Nov. 2, 1865....	Carter & Dessaulles... do	500 00			1 do
Do.....	Alfred de Beaumont.....	do.....	do.....	500 00			30 do
Keeper of the Montreal Court House.....	Amable Loiseau.....	March 28, 1846..	Earl of Cathcart.....	600 00			9 do
							21 yrs & 4 ms.

Recorder's Court.	Recorder	John P. Sexton	March 31, 1859	Sir E. Head	3000 00	Was City Clerk of Montreal from 12th September, 1840, until 31st March, 1859	26 do
	Clerk of Recorder's Court	H. J. Ibbotson	Aug. 13, 1864	City Council	1400 00		4 years.
	Assistant Clerk	S. E. Duvetier	April 27, 1863	do	500 00		4 yrs & 3 ms.
	Extra Assistant Clerk	F. X. Rochelleau	Jan. 1, 1864	do	546 00		3 yrs & 6 ms.
	Crier and Constable	Wm. Dempsey	..... 1855	do	365 00		12 years.
	Sheriff's Office.	Tancrède Bouthillier	Dec. 19, 1863	Lord Monk	2400 00	6695 30	Twelve months, Exp, \$5,500. Appointed Warden, Trinity House, Montreal, April 3, 1832, Commissioner of Crown Lands Jan. 27, 1838; Collector of Customs, Montreal, April 22, 1850
	Deputy Sheriff	Myron H. Sanborn	May 21, 1855	Sheriff	1280 00		30 yrs & 6 ms.
	1st Clerk	Michel J. Vilbon	..... 1847	do	800 00		22 do
	2nd do	George J. Languedoc	..... 1846	do	600 00		19 do
	3rd do	Henri Gauthier	..... 1853	do	600 00		20 do
	Coroner.	J. Jones	June 27, 1848	Earl of Elgin	414 00		13 do
	DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.						
	Judge of Superior Court	Hon. Ant. Polette	April 21, 1860	Sir E. Head	1600 00		28 do
	Prothonotary of Superior Court	Edward Bernard	Dec. 24, 1849	Earl of Elgin	800 00	578 90	7 yrs & 3 ms.
	Clerk of Circuit Court	Narcisse A. DuBerget	Dec. 31, 1849	Prothonotary	300 00	1399 00	22 yrs & 6 ms
	Deputy Prothonotary	Edward Bernard	Dec. 24, 1849	Earl of Elgin	400 00		22 do
	Clerk of the Crown	Narcisse A. DuBerget	Dec. 31, 1849	Clerk of the Circuit	100 00	9 00	22 do
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	Lauront U. A. Genest	March 5, 1856	Sir E. Head	600 00	864 37	22 do
	Deputy Clerk of the Peace	Charles B. Genest	Oct. 15, 1856	Clerk of the Peace	300 00	217 07	11 yrs & 4 ms.
	Clerk of Circuit Court (Maskinonge)	Louis J. Bourret	Nov. 12, 1859	Sir E. Head	55 55		10 yrs & 9 ms.
	Interpreter	Narcisse A. DuBerget	Nov. 17, 1850	Earl of Elgin	250 00		7 yrs & 6 ms.
	Writing Clerk in Prothonotary's Office	F. X. Guillet	Jan. 1, 1854	Prothonotary	200 00		22 do
	Crier	Claude Feron	Sept. 24, 1853	Court	150 00		13 yrs & 10 ms
	Assistant Crier	George A. Feron	July 15, 1866	Hon. A. Polette, J. S. C	100 00		7 years.
	Court House Keeper	Pierre C. Dupont	Nov. 10, 1859	Sir E. Head	100 00		7 yrs & 6 ms.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.— (Continued.)				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.— (Continued.)							
High Constable.....	Jos. Saucier	June 11, 1862.....	Lord Monck .....	.....	.....	Died 9th April, 1867. Was succeeded by J. B. Gail- loux.....	4 yrs & 6 ms. 56 days.
Do	Jean Bte. Gailloux.....	May 4, 1867.....	Sir J. Michel, Adm.....	.....	74 00		
<i>Sheriff's office.</i>							
Sheriff.....	Isaac G. Ogden.....	March 4, 1827.....	Earl of Dalhousie.....	1000 00	799 81	\$14.47, expenses of office.....	40 yrs & 4 ms.
Deputy Sheriff.....	Henry Ogden.....	April 19, 1848.....	Sheriff.....	250 00	.....		19 yrs & 3 ms.
<i>Coroner.</i>							
Coroner.....	Valère Guillet.....	Nov. 5, 1836.....	Lord Gosford	111 10	192 00	\$213.63, expenses of office.....	30 yrs & 7 ms. 2 months.
Deputy Coroner.....	Alfred Désilets	May 13, 1867.....	Coroner.....	.....	.....
DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.							
Judge of Superior Court.....	Hon. Edward Short.....	Nov. 12, 1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....	4000 00	.....	Appointed President of General Sessions of the Peace, District of St. Francis, Nov. 19, 1851. Mr. Short was appointed 1st June, 1852, jointly with the late William Bell, Prothono- tary, Clerk of Circuit Court, Clerk of the Peace and of the Crown, up to 1st February, 1855. Expenses of office, \$862.50.....	15 yrs & 8 ms. 14 do
Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the District of St. Francis.....	John Short	{	Sir E. Head.....	1400 00	978 60	{	
	Livingston E. Morris.....	{	do	{	1135 30	{	
Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of St. Francis.....	J. Short & L. E. Morris.....	do	do	{	1 60	{	
Clerk of the Peace.....	Short & Morris.....	do	do	{	49 10	{	
Clerk of the Crown						\$262.50,	12 yrs & 6 ms.

Deputy Prothonotary, Sup. Court	John Short, Jr.	July 1, 1852	Short & Morris, confirmed by Gov. Gen.	700 00			15 years.
Do	N. O. Felton	Dec. 10, 1862	do	600 00			4 yrs & 6 mos.
Chief Office Clerk of four Courts.	S. A. Stevens	Nov. 7, 1862	Lord Monck	400 00			do
Deputy Prothonotary	R. L. Johnson	do	do	300 00			do
Office Clerk	Joseph Griffith	do	do	100 00			do
Assistant Crier and Messenger							
Court House Keeper							
<i>County Circuit Courts.</i>							
Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Stanstead	Chs. A. Richardson	June 18, 1845	Lord Motcalfe			Expenses, \$235	22 years.
Do	Albert Wm. Pope	June 10, 1859	Sir E. Head			do \$15	8 do
Do	F. C. Cleve	June 4, 1859	do			do \$16	8 do
Do	Timothy Ieef	July 15, 1859	do			do \$23.30	8 do
High Constable	G. B. Loomis	Jan. 16, 1864	Lord Monck			do \$319.55	3 yrs & 6 mos.
<i>Sheriff's Office.</i>							
Sheriff	G. F. Bowen	March 30, 1846	Earl of Cathcart	1200 00		\$36.75, additional to salaries.	25 do
Deputy Sheriff	Chs. Whitcher	July 4, 1855	Sir E. Head	400 00			15 do
<i>Coroner.</i>							
Coroner of the District of St. Francis	A. G. Woodward	Oct. 1, 1860	do				6 do
DISTRICT OF ARTHABASKA.*							
Judge	Hon. Chief Justice Meredith, Quebec					There is no resident Judge. The Court is presided partly by the Hon. Judges of the Sup. Court, Dist. of Quebec, and partly by Judge Polette, District of Three Rivers.	
	Hon. L. V. Siouette						
	Hon. E. Stuart, Quebec						
	Hon. Ant. Polette, Dist. of Three Rivers						
Prothonotary of the Superior Court	Rufus Wadleigh	Aug. 7, 1860			512 40		7 years.
Do	do	do			711 15		
Do	do	do	Sir E. Head	50 00			
Do	do	do	do	40 00			
Crier	Elégar Pinze	March 24, 1858	Sir E. Head				9 yrs & 4 ms.
Court House Keeper	Joseph Dominique	July 27, 1866	Lord Monck	200 00		Including pay as Gaoler.	2 years.

* The Interpreter for the Courts, and Special Constables, are appointed during Criminal Terms.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.— (Continued.)				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
DISTRICT OF ARTHABASCA—(Cont'd.) County Circuit Courts.							
Clerk of Circuit Court, County of Megantic	J. Bte. Rousseau.....	April 23, 1863.....	Lord Monck .....	.....	718 85	\$45.97, expenses.....	4 yrs & 8 ms.
Clerk, Circuit Court, County of Drummond	Joseph Treffé Caya.....	Feb. 21, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	252 63	\$1000, do'	8 yrs & 6 ms.
High Constable	Raphaël Richard.....	Jan. 9, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	629 01	.....	.....	5 do
<i>Sheriff's Office.</i>							
Sheriff, District of Arthabaska.....	Auguste Quesnel	March 6, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	120 00	.....	.....	9 yrs & 4 ms.
<i>Coverer.</i>							
Coroner.....	U. Med. POISSON.....	May 18, 1859.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	8 yrs & 2 ms.
DISTRICT OF BEAUCHE.							
Judge.....	Hon. F. O. Gauthier.....	Nov. 14, 1860.....	.....	3200 00	.....	Appointed Recorder of the City of Quebec, Dec. 4, 1856. He resides at Montmagny.....	10 yrs & 6 ms.
Prothonotary, Superior Court.....	Zéphirin Vézina.....	March 10, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	500 35	\$59.10, expenses of office.....	8 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court.....			do .....	.....	399 39	do	
Clerk of the Crown.....			Lord Monck.....	.....	50 00	do	
Deputy do			do .....	.....	22 05	do	
Clerk of the Peace	do .....	.....	240 00	do	65 45	do	do
Crier	J. B. Mercier	Sept. 12, 1865.....	.....	.....	28 23	.....	2 do
Tipstaff	David Lessard	June —, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Court House Keeper.....	Louis Demuth	March —, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	32 26	.....	5 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Dorchester	Louis Demuth	July —, 1865.....	Lord Monck	200 00	.....	.....	27 do
High Constable.....	Joseph Rémy	April 25, 1861.....	Sir F. Head .....	.....	.....	No return	6 yrs & 3 ms.
<i>Sheriff's Office.</i>	J. O. C. Arcand.....	May 31, 1862.....	Lord Monck .....	.....	93 00	.....	22 do
Sheriff.....	F. J. Taschereau.....	March 10, 1858.....	Sir E. Head	120 00	353 07	.....	35 do

Office	Name	Term	Salary	Expenses	Notes	Period
Coroner	J. J. Proulx	May 18, 1859	do	do	do	8 yrs & 2 ms.
DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT						
Judge	Hon. Judge Johnson	July 22, 1865	Lord Monck	136 00	Judge Johnson does not reside in the District.	2 years.
Prothonotary	Louis Beaudry	March 6, 1858	{ Sir E. Head	902 09	{ \$631.36, expenses of office	26 do
Clerk of Circuit Court	Louis Beaudry	Oct. do	{	528 25	{ \$2.21	
Do Crown	Louis Beaudry	do	{	21 00	{	
Deputy Prothonotary	Jes. Mayer	Dec. 31, 1860	Prothonotary	400 00	Paid by Prothonotary	10 do
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court	Jes. Mayer	do	do	do	do	do
Do Peace	N. Faucher	June 7, 1867	do	18 40	Temporary employed	do
Writing Clerk	E. Martin	March 7, 1867	do	40 00	do	do
Do	Jes. Mayer	March 20, 1867	Court	6 00	By Gov. during term of Q.B.	10 do
Court Interpreter	Charles Rapin	April 1, 1858	Judge Guy	58 76	Paid by Prothon. out of fees	9 do
Crier and Tipstaff	Jean M. Prad'homme	Nov. 20, 1861	Lord Monck	44 29	do do	5 yrs & 6 ms.
Court House Keeper	Jean M. Prad'homme	do	do	do	do	do
High Constable.						
High Constable	Toussaint Champagne	Dec. 25, 1861	do	45 63	Paid by Government	5 do
Sheriff's Office.						
Sheriff	Louis-Helmault	March 6, 1858	Sir E. Head	120 00	Fees for twelve months. Expenses, \$410.65	9 yrs & 4 ms.
Coroner.						
Coroner	John Anderson	May 18, 1859	do	do	do	8 yrs & 2 ms.
DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.						
Judge	Hon. S. G. Johnson	July 22, 1865	Lord Monck	3299 00	Fees for twelve months.	2 years.
Prothonotary of the Superior Court	F. T. Hall	Feb. 10, 1858	Sir E. Head	1996 31	\$780.50, expenses of office	8 yrs & 6 ms.
Deputy	Francis B. Perry	March 5, 1860	Prothonotary	500 00	do	6 do
Clerk of C. Court of Dist. of Bedford	Frederick T. Hall	Feb. 10, 1858	Sir E. Head	720 20	\$440.20, expenses of office	8 do
Deputy	Francis B. Perry	March 5, 1860	Prothonotary	150 00	F. B. Perry was appointed	6 do
Clerk of the Crown	Fred. T. Hall	Oct. 10, 1861	Sir E. Head	50 00	Deputy to all these offices,	8 do
Clerk of the Peace	do	do	do	30 00	June 20, '67, & is the only	do
Deputy Clerk of Crown and Peace	Francis B. Perry	do	do	do	Dep. now acting therein	6 do
Crier	John McFarlane	May 5, 1851	By the Judges	do	do	15 do
County Circuit Courts.						
Clerk of Circuit Court of Co. Brome	Joseph Lefebvre	Sept. 16, 1858	Sir E. Head	183 45	Expenses, \$26.40	8 do
Do Co. Missisquoi	Thomas Capoy	June 1, 1859	do	1108 06	do	7 do
Do Co. Shefford	John B. Lay	April 21, 1859	do	do	\$380.00	7 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.— (Continued).							
DISTRICT OF BEDFORD—(Continued).							
High Constable.	Horace D. Pickel	Dec. 28, 1861	Lord Monck		\$ cts.		5 yrs & 6 ms.
Sheriff's Office.							
Sheriff of the District of Bedford	S. W. Foster	Nov. 8, 1865	do	120 00	709 63		8 months.
Deputy Sheriff	P. Cowan	Nov. 5, 1860	Sheriff	160 00			17 yrs & 6 ms.
Court House Keeper	Wm. M. Fuller	Nov. 30, 1863	do	200 00			6 do 3 do
Coroner.							
Joint Coroners	S. S. Foster	May 18, 1859	do				8 do
	J. Chamberlain	do	do				8 do
	H. N. Casavant	Dec. 17, 1862	Lord Monck				4 do
DISTRICT OF CHICOUTIMI.							
Judge	Hon. David Rey	Nov. 25, 1857	Sir E. Head			There is no resident Judge. The Court is presided over by Judge Roy, residing in the District of Saguenay	9 do 4 do
Prothonotary	F. H. O'Brien	Dec. 11, 1862	Lord Monck		131 65	\$6.20, expenses of office	4 do
Deputy Prothonotary	Thos. C. Cloutier	March 23, 1863	Prothonotary			The Deputies receive no remuneration whatever	3 yrs & 2 ms.
Do	L. P. Lachance	June 27, 1864	do	20 00		\$51.00, expenses of office	1 yr & 9 ms.
Do	Israël Dumais	Oct. 19, 1865	do		239 57		4 yrs & 6 ms.
Clerk of the Circuit Court	F. H. O'Brien	Dec. 11, 1862	Lord Monck	50 00			4 do
Do	Thos. C. Cloutier	March 23, 1863	Prothonotary	40 00		The Deputy receives no remuneration whatever	3 yrs & 2 ms.
Do	L. P. Lachance	June 27, 1864	do				1 yr & 9 ms.
Do	Israël Dumais	Oct. 19, 1865	do		38 95		7 yrs & 6 ms.
Crier of Court	Jean Tremblay	Feb. 23, 1859	Sir E. Head		9 28		3 yrs & 2 ms.
Tipstaff	L. P. Lachance	May 31, 1864	Lord Monck				
Court House Keeper	L. P. Lachance	May 5, 1864	do	200 00			

High Constable.	Thos. C. Cloutier.....	Jan. 8, 1863...	do	.....	64 35	.....	4 yrs & 6 ms.
Sheriff.	Ovide Bossé.....	Aug. 17, 1858...	Sir E. Head	.....	117 71	.....	15 yrs & 6ms.
Coroner.	George MacKenzie.....	May 18, 1859...	do	.....	26 00	.....	7 do
DISTRICT OF GASPE.							
County of Gaspé.							
Judge	Hon. John Thompson...	May 11, 1859..	do	.....	2800 00	.....	do
Do	Hon. P. Winter.....	March 29, 1858...	do	.....	2800 00	.....	do
Prothonotary	L. G. Harper.....	Sept. 3, 1859...	do	.....	149 00	.....	19 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court	} L. G. Harper.....	do	do	.....	200 00	.....	do
Do Crown							
Do Peace							
Crier of the Court	Louis Paquet.....	Jan. 14, 1856...	do	.....	14 40	.....	do
Court House Keeper	Joseph E. Tuzo.....	Aug. 28, 1846...	Sheriff.	.....	.....	.....	11 do
County Circuit Courts.							
Clerk of Circuit Court, Gaspé Basin	John Eden.....	Dec. 6, 1844...	Lord Metcalfe.	.....	.....	.....	22 yrs & 6 ms.
Do Fox River	John de Ste. Croix.....	Nov. 30, 1853...	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	.....	130 05	.....	do
					14 70	.....	15 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.— (Continued.)				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
DISTRICT OF GASPE—(Continued.) Sheriff's Office.	Philippe Vibert.....	Sept. 3, 1859....	Sir E. Head.....	500 00		Appointed, 6th December, 1867, by Earl of Eglon, as Returning Officer, County of Bonaventure, at the General Election in 1847, and as Assistant Adjutant General, Military Division No. 1, on the 15th July, 1856, by Sir E. Head.....	19 yrs & 6 ms. 25 do
Coroner.	William Tilley.....	July 10, 1841....	Lord Sydenham.....	111 07			
County of Bonaventure.	Hon. John G. Thompson.....	May 11, 1859....	Sir E. Head.....	2800 00		Hon. John G. Thompson has been Judge of the District of Gaspe since 40 years....	40 do
Judge	Do.....	March 29, 1858....	do.....	2800 00			of Gaspe since 40 years....	19 do
Prothonotary of Superior Court.	Hon. P. Winter.....				87 34	do	4 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court.	Flavien D. Gauvreau.....	Dec. 6, 1862....	Lord Monck.....	50 00	\$17			$16, expenses of office.....
Do of the Crown.				40 00	2 85	do	
Deputy Prothonotary.	Joseph A. Lebel.....	Aug. 16, 1853....	Prothonotary.....	20 00	30 50	do	3 do
Do of the Circuit Court.						Mr. Lebel is employed only during the absence of Mr. Gauvreau.	
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court.						per diem during Criminal Term.....	1 do
Do of the Crown and Peace Court Interpreter.	John G. Fair.....	Feb. 13, 1857....	Judge Winter.....	4 00			11 do
Crier.	Wm. M. Sheppard.....	Sept. 8, 1855....	Sir E. Head.....	300 00			do
Court House Keeper.		Nov. —, 1864....	Sheriff.....	50 00			5 do
County Circuit Courts.	Edward Mann.....	Aug. 10, 1860....	Sir E. Head.....		11 90	Fees for twelve months. Expenses, \$5.....	7 years.
Clerk of the Circuit Court at Carleton							
Sheriff's Office.	Martin Sheppard.....	Sept. 3, 1859....	Sir E. Head.....	500 00			33 do
Sheriff of the District of Gaspe, County of Bonaventure.							

Deputy Sheriff.	William M. Sheppard.	July 17, 1861.	Sheriff.	100 00	5	do
<i>Coroner.</i>						
Joint Coroners of County of Bonaventure	Jos. G. LeBel,	June 7, 1861.....	do	121 50	15	do
	Arch. Kerr.....				5 yrs & 6 ms.	
DISTRICT OF IBERVILLE.						
Judge	Hon. Judges of the Superior Court.....					
Prothonotary	François H. Marchand.....	March 6, 1858.....	Sir E. Head			
Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of Iberville	Louis G. Marchand	March 15, 1868.....	Prothonotary.....	500 00	8	do
Deputy Prothonotary	François H. Marchand.....	Oct. 10, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	50 00	12	do
Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court	Hector Duvert	April 9, 1857.....	Clerk of the Crown	40 00	3 months.	
Clerk of the Crown	John Hibbard.....	March 7, 1858.....	Court.....	300 00		
Do do Peace	Etienne Guillet.....	Dec. 1, 1861.....	Sheriff.....			
Crier for the Court of Queen's Bench, Superior Court and Circuit Court				200 00	71 14	31 yrs & 6 ms.
Court House Keeper					23 71	5
<i>County Circuit Courts.</i>						
Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Napierville	Antoine Mérizzi	Sept. 16, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....		275 87	8
Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Napierville.....	Alexandre Barret.....	Nov. 2, 1866.....	Clerk.....	120 00		3
Clerk of do do	Michel Moison	Nov. 16, 1858.....	Court.....		18 04	8
Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Iberville.....	Philibert Beaudoin	June 10, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....		226 81	3
Deputy Clerk of the Iberville County Circuit Court.....	Léon Hamel.....	Aug. 13, 1863.....	Clerk.....		13 33	3
Crier of the Iberville County Circuit Court.....	John Hibbard.....	March 29, 1862.....	Court.....		27 90	31
<i>High Constable.</i>						
High Constable.....	Charles Nolin.....	May 16, 1863.....	Lord Monck		184 00	3
<i>Sheriff's Office.</i>						
Sheriff of the District of Iberville.....	J. F. Des Rivières.....	March 6, 1858.....	Sir E. Head	120 00	414 13	8
Deputy Sheriff	Charles Nolin	June 11, 1866.....	Sheriff	109 72		1

Mr. LeBel has been Coroner for the County of Bonaventure since 1852.

There is no resident Judge. The Hon. Judge Sicotte presided over the Court in 1867. Mr. \$229.85, expenses of office. Mr. Marchand was Clerk of the Circuit Court for the St. Johns Circuit, during four years. \$218.78, expenses of office.

Is crier since 1835.

\$80.50, expense of office.

\$24.35, expenses of office.

No fees nor salary for 4 months.

The Deputy Sheriff acts as Sheriff's Bailiff, and has his fees as such.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.—							
(Continued).							
DISTRICT OF IBERVILLE.							
	Coroner.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
	Coroner of the District of Iberville.	Charles Louprel.....	May 29, 1863... Lord Monck.....	.....	45 00	.....	4 yrs & 2 ms.
DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE.							
	Judge	Hon. T. J. J. Loranger.	Feb. 28, 1863... Lord Monck.....	3200 00	.....	Hon. Judge Loranger was appointed Provincial Secretary Nov. 26, 1857.....	4 yrs & 4 ms
	Prothonotary	J. Z. Martel	Sept. 16, 1858... Sir E. Head.....	.....	555 00	.....	9 do
	Clerk of the Circuit Court	Louis Thos. Groulx	Oct. 10, 1861... Sir E. Head.....	50 00	318 00	.....	9 do
	Do Crown	Jos. Guilbault	Sept. —, 1858... Court.....	40 00	52 00	.....	5 do
	Do Peace	Jean Bc. Desmarais	Feb. 17, 1865... Lord Monck.....	.....	50 00	.....	5 do
	Assistant Crim.	Louis Bolduc	Jan. 1, 1865... Sheriff.....	200 00	43 00	.....	2 yrs & 5 ms.
	Court House Keeper.			.....	14 30	.....	2 yrs & 6 ms
County Circuit Court.							
	Clerk of Circuit Court, County of L'Assomption	J. Z. Martel	Sept. 16, 1858... Sir E. Head.....	.....	177 20	.....	8 yrs & 9 ms.
	Crim.	Jos. Guilbault	Sept. —, 1858... Court.....	.....	16 80	.....	8 do
	Clerk of Circuit Court, County of Montcalm	A. J. DesRivières	Sept. 16, 1858... Sir E. Head.....	.....	53 00	.....	8 do
	Crim.	J. E. Trinel	Nov. —, 1858... Court.....	.....	2 25	.....	8 yrs & 6 ms.
High Constable.							
	High Constable for the District of Joliette	Louis A. Panneton	Dec. 28, 1861... Lord Monck.....	.....	324 00	.....	5 do
Sheriff's Office.							
	Sheriff of the District of Joliette	B. H. Leprohon	March 9, 1858... Sir E. Head.....	120 00	400 95	.....	9 yrs & 4 ms.

Coroner.	Laurent D'cauniers	May 18, 1859	do	3200 00	112 00	8 yrs & 3 ms.
DISTRICT OF KANOURASKA.						
Coroner.	Hon. Jos. A. Taschereau.	Nov. 25, 1857	Sir E. Head.	3200 00	112 00	8 yrs & 3 ms.
Judge						
	Deceased 30th March, 1867.					
	Since Hon. Mr. Taschereau's					
	death there has been no Judge					
	residing in this District					23 yrs & 6 ms.
						15 do
						3 months.
Joint Prothonotary	Charles Déry	Oct. 11, 1866	Lord Monck		416 53	
Joint Clerk of the Circuit Court.	Jos. Gabriel Pelletier.				360 18	
Do	Charles Déry	do	do	50 00	4 30	
Do	Jos. Gabriel Pelletier.			40 00	1 00	
Crier of Superior Court, Court of Queen's Bench and of the Circuit Court.	Joseph Thadée Paradis.	Oct. —, 1852	Earl of Elgin.	300 00		14 yrs & 6 ms.
Court House Keeper	Honoré Desjardins.	Oct. —, 1851.	do	400 00		15 do
County Circuit Courts.						
Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Tremisouata.	L. N. Gauvreau	April 2, 1859	Sir E. Head.		589 93	13 do
Crier at Isle Verte	Pierre Chabot	Nov. —, 1853	Court.			13 do
High Constable.						
	Séverin Dupuy	March 13, 1852	Earl of Elgin	120 00	160 00	14 do
Sheriff's Office.						
Sheriff of the District	Vincelas Taaté.	Sept. 18, 1865	Lord Monck	120 00		1 yr & 3 ms.
Coroner.						
	Ludger Tétu	June 6, 1862	do	100 00	137 95	13 yrs & 6 ms.
DISTRICT OF MONTMAGNY.						
Judge	Hon. F. O. Gauthier	Nov. 14, 1860	Sir W. F. Williams	3200 00		10 do
Prothonotary					749 57	
Clerk of the Circuit Court.	Albert Bender	March 6, 1858	Sir K. Head		263 40	23 do
Clerk of the Crown.					5 80	
Clerk of the Peace.	Isidore Boulet	1842	Sir Chas. Bagot		58 25	24 do
Crier.	Fabien Pâquet	June 14, 1868	Court.		34 23	do
Tipstaff	do	Oct. 1, 1862	Sheriff		17 11	8 do
Court House Keeper					17 11	5 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.— (Continued.)				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
DISTRICT OF MONTMAGNY.—(Cont'd.) County Circuit Courts.							
Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Bellechasse	Berthelmy Pouliot	April 27, 1859	Sir E. Head .....	.....	.....	.....	7 yrs & 6 ms.
Crier and Tipstaff	Athanase Gagnon	June 20, 1859	Court .....	.....	15 50 .....	.....	8 do
Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of L'Islet	Zéphirin Duval	Nov. 13, 1858	Sir E. Head .....	.....	284 53 .....	.....	8 do
Crier	Antoine Fournier	Feb. 20, 1859	Court .....	.....	17 00 .....	.....	24 do
Tipstaff	Frs. X. Ouellet .....	..... 1865	do .....	.....	8 50 .....	.....	7 do
High Constable.							
High Constable of the District	Edouard Côté	Dec. 28, 1861	Lord Monck .....	.....	217 00 .....	.....	5 do
Sheriff's Office.							
Sheriff of the District of Montmagny	J. D. Lépine	March 10, 1858	Sir E. Head .....	.....	672 47 .....	.....	18 do
Coroner.							
Coroner	Joseph Marmette	May 18, 1859	do .....	.....	314 00 .....	.....	7 do
DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.							
Judge	Hon. Aimé Lafontaine	April 4, 1859	do	3200 00 .....	.....	Appointed Clerk of Dist. Court, Dec. 21, 1841, and Clerk of the Crown of the Ottawa District June 21, 1852	25 do
Prothonotary .....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	588 70	Appointed Queen's Counsel 31s March, 1838 .....	.....
Clerk of the Circuit Court .....	.....	.....	.....	400 00	425 80	do .....	.....
Do Crown .....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	42 10	do .....	.....
Do Peace for District of Ottawa	Henry Driscoll	March 31, 1859	do	600 00	28 20	do .....	.....

Crier of the Superior and Circuit Courts.	Alexandre Bourgeau.....	June 21, 1852..	Earl of Elgin.....	300 00	15	do
<i>County Circuit Courts.</i>						
Clerk of the Circuit Court of County of Pontiac.....	Ovide Leblanc					
Clerk of Circuit Court at Buckingham	Ed. W. Murray	Jan. 22, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....		5	do
Clerk of the Circuit Court at Painsanville.....	F. S. Mackay.....	Dec. 1, 1860.....	do		6	do
<i>High Constable.</i>						
High Constable for the District of Ottawa.....	John Gordon.....	June 1, 1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....	120 00	15	do
<i>Sheriff's Office.</i>						
Sheriff of the District of Ottawa.....	L. M. Coutlée.....	June 21, 1852.....	do	1000 00	15	do
<i>Coroner.</i>						
Coroner.....	André LaRue	June 21, 1852.....	do	200 00	434 17	Salary received from the Government in fees.....
<i>DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.</i>						
Judge	Hon. T. J. J. Loranger.....	Feb. 28, 1863.....	Lord Monck	3200 00		Presides the Courts of Richelieu and Joliette.....
Prothonotary.....	A. N. Gouin.....	May 12, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....		1008 98	\$229.15, expenses of office.....
Deputy do	S. Lapalme.....	April 10, 1862.....	Prothonotary.....	150 00		Paid by Prothonotary.....
Clerk of the Circuit Court.....	A. N. Gouin.....	May 12, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....		976 19	\$222.20, expenses of office.....
Deputy do	S. Lapalme.....	April 10, 1862.....	Clerk.....	150 00	4 50	Paid by Clerk.....
Clerk of the Crown.....	A. N. Gouin.....	Oct. 10, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	50 00		\$21.25, expenses of office.....
Deputy do	S. Lapalme.....	Oct. 11, 1862.....	Clerk.....	40 00	54 35	.....
Clerk of the Peace.....	A. N. Gouin.....	Oct. 10, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	54 35		\$6.00, expenses of office.....
Deputy do	S. Lapalme.....	Oct. 11, 1862.....	Clerk.....	54 35		.....
Crier of the Court of Queen's Bench of the Superior and Circuit Courts Court House Keeper and Gaoler.....	Wm. H. Cartier	Oct. 5, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....		118 65	.....
	O. Boucher.....	Dec. 26, 1861.....	Sheriff	200 00	39 55	.....
<i>County Circuit Courts.</i>						
Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Barkier, District of Richelieu.....	Charles Emond.....	May 16, 1860.....	Sir E. Head.....		571 65	\$81.50, expenses
Crier of said Court.....	John Giroux.....	.....	Court.....		9	do
Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Yamaska	I. M. Côté	July 16, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....		8	do
Crier of the said Court.....	David Martel.....	Oct. 20, 1859.....	Court.....		7 yrs & 8 ms.	.....

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURS OF JUSTICE, L. C.— (Continued).							
DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU— (Continued)							
Grand Constable.	Chas. Weibrenner.....	Dec. 28, 1862....	Lord Monck.....		\$ cts. 500 00		4 yrs & 6 ms.
Sheriff's Office.							
Sheriff of the District of Richelieu.	Michel Mathieu.....	June 11, 1866....	do.....		502 59	\$300, expenses of office.....	1 do
Coroner.	L. U. Turcotte.....	May 18, 1859....	Sir E. Head.....		356 00		8 do
DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.							
Judge.	Hon. J. A. Taschereau.....	Nov. 25, 1857....	do.....	3200 00		Deceased 30th March, 1867. There is no resident Judge.	23 do
Prothonotary of the Superior Court	F. M. Dérôme.....	March 6, 1858....	do.....		450 03	\$211.58, expenses.....	8 do
Clerk of the Superior Court.....	do.....	June —, 1862....	Lord Monck.....	50 00 40 00	639 38		
Do Crown							
Do Peace							
Crier of Court of Queen's Bench, Superior and Circuit Courts.	F. A. Martin.....	May 25, 1866....	.....			
Court House Keeper	do.....	May 31, 1861....	Sheriff.....	200 00			5 do
County Circuit Courts.							
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Rimouski.....	D. F. de St. Aubin.....	April 26, 1858..	Sir E. Head.....		130 00	\$32.50, expenses.....	8 do
High Constable.							
High Constable.....	Majorie Côté.....	Aug. —, 1865....	Lord Monck.....				1 yr & 10 mos

<i>Sheriff's Office.</i>		March 6, 1858...	Sir E. Head.....	120 00	750 44	\$53, expenses.....	5 yrs & 6 ms.
<i>Sheriff for the District of Rimouski S. J. Chalifour.....</i>							
<i>Coroner.</i>							
{ P. L. Gauthreau June 6, 1862... Lord Monck..... } { J. P. Pelletier Jan. 28, 1864... do }							
{ Joint Coroner of the District of Rimouski } { } { }							
DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY.							
Judge.....	Hon. David Roy.....	Nov. 25, 1857...	Sir E. Head.....	2800 00		Hon. Judge Roy is resident of the District.....	do
Prothonotary		Aug. 27, 1859...	do	134 72			do
Clerk of the Circuit Court	Chas. DuBerger	do	do	254 60			do
Do		May 20, 1862...	Lord Monck				
Do		do	do	90 00			
1st Deputy Prothonotary and 1st Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court...	Geo. DuBerger.....	Sept. 6, 1859...	Prothonotary			The Deputies receive no salary nor fees whatever. Services rendered gratis.	do
2nd Deputy Prothonotary and 2nd Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court...	Henry Simard	Oct. 23, 1861...	do				do
Crier and Tipstaff.....	Anselme Brassard.....	April 27, 1853...	Sir E. Head	34 25			do
Court House Keeper.....	Thos. Chaperon.....	May 1, 1862...	Lord Monck	200 00			do
<i>County Circuit Court.</i>							
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Charlevoix.....	Joseph Perron	May 6, 1859...	Sir E. Head				do
<i>High Constable.</i>							
High Constable	Geo. DuBerger.....	May 31, 1862...	Lorl Monck				do
<i>Sheriff's Office.</i>							
Sheriff.....	P. Cimon	March 10, 1858...	Sir E. Head	120 00			do
Deputy Sheriff	Thos. Chaperon	Aug. 11, 1862...	Sheriff.....	65 05		\$10, expenses.....	do
<i>Coroner.</i>							
Coroner	Ed. Boudreau	May 13, 1859...	Sir E. Head				do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, LOWER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, L. C.— (Continued.)	DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.						
	Judge	Hon. L. V. Sicotte.....	Sept. 5, 1863... Lord Monck	\$ 3200 00	\$ cts.	Hon. Judge Sicotte was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands August 17, 1853, and subsequently November 25, 1857; Commissioner of Public Works August 6, 1858, and Attorney General for Lower Canada May 24, 1862.....	13 yrs & 10 1/2 m.
County Circuit Courts.	Prothonotary of Superior Court	March 6, 1858... Sir E. Head	do	.....	977 23	{ Mr. DeLorimier has been employed for the last 27 years in different judicial capacities	27 yrs & 6 ms.
	Clerk of the Circuit Court	do	do	.....	877 83		
	Do	May 20, 1862... Lord Monck	do	25 00	.....	8 50	
	Do	do	do	20 00	.....	.....
County Circuit Courts.	Deputy Prothonotary, Sup. Court	July 1, 1862... L. G. DeLorimier....	L. G. DeLorimier....	800 00	.....	.....	5 years.
	Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court.	March 1, 1865	do	246 00	.....	{ Mr. Tellier has been employed from 1st May, 1863, as a clerk in the said offices.. }	4 yrs & 2 ms.
	Do of the Peace.	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Deputy Prothonotary, Sup. Court	June 23, 1865	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
County Circuit Courts.	Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court...	Oct. 11, 1860... Sir E. Head	Sir E. Head .....	.....	250 70	\$76.25, expenses.....	6 yrs & 8 ms.
	Clerk in Insolvency.....	June 1, 1858... Judge McCord	Judge McCord .....	.....	.....	.....	9 yrs & 1 mo.
	Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court...	March 22, 1858... do	do	.....	105 06	.....	9 do
	Assistant Crier of the Court of Queen's Bench, Superior and Circuit Courts.....	Nov. 25, 1866... Lord Monck	Lord Monck .....	.....	{ 12 00 } { 23 01 }	.....	7 months.
County Circuit Courts.	Alex. Choquette.....	do	do	100 00	.....	.....	1 do
County Circuit Courts.	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....

High Constable.	May 31, 1862...	do	92 94	5 yrs & 2 mo.
<i>Sheriff's Office.</i>				
High Constable.....	Alexis Richer.....	do	92 94	5 yrs & 2 mo.
<i>Sheriff's Office.</i>				
Sheriff.....	Louis Taché.....	Lord Monck.....	60 00	10 yrs & 8 ms.
Deputy Sheriff.....	Samuel Adam.....	Louis Taché.....	70 00	9 months.
<i>Coroner.</i>				
*Coroner.....	H. R. Blanchard.....	Sir E. Head.....	160 00	8 yrs & 2 ms.
Deputy Coroner.....	Etienne Leclerc.....	Coroner.....		11 month.
<i>DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.</i>				
Judge.....	Hon. Judges of the Superior Court of District of Montreal.			
Prothonotary.....	Jules R. Berthelot.....	Sir E. Head.....	978 68	Fees for twelve months. \$375, expenses
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	Do Crown.....		50 00	Mr. LePage was 11 years employed as Clerk of Circuit Court of County of Terrebonne
Do Peace.....	Do Peace.....		40 00	Paid by fees.....
Deputy Prothonotary.....	E. L. Lepage.....	Prothonotary.....	300 00	.....
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court.....	Cyrille Brazeau.....	Court.....		.....
Do Crown.....	Wm. H. Quian.....	do	200 00	.....
Do Peace.....	do	Sheriff.....		.....
Crier.....	do			.....
Assistant Crier.....	do			.....
Court House Keeper.....	do			.....
<i>County Circuit Courts.</i>				
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Terrebonne.....	J. Bte. Villemare.....	Sir E. Head.....	638 80	Fees for twelve months.
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Argenteuil.....	Thomas Barren.....	do	342 55	.....
<i>High Constable.</i>				
High Constable for the District of Terrebonne.....	Edouard Lemay.....	Lord Monck.....	730 34	\$50, expenses. Was Clerk of Circuit Court from 1844 to 1847. Receives no salary
<i>Sheriff's Office.</i>				
Sheriff of the District of Terrebonne.....	Germain Raby.....	Sir E. Head.....	120 00	.....
Deputy Sheriff.....	Alphonse Raby.....	Sheriff.....		.....
<i>Coroner.</i>				
Coroner.....	Jos. E. Mignault.....	Sir E. Head.....		7 do

REGISTRARS, LOWER CANADA.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.							
Montreal.....	G. H. Ryland.....	June 17, 1845...	Lord Metcalfe.....	.....	.....	.....	49 yrs & 6 ms.
Chambly.....	N. Mignault.....	Sept. 1, 1865...	Lord Monck.....	.....	423 86	\$114, expenses of office.....	13 do
Deputy Registrar.....	Moïse Bouthillier.....	Sept. 13, 1865...	do.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Huntingdon, 1st Division.....	T. Sauvageau.....	Jan. 31, 1855...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	530 25	\$103, expenses of office.....	1 do
Laval.....	F. X. Léonard.....	Aug. 19, 1857...	Sir W. Eyre, Adm.....	.....	288 40	\$80 do.....	10 years.
Deputy Registrar.....	A. E. Léonard.....	Sept. 20, 1862...	Registrar.....	200 00	895 74	Fees for twelve months. \$160, expenses of office.....	4 yrs & 10 ms.
Soulanges.....	G. H. Dumessnil.....	April 18, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	.....	.....	11 do
Vaudreuil.....	F. D. S. Bastien.....	Feb. 21, 1857...	do.....	126 00	623 89	\$128, expenses of office.....	.....
Deputy Registrar.....	Edouard Lefrion.....	Oct. 1, 1865...	Registrar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Verchères.....	Almè Geoffrion.....	July 2, 1863...	Lord Monck.....	.....	.....	.....	3 do
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.							
Quebec.....	C. N. Montizambert.....	July 1, 1845...	Lord Metcalfe.....	.....	2320 00	\$580, expenses of office.....	.....
Portneuf.....	J. Elie Thibaudeau.....	May 29, 1863...	Lord Monck.....	.....	1364 73	Fees for twelve months. \$120, expenses of office.....	39 do
Montmorency.....	Gabriel Dick.....	Aug. 23, 1861...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	255 07	\$20, expenses of office.....	4 years.
Island of Orleans.....	P. Gossein.....	July 1, 1845...	Lord Metcalfe.....	.....	452 00	Fees for twelve months. \$25, expenses of office.....	6 do
Dorchester, 2nd Division.....	F. M. Guay.....	July 11, 1846...	Earl of Cathcart.....	.....	734 00	expenses of office.....	21 do
Lotbinière.....	Joseph Filteau.....	Oct. 27, 1862...	Lord Monck.....	.....	400 00	\$67.32, expenses of office.....	21 do
DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS.							
Champlain.....	Elie Rinfret.....	March 6, 1856...	Sir E. Head.....	.....	874 42	\$25, expenses of office.....	11 do
Maskinongé.....	J. E. Pichette.....	Sept. 23, 1856...	do.....	.....	356 65	\$87.50, do.....	10 do
Nicolet.....	Joseph Jutras.....	March 1, 1844...	Lord Metcalfe.....	.....	790 30	\$30, expenses of office. Joseph Jutras, Registrar up to the 31st day of May, 1867, and J. A. Blondin, Deputy; and from the 1st day of June, 1867, J. A. Blondin, Registrar and J. Jutras, Deputy.....	.....
Deputy Registrar.....	J. A. Blondin.....	.....	Registrar.....	200 00	.....	.....	22 do
St. Maurice.....	L. G. Duval.....	Aug. 4, 1845...	do.....	.....	553 85	\$100, expenses of office.....	1 do
							22 do

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.									
Richmond	W. E. Jones	Sept. 10, 1864	Late Registrar	279 45	\$175, expenses of office	9 do			
Sherbrooke	Wm. Ritchie	March 1, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	608 70	do	36 do			
Stanstead	C. A. Richardson	do	do	490 50	do	23 do			
DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.									
Bonaventure	J. G. LeBel	Jan. 14, 1852	Earl of Elgin	216 00	\$15, expenses of office	15 do			
Deputy Registrar	T. D. Gauvreau	Aug. 1, 1865	Sir E. Head			2 do			
Gaspé	L. G. Harper	March 26, 1858	Sir E. Head			9 years.			
DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.									
Kamouraska	Henri Garon	Oct. 31, 1860	Sir W. F. Williams	790 00	Fees for twelve months. \$145, expenses of office	23 yrs & 6 ms.			
Deputy Registrar	Is. Bégin	July 16, 1865	Registrar			2 yrs & 8 ms.			
Temiscouata	John Heath	July 28, 1849	Earl of Elgin	418 00	\$80, expenses for the whole year	24 yrs & 6 ms.			
DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.									
Ottawa	Jas. Finlayson Taylor	.....	Sir Chas. Bagot	558 40	Fees for twelve months. \$53, expenses of office	33 do		
Pontiac	James E. Judgson	Aug. 26, 1862	Lord Monck	159 57	do	4 yrs & 5 ms.			
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.									
Two Mountains	Dusithé Duprat	May 22, 1857	Sir E. Head	609 48	\$49, expenses of office	9 yrs & 6 ms.			
Argenteuil	Thomas Barron	March 29, 1866	Lord Monck			8 do			
Terrebonne	J. A. Hervieux	Oct. 21, 1857	Sir E. Head	962 42	Fees for twelve months. \$142.00				
Deputy Registrar	Damase Leonard	Sept. 1er, 1860	Registrar	100 00	expenses of office	8 do			
DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE.									
Joliette	C. G. Beaudoin	Aug. 24, 1864	Lord Monck	605 71	\$245.40, expenses of office	3 years.			
L'Assomption	Marcel Poirier	Jan. 18, 1856	Sir E. Head	892 90	do	11 yrs & 6 ms.			
Montcalm	Joseph E. Beaupré	Jan. 12, 1857	do	385 20	do	10 do			
DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.									
Richelieu	Jules Chevalier	June 25, 1867	Lord Monck	1555 00	Fees for twelve months. \$500, expenses of office				
Berthier	Jean O. Chalut	July 14, 1858	Sir E. Head	551 00	do	15 do			
Yamaska	J. M. Côté	June 4, 1862	Lord Monck	604 80	do	8 years.			
Deputy Registrar	Godefroi Rousseau	.....	Sir E. Head					
DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY.									
Charlevoix, 1st division	C. Duberger	Oct. 1, 1858	do	364 96	.....	24 yrs & 6 ms.		
Do 2nd division	Téléphore Fortin	do	do	194 00	\$5, expenses of office	24 do			

REGISTRARS, LOWER CANADA—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
DISTRICT OF CHICOUTIMI.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		14 yrs & 6ms.
Chicoutimi	Ovide Bessé	Oct. 1, 1858	Sir E. Head .....	.....	483 37	\$75, expenses of office.....	
DISTRICT OF RIMOUSKI.							
Rimouski, No. 2	A. E. Gauvreau	June 14, 1860	do .....	.....	1122 61	Fees for twelve months. \$150, expenses of office.....	7 do
Deputy Registrar	P. L. Gauvreau	June 18, 1862	Registrar	150 00 .....	.....	.....	5 do
DISTRICT OF MONTMAGNY.							
Montmagny	J. D. Lépine	Nov. 29, 1858	Sir E. Head .....	.....	571 06	Fees for twelve months. \$144.76, expenses of office.....	18 do
Deputy Registrar	Fabien Pâquet	Oct. 6, 1862	Registrar .....	.....	300 00	\$25, expenses of office.....	4 do
L'Islet	Thadée Michaud	Nov. 2, 1858	Sir E. Head .....	.....	.....	.....	8 do
Deputy Registrar	Michel Pâquet	Nov. —, 1865	Registrar	20 00 .....	.....	.....	1 do
DISTRICT OF BEAUCE.							
Beauce	J. E. Proulx	Dec. 10, 1866	Gen. Michel, Adm.....	.....	1189 65	\$320, expenses of office.....	6 months.
Deputy Registrar	J. P. Proulx .....	.....	Registrar	300 00	for the whole year.	.....	7 yrs & 6ms.
Dorchester	A. Godbout	Sept. 13, 1836	Sir E. Head .....	.....	344 07	\$89.64, expenses of office.....	10 yrs & 10m.
DISTRICT OF ARTHABASKA.							
Mégantic	W. H. Lambly	Oct. 25, 1862	Lord Monck .....	.....	733 01	\$74.85, expenses of office	10 yrs & 6 ms.
Arthabaska	E. M. Poisson	June 4, 1857	Sir E. Head .....	.....	1054 00	Fees for twelve months. \$230 expenses of office.....	10 do
Drummond	Ed. Cox	May 26, 1848	Earl of Elgin .....	.....	588 22	\$294.11, expenses of office.....	19 years.
Deputy Registrar	R. J. Müller	June 17, 1848	Registrar .....	.....	.....	.....	18 do
DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.							
Sheffield	Joseph B. Edgarton	April 3, 1856	Sir E. Head .....	.....	1058 40	Fees for twelve months. \$272 expenses of office	18 yrs & 6ms,
Brome	H. S. Foster	April 2, 1856	do .....	.....	1251 45	Fees for twelve months. \$400 expenses of office.....	10 do
Missisquoi	Richard Dickinson	March 1, 1844	Lord Metcalfe .....	.....	.....	.....	36 do

DISTRICT OF IBERVILLE.									
St. John's	W. A. Marchand	April 21, 1865	Lord Monck	602 95	\$65, expenses of office	2 yrs & 2 ms.			
Napierville	E. Bouchard	Nov. 23, 1852	Earl of Elgin	476 18	do	14 yrs & 6 ms.			
Iberville	F. F. Z. Hamel	June 2, 1851	do	570 00	Died in Feb. \$200, expenses	15 do			
Do	D. Tassé	May 31, 1867	Sir Michel, Adm.			2 years.			
Deputy Registrar	Ph. Beaudoin	June 18, 1867	Registrar			1 month.			
DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.									
St. Hyacinthe	Horace St. Germain	Nov. 8, 1848	Earl of Elgin	1469 70	Fees for twelve months. Ex-	18 yrs & 6 ms.			
Rouville	L. E. P. Laberge	Sept. 18, 1857	Sir E. W. Eyre, Adm.	536 95	penses, \$60	10 do			
DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.									
Beauharnois	V. A. L. DeMartigny	July. 8, 1856	Sir E. Head	1738 43	Fees for twelve months. Ex-	11 do			
Chateauguay	A. M. Gagnier	May 13, 1862	Lord Monck	929 09	penses, \$304	5 years.			
Deputy Registrar	Joseph Bouchard	May —, 1863	Registrar		\$194, expenses of office	4 do			
Do	Alfred Bartheau	June —, 1867	do	122 50		6 months.			
Huntingdon	Andrew Somerville	Sept. 1, 1862	Lord Monck	591 65	\$80, expenses of office	5 years.			

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, U.-C. COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL. Judges	Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B.	.....	.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	The Court of Error and Appeal is presided over by the Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas.	.....
	" P. M. Vankoughnet, D.C.L.						
	" W. B. Richards						
	* J. G. Spragge						
	" J. H. Hagarty, D.C.L.						
	" Jos. C. Morrison ..						
	" A. Wilson						
" John Wilson							
" O. Mowat							
COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. Chief Justice	Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B.	July 22, 1863...	Lord Monck	5000 00	.....	Chief Justice Draper was called to the Legislative Council, April 10, 1843; became a member of the Executive Council, December 12, 1843; was appointed Attorney General of Upper Canada, September 2, 1844, and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, February 5, 1856.	23 yrs & 6 ms.
	.....	.....	do	4000 00	.....	Judge Hagarty was first appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, February 5, 1856.	10 do
Prinéd Judge.....	Hon. J. H. Hagarty, D.C.L.	March 19, 1862...	do	4000 00	.....	Judge Morrison was first appointed Solicitor General of U. C., June 22, 1853; Receiver Gen'l, March 24, 1856; Registrar of the City of Toronto, Dec. 28, '58, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, March 19, 1862.	13 do
Do	Hon. Jos. C. Morrison....	Aug. 24, 1863...	do	4000 00	.....	.....	.....

<i>Officers of the Court of Queen's Bench.</i>								
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Court of Queen's Bench.....	Lawrence Haydon	March 21, 1864..	do	1840 00	Mr. Hayden was first appointed Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Court of Common Pleas, December 27, 1850.....	16	do	
Senior 1st Clerk.....	John Small	Aug. 16, 1855...	Clerk of the Crown...	1200 00	Mr. Clark was employed in the Court of Common Pleas since July 1859; removed to Court of Queen's Bench in room of Thos. Coxwell, who was re- moved from Court of Queen's Bench to Court of Common Pleas.....	11	do	
Second Clerk.....	Samuel B. Clark.....	March 24, 1864...	do	1000 00				
Usher and Crier of Court of Queen's Bench.....	Andrew Fleming.....	March 13, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	160 00				8 years.
House Keeper and Messenger.....	James Alexander.....	Oct. 16, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	500 00				9 yrs & 4 ms. 2 yrs & 9 ms.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.								
Chief Justice.....	Hon. W. B. Richards.....	July 22, 1863...	do	5000 00	Judge Richards was previously appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, June 22, 1853			14 years.
Judge.....	Hon. A. Wilson.....	Aug. 27, 1863...	do	4000 00	Judge A. Wilson was ap- pointed Solicitor General for Upper Canada, May 25, 1862, and subsequently Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, May 11, 1863.....			
Do	Hon. John Wilson.....	July 22, 1863...	do	4000 00				5 do
Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Court of Common Pleas.....	M. B. Jackson	March 21, 1864...	do	1840 00	Appoint'd in room of L. Hayden, removed to Court of Queen's Bench, March 21, 1864.....			4 do
First Clerk.....	A. B. Sullivan	Jan. 1er, 1859...	Clerk of the Crown...	1200 00				8 yrs & 4 ms.
Second Clerk.....	W. Lynes.....	July 25, 1865...	do	1000 00				8 yrs & 6 ms.
Usher and Crier of the Court.....	Patrick O'Connell.....	Dec. 17, 1866...	Lord Monck	160 00				2 years.
COURT OF CHANCERY.								
Chancellor of Upper Canada.....	Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, D.C.L.	March 19, 1862...	do	5000 00	The Hon. Mr. Vaakoughnet was appointed President of the Executive Council, May 24, 1856; elected member of the Legislative Council, Nov. 4, 1856, and appointed Com- missioner of Crown Lands, August 6, 1858.....			10 yrs & 6 ms.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, UPPER CANADA—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, U.-C.— (Continued.),							
COURT OF CHANCERY.—(Continued.) Vice-Chancellor.....	Hon. J. G. Spragge.....	Dec. 27, 1850....	Earl of Elgin.....	\$ cts. 4000 00	\$ cts.	The Hon. J. G. Spragge was appointed the first Master of the Court of Chancery at the institution of the Court in 1837; in addition to which, on the retirement of Mr. Hepburne, the first Registrar of the Court, he was appointed Registrar, and held both offices until Sept. 1849, when he gave up the Registrarship, but retained the office of Master until he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor of the Court.....	20 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	Hon. O. Mowat.....	Nov. 14, 1864....	Lord Monck	4000 00	.....	Hon. Mr. Mowat was appointed Provincial Secretary of the Brown-Dorion Government, Aug. 2, 1858, and Postmaster General, June 30, 1864, which last office he held until the death of Vice-Chancellor Esten to whom he succeeded.	8 do
OFFICERS OF COURT OF CHANCERY.							
Master in Ordinary of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada.....	Andrew N. Luell	Dec. 27, 1850....	Earl of Elgin.....	3000 00	.....	No fees received. Fees paid by stamps. Mr. Buell was appointed, Feb. 7, 1842, Treasurer of the then District of Johnstown, which office he held 4 years. He held for a few months the office of Registrar of Court of Chancery, and Clerk of the Crown and Pleas. Salary increased by O. C. of Government of Canada in Feb. 1867 to \$3000....	26 do

1st Clerk (Taxing Master, &c.)	George Hemmings	Jan. 1, 1859	Sir E. Head	1600 00	Appointed Clerk, Jan. 1859	8
2nd Clerk (Accountant, &c.)	Walter M. Ross	Jan. 1, 1861	Master	1000 00	Temporarily employed from March 1860. Salary increased to \$800, July, 1866	8
3rd Clerk	John P. Macdonell	Jan. 1, 1861	Sir E. Head	600 00		7
REGISTRAR IN COURT OF CHANCERY'S OFFICE.						
Registrar	Alex. Grant	Oct. 10, 1850	do	1840 00		16
Registrar's Clerk	W. N. Radenhurst	Jan. 30, 1863	Lord Monck	1000 00		4
Mustering Clerk	Francis Arnoldi	May 31, 1864	do	600 00		do
Do	A. F. McLean	Nov. 16, 1866	Registrar	500 00		3 years.
Clerk	Arthur Holmsted	Dec. 17, 1857	do	1000 00		8 months.
Do	Thomas Grey	Feb. 1, 1862	do	1000 00		9 yrs & 6 ms.
Messenger	Henry Humphus	Sept. 16, 1866	The Judges	208 00	Since increased to \$365. These two appointments appertain to the court of Chancery.	3
Usher	Donald Sutherland	{ First appointed July 14, 1862.	{ Lord Monck	450 00		5 years.
PROGRESS SUPERIOR COURTS OF LAW.						
Clerk of the Process	Allan Cameron	March 8, 1866	Lord Monck	1400 00		25 yrs & 6 ms.
Assistant Clerk of the Process	A. H. B. Wadsworth	Aug. 1, 1856	Sir E. Head	400 00		11 years.
POLICE MAGISTRATES AND RECORDERS.						
Police Magistrate's Office, Toronto.						
Police Magistrate	Alexander MacNabb	March 14, 1866	Lord Monck	1600 00		1 yr & 4 ms.
Clerk of Police	William Stratton Prince	Feb. 9, 1859	Police Commissioner	1300 00		8 yrs & 6 ms.
Clerk of Police Court	John T. Nudell	May 1, 1863	City Council	700 00		4 yrs & 2 ms.
Recorder's Court, Toronto.						
Recorder of the City of Toronto	George Duggan	Dec. 27, 1850	Earl of Elgin	1600 00		16
Ex-officio Police Commissioner	do	Oct. 1, 1858	Municipal Act, U. C.		No salary	do
Selector of Jurors	do		U. C. Jury Laws		Paid by the City of Toronto for the year's selecting	
Ex-officio Member of the License Board for Taverns and Shops	do	June 9, 1862	Statutes of Canada		No fees or salary	
Clerk of Recorder's Court	Stephen Radcliff	Dec. 11, 1865	Municipal Council	234 00		
High Bailiff	Chas. McCaffrey	Nov. 1, 1865	Police Commissioner	69 00	Was 15 years Crier of Recorder's Court	2 yrs & 8 ms.
Crier	James Severs	Nov. 1, 1858	Recorder's Court	68 10		15 yrs & 6 ms.
Judge of the first Division Court of York and Peel	George Duggan	Dec. 26, 1856	Sir E. Head	1200 00		16
Clerk of the Division Court	Allan H. Howard	May 4, 1854	The Judge	842 85	\$195.90, expenses of office	12
Bailiff of do	Thomas Metcalf	Nov. 1, 1841	do	967 02	do	33
Jurors Bailiff	James Severs	Nov. 1, 1858	do	263 86	\$112.43, do	14

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, U. C.— (Continued.)							
POLICE MAGISTRATES & RECORDERS. (Continued.)							
Police Magistrate's Office, Kingston.							
Police Magistrate	John Creighton	Jan. 19, 1866.....	Sir John Michel	1200 00		No clerk attached to the office.	1 yr & 6 ms.
Chief of Police	Robert Chanonhouse.....	March 12, 1849.....	City Council.....	750 00			17 do
City Clerk	Mich. Flanagan	April 14, 1845.....	Common Council.....	1200 00			21 do
Recorder's Court, Kingston.							
Recorder	James O'Reilly.....	April 19, 1864.....	Lord Monck	1000 00			3 yrs & 2 ms.
Police Magistrate's Office, Ottawa.							
Police Magistrate	Martin O'Gara	July —, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....	1000 00			4 years.
Clerk of Police Court and City Clerk	William P. Lett.....	Jan. —, 1855.....	City Council.....	1000 00			12 yrs & 6 ms.
Chief Constable	Thomas Langrell	Jan. —, 1863.....	Police Commissioner.....	800 00			4 do
Detective	Edward J. O'Neil.....	Jan. —, 1864.....	do	440 00			7 do
Sergeant of Constables	Frederick Davis.....	July —, 1866.....	do	440 00			10 do
Recorder's Court, Ottawa.							
Recorder	J. B. Lewis.....	July 25, 1857.....	Sir E. Head.....	1000 00			9 do
Police Magistrate's Office, Hamilton.							
Police Magistrate	James Cahill.....	March 17, 1863.....	Lord Monck	1000 00			4 yrs & 4 ms.
Chief of police	W. H. Nicolls.....	July 5, 1865.....	Police Commissioner.....	1000 00			2 years.
1st Sergeant.....	H. Ahrens.....	Aug. 26, 1865.....	do	400 00			2 do
2nd do	Robert Graham.....	Nov. 12, 1856.....	do	400 00			11 do
1st Detective.....	Hugh Scott.....	Oct. 5, 1866.....	do	500 00			9 months.
Recorder's Court, Hamilton.							
Recorder.....	John E. Start.....	Dec. 2, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	1000 00	12 00		8 yrs & 6 ms.
Clerk.....	Thomas Beasley.....	.....1854.....	City Council.....	200 00			12 do
High Bailiff	James McCracken.....	.....1852.....	Do	400 00			14 do
Police Magistrate's Office, London.							
Police Magistrate.....	Lawrence Lawrason.....	Aug. 18, 1866.....	Lord Monck	1200 00			11 months.

Clerk of Police Court and City Clerk	Alex. S. Abbott	Sept. 26, 1857	City Council	1000 00	.....	City Clerk and Clerk of Recorder's Court. No allowance for Assistant.	21 yrs & 6 ms.
Chief of Police	Richard Wigmore	Jan. —, 1853	Police Commissioners	600 00	150 00	Office of High Bailiff is connected with Chief of Police.	9 do
<i>Recorder's Court, London.</i>							
Recorder	William Horton	March 14, 1860	Sir E. Head	1000 00	143 21	As City Clerk, Clerk of Recorder's Court, Clerk of Police Office, &c. No allowance for assistant.	9 yrs & 4 ms.
Clerk	Alexander S. Abbott	Sept. —, 1857	City Council	1000 00	.....	
High Bailiff and Chief of Police	Richard Wigmore	Jan. 26, 1861	do	600 00	150 00		21 yrs & 6 ms.
Crier	Henry Boyd	....., 1858	Mayor	.....	23 40		9 do
COUNTY JUDGES AND JUDGES OF THE SUBROGATE COURT.							
Judge of the Provincial Judicial District of Algoma	Hon. John Prince	Sept. 29, 1860	Sir E. Head	2000 00	130 55	Was appointed a Queen's Counsel in Upper Canada in 1841 by Lord Sydenham. Hon. J. Prince has also been member of the Legislature for 22 years. Besides the Judgeship of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma he is a Master and Deputy Registrar in Chancery.	28 do 14 do 26 do 14 years. do
Brant	Stephen J. Jones	Jan. 21, 1853	Earl of Elgin	2600 00	94 00		do
Carleton	Christopher Armstrong	Jan. 20, 1842	Sir Chas. Bagot	2600 00	80 00	\$200, for travelling expenses.	14 do
Elgin	D. John Hughes	Sept. 30, 1853	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	2600 00	54 50	do	do
Essex	G. W. Leggett	April 27, 1860	Sir E. Head	2000 00	52 00	Judge Leggett had previously served as Deputy Judge.	10 do
Frontenac	W. G. Draper, M.A.	April 19, 1864	Lord Monck	1800 00	120 00	Allowed \$200 for travelling expenses. Judge Draper was previously appointed Registrar for the City of Kingston on 26th December, 1861.	5 do 2 do
Grey	Henry Macpherson	Jan. 9, 1865	do	1800 00	13 50		do
Haldimand	John G. Stevenson	Jan. 22, 1855	Sir E. Head	1800 00	46 50	\$200 allowed for travelling expenses. Judge Stevenson was previously appointed Clerk of the Peace on 27th Dec., 1850. which office he held till his last appointment in 1855.	16 do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, U. C.— (Continued).							
COUNTY JUDGES AND JUDGES OF THE SURROGATE COURTS.—(Continued.)							
Halton	Joseph Davis	Dec. 27, 1854	Sir E. Head	1800 00	\$ cts.	13 years as Judge, 7 as Deputy Postmaster. Allowed \$200.	20 yrs & 6 ms 2 years.
Hastings	Geo. Sherwood	Aug. 26, 1865	Lord Monek	2800 00		Was Official Principal of the Court of Probats of Upper Canada, from 1845 to 1858, when "The Surrogate Courts Act" was passed	13 yrs & 7 ms 16 yrs & 6 ms
Huron and Bruce	S. Brough	Nov. 15, 1866	do	2600 00			
Kent	W. B. Wells	Dec. 31, 1850	Earl of Elgin	2400 00			
Lambton	Chs. Robinson	March 17, 1855	Sir E. Head	1800 00	28 00	13 years and 3 months as Judge of the Counties of Perth and Lambton	14 do 25 do
Leamk	J. Glass Malloch	Aug. 3, 1842 Jan. 20, 1842	Sir Chas. Bagot do	2400 00		\$200 for travelling expenses.	
Leeds and Grenville	George Malloch			2600 00	90 50	Judge Malloch was first appointed Registrar of the Surrogate Court for the then District of Johnstown, on the 17th August, 1820	46 do
Lennox and Addington	J. J. Burrowes	Oct. 22, 1845 Sept. 30, 1864	Lord Metcalfe	1800 00	11 00	Judge Lawder was previously appointed Clerk of the Peace in April '57, and also County Crown Attorney on the 10th April, 1858	9 do
Lincoln	J. W. Lawder	Jan. 6, 1860	Sir E. Head	2400 00	49 00	\$200 for travelling expenses	10 yrs & 3 ms 24 yrs & 6 ms 22 years.
Middlesex	J. E. Small	Oct. 22, 1849	Earl of Elgin	2600 00	106 50		
Norfolk	W. Salmon	May 26, 1845	Lord Metcalfe	1800 00			
Northumberland and Durham	G. M. Boswell	May 30, 1845	do	2800 00	284 00	Judge Boswell was previously appointed Queen's Counsel in 1842, and Commissioner of Bankrupts in 1844	25 do
	As Judge Sur. Court.	April 4, 1855	Sir E. Head				

Location	Name	Date	Post	Salary	Remarks	Term	Fees
Ontario	Z. Eurnham	Jan. 1, 1864	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	2800 00		13 do	
Oxford	D. S. Macqueen	May 26, 1845	Lord Metcalfe	2600 00		22 years	
Perth	D. H. Lizars	Aug. 10, 1864	Lord Monck	1800 00			\$200 for travelling expenses Judge Lizars was previously appointed County Crown Attorney on 5th March, 1858. Salary includes \$200 for travelling expenses.
Peterborough	R. M. Boucher	April 7, 1853	Sir E. Head	2400 00		9 yrs & 4 ms.	\$200 deducted for travelling expenses.
Prescott and Russell	James Daniell	Jan. 5, 1863	Lord Monck	2200 00		13 yrs & 6 ms.	\$200 for travelling expenses.
		April 28, 1847	Earl of Elgin				Judge Fairfax was app'd Clerk of the Peace for the County of Prince Edward, in the year 1834, which office he held till his last appointment as Judge in 1847.
Prince Edward	L. L. Fairfield	Oct. 16, 1847	do	1800 00		33 yrs & 6 ms.	\$200 for travelling expenses.
Renfrew	John Deacon	March 6, 1853	Sir E. Head	1800 00			
Simcoe	J. R. Gowan	Aug. 27, 1866	Lord Monck	2600 00			
Stormont, Dundas and Glengary	G. S. Jarvis	Jan. 16, 1843	Sir Chas. Bagot	2600 00			
		Jan. 6, 1842	Sir R. D. Jackson, Ad.	2900 00			
Victoria	James Smith	Jan. 24, 1863	Lord Monck	2000 00		do	Judge Jarvis was first appointed Judge of the Ottawa District Court, Dec. 21, 1829, and Judge of Johnston District Court, June 30, 1837.
Waterloo	W. Millet	Jan. 1, 1852	Earl of Elgin	2600 00		do	Fees for twelve months. \$200 for travelling expenses.
Welland	H. W. Price	May 7, 1856	Sir E. Head	1800 00		15 do	\$200 for travelling expenses.
Wentworth	Arch. Macdonald	Sept. 27, 1854	do	2600 00		11 do	
York	A. Logie	Oct. 16, 1854	do	2600 00		13 do	
	J. Boyd, Junior Judge	Dec. 14, 1859	do	1800 00		do	
Algoma District	Richard Carney	April 6, 1860	do	1000 00		do	
Brant	John Smith	Jan. 21, 1853	Earl of Elgin			do	Less \$1,103, disbursements.
Carleton	W. F. Powell	Dec. 15, 1866	Sir John Michel, Adm.	2496 41		do	Has been member of the Legislature for several years.
Deputy Sheriff	James Bailiff	Sept. 9, 1864	Sheriff			7 do	
Elgin	Colin Munro	Sept. 29, 1863	Gen. Rowan, Adm.			14 do	
Essex	John McEwan	May 6, 1856	Sir E. Head			25 do	
Frontenac, County of	T. A. Corbett	Oct. 12, 1842	Sir Chas. Bagot			24 do	
Grey	Joseph Maughan	Aug. 1, 1863	Lord Monck			4 years	
	Charles H. Moore	May 9, 1864	Sheriff	600 00		3 do	
Haldimand	Richard Martin	Dec. 2, 1851	Earl of Elgin			16 yrs & 6 ms.	
	Evan S. Martin	March 2, 1851	do			11 do	
Halton	G. C. McKinsey	Dec. 18, 1858	Sir E. Head	2242 15		do	
	John Holgate	Jan. 1, 1859	Sheriff			11 do	
Hastings	George Taylor	March 21, 1863	Lord Monck			do	
Huron and Bruce	John Macdonald	April 21, 1845	Lord Metcalfe			4 do	
Kent	John Mercer	Feb. 17, 1854	Gen. Rowan, Adm.			21 do	
						13 do	

SHERIFFS.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, UPPER CANADA.—Continued

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COUNTS OF JUSTICE, U. C.—							
<i>(Continued.)</i>							
SHERIFFS.—(Continued.)							
Lambton.....	James Flinthof.....	Oct. 7, 1853.....	Gen. Rowan, Adm.....				13 yrs & 6 ms.
Deputy Sheriff.....	S. A. McVicar.....	Jan. 1, 1860.....	Sheriff.....	500 00			7 do
Lanark and Kenfrew.....	James Thompson.....	April 16, 1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....		600 00		14 do
Leeds and Grenville.....	Charles Dickinson.....	March 10, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....		2500 00		16 do
Deputy Sheriff.....	John Clausin Miller.....	March 26, 1864.....	Sheriff.....	1240 00			3 yrs & 4 ms.
Lincoln.....	Joseph A. Woodruff.....	April 10, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....		993 21		18 yrs & 6 ms.
Middlesex.....	Wm. Glass.....	Aug. 26, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....				8 do
Norfolk.....	Edmund Peetes.....	Sept. 29, 1859.....	do.....				22 do
Northumberland and Durham.....	Robert N. Waddell.....	March 10, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....				3 yrs & 3 ms.
Ontario.....	N. Gilbert Reynolds.....	Dec. 27, 1853.....	Gen. Rowan, Adm.....				13 yrs & 6 ms.
Oxford.....	Andrew Ross.....	March 21, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....				4 do
Perth.....	Robert Mcdowell.....	Dec. 31, 1852.....	Earl of Elgin.....		1049 91		14 do
Peterborough.....	James Hall.....	Feb. 4, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....		591 26		11 do
Deputy Sheriff.....	James A. Hall.....	July 1, 1861.....	Sheriff.....	600 00			6 do
Prince Edward.....	Chas. P. Treadwell.....	May 26, 1855.....	Lord Gosford.....		610 17		40 do
Simcoe.....	H. I. Thorp.....	Oct. 16, 1860.....	Sir W. F. Williams.....		1515 18		6 do
Stormont, Dundas and Gengarry.....	B. W. Smith.....	April 26, 1843.....	Lord Metcalfe.....		619 90		23 do
Deputy Sheriff.....	Daniel McIntyre.....	May 10, 1850.....	Earl of Elgin.....				17 years.
Victoria.....	Geo. S. Jarvis.....	Aug. 1, 1865.....	Sheriff.....	800 00			4 yrs & 6 ms.
Waterloo.....	Neil McDougall.....	Jan. 8, 1863.....	Lord Monck.....		804 40		4 do
Welland.....	Geo. Davidson.....	Jan. 12, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....				26 do
Wellington.....	Robert Hobson.....	May 12, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....				14 do
Wentworth.....	G. J. Grange.....	Aug. 17, 1840.....	Sir G. Arthur.....				26 do
York and Peel.....	E. C. Thomas.....	March 17, 1843.....	Sir C. Bagot.....				22 do
	F. W. Jarvis.....	July 21, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....				10 do
REGISTRARS.							
Algonia District.....	Col. Savage.....	Feb. 3, 1858.....	do.....	800 00			7 do
Brampton.....	T. S. Shenston.....	Jan. 24, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....		1301 33		16 do
Bruce.....	John McLay.....	Feb. 27, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....		2437 40	Mr. Wattis Deputy Registrar at a salary of \$450 per annum.	3 do
Carleton.....	Edward Sherwood.....	June 4, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....		1238 50	Up to 27th June, 1867.	12 do
Dundas.....	Alex. McDonnell.....	June 28, 1857.....	do.....		526 20	(Since 27th June, 1867.	29 do
	John P. Cryaler.....	June 27, 1867.....	Lord Monck.....				

County	Deputy Registrar	Dec. 2, 1859	Sir E. Head	916 13	Date of first Commission as Registrar for the County of Durham, April 10, 1847. Appointed by the Earl of Elgin.	17 do
Durham, West Riding	Robert Armour.	Dec. 2, 1859	Sir E. Head	916 13	Date of first Commission as Registrar for the County of Durham, April 10, 1847. Appointed by the Earl of Elgin.	17 do
Durham, East Riding	Geo. Chas. Ward.	do	do			
Elgin	John McKay	Oct. 3, 1853	W. Rowan, C.B., Ad.	3122 73	Fees for twelve months	21 do
Essex	John Alexander Askin.	Dec. 4, 1858	Sir E. Head	1225 12	\$307, disbursements	13 do
Frontenac	James Durand	May 21, 1850	Earl of Elgin	1709 83	Fees for twelve months	12 years.
Glengarry	A. M. Mackenzie	Feb. 16, 1865	Lord Monck	342 85	Appointed Coroner, May, 1827.	16 yrs & 6 ms
Grenville	Wm. Jas. Scott	April 22, 1861	Sir E. Head	564 00	Paid out of the fees received by Registrar	do
Deputy Registrar	James D. Scott	May 4, 1861	Registrar	400 00	\$895, expenses of office.	5 do
Grey	Thomas Lunn	Dec. 31, 1853	W. Rowan, C.B., Ad.	1926 93		do
Haldimand	Agnew Patrick Farrell.	August 9, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	1679 83		do
Deputy Registrar	Renewed.	July 3, 1846	Earl of Cathcart			do
Halton	G. S. Colter, jr.	March 1, 1854	Registrar	480 00		12 do
Hastings	Thomas Racey	May 1, 1833	Sir John Colborne	837 85		43 do
Huron	W. H. Ponton	May 5, 1854	W. Rowan, C.B., Ad.	2570 05	\$313.50, expenses	do
Kent	James Dickson	Nov. 15, 1866	Lord Monck	2745 00	M. Weir, Deputy Registrar, at a salary of \$600. \$2,513, expenses	8 months.
	P. D. McKellar	July 8, 1862	do	3807 24		
Kingston (City)	G. A. Cumming	April 28, 1864	do	408 60	19 years service as Judge of Surrogate Court for Counties of Frontenac, Lennox & Addington, and 2 years and 8 months as Registrar, City of Kingston.	5 yrs & 6 ms
Lambton	Thomas W. Johnston	Nov. 15, 1866	do	2592 18	Acting Surgeon in 1839 and '40 on St. Clair frontier to troops, appointed by late Dr. Short, Surgeon General. 26 years as Surgeon of Militia and 16 years as Coroner. \$1,017.42, expenses	do
Lanark, South Riding	Deputy Registrar.	Dec. 7, 1864	Late Henry Glass	3840 70		16 yrs & 8 ms
	James A. Smith.	Feb. 23, 1850	Lord Elgin		Also a Copying Clerk, at a salary of \$200 per annum.	2 yrs & 6 ms
	James Bell					
Lanark, North Riding	Deputy Registrar.	Nov. 7, 1857	Registrar	300 00		17 do
Leeds	John Mozies	Nov. 26, 1864	Lord Monck	412 40		do
Lennox and Addington	Ormond Jones	Aug. 15, 1864	do	1084 60		2 do
Lincoln	M. P. Roblin	Dec. 18, 1858	Sir E. Head	1018 50		do
London (City)	John Powell	Dec. 10, 1844	Lord Metcalfe	2350 81	Fees for twelve months	do
Middlesex	W. C. L. Gill	Aug. 25, 1858	Sir E. Head	996 00		do
	James Ferguson	April 4, 1810	do	3059 88		do
Norfolk	Francis Legh Walsh.	July 3, 1846	Francis Gore, Lt. Gov.	1174 25		do
	Earl of Cathcart.	Feb. 16, 1848	Earl of Elgin			do

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, U. C.—							
<i>(Continued.)</i>							
REGISTRARS.—(Continued.)							
Northumberland, West Riding	Hon. G. S. Boulton	Dec. 2, 1859	Sir E. Head	\$ cts.	1005 54	Fees for twelve months. \$500, expenses.....	41 yrs & 6 ms.
Northumberland, East Riding	John M. Grover	Dec. 2, 1859	do	.....	1000 30	.....	7 do
Deputy Registrar	William T. Benson	May 16, 1866	Registrar	.....	845 60	.....	1 yr & 2 ms
Ottawa (City)	Alex. Burritt	Feb. 20, 1864	Lord Monck	.....	2151 26	.....	3 yrs & 6 ms.
Ontario	John H. Ferry	Oct. 6, 1853	Gen. Rowan, C.B., Ad.	.....	416 00	.....	13 do
Deputy Registrar	James Draper	.....	Registrar	.....	.....	.....	7 do
Oxford	James Ingersoll	July 11, 1846	Earl of Cathcart	.....	1180 42	.....	32 do
Peel	D. F. Campbell	June 11, 1864	Lord Monck	.....	400 00	.....	3 years.
Deputy Registrar	James Westervelt	Jan. 3, 1853	Registrar	.....	2290 85	.....	1 yr & 8 ms.
Perth	William Smith	.....	Earl of Elgin	.....	.....	.....	14 yrs & 6 ms.
Deputy Registrar	James Redford	Sept. 24, 1853	Registrar	300 00	.....	.....	13 do
Peterborough	Charles Rubidge	July 3, 1846	Earl of Cathcart	.....	2284 20	Fees for twelve months. On Commission of the Peace Since the year 1819. Assisted the Hon. Peter Robinson in locating Emigrants in 1825 and 1826. Agent for settlement of Emigrants in 1830. Ret'ing Officer at 4 Elections. Chief Commissioner to investigate Rebellion Losses, 1846. Commissioner to take Oaths of Allegiance in 1842 and '46. Commissioner of Queen's Bench since Feb., 1850. \$1,025.20, expenses of office.....	35 do
Prescott	John Higginson	June 9, 1865	Lord Monck	.....	414 60	.....	2 years.
Prince Edward	John P. Roblin	June 17, 1846	Earl of Cathcart	.....	764 30	.....	20 yrs & 6 ms.
Renfrew	Andrew Irving	Aug. 9, 1866	Lord Monck	.....	486 16	.....	10 months.
Russell	James Keays	Feb. 13, 1852	Earl of Elgin	.....	133 92	.....	15 yrs & 6 ms.
Simcoe	George Lount	July 3, 1846	Earl of Cathcart	.....	3042 00	.....	40 do

Stormont	G. C. Wood	March 10, 1852	Earl of Elgin	626 60	Fees for twelve months. Paid
Toronto City	Samuel Sherwood	June 8, 1850	Sir E. Head	3208 01	Dupuy Registrar. \$240 per an. 14 do
Deputy Registrar	L. Sherwood	Sept. 29, 1862	Lord Monck	2482 84	Fees for twelve months 6 do
Victoria	H. Dunsford	Sept. 19, 1856	Sir E. Head	1526 06	\$400, expenses..... 4 do
Waterloo, N. R.	D. McDougall	Jan. 11, 1864	Lord Monck	1500 00	..... 10 do
Do	Dexter D'Everardo	Feb. 13, 1852	Earl of Elgin	1416 47	\$596.30, expenses of office..... 15 do
Welland	James Webster	June 21, 1859	Sir E. Head	2482 84	..... 7 do
Wellington	J. H. Greer	April 6, 1858	do	2562 11	\$1072.10, expenses of office..... 8 do
York	John Ridout	June 11, 1855	do	1408 32	..... 11 do
York, N. R.	James J. Pearson	Jan. 17, 1863	Lord Monck	3849 57	..... 4 do
COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEYS.					
Algoma District	John M. Hamilton	May 6, 1861	Sir E. Head	50 00	..... 6 years.
Brant	G. R. VanNorman	Feb. 16, 1859	do	269 00	..... 8 yrs & 6 ms.
Carleton	Robert Lees	Feb. 18, 1858	do	156 00	..... 9 do
Elgin	Jas. Stanton	..... 1857	do	234 70	..... 9 do
Essex	S. S. Macdonell	July 12, 1858	do	329 30	..... 8 do
Frontenac	R. M. Wilkinson	Jan. 9, 1865	Lord Monck	.....	..... 2 do
Grey	John Creaser	Feb. 19, 1858	Sir E. Head	75 50	..... 9 do
Haldimand	John R. Martin	.....	do	.....	..... 9 do
Halton	G. T. Bastedo	March 26, 1858	do	.....	..... 12 do
Hastings	C. L. Coleman	Oct. 14, 1863	Lord Monck	54 00	..... 3 yrs & 9 ms.
.....	Ira Lewis	March 31, 1859	Sir E. Head	.....	..... 7 yrs & 6 ms.
Huron and Bruce	A. D. McLean	June 8, 1859	do	.....	..... 7 do
Kent	F. B. Pardee	Feb. 13, 1864	Lord Monck	211 70	..... 2 do
Lambton	Daniel McMartin	April 7, 1863	Sir E. Head	.....	..... 4 do
Lanark and Renfrew	E. J. Szekler, Jr	Feb. 7, 1863	Lord Monck	.....	..... 2 yrs & 10 ms.
Leeds and Grenville	W. H. Wilkison	Sept. 30, 1864	do	.....	..... 7 yrs & 6 ms.
Lennox and Addington	Rolland Macdonald	Feb. 1, 1860	Sir E. Head	179 82	..... 9 do
Lincoln	Charles Hutchinson	Feb. 19, 1858	do	272 20	..... 33 do
Middlesex	Wm. Mercer Wilson	.....	do	190 00	..... 9 do
Norfolk	John D. Armour	.....	do	204 27	..... 4 years.
Northumberland and Durham	Samuel H. Cochrane	March 26, 1858	Lord Monck	161 50	..... 3 yrs & 10 ms.
Ontario	Francis Ramsay Ball	Sept. 15, 1863	do	263 30	..... 3 yrs & 11 ms.
Oxford	E. F. Ryerson	Aug. 19, 1864	do	.....	..... 2 do
Perth	Chas. A. Weller	Feb. 19, 1858	Sir E. Head	18 70	..... 9 yrs & 6 ms.
Peterborough	Edw. Taylor Dartnell	Feb. 24, 1865	Lord Monck	138 63	..... 2 do
Prescott and Russell	Philip Low	Feb. 19, 1858	Sir E. Head	28 00	..... 19 do
Prince Edward	James R. Colter	Aug. 19, 1862	Lord Monck	570 10	Fees for twelve months..... 4 yrs & 10 ms.
Simcoe	Jacob F. Pringle	Feb. 19, 1858	Sir E. Head	125 00	..... 9 yrs & 6 ms.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	James Bethune	Nov. 15, 1866	Lord Monck	58 60	..... 5 do
Victoria	Anthony LaCourse	Jan. 8, 1862	Sir E. Head	132 70	Inclusive of fees as Crown Counsel at Spring Assizes, 1867, and of fees as Distributor of Law Stamps 10 do
Waterloo	Thomas Miller	Feb. 19, 1858	do	.....	.....
Welland	Lorenzo D. Raymond	March 5, 1859	Sir E. Head	.....	.....

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, U. C.—							
COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEYS.—							
(Continued.)							
	Wellington.....	March 1, 1859..	Sir E. Head.		740 00	Fees for twelve months.....	9 yrs & 6 ms.
	Wentworth.....	Aug. 1, 1869..	Lord Monck				4 do
	York and Peel.....	July 19, 1862..	do				5 do
CLERKS OF THE PEACE.							
	Algoma District.....	May 6, 1861..	Sir E. Head.	800 00			5 do
	Brant.....	Jan. 21, 1853..	Earl of Elgin		500 91		13 do
	Carleton.....	Dec. 21, 1857..	Sir E. Head.		113 28		9 do
	Elgin.....	Sept. 29, 1853..	Gen. Rowan, Adm.		352 60		13 do
	Essex.....	March 4, 1836..	Sir F. B. Head.		14 76		30 do
	Frontenac.....	Jan. 9, 1865..	Lord Monck				2 do
	Grey.....	Dec. 27, 1853..	Gen. Rowan, Adm.		219 41		13 do
	Haldimand.....	Oct. 12, 1857..	Sir W. Eyre, Adm.		1200 00		9 do
	Halton.....	Dec. 7, 1854..	Sir E. Head.				12 do
	Hastings.....	Oct. 14, 1863..	Lord Monck		226 14		3 do
	Huron.....	Oct. 7, 1841..	Sir R. D. Jackson, Adm.		796 27		25 do
	Kent.....	June 3, 1859..	Sir E. Head.				7 years.
	Lambton.....	Sept. 29, 1863..	Gen. Rowan, Adm.		650 00		14 yrs & 6 ms
	Lennox.....	Jan. 31, 1839..	Sir F. B. Head		394 23	Mr. W. R. T. Berford was Jus- tice of the Peace for many years both for the Johnston, Bathurst and Eastern Dis- tricts, and Commissioner of the Court of Requests in the County of Lennox up to the passing of the Division Court Act	40 years. 36 yrs & 6 ms. 2 yrs & 10 ms.
	Leeds and Grenville.....	Sept. 15, 1830..	Sir John Colborne		358 68		47 do
	Lennox and Addington.....	Sept. 30, 1864..	Lord Monck				83 do
	Lincoln.....	Feb. 1, 1860..	Sir E. Head.		380 09		7 yrs & 6 ms.
	Middlesex.....	July 11, 1819..	Sir P. Maitland		800 00		47 do
	Norfolk.....	Feb. 15, 1839..	Sir George Arthur		1537 56		do

County	Name	Appointed	Court	Salary	Term	Remarks	
Northumberland and Durham	John D. Armour	May 2, 1861	Sir E. Head	431 13	9 do		
	H. James Macdonell	April 23, 1856	do	427 00	10 do		
	Francis R. Ball	Sept. 15, 1858	Lord Monck	722 42	3 yrs & 10 ms.		
	John J. E. Linton	Dec. 31, 1852	do	544 48	14 yrs & 6 ms.		
	Chas. Alex. Weller	Jan. 18, 1858	Sir E. Head	275 70	9 do		
	Ed. T. Dartnell	Feb. 24, 1855	Lord Monck	265 18	2 do		
	Philip Low	April 29, 1847	Earl of Elgin	270 36	19 do		
	Wm. Duck	Aug. 27, 1856	Lord Monck	189 11	1 year.		
	W. B. McVity	Jan. 11, 1843	Sir C. Bagot	740 00	Including annual allowance for Stationery and Jury account	24 yrs & 6 ms.	
	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Jacob F. Pringle	Jan. 20, 1858	Sir E. Head		9 do	
	Victoria	A. LaCourse	Jan. 8, 1863	Lord Monck	272 00	5 do	
	Waterloo	Thomas Miller	Nov. 28, 1856	Sir E. Head		10 do	
	Welland	L. D. Raymond	May 12, 1856	do	220 50	10 do	
	Wellington	Thos. Saunders	July 25, 1840	Sir George Arthur	425 25	26 do	
	Wentworth	S. B. Freeman	Aug. 1, 1862	Lord Monck	317 00	4 do	
	York and Peel	John McNab	July 19, 1862	do		5 do	
	MASTERS AND DEPUTY REGISTRARS IN COURT OF CHANCERY.						
	Algonia District	Hon. John Prince	Sept. 29, 1860	Court of Chancery	2000 00		
	Brant	John Cameron	May 8, 1858	do	620 10	13 do	28 yrs & 6 ms.
	Carleton	John Wilson	June 29, 1860	do	600 00	6 do	
Elgin	James Stanton	May 29, 1858	do	1 15	9 do		
Essex	S. S. Macdonell	May 29, 1858	do	133 42	8 do		
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington	James Alex. Henderson	Oct. 23, 1861	do	600 00	15 do		
Grey	D. A. Glesor	April 23, 1861	do		5 do		
Hastings	W. W. Dean	March 17, 1857	do	742 32	9 do		
Knox and Bruce	H. McDermott	Sept. 17, 1866	do	600 00	12 do		
Kent	George Williams	Oct. 17, 1854	do	33 50	15 do		
Lambton	Peter Foussett	1857	do	63 59	22 do		
Lanark and Renfrew	William Oscar Baell	Oct. 23, 1844	do		6 do		
Leeds and Grenville	Jacob D. Buell	Dec. 1, 1860	do	20 00	2 yrs & 8 ms.		
Lincoln	F. W. Macdonald	Oct. 28, 1864	do	174 55	15 yrs & 6 ms.		
Middlesex	James Shanly	March 31, 1851	do	599 49	5 do		
Norfolk	David Tisdale	Oct. 1, 1861	do	413 35	11 do		
Northumberland and Durham	W. Henry Weller	Dec. 10, 1855	do	686 20	7 do		
Ontario	G. Henry Dartnell	Dec. 1, 1859	do	508 92	5 do		
Oxford	Henry B. Beard	1861	do	214 81	7 do		
Perth	George W. Lawrence	Oct. 8, 1864	do	236 60	5 do		
Peterborough	W. H. Weller	Nov. 8, 1866	do	320 35	2 yrs & 3 ms.		
Simcoe	W. E. O'Brien	Jan. 29, 1864	do	200 00	11 do		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	John McDonnell	1856	do	300 00	3 years.		
Victoria	W. H. Weller	Jan. 10, 1867	do	164 07	11 do		
Wellington	James W. Hall	April 5, 1865	do	98 90	2 do		
Wentworth	Wm. Leggo	April 14, 1856	do	1320 00	10 yrs & 6 ms.		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary. \$ cts.	Amount received in Fees. \$ cts.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
COURTS OF JUSTICE, U. C.— (Continued.) REGISTRARS OF THE SHERIFFS COURTS.	Algonia District.....	Oct. 22, 1860.....	Sir W. F. Williams, Ad.	.....	.....	.....	6 yrs & 6 ms.
	Brent.....	Jan. 21, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	121 66	.....	14 do
	Carleton.....	Jan. 21, 1858.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	90 00	.....	12 do
	Edm.....	Nov. 15, 1861.....	Lord Monck.....	.....	166 70	.....	5 do
	Edm.....	Nov. 15, 1861.....	do.....	.....	110 00	.....	10 do
	Essex.....	Dec. 1, 1862.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	200 00	.....	31 do
	Frontenac.....	Sept. 1, 1853.....	Gen. Rowan, Adm.....	.....	.....	.....	12 do
	Grey.....	Dec. 31, 1853.....	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	.....	.....	15 do
	Haldimand.....	March 1, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	.....	.....	12 do
	Haldimand.....	March 1, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	126 35	.....	12 do
	Haldimand.....	March 1, 1859.....	do.....	.....	64 60	.....	12 do
	Hastings.....	Nov. 25, 1854.....	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	58 00	.....	12 do
	Huron and Bruce.....	Nov. 25, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	60 25	.....	12 do
	Ken.....	Nov. 29, 1853.....	Gen. Rowan, Adm.....	.....	72 00	.....	13 do
	Lambton.....	Nov. 29, 1853.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	4 do
	Lanark.....	June 10, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	.....	159 00	.....	.....
	Leeds and Grenville.....	July 26, 1838.....	Sir George Arthur.....	.....	123 85	.....	.....
	Lennox and Addington.....	Sept. 30, 1864.....	By the Crown.....	.....	17 65	.....	.....
	Lincoln.....	Sept. 24, 1853.....	Sir John Colborne.....	.....	106 40	.....	.....
	Middlesex.....	Sept. 22, 1860.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	215 00	.....	.....
	Norfolk.....	Oct. 17, 1842.....	Sir Chas. Bagot.....	.....	175 00	.....	.....
	Northumberland and Durham.....	Dec. 26, 1824.....	Sir P. Maitland.....	.....	412 00	.....	.....
	Ontario.....	Aug. 18, 1865.....	Lord Monck.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oxford.....	Aug. 18, 1853.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	87 00	.....	.....
	Perrin.....	June 1, 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	.....	154 08	.....	.....
Peterboro'.....	Dec. 1, 1811.....	Sir R. D. Jackson.....	.....	75 95	.....	.....
Prescott and Russell.....	Jan. 5, 1848.....	Earl of Cathcart.....	.....	13 40	.....	.....
Prince Edward.....	Sept. 1, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	143 27	.....	.....
Simcoe.....	Jan. 24, 1843.....	Sir Chas. Bagot.....	.....	238 65	.....	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Gleggary.....	Dec. 1, 1862.....	Lord Monck.....	.....	40 00	.....	.....
Victoria.....	Jan. 8, 1863.....	do.....	.....	56 00	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	April 28, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	253 92	.....	.....
Welland.....	May 12, 1856.....	do.....	.....	291 65	.....	.....
Wellington.....	June 8, 1855.....	do.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Wentworth.....	April 1, 1816.....	Lt. Gov. Gore.....	.....	236 15	.....	.....
Assistant Registrar.....	Jan. 1, 1855.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York.....	July 1, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	.....	776 00	.....	.....

CLERKS OF THE COUNTY COURTS AND DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE CROWN AND APPEALS.

County	Name	Appointed	Salary	Remarks	Term
Algonias District	S. R. Prince	Oct. 22, 1860	500 00	Sir W. F. Williams, Ad	do
Brent	John Henry Goodton	April 20, 1861	300 00	Sir E. Head	6
N. Carlton	James Fraser	Jan. 21, 1858	400 00	do	do
N. Elgin	Thomas D. Warren	Nov. 15, 1861	544 36	Lord Monck	10
Essex	D. A. McMullen	July 1862 and December 1862	400 00	do	5
Frontenac	Peter O'Reilly	Oct. 1, 1850	300 00	Earl of Elgin	10
Grey	Peter Inglis	Oct. 1, 1853	1000 00	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	31
Haldimand	R. V. Griffith	Dec. 31, 1853	300 00	do	do
Hatton	W. L. P. Eager	March 1, 1851	300 00	Earl of Elgin	13
Hastings	A. G. Northrup	Jan. 1, 1855	300 00	Sir E. Head	15
Huron and Bruce	Hugh Johnston	Aug. 26, 1854	400 00	do	12
Kent	Thomas A. Ireland	Nov. 25, 1854	300 00	do	do
Lambton	J. R. Gammill	May 6, 1854	400 00	Earl of Elgin	12
Leamington	Charles Kice	Oct. 1, 1853	300 00	Gen. Rowan, Adm.	14
Leeds and Grenville	W. H. Campbell	June 10, 1862	400 00	Lord Monck	do
Lennox and Addington	J. B. McQuin	Aug. 7, 1856	400 00	Sir E. Head	5 years.
Lincoln	F. A. B. Clench	Sept. 30, 1864	213 00	By the Crown	10 yrs & 6 ms.
Middlesex	John Macheth	Sept. 7, 1863	400 00	Lord Monck	8
Norfolk	A. B. Rapelje	Oct. 22, 1860	600 00	Sir W. F. Williams, Ad	9
Do	Clerk Co. Court	May 8, 1838 and Nov. 24, 1858	400 00	Sir George Arthur	6
Northumberland and Durham	C. C. Rapelje	Nov. 27, 1867	394 00	Sir E. Head	do
Ontario	Richard D. Chatterton	Jan. 1, 1851	400 00	Lord Monck	do
Oxford	John V. Ham	Oct. 1, 1864	400 00	Earl of Elgin	do
Perth	James Kintrea	Aug. 18, 1853	400 00	Lord Monck	do
Peterboro'	James McFadden	June 1, 1866	400 00	Earl of Elgin	do
Do	Thomas Fortye	Dec. 1, 1841	300 00	Sir R. Jackson	13 yrs & 6 ms
Do	Deputy Clerk Crown	Sept. 1, 1855	157 00	Ex-Officio C. Co. Ct	1 year.
Do	John W. Marston	Jan. 5, 1846	300 00	Earl of Cathcart	25 yrs & 6 ms
Prescott and Russell	Deputy Clerk Crown	Jan. 20, 1863	300 00	Ex-Officio	do
Prince Edward	John Twigg	Sept. 1, 1853	61 25	Sir E. Head	21
Renfrew	Arch. Thomson	Aug. 27, 1866	159 00	Lord Monck	11
Simcoe	Jonathan Lane	Jan. 24, 1843	104 30	Sir Chas. Bagot	9 months.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	R. McDonald	May 14, 1862	196 88	Lord Monck	24 yrs & 6 ms
Victoria	Wm. Grace	Dec. 1, 1862	274 00	do	4
Waterloo	James Colquhoun	Jan. 8, 1863	315 00	do	4
Welland	J. P. Willson	Jan. 24, 1853	337 00	Earl of Elgin	4
Wellington	James Hough	Oct. 28, 1863	300 00	Lord Monck	14
Wentworth	S. H. Ghent	May 18, 1855	106 02	Sir E. Head	7
Clerk of County Court, York	Walter McKenzie	April 31, 1863	373 84	Lord Monck	12 years.
Do	do	May 31, 1841	600 00	Lord Sydenham	4 yrs & 6 ms.
Do	do	do	1015 77	do	35

N. B.—The Deputy Clerks of the Crown receive a fixed Salary. Fees are allowed to them as Clerks of County Courts.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—Continued.

LIST OF CORONERS who have held office in Upper Canada during the six months ended 30th June, 1867.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.		\$ cts.
Dr. R. H. Dee.....	Tuscarora.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	108 10
W. J. Klophehl.....	Brantford.....		
Dr. A. H. Cook.....	.....	
Dr. E. Hopkins.....	.....	
Dr. E. Brown.....	Brantford.....		
W. S. Buckdaga.....	Oncndaga.....		
Dr. E. Griffin.....	Brantford.....		
Dr. S. W. Cook.....	Paris.....		
Professor Craft.....	Toronto.....		
E. W. Tegart.....	Scotland.....		
J. D. Curtis (Assistant Coroner).....	Brantford.....		
Wm. Clarke, M.D.....	Paris.....		
C. D. Tufford, M.D.....	Brantford.....		

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Thomas Read.....	March.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	53 80
James Beaman.....	North Gower.....		
William Dean.....	Fitzroy.....		
Joseph Allen.....	Osgoode.....		
Dr. Van Cortland.....	Ottawa.....		
J. Robt. Hinton.....	Richmond.....		
Ceo. Patterson.....	Richmond.....		
C. Leggo, M.D.....	Ottawa.....		
Thos. Johnson.....	Marlborough.....		
W. D. Pigott.....	Fitzroy Harbour.....		
Wm. Milliken, M.D.....	North Gower.....		
Wm. H. Hurd.....	Goulburn.....		
Wm. F. Lewis.....	Richmond.....		
E. R. E. Riel, M.D.....	Ottawa.....		
John G. Street.....	March.....		
Richard Kidd.....	Huntley.....		
M. Collier Church.....	Goulburn.....		

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

W. H. Hanvey, M.D.....	Stratford.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	12 50
Edward Dancy, M.D.....	Malahide.....		
E. E. Duncombe, M.D.....	St. Thomas.....		
Geo. Southwick, M.D.....	St. Thomas.....		
M. B. McCausland, M.D.....	South Rochester.....		
Ezra Foote, M.D.....	Aylmer.....		
Peter Stewart, M.D.....	Fingal.....		
W. E. Gustin, M.D.....	St. Thomas.....		
J. L. Gundry, M.D.....	Vienna.....		

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

J. Wigfield.....	Merses.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	128 10
Alex. Bartlett.....	Windsor.....		
C. E. Casgrain, M.D.....	Sandwich.....		
John A. Kane.....	Amherstburg.....		
W. P. Cornwall, M.D.....	Colchester.....		
E. B. Donnelly.....	Windsor.....		
W. G. Hall.....	East Sandwich.....		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—Continued.

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—Continued.

COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
Joseph N. Northmore.....	Kingston		
Thos. Chamberlain.....	Napanee.....		
John Shaw.....	Kingston		
Thos. Aishton, M.D.....	Bath.....		
Asa Phillips.....	Loughborough		
Chs. W. Jenkins.....	Kingston		
S. C. McDonnell.....	Sheffield.....		
E. J. Barker.....	Kingston		
Wm. R. Allan.....	Wolfe's Isl. Id		
John Stewart.....	Kingston		
Jas. Chamberlain.....	Fredericksburg		
Jessa Shibley.....	.....	
H. Pultz.....	.....	
Geo. Sexton.....	.....	
John Waldron.....	.....	

COUNTY OF GRUY.

Thos. Gordon.....	Owen Sound.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	71 20
Thos. Symes, M.D.....	Meaford		
J. Crawford, M.D.....	Durham.....		
T. J. Grafe.....	Mount Forest.....		
A. E. Eckroyd, M.D.....	Mount Forest.....		
Jas. Gunn, M.D.....	Durham.....		
Angus Bell.....	Singhampton.....		
Daniel Binner.....	Fleshington.....		

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Alex. Lockhart, M.D.....	Sherbrooke Forest.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	96 20
John Amour.....	Drummondville.. ..		
Wm. McPherson.....	Caledonia		
James Sill.....	Jarvis		
James Gordon.....	Cayuga		
W. A. Howell, M.D.....	Jarvis		
Thomas Messenger.....	Caledonia		
Levi J. Weatherby.....	Dunville.....		

COUNTY OF HALTON.

Angus Stewart.....	Nassagaweya.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	86 10
A. McCullough.....	Esquesing		
James Barber.....	Georgetown.....		
D. D. Wright.....	Trafalgar		
Samuel Carter.....	Milton.....		
C. Freeman.....	Milton.....		
Anson Buck.....	Palermo		
Edward J. Ogden.....	Oakville		
W. C. Wright.....	Georgetown.....		
Nelson McGarvin	Acton.....		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—Continued.

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—Continued.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
Wm. Judd.....	Rawden	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	226 75
M. B. Roblin.....	Sydney		
J. B. Wilson.....	Shannonville.....		
S. N. Appleby.....	Shannonville.....		
Richard Lazier.....	Trenton		
Robt. Francis.....	Belleville		
D. E. Burdett, M. D.	Trenton.....		
G. P. Fergus.....	Hastings.....		
Charles Gream.....	Belleville		
J. P. Macdonald.....	Belleville		
W. H. Penton	Hungerford		
A. L. Bogart	Madoc.....		
Geo. Boulter, M. D.....	Tweed		
Richard Corrigan.....	Madoc.....		
Daniel Young.....	Tyendinaga.....		
A. A. Yeoman.....	Belleville		
G. R. Welden.....	Belleville		
James Powers, M. D.....	Thurlow		
James Brown	Sidney		
Jonas Canif.....	Belleville		
Henry Bleacher.....			
Robert McRay.....			

COUNTIES OF MURON AND BRUCE.

W. S. Francis.....	Turnberry	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	196 25
F. W. Irwin.....	Goderich		
P. A. McDougall.....	Arran		
T. J. Coleman, M. D.....	Howick		
E. Hawkesworth.....	Clinton		
R. Rullege.....	Walkerton		
John C. Reeve, M. D.....	Ainleysville		
W. J. Scott.....	Clinton		
T. J. Hawkes, M. D.....	Goderich		
Alfred Lander, M. D.....	Co. Bruce		
Thomas McLean, M. D.....			
Dr. Martyn.....			
Dr. Fleming.....			
Dr. Douglas.....			
Dr. Thompson.....			
Dr. Holmes.....			

COUNTY OF KENT.

James H. Sivewright.....	Chatham.....		
James M. Smith.....	Morpeth.....		
James A. Rolls.....	Chatham.....		
S. E. McCulley.....	Blenheim.....		
D. D. Vanvelson.....	Blenheim.....		
C. J. S. Askin.....	Chatham.....		
John L. Bray.....	Chatham.....		
James Douglas.....	Chatham.....		
Jacob Smith.....	Bothwell.....		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—Continued.

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—Continued.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
A. Young	Sarnia.....	.....
Thos. Johnston, M.D.....	Sarnia.....	.....
Thos. Hill	Plympton.....	.....
M. Anderson.....	Plympton.....	.....
J. Chambers.....	Plympton.....	.....
Thos. W. Rothwell.....	Warwick.....	.....
J. Bury.....	Sombra.....	.....
J. Knaggs.....	Dawn.....	.....
J. Burgess.....	Euphemia.....	.....
J. McComm.....	Brooke.....	.....
L. H. Johnson.....	Wallaceburg.....	.....
Wm. Morris, M.D.....	.....	.....
Jos. Mothersill, M.D.....	Bosanquet.....	.....
A. P. Toulmin.....	Sombra.....	.....
John H. Campbell.....	Sarnia.....	.....
Robt. C. McMullen.....	Sarnia.....	.....
Stewart Johnston.....	Moore.....	.....
H. Shoebottom, M.D.....	Sarnia.....	.....
Thos. R. Scott.....	Plympton.....	.....
Alfred Nash.....	Warwick.....	.....
A. P. Gamble, M.D.....	Moore.....	.....
G. B. Mott, M.D.....	Brooke.....	.....

COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW.

D. McGillis.....	Pakenham.....	Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	74 00
J. Aitcheson.....	Elmsley South.....		
A. H. Downswell.....	McNab.....		
Chas. Young.....	Stafford.....		
J. Clendinnen.....	Pembroke.....		
Peter Maitland.....	Montague.....		
Thos. Sproule.....	.....	
Thos. Reid.....	March.....		
Jas. Morris.....	Lanark.....		
Thos. Brook.....	Perth.....		
Wm. Wilson.....	Carleton Place.....		
W. H. Burritt.....	Smith's Falls.....		
S. Dickson.....	Pakenham.....		
David Evans, M.D.....	Renfrew.....		
Wm. Mostyn.....	Almonte.....		
J. Sweetland.....	Pakenham.....		
J. P. Lynn, M.D.....	Eganville.....		
J. York.....	Drummond.....		
Robert Howden, M.D.....	Ramsay.....		
J. D. Kellock, M.D.....	Perth.....		
Thomas Freer.....	Renfrew.....		
J. McNab.....	McNab.....		
Ed. McKenzie.....	Pembroke.....		

COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

H. D. Taylor.....	Escott.....	Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	135 70
Richard Leach.....	Crosby South.....		
Dr. Scott.....	Prescott.....		
Samuel Jakes.....	Watson.....		
W. T. Gates.....	Edwardsburg.....		
Robt. Edmondson.....	Brockville.....		
Dr. Marden.....	Brockville.....		
R. Leslie.....	Kemptville.....		
W. A. Schofield.....	Brockville.....		
John Merrill.....	Leeds.....		
Dr. Lauder.....	Kitley.....		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—Continued.

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.,—Continued.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
J. W. Considine.....	Port Dalhousie.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	66 15
Theophilus Mack, M.D.....	St. Catharines, O.....		
Duncan Campbell, M.D.....	Toronto.....		
Peter B. Nelles.....	Grimsby.....		
Joseyh Wynn.....	Township de Niagara.....		
Alpheus S. St. John.....	St. Catharines, O.....		
John A. Nelles.....	Grimsby.....		
J. McCallum.....	Gainsborough.....		
E. Goodman, M. B.....	St. Catharines, O.....		
M. Keating.....	Louth.....		
B. H. Leman.....	Thorold.....		
J. G. McLean, M.D.....	Beamsville.....		
George Brant.....	Smithville.....		
Frederick Morson, M.D.....	Niagara.....		
John H. Comfort, M.D.....	St. Catharines, O.....		

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

D. Henderson.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	80 40
W. B. Quarry.....	.....	
Nelles.....	Biddulph.....		
Chas. Moore.....	London, for the City only.....		
G. Gouse.....	.....	
Tweedale.....	.....	
M. Andless.....	.....	

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

E. H. Gates.....	Middleton.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	72 95
J. A. Merritt.....	Townsend.....		
David Duncombe.....	Townsend.....		
A. McLennan.....	Port Rowan.....		
N. Lamson.....	Simcoe.....		
John Riach.....	Windham.....		
Joan Clarke.....	Simcoe.....		
N. O. Walker.....	Port Dover.....		
J. B. Tweedale, M.D.....	Walsingham.....		
John Phelan, M.D.....	Port Royal.....		
Warren H. Blake.....	Delhi.....		
J. M. Salmon, M.D.....	Simcoe.....		
John Wilson, M.D.....	Simcoe.....		

COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Thomas Christie.....	Bewmanville.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	147 35
J. N. McCrae.....	Roseneath.....		
W. L. Herminan.....	Orono.....		
R. Maxwell.....	Port Hope.....		
H. Mason.....	Cobourg.....		
T. Eyre.....	Cavan.....		
J. Patterson.....	Seymour.....		
J. W. Stevenson.....	Alnwick.....		
G. S. Aylesworth.....	Percy.....		
G. D. Spooner.....	Clarke.....		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—Continued.

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—Continued.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
Wm. McMullen.....	Mara.....		
Wm. R. Clarke, M.D.....	England.....		
W. O. Eastwood, M.D.....	Prince Albert.....		
Elias Vernon.....	Beaverton.....		
Jos. Nation, M.D.....	Uxbridge.....		
David Tucker, M.D.....	Pickering.....		
Alfred Wyatt, M.D.....	Brock.....		
Wm. Tempest, M.D.....	Toronto.....		
Geo. A. Carson.....	Whitby.....		
J. G. Bolster.....	Port Bolster.....		
Geo. W. Jones.....	Prince Albert.....		
Josh. Clark.....	Oshawa.....		

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

G. Duncan.....	Embro.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	98 00
Wm. Scott.....	Woodstock.....		
George Bingham.....	Norwich.....		
James Canall.....	Norwich.....		
J. Stimson, M.D.....	Plattsville.....		
Sylvanus Jay.....	Tilsonburg.....		
David Clarke.....	Princeton.....		
S. H. Swan.....	Embro.....		
Wm. Springer, M.D.....	Ingersoll.....		
J. M. Ault.....	Dereham.....		
Ephraim Cook.....	Norwich.....		

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Dr. J. Hyde.....	Stratford.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	147 40
D. Wilson, M.D.....	St. Mary's.....		
J. Bowie, M.D.....	Mitchell.....		
P. R. Shaver.....	Stratford.....		
D. D. Campbell.....	Listowell.....		
P. J. Muter.....	Shakespeare.....		
D. Coon, M.D.....	Mitchell.....		
D. L. Harrison.....	St. Mary's.....		
Dr. Philips.....	Listowell.....		

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

F. Henderson.....		} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	183 15
John Allanby.....			
Alex. Ross, jun.....			
A. D. Kellogg.....			
W. C. Nicholls.....	Lakepold.....		
Amos McCrea, M.D.....	Keene.....		
T. W. Poole, M.D.....	Peterboro'.....		
P. Lloyd, M.D.....	Bobcaygeon.....		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—Continued.

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—Continued.

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
Humphrey Hughes	Alfred	Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	22 95
John Ramsay	L'Orignal		
Even McMaster	Caledonia.....		
Andrew Sheriff	Clarence		
James H. Molloy.....	South Plantagenet		
Edward St. Denis.....	East Hawkesbury.....		
Philip Downing.....	Caledonia		
John Gibson.....	East Hawkesbury.....		
Joseph Mullikin.....	Vankleek Mill.....		
Andrew Hicks.....	Bearbrook, Cumberland... ..		
Charles Laroque.....	Plantagenet Mills.....		
Alexander Beaton.....	Vankleek Hill.....		
James O. Gates.....	L'Orignal.....		
William Cunning.....	East Hawkesbury.....		
Zephaniah S. M. Hersee.....	Hawkesbury		
William Harkin, M.D.....	Vankleek Hill.....		
George Dickenson, M.D.....	.....	

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

J. H. Morden	Ameliasburgh		
W. C. Dorland.....	Hallowell.....		
M. R. Benson.....	Sophiasburgh		
S. S. Wallbridge.....	Ameliasburgh.....		
Richard Morden.....	North Port.....		
Reuben Young.....	Carrying Place.....		
H. B. Evans.....	Pictou.....		
William Peck.....	Ameliasburgh		
F. H. Young.....	Pictou.....		
A. R. McDonald.....	Consecon.....		

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

J. W. Norris, M.D	Cookstown	Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	504 41
Jos. Corbett, M.D.....	Mono.....		
Alex. Stephen, M.D.....	Collingwood		
James Allan, M.D.....	Bradford.....		
J. R. Ardagh, M.D.....	Barrie		
R. Gallagher.....	Tecumseth		
E. Jeffrey.....	Penetanguishene		
Francis Hewson	Nottawasaga		
John Ardagh, M.D	Adjala.....		
Pat. Patton.....	Orillia.....		
T. C. Schofield	Bond Head.....		
Edward Allen	Mono.....		
J. R. Riddle.....	Orangeville.....		
J. K. Ross.....	Churchill.....		
Arthur Ardagh, M.D.....	Barrie		
David Kelley.....	Orillia		
J. S. Crookshank, M.D	Barrie		
T. M. Armstrong, M.D	Mono.....		
G. H. Corbett, M.D	Orillia.....		
James Judge.....	Adjala		
Angus Bell.....	Southampton.....		
J. D. Booth.....	West Gwillimbury.....		
A. Stewart, M.D	Keenansville		
A. Hamilton, M.D.....	Barrie		
R. Lund, M.D	Cookstown		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—Continued.

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—Continued.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—Continued.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
David Forrest	Collingwood	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	504 41
R. Ramsay, M.D.	Orillia.....		
Francis Ayrest.....	Holland Landing		
Ed. Bull, M.D.....	Lloydtown		
G. McManus, M.D	Creemore.....		
G. Moberley, M.D.....	Collingwood		
L. Oliver, M.D.....	Barrie		
U. N. Rutledge	Coldwater.....		
Geo. Morton.....	Bradford.....		
G. W. Sanderson, M.D.....	Orillia		
C. S. Elliott, M.D	Orillia		

COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

D. McGrewer	Lancaster.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	61 49
J. Blacklock.....	Williamsburg		
J. Dilabough	Winchester		
P. Stuart.....	Lancaster.....		
Giles Bogart.....	Winchester		
Rubin Hickey.....	Williamsburg.....		
D. Breackenridge.....	Williamsburg.....		
A. Mackenzie.....	Kenyon		
Wm. Castleman.....	Williamsburg		
N. Leclair.....	Alexandria		
A. McDonald	do		
Dr. McMillar.....	Alexandria.....		
Wm. Vancamp.....	Cornwall.....		
Dr. Wagoner	Osnabruck		

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

J. Fiddler, M.D.....	Lindsay.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	70 25
Thos. Beale	Lindsay		
Wm. A. Black, M.D.....	Emily		
P. H. Clarke .....	.....	
Geo. A. Norris.....	Omemees		
P. Lloyd, M.D.....	Bobcaygeon		
A. A. McLaughlin	Norland.....		

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Wm. Kerr, M.D.....	Galt.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	83 35
Wm. Bell, M.D.....	Ayr		
D. S. Bowlby.....	Berlin		
E. A. Koetsch, M.D.....	Preston.....		
J. R. Philips	Galt.....		
W. Pipe.....	Berlin		
J. A. Whiting, M.D.....	Elmira		
J. W. Walden, M.D.....	Wellesly		
W. H. Vardon, M.D.....	Hawkesville.....		
P. L. Walmsley, M.D.....	Elmira		
Dr. J. Seagram	Galt		
Dr. H. Zaughley.....	Waterloo, Village.....		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—Continued.

LIST of Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—Continued.

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
H. Wilson.....	Stephensville.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	88 45
J. Rannie.....	Allanburg		
J. Moore.....	Bertie		
H. Rolls.....	Thorold		
Zenas Fell.....	Welland		
W. A. Bald.....	Welland		
G. Robertson.....	Wainfleet.....		
W. Mellanby.....	Humberstone.....		
Peter Gibbon.....	Port Colborne.....		
H. Kalar.....	Stamford.....		
A. B. Chapman.....	Village of Welland.....		
John Grant.....	Village of Thorold.....		
S. S. Smades.....	Humberstone.....		
P. T. Kempson.....	Fort Erie.....		
Z. B. Lewis.....	Clifton.....		
B. H. Lemon, M.D.....	Village of Thorold		
J. Elliott, M.D.....	Fort Erie.....		
Henry R. Harvey.....	Pelham		
Gordon Wilson.....	Humberstone.....		

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

John Howit.....	Guelph.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners..	81 70
G. S. Herod.....	Guelph.....		
John Finlayson.....	Elora.....		
Henry McNaughton.....	Erin.....		
Wm. S. Hewat.....	Orangeville.....		
John Munro.....	Fergus.....		
J. H. Gordon.....	Arthur		
Jos. Carbert.....	Orangeville.....		
W. G. Middleton.....	Elora.....		
T. J. Grafe.....	Mount Forest.....		
Henry Orton.....	Guelph.....		
A. E. Eckroyd.....	Mount Forest.....		
Thos. J. York.....	Erin.....		

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

J. McMahon.....	Dundas.....	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	103 00
J. Ryckman.....	Hamilton		
J. W. Rosebury, M.D.....	Hamilton		
W. C. Shaw, M.D.....	Sheffield.....		
Walter McKay.....	Stoney Creek		
O. Skinner, M.D.....	Waterdown		
D. Mackintosh, M.D.....	Hamilton		
H. Orton, M.D.....	Ancaster.....		
J. B. Lundy, M.D.....	Beverley.....		
E. Henwood, M.D.....	Hamilton		
G. L. Macklean, M.D.....	Hamilton		

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, U. C.—*Concluded.*LIST OF Coroners who have held office in Upper Canada, &c.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES OF YORK AND PEEL.

Names of Coroners.	Residences.	—	\$ cts.
W. Johnston	Chinguacousy .....	.....
E. C. Fisher.....	Etobicoke.....	.....
E. Bull	Weston .....	.....
H. H. Wright.....	Cité de Toronto .....	.....
J. D. Wilson.....	East Gwillimbury.....	.....
John Warbride.....	Albion.....	.....
H. Miller.....	Richmond Hill.....	.....
C. T. Philbrick.....	Yorkville.....	.....
J. P. Wheler.....	Woburn P. O.....	.....
J. A. Baruhart.....	Streetsville .....	.....
E. Hodder, M.D., Toronto only.....	Toronto .....	.....
G. C. Colter.....	Toronto .....	.....
David Bridgford.....	Richmond Hill .....	.....
J. Doherty, M.D.....	Markham Village .....	.....
B. W. Dixie, M.D.....	Springfield.....	.....
S. A. Harvey.....	Springfield.....	.....
W. Hollowell, M.D.....	Toronto .....	.....
J. Mahaffy, M.D.....	Tullamore .....	.....
Thos. Pyne, M.D.....	Newmarket .....	.....
J. Grant, M.D.....	Toronto .....	.....
J. Boyd, M.D.....	Georgina .....	.....
W. Scholzeid, M.D.....	Lloydtown .....	.....
C. W. Buchanan, for Toronto only	Toronto .....	.....
L. Glessen.....	Scarborough .....	.....
M. Lawlor, for Toronto only.....	Toronto .....	.....
J. N. Riddle.....	Orangeville.....	.....
A. Stewart, M.D.....	Albion.....	.....
W. H. Dalton, M.D.....	Albion.....	.....
W. B. Geikie, M.D.....	Aurora.....	.....
J. N. Reid, M.D.....	Thornhill.....	.....
M. H. Aikens.....	Somerville .....	.....
J. W. Corsen, M.D.....	Brampton.....	.....
A. A. Riddell, for Toronto only	Toronto .....	.....
J. Corbett, M.D.....	Orangeville .....	.....
J. Henry, M.D.....	Mono Mills .....	.....
J. Langstaff, M.D.....	Richmond Hill.....	.....
J. A. McMaster, M.D.....	York Mills .....	.....
J. J. Friel.....	Stouffville .....	.....
A. C. Lloyd	Stouffville .....	.....

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

J. Bowker.....	Bruce Mines	} Total amount of Fees received by Coroners.....	75 25
H. Pilgrim.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....		

MISCELLANEOUS.
SHIPPING MASTER'S OFFICE.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Shipping Master.....	R. B. Johnson.....	.....1858...	Sir E. Head.....	\$ cts. 1000 00	\$ cts. 1862 00	.....	27 yrs & 6 ms
Deputy do.....	Albert Parker.....	July 1, 1865.....	Shipping Master.....	1000 00	.....	.....	2 years.
Employee.....	John O'Dowd, junior.....	May 29, 1859.....	do.....	1 25	par jour.....	This man is employed under sanction of Board of Trade (25th May, 1859), at a daily remuneration of \$1.25 during the actual period of navigation. No other clerks employed.....	\$ do
Detectives.....	{ John Mullins..... John O'Dowd..... }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

QUEBEC HARBOUR COMMISSION.

Chairman.....	Hon. Geo. Pemberton.....	Nov. 10, 1859.....	Sir E. Head.....	2000 00	.....	.....	7 yrs & 6 ms.
Member.....	Geo. H. Simard.....	Nov. 11, 1859.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Do.....	Jos. Hamel.....	April 12, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	.....	.....	Succeeded Mr. Sharples.....	3 3 ms.
EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.							
Mayor of Quebec.....	Hon. Jos. Cauchon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 yrs & 2 ms.
President of Board of Trade.....	Henry Fry.....	.....	Commissioners.....	1600 00	.....	Approved by Government.....	6 6 do
Secretary Treasurer.....	Geo. B. Martel.....	May 27, 1864.....	do.....	1200 00	.....	.....	4 6 do
Superintendent.....	Wm. Simons.....	Feb. 1, 1860.....	do.....	500 00	.....	.....	4 6 do
Wharfinger.....	Gab. Valin, junior.....	May 20, 1863.....	do.....	400 00	.....	.....	6 6 do
Warehouse Keeper.....	J. F. Golden.....	March 24, 1860.....	do.....	260 00	.....	.....	3 2 do
Messenger.....	Ulric Binet.....	May 23, 1864.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Mayor of Quebec and President of Board of Trade, for time being.

MONTREAL HARBOUR COMMISSION.

Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.....	A. M. Delisle.....	Jan. 22, 1866..	Sir John Michel, adm.			
Member.....	George Stephen.....	do	do			
Do.....	William Workman.....	Aug. 23, 1866..	Lord Monck.....			
EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.						
<i>Mayor of the City and President of Board of Trade for time being.</i>						
Mayor of Montreal.....	Henry Starnes.....					17 years.
President of the Board of Trade.....	Thomas Rimmer.....	May — 1863.....	By the Commissioners.	2400 00		23 do
Secretary.....	Hannibal H. Whitney.....	May — 1861.....	do	1800 00		10 do
Harbour Master.....	A. M. Rudolph.....	Jan. — 1864.....	do	1000 00		16 do
Harbour Engineer.....	A. G. Nish.....	May — 1861.....	do	600 00		18 do
Wharfinger.....	John Ferns.....	May — 1861.....	do	240 00		2 months.
Assistant Wharfinger.....	John Small.....	May — 1861.....	do			
Messenger.....	H. Bracken.....	May — 1867..	do			

QUEBEC NORTH SHORE TURNPIKE TRUST.

Trustee.....	J. B. Renaud.....	Feb. 1, 1866..	Lord Monck.....			1 yr. 5 & ms.
Do.....	Thos. McGreevy.....	do	do			1 5 do
Do.....	Chas. Rheaume.....	do	do			1 5 do
Do.....	E. B. Lindsay.....	March 26, 1866	do			1 4 do
Secretary.....	E. Chénic.....	Aug. 20, 1866..	do			10 months.
General Overseer.....	John Porter.....	March 1, 1841..	The Trustees.....	1600 00		26 yrs & 4 ms.
Overseer.....	L. B. Lemaine.....	May 1, 1863..	do	300 00		4 yrs & 8 ms.
Summer Overseer.....	A. Moffatt.....	May 1, 1864..	do	300 00		3 do
Toll Collector.....	D. Fleming.....	May 14, 1852..	do	220 00		15 years.
Do.....	O. Bouchard.....	June 1, 1855..	do	440 00		12 yrs & 6 ms.
Do.....	O. Fether.....	Sept. 21, 1863..	do	308 00		4 yrs & 3 ms.
Do.....	E. Julien.....	May 1, 1866..	do	316 00		1 yr & 8 ms.
Do.....	Jos. Casan.....	July 1, 1859..	do	310 00		8 yrs & 6 ms.
Do.....	W. Tierney.....	July 1, 1866..	do	306 00		1 year.
Assistant Toll Collector.....	J. Trudelle.....	July 1, 1866..	do	240 00		1 yr & 6 ms.
Do.....	J. Teuchet.....	Jan. 19, 1867..	do	216 00		6 months.
Do.....	J. B. Bélanger.....	May 1, 1867..	do	216 00		2 do
Office Attendant.....	A. Bouchard.....	May 1, 1867..	do	36 00		8 yrs & 6 ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.
 QUEBEC SOUTH SHORE TURNPIKE TRUST.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Trustee, Q. S. S. T. Roads	Jean Bte. Bégin	Jan. 19, 1861	Sir W. F. Williams	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		6 yrs & 5 ms
Do	Pierre Giroux	do	do				do
Do	George Couture	Oct. 7, 1864	Lord Monck				2 yrs & 84 ms
Do	Chs. Acadin Collet	Aug. 13, 1866	do				10 1/2 months.
Do	Pierre Lagneux	Nov. 22, 1866	do				4 months.
Secretary-Treasurer	Charles Bourget	Sept. 1, 1861	Trustees	500 00			22 years.
Overseer	Simon Océan	May 1, 1862	do	300 00		Dismissed, April 25, 1867.	5 years.
Do	Théodore Bégin	April 26, 1867	do	300 00			2 months.
Toll Collector	Ignace Samson	Aug. 24, 1866	do	300 00			9 yrs & 10 ms
Do	Pierre Collet	Aug. 20, 1866	do	300 00			10 months.
Do	Pierre Cauchon	Aug. 19, 1857	do	200 00			9 yrs & 10 ms
Do	Mme. C. Couture	Aug. 17, 1864	do	200 00			2 yrs & 10 ms

MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Trustee	Hugh Taylor	June 25, 1849	Earl of Elgin	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		18 years.
Do	B. H. Lemoine	June 19, 1850	do				17 do
Do	W. J. Knox	do	do				17 do
Do	M. F. Valois	Sept. 9, 1853	Gen. Rowan, Ad.				14 do
Do	P. Beaubien	Dec. 24, 1853	do				14 do
Do	Ed. Quinn	Jan. 5, 1855	Sir E. Head				13 do
Do	John Crawford	Feb. 7, 1857	do				10 do
Do	E. Prud'homme	Sept. 2, 1862	Lord Monck				5 do
Do	E. A. Dubois	May 20, 1863	do				4 do
Do	John Penner	Oct. 6, 1856	Trustees	1660 00		Horse hire included.	11 do
Secretary	Wm. Youle	April 2, 1841	do	400 00		do	26 do
Overseer	Jos. Vermette	Jan. 1, 1867	do	2 00	per diem	House rent free	1 do
Assistant Overseer	James Quinn	Jan. 3, 1841	do	360 00		do	26 do
Toll Collector	John O'Brien	June 1, 1856	do	360 00		do	11 do
Do	Alexis Goderre	Feb. 1, 1857	do	360 00		do	10 do
Do	Duncan Derome	May 1, 1858	do	280 00		do	9 do
Do	T. Dubreuil	March 31, 1858	do	280 00		do	9 do
Do	F. W. Watt	Aug. 23, 1861	do	420 00		Includes gate for C. P. R.	7 do

MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.

AUDIT OFFICE.—Continued.

OFFICE	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of Years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
The Deputy Postmaster General...	W. H. Griffin	.....	27, 28 Vic, ch. 6	.....	.....	The members of the Board are all Deputy Heads of Departments, and receive salaries as such.	.....
The Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	A. Russell	.....	do	.....	.....
The Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.....	T. Trudeau	.....	do	.....	.....

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman	Hon. A. T. Galt	.....	.....	.....	.....	Finance Minister.....	.....
Member	Hon. J. C. Chapais	.....	.....	.....	.....	Commissioner of Public Works.....	.....
Do	Hon. W. P. Howland	.....	.....	.....	.....	Postmaster General.....	.....
Do	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau	.....	.....	.....	.....	Receiver General.....	.....
Inspector	T. Trudeau	Jan. 22, 1863	Lord Monck	.....	.....	From 1st July, 1866	.....
Do	T. Munro	do	do	400 00	.....	By Order in Council of Feb. 10, 1866, Steamboat Inspection was affiliated with Railway Inspection under the charge of the Board of Railway Commissioners ..	8 yrs 6 mos.
Inspector for special purposes.....	W. Shanly	Oct. 29, 1864	do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Secretary to the Board.....	J. G. Vansittart	Dec. 22, 1858	Sir E. Head	1600 00	.....	.....	.....

BOARD OF REGISTRATION AND STATISTICS.

Chairman	Hon. T. D. McGee	.....	.....	.....	.....	Minister of Agriculture.....	.....
Member	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau	.....	.....	.....	.....	Receiver General.....	.....
Do	Hon. Wm. McDougall	.....	.....	.....	.....	Secretary Provincial.....	.....
Secretary to the Board.....	J. C. Taché	Aug. 11, 1864	.....	.....	.....	Deputy to the minister of Agriculture.	.....

BOARD OF PROVINCIAL ARBITRATORS.

Arbitrator	Thos. Kirkpatrick.....	Jan. 22, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	1000 00	Allowed travelling expenses.....	6 yrs. 6 mos.
Do	L. A. Moreau.....	do	do	1000 00	do	do
Do	P. Vankoughnet.....	do	do	1000 00	do	do
Secretary	F. H. Ennis.....	May 11, 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	1000 00	do	3

BOARD OF PRISON INSPECTORS.

Member of the Board.....	Edmund E. Meredith.....	Dec. 9, 1859.....	Sir E. W. Head.....	1000 00	.....	19 yrs. 6 mos.
Do	James M. Ferres.....	Aug. —, 1861.....	do	2000 00	.....	do
Do	Terrence J. O'Neill.....	do	do	2000 00	.....	5
Do	F. Z. Tassé.....	Aug. 1864.....	Lord Monck.....	2000 00	.....	2
Clerk to the Board.....	H. E. Steele.....	July 5, 1866.....	By the Board.....	200 00	.....	25

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS—BOARD OF EXAMINERS, LOWER CANADA.

Member of the Board.....	Hon. A. Campbell.....	.....	.....	.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands ex-officio
Do	J. Bouchette.....	Aug. 28, 1851.....	Earl of Elgin.....	.....	Deputy Surveyor General
Do	A. LaRue.....	do	do .....	.....	Provincial Land Surveyor, Quebec.....
Do	C. F. Fournier.....	do	do .....	.....	Provincial Land Surveyor, St. Jean Port Joli.....
Do	J. Hamel.....	do	do .....	.....	Provincial Land Surveyor, Quebec.....
Do	F. W. Blaiklock.....	March 26, 1856.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	Provincial Land Surveyor, Quebec.....
Do	C. P. F. Baillargé.....	April 2, 1856.....	do .....	.....	Provincial Land Surveyor, Quebec.....
Do	Edw. T. Fletcher.....	Oct. 2, 1858.....	do .....	.....	Provincial Land Surveyor, Quebec.....
Do	John Bignell.....	April 30, 1866.....	Lord Monck.....	.....	Provincial Land Surveyor, ex-officio, Quebec.....
Secretary	Wm. Blaiklock.....	.....	By the Board.....	.....	Provincial Land Surveyor, Quebec.....
Examiner in Geology & Mineralogy.	Sir W. E. Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS—BOARD OF EXAMINERS UPPER CANADA.

Member of the Board.....	Hon. A. Campbell.....	.....	.....	.....	Commissioner of Crown Lands ex-officio
Do	Joseph Bouchette.....	Aug. 28, 1851.....	Earl d'Elgin.....	.....	Deputy Surveyor General.....
Do	W. Hawkins.....	do	do .....	.....	P. L. S., Toronto.....
Do	Professeur Chapuad.....	June 7, 1861.....	Sir E. Head.....	.....	do
Do	J. Stoughton Dennis.....	.....	.....	.....	do Weston

MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS—BOARD OF EXAMINERS, UPPER CANADA.—Continued.

OFFICE	NAME.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount of Salary.	Amount received in Fees.	REMARKS.	No. of years of Service as a Public Officer in any capacity whatever
Member of the Board	Sandford A. Fleming					P. L. S.	
Do	Thomas Devine					do Ottawa	
Do	Fred. S. Passmore					do Toronto	
Do	T. S. Gibbs					do Adolphustown	
Secretary	Charles Urwin					do Toronto	

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR LOWER CANADA.

1866	Member	Hon. P. O. Chauveau, Chief Superintendent of Education	Dec. 17, 1859	Sir E. Head			
Do		Right Rev. Jos. Laroc- que, Bishop of Cydonia	do	do			
Do		The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott	do	do			
Do		The Hon. Mr. Justice Lavanger	do	do			
Do		Rev. John Cook, D.D.	do	do			
Do		Rev. Eleazar Alexandre Tachereau, D.C.L.	do	do			
Do		Rev. Patrick Dowd	do	do			
Do		Christopher Dunkin, M. P.	do	do			
Do		Côme Séraphin Cher- rier, Q.C.	do	do			
Do		Jacques Crémazie, Esq.	do	do			
Do		Hon. A. T. Galt	May 20, 1862	Lord Monck			
Do		L. J. L. Désautniers	do	do			
Do		Cyrille Delagrave	do	do			
Do		Rev. Wm. T. Leach, D. C.L.	Sep. 25, 1862	do			
Do		Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau	Dec. 16, 1865	do			

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

Chairman	Hon. S. B. Harrison, Q. C.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Member	Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., L. L.D., Chief Superintendent of Education.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Right Rev. John J. Lynch, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Hon. Justice Morrison .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Rev. J. Jennings, D.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Rev. J. Barclay, D.D. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	Hon. Wm. McMaster, M.C.L. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



MISCELLANEOUS.—*Concluded.*

PENSIONS.

CIVIL LIST.

NAMES OF PENSIONERS.	Amount of Annual Pension.	REMARKS.
	\$ cts.	
Hon. C. D. Day	2666 64	As late Judge.
Hon. J. C. Bruñeau	2133 32	do
Jane Livingstou	222 20	
S. Shaw	444 40	
J. Nation	500 00	
D. McDougall	336 00	
Harriet McNab	200 00	
Sarah Usher	400 00	
R. H. Thornhill	500 00	
P. L. Panet	888 84	
Geo. Hamilton	600 00	
Julia H. Bédard	500 00	
R. A. Tucker	1200 00	
G. H. Ryland	444 40	As late Clerk of the Executive Council.
Do	200 00	As Secretary, Board of Jesuit's Estates.

UNDER STATUTE.

Hon. H. Blake	3333 33	As late Chancellor.
Mrs. Vallière de St. Réal	800 00	

IN ESTIMATES.

S. Waller	400 00	
L. Gagné	72 00	
G. B. Paribault	1600 00	
J. Brien	80 00	
J. Bright	80 00	
Mrs. Antrobus	800 00	
C. McCormick	400 00	
P. Bouchard	100 00	

MILITIA PENSIONS.

		\$ cts.
Honorable Receiver-General	Amount of pensions paid to militiamen and widows, in Upper Canada, during year ended 30th June, 1867.....	10920 00
Bank of Montreal		
	Amount of pensions paid to militiamen and widows, in Lower Canada, during year ended 30th June, 1867	4154 01

J. C. TACHÉ,

*Deputy to the Minister of Agriculture.*JAS. WM. O'BRIEN,
Clerk of Blue Book.