APPENDIX No. 36.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF PORT HOOD, C.B., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

PORT HOOD, 2nd January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the following Report for the calendar year ended December 31st, 1876:—

On the 15th May last I proceeded with boats and crew to lay down the buoys in and at the entrance to Port Hood Harbour, and that of Indique Shoal, which I completed in three days. I also painted and refitted all the buoys before laying them down.

On the 13th November I proceeded to take in the Indique Shoal buoy. But owing to a squall of wind that came up at the time I was obliged to slip the chain and put a small buoy on the buoy I succeeded in landing at Indique. On the 27th I again gave it a trial, but found them foul and could not start them. On the 14th of December I again made fast to them. Having previously provided grapnels and other gear to trip them out of hold, but the weather did not permit a fair trial. The ice having commenced to form my only alternative was to secure them so that I might be able to hook them in the spring.

I took up all the buoys at Port Hurst on the 28th and 29th November, and stored them on Smith's Island.

There has been considerable repairs and improvements made in the harbour this year, and the wharves generally have been put in better repair.

In July, Mr. I. B. Hegan, Civil Engineer, made a thorough survey for the construction of a breakwater across to the island, which, it is hoped, may be commenced at an early date.

I have the honour to enclose a return showing the number of tonnage and of vessels entering this port.

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

JOHN H. MURPHY,
Harbour Master.

WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

I, John H. Murphy, of Port Hood, in the County of Inverness, Harbour Master, make oath and say that the various statements contained in the foregoing report are true and correct.

JOHN H. MURPHY,
Harbour Master.

Sworn to before me at Port Hood in the County of Inverness, this 2nd day of January, 1877.

DONALD M'DONALD, J.P.

APPENDIX No. 37.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF MULGRAVE, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

PORT MULGRAVE, N.S.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first Report as Harbour Master for the Port of Port Mulgrave for the year ended 31st December, 1876. There has been quite a falling off of Dominion and American vessels at this port this year on account of the fisheries failing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and about the Magdalen Islands. Previous years upwards of five hundred vessels frequented this port bound on a mackerel fishing voyage, this year only sixty-five schooners were engaged in that branch of fisheries. I have to state with pleasure that fees collected by me on vessels arriving or leaving this port have been paid very willingly by the masters of those vessels, and I met with no difficulty in the execution of my duty in collecting the fees. Many vessels anchored in this port only for shelter of which I did not collect any Harbour Master's fees.

The Port of Port Mulgrave is a thoroughfare for small vessels bound to the fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and as it is the safest harbour in the Strait of Canso when the ice is running, vessels in the spring are obliged to anchor in this port for safety, and remain until the ice passes out of the strait. The port not being commodious on account of accumulation of mud on the best of the anchorage ground, it is difficult to accommodate the large early fleet that require safe anchorage.

The service of a dredge a short time to clear away the obstruction would make this a good winter port, and would be very beneficial to P. E. I. vessels that cannot get to their ports of destination late in the fall. Herewith enclosed you will please find a list of vessels that paid Harbour Master's fees at this port for the year ended 1876. The amount of fees collected in the port of Port Mulgrave for the year 1876, as stated in detail, is two hundred and one dollars.

	Number.	Regular Tonnage.	Fees Received.
Brigantines.....	2	418	$3·50
Barques.....	2	793	6·00
Ships.....	1	966	5·00
Schooners.....	219	13,678	186·50
	224	15,855	$201·00

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

ANGUS H. McDONALD,
Harbour Master.

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

Sworn before me this
3rd day of January, 1877.

WM. S. WYLAC, J.P.

APPENDIX No. 38.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF PUGWASH, N.S. FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

PUGWASH, 3rd January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report ended 31st December, 1876; also a list of vessels paying Harbour dues.

Previous to the present year the spar buoys were used, secured by anchor. These buoys were frequently displaced in stormy weather, and eventually, during a heavy storm in the fall of 1875, two of them were lost with anchors and chains. Last spring I was furnished by the Department at Halifax, with casks for buoys and chains. The casks I had securely bound and secured by stone kedges of about 300 lbs. each, and have had no trouble with them this season, except with one held by an anchor being displaced twice. I consider the cask buoys better than the spar. There has been quite a large number of schooners in this port last summer, but you will see by my return that dues have been collected from very few, they having generally paid twice before arriving here. I require a small scow very much, for the purpose of placing and lifting the buoys, as it is difficult to get over; and I hope you will give the matter due consideration.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES BENT,
Harbour Master.

To WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries

APPENDIX No. 39.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF TUSKET, N.S., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

TUSKET, COUNTY OF YARMOUTH,
31st December, 1876.

SIR,—I herewith send you statement in duplicate of payable vessels entering the port of Tusket during the year 1876.

It will be necessary to have a flat-bottom boat made this winter, sufficiently large to enable me to put down and replace buoys next spring, as soon as the ice breaks up.

The ice very frequently carries these buoys for quite a distance, consequently they have to be raised and replaced. We have a strong current in Tusket River, some places not less than six miles per hour, often with heavy sea.

It is almost impossible to hire a suitable boat, and the cost would be a great deal more than the interest with wear and tear.

Some of these buoys are ten miles below Tusket, in a large open bay, where the sea, with a southerly wind, has full force.

The probable cost of a suitable boat and gear will be from seventy five to one hundred dollars.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

FORMAN HATFIELD,
Harbour Master.

To WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 40.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF ST. MARGARET'S BAY, N.S., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DEC., 1876.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, N.S., 1st January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose my annual report with statement of vessels arriving at this port liable to pay Harbour Master's fees. Many of the vessels arriving at this port I collect nothing from, they having two receipts for previous payments. I am happy to inform you that nothing has transpired during the year of which I have to complain. I have to state with pleasure that fees collected on vessels arriving at said port have been paid without any trouble by the captains of said vessels.

I appointed a place to deposit ballast last year, and have made all vessels strictly to comply with the regulations.

Please send me a few copies to be given to pilots.

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

PETER F. BOUTILLIER,
Harbour Master.

To WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

Sworn before me this 1st day of January, 1877, at St. Margaret's Bay.

GEO. DAUPHINEE, J.P.

APPENDIX No. 41.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR-MASTER FOR THE PORT OF WHYCOCOMAH, N.S., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

WHYCOCOMAH, 2nd January, 1877.

SIR,—Enclosed please find Report for the year ended 31st December, 1876. The fees collected is but small; and I beg to ask your kindness to inform me particularly if I am not entitled to receive the salary mentioned in my instructions, although the fees collected in this port do not come near up to it. Our harbour, it is true, is a good harbour and worthy of particular notice and attention, and by every appearance will be visited by more vessels hereafter, owing to resources heretofore unattended to; and, besides, the best of our harbour channel used to be very much spoiled and heaped up with ballast stuff from vessels coming into this harbour, before I got my appointment, which cause would result in endangering our harbour if timely caution were not taken against such doings. Now I find that in my furnishing myself with necessary equipments, such as boat, &c., to fill my position as Harbour Master with, only the bare fee that I collect is a matter of expense and trouble to me, without getting the appointed salary, but I look forward to the time when this port may be more paying than its mere salary.

Hoping that you will please see to securing me the proper salary for my duty and service, and will ever feel.

Your obedient servant,

NEIL McKINNON,
Harbour Master.

APPENDIX No. 42.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF YARMOUTH, N.S., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA,
1st January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that since my appointment to the office of Harbour Master for the Port of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on the 26th July, 1876, the vessels as shown in the accompanying statement have entered this port up to the 31st December liable to harbour dues. I am glad to inform you that everything seems to have gone on satisfactorily.

The steam dredge "Canada" has made very good improvement during her stay at this port; but it will require considerable length of time to dredge out the channel as per plan, as her carrying capacity is small and the distance of deposit is upwards of four miles. But the following season her distance of deposit can be shortened more than a mile with a small expense—by laying down a few temporary buoys, which will also enable her to continue on her work in thick foggy weather.

The spiles and buoys of this harbour are in a very good condition, excepting in the upper part of the harbour. There they will require to be straightened up and some of them renewed in the following spring, as by age and the wear of ice they have become almost useless.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. E. CANN,
Harbour Master.

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

Sworn before me this 1st day of January, 1877.
NATHAN B. LEWIS, J.P.

RECORD OF vessels entering the Port of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, liable to payment of Harbour Master's fees, under the Act 38 Vic., chap. 30.:—

Rig.	Number.	Register Tonnage.	Fees Collected.
			$ cts.
Ships	3	4,157	15 00
Barques	2	1,547	9 00
Brigs	2	489	4 00
Brigantines	10	1,312	14 50
Schooners	131	5,176	91 00
Total number of ships	148		
Total amount of register tonnage		12,681	
Total amount of fees collected			$138 50

APPENDIX No. 43.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF CRAPAUD, P.E.I., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

CRAPAUD, P.E.I., 8th January, 1877.

SIR,—The report of Wesley Myers, Harbour Master of the Port of Crapaud, in the Island aforesaid, as follows:—

That the buoys at Crapaud Harbour were duly placed, in the spring, in their proper places, and kept so until the close of navigation, and then had them all safely landed in the month of December.

I have also attended to the duties of my office according to the Act and instructions furnished to me.

I also send you an account of all vessels that have paid their harbour dues this season, which I hope you will find correct.

WESLEY MYERS.

To Hon. ALBERT J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

I, Wesley Myers, of Crapaud, Queen's County, P.E.I., farmer, make oath and say, that all the facts, statements and things set forth in the foregoing report are true in fact and substance.

Sworn to before me, at Crapa[illegible]

P.E.I., this 8th Jan 1877.

OMON LEARD, J.P.

APPENDIX No. 44.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF GRAND RIVER, P.E.I., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

GRAND RIVER, December 31st, 1876.

SIR,—I enclose to you the list of vessels that I boarded this last season. These were not all that came to this port. There were several vessels of small size that I did not board; it would be lost time to do so, for it would not pay anybody in this port for what he collects; they all pay at other ports, and I cannot force no new vessel that is built in this port to pay, for the Act does not bind them to do so.

The buoys were placed at the opening of the navigation, but on the 28th of May the ice came in, and we were obliged to take them up; and they received considerable damage, with some loss. They were placed immediately afterwards and kept so; and on the 16th of December, there commenced a gale of wind, and the ice carried them all away, and I have not heard any account of them yet.

Yours truly,

RONALD S. McDONALD,
Harbour Master for the Port of Grand River.

To the Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine, Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 45.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF MURRAY HARBOUR, P.E.I., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

SIR,—Hereunder please find Report of Vessels having entered at the Port of Murray Harbour during last year, and statement of fees collected by me, which, though small, is more than treble what I collected last year. The increase is owing to the alterations in the law with reference to small vessels. I hope there will be a similar increase next year, as what is now collected is not at all a sufficient remuneration for the labour performed.

	Number.	Registered Tonnage.	Fees Collected.
Schooners	67	2,342	$8 50
Brigs	6	1,194	5 50
Total	73	3,536	$14 00

WILLIAM MILLER,
Harbour Master.

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

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1877.

ANDREW MILLER, J.P.

APPENDIX No. 46.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF PINETTE, P.E.I., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

SIR,—Owing to the trade being carried on by a fleet of small vessels belonging to this harbour, the amount of fees collected has not increased, besides there are a great many which are provided with the two receipts before entering the harbour. The trade of this port is greatly on the increase this year on account of the pains taken with the channel by keeping it well bushed, besides the buoys have been kept in their proper places. I beg to remind you that Murchison's time has expired on the 20th of November, 1876, according to contract. He lifted the buoys on that day, the same time there were two brigs and six schooners loading in the harbour that had to go out, I then placed three temporary buoys out to guide them and they all got away without any trouble, some of them came and took the second load and came back before the close of navigation. Please let me know what will be done about buoys next season. I have a great deal of trouble for very little pay as you see by the above list which is a just and true account to the best of my knowledge.

NIEL McLEOD,
Harbour Master.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1877.

ALEX. WILLIAMS, J.P.

APPENDIX No. 47.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF ST. PETER'S HARBOUR FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

ST. PETER'S HARBOUR, P.E.I., 2nd January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1876.

There were three buoys placed in the harbour last spring as soon as it was cleared of ice, and they were well kept there during the season. They were taken up this fall. There was a part of the breakwater carried away in the November gale of 1875, and it has not yet been replaced.

For about two months in the summer there are, on an average, from about twenty to thirty small fishing vessels from Nova Scotia in and out of the harbour. The depth of water on the bar is nine feet at average low tides.

There were only two vessels sailing from this port during the season that I could exact any fees from, and when I exacted payment they told me they had to go to the port of Georgetown to finish loading and clearing. So I have not to report the reception of any fees; I have received none.

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

JAMES McDONALD,
Harbour Master.

To WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

Sworn before me this 3rd day of January, 1877.

JAMES HAGAN, J.P.

APPENDIX No. 48.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I., 31st December, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to transmit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1876.

That the buoys were properly placed, and kept in place, and carefully attended to the entire season.

I have also to state that, in the month of August and September, there were two schooners grounded on McCallum's Point Reef, at the entrance of this harbour. The reason alleged by the captains was, that the buoys were not painted according to Dominion law, of which I never had any notice, and I therefore followed the local regulations in that respect; but last spring, after placing the buoys, Mr. Mitchell informed me of the new order of painting buoys. We then came to the conclusion to let them remain for the season to save expenses of replacing them.

The captains of the above schooners stated that they could not get a pilot when off this harbour, which I believe to be true, as there are no pilots appointed here under Dominion laws.

The schooner "Brave," is still sunk in the channel as formerly stated by me. The contractor has not succeeded in raising her as yet, but will try as soon as possible in the spring.

I would suggest to the Department the placing of three anchors to the west side of the Railway Wharf, for vessels to haul off by from the wharf, as vessels have sustained damages to the amount of about three thousand dollars this fall and last fall for the want of means to haul off by in gales of wind.

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

(Signed), RONALD CAMPBELL,
Harbour Master.

I also attach to the foregoing statement the number of vessels which entered the Port of Summerside, liable to payment of Harbour Master's fees, the number being sixty-three. The amount of fees collected was sixty-five dollars, for which I had to pay five per cent. for collecting to the Collector of Customs, as it was much easier for him to collect it than for me.

Yours, &c.,

(Initialed), R. C.

Sworn to before me, this 9th day of January 1877,

COLIN MCLENNAN, J.P.

APPENDIX No. 49.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF TRACADIE, P.E.I., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

GRAND TRACADIE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
30th December, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for Tracadie Harbour for the year, 1876.

That the two buoys belonging to this Harbour were placed by me in their respective positions when I took the proper soundings of the channel in the spring, the said buoys being deposited in the deepest part of the said channel; and the said buoys remained in their positions until the close of the navigation in this port when I took them up. I wish also to state that I erected the beacons in their proper localities, which, after this year, will not be required, as the Tower lights built here this summer will answer the purpose of beacons by day and light by night. The above mentioned were not lit this season owing to the want of lamps, which I trust will be placed in the towers before the opening of the navigation next spring.

I received the sum of one dollar for harbour fees in the entire summer.

I also desire to bring to your notice the necessity for a breakwater as the harbour is so shoally that no vessel of any large tonnage can enter, and moreover, that said harbour with about five feet more water on it would afford shelter and good anchorage for a considerable number of vessels which would frequent the vicinity of this harbour; but on account of the shoal water at present, and a bend forming in the Gulf at this point which renders it very dangerous in case of heavy gales of northerly wind that frequently visits this coast during the summer season, and having no safe place in such cases, they wholly have deserted the place.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), HUGH CAMPBELL,
Harbour Master.

To the Hon. ALBERT J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
for the Dominion of Canada.

I, Hugh Campbell, of Tracadie, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, do make oath and say that all the facts, statements, and things set forth in the above and foregoing report are true in fact and substance.

(Signed), HUGH CAMPBELL.

Sworn before me at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, this 8th day of January, A.D., 1877.

H. F. CALLBECK, J. P.
for Queen's County.

APPENDIX No. 50.

REPORT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER FOR THE PORT OF SUMMERSIDE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

SIR,—Above please see report of vessels, arriving at this port, liable to pay Harbour Master's fees. About four-fifths of those arriving pay me nothing, having two receipts for previous payment; therefore my receipts are small. I have to row a boat about three miles to the wharves, down the river, which takes up a good deal of my time and unless I am better paid for my services than I have been heretofore, it will be impossible for me to do justice as Harbour Master. We have had the Steam Dredge "Prince Edward," for about six weeks removing the banks out of the channel that were left in the fall of 1874. She did good work; it has greatly improved our shipping place. We have now fifteen feet of water in the shallowest part of the channel at ordinary spring tides, which will greatly increase the traffic in our Harbour.

I would also call your attention to the fact that now our farmers are about beginning to dig mud on the edges of the channel that was dredged this summer. I will have to lay off and stake the ground for them, otherwise they will injure the channel as they did last winter. I stated the matter to your agent, Mr. Mitchell (Charlottetown); he ordered me to attend to it, and report to you. I would, therefore, most respectfully ask you to give those matters due consideration.

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

(Signed), JOHN FURNESS,
Harbour Master.

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

APPENDIX No. 51.

TABLE shewing the names of Ports proclaimed under the Dominion Acts, 36 Vic., chap. 9, 37 Vic., chap. 34, and 38 Vic., chap. 30, for the appointment of Harbour Masters, the dates of proclamation, the names of the Harbour Masters appointed under the Acts named, and the Acts 35 Vic., chap. 42, and 36 Vic., chap. 12 and 63, the dates of the appointment of the Harbour Masters, the amount which each of their salaries is not to exceed, the amount of fees collected by each of them during the calendar year ended 31st December, 1876, and the overplus, if any, paid into the credit of the Receiver-General.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name of Port.	Date of Proclamation.	Name of Harbour Master.	Date of Appointment.	Amount from the fees of office salary not to exceed.	Amount collected in 1876.	Amount paid over to Receiver-General.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Goderich	28 April, 1876..	Thomas Dancey	22 April, 1876..	300 00	283 00	
Southampton	23 Sept., 1875..	David Cascaden	13 Sept., 1875..	100 00	12 00	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Gaspé	25 Sept., 1874..	Joseph Eden	22 Sept., 1874..	500 00	129 00	
St. Johns..	Within the harbor of Montreal.	Julien Napoleon Bourassa	21 July, 1876..	400 00	297 50	
Sorel		Pierre Bellefeuille	20 April, 1875..	300 00	510 00	210 00
Three Rivers		Uldoric Frederick Langlois.	14 June, 1875..	300 00	357 00	57 00

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bathurst	30 May, 1873...	Peter J. Hachey	12 Dec., 1874..	200 00	47 50	
Bay Verte	30 May, 1873...	No appointment				
Buctouche	30 May, 1873...	John Keswick	20 April, 1876..	100 00	40 50	
Campbelltown	30 May, 1873...	William Mott	9 July, 1873..	200 00	3 50	
Campobello	30 May, 1873...	John Benjamin Beatty	7 July, 1873..	100 00	13 00	
Caraquet	30 May, 1873...	Gervais Basil Paulin	30 April, 1874..	150 00	43 00	
Chatham	30 May, 1873...	William Johnston	7 July, 1873..	300 00	754 00	454 00
Cocagne	30 May, 1873...	John Brooks	7 July, 1873..	100 00	16 50	
Dalhousie	30 May, 1873...	John Urquhart Campbell	8 July, 1874..	200 00	103 00	
Dorchester	30 May, 1873...	Joshua King	9 July, 1875..	200 00	52 00	
Fredericton	30 May, 1873...	No appointment				
Grand Manan	18 Sep., 1876...	James A. Pettis	18 Sept., 1876..	100 00		
Great Shemogue	17 May, 1875...	John Avard	10 May, 1875..	100 00	4 50	
Harvey	30 May, 1873...	Joseph McAlmon	10 April, 1875..	100 00	11 50	
Hillsborough	30 May, 1873...	Nehemiah Bennett	30 April, 1874..	150 00	32 50	
Ledge of St. Stephens	30 May, 1873...	Charles Young	22 April, 1876.	100 00	11 00	
Moncton	30 May, 1873...	No appointment				
Musquash	26 Mar., 1874...	Samuel Hayward	26 Mar., 1874..	100 00	44 00	
Newcastle	30 May, 1873...	John Niven	7 July, 1873..	300 00	192 50	
North Joggins	30 May, 1873...	No appointment				
Richibucto	30 May, 1873...	James Alexander Jardine	11 May, 1874..	200 00	149 00	
Rockland	30 May, 1873...	No appointment				
Sackville	30 May, 1873...	No appointment				

TABLE showing the names of Ports proclaimed under the Dominion Acts, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name of Port.	Date of Proclamation.	Name of Harbour Master.	Date of Appointment.	Amount from the fees of office salary not to exceed.	Amount collected in 1876.	Amount paid over to Receiver-General.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
St. Andrews	30 May, 1873	John Balson	7 July, 1873	100 00	44 50	
St. George	30 May, 1873	James Dick	7 July, 1873	100 00	42 00	
St. Martins	14 May, 1874	Joseph Carson	14 May, 1874	100 00	6 00	
Shediac	30 May, 1873	Alexander McQueen	19 May, 1876	300 00	301 00	1 00
Shippegan	30 May, 1873	Peter DeGrace	1 June, 1876	100 00	6 00	
Tracadie	17 May, 1875	Vital Arceno	9 July, 1875	100 00	5 00	

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis	12 Mar., 1875	Jacob Troop Starratt	25 Feb., 1875	200 00	49 00	
Baddeck	23 Sept., 1875	Stephen Atwater	15 Sept., 1875	100 00	7 50	
Bear River	25 Sept., 1874	William Fenwick Hennigar	22 Sept., 1874	400 00	38 00	
Bridgewater	6 May, 1874	Joseph Robins Wyman	6 May, 1874	100 00	81 00	
Brasd'Or, including New Campbelltown	6 May, 1874	Francis Dunlap	6 May, 1874	200 00	5 00	
Cape Canso	6 June, 1876	William Walsh	6 June, 1876	100 00	1 50	
Cheticamp	20 April, 1876	Fulgence Aucoin	15 April, 1876	100 00	3 50	
Getson's Cove	12 Mar., 1875	George Henry Zwicker	25 Feb., 1875	300 00	83 50	
Halifax	No proclamation required by Act.	Elijah Wood	7 Oct., 1872	1600 00	1424 00	
Indian Bay	25 Oct., 1876	Matthew Dripps McKenzie	25 Oct., 1876	150 00		
Little Glace Bay	3 Aug., 1874	Henry Mitchell	23 July, 1874	200 00	162 00	
Lunenburg	3 Dec., 1875	William Henry Begg	3 Dec., 1875	150 00	69 00	
McNair's Cove	12 Mar., 1875	Ronald McEachen	8 Mar., 1875	150 00	5 50	
Margaret's Bay	16 July, 1875	Peter Francis Boutilier	9 July, 1875	100 00	26 50	
Neil's Harbour	28 April, 1876	Angus Buchanan	11 April, 1876	100 00	1 00	
North Sydney	9 April, 1874	George Bennett Ingraham	9 April, 1874	500 00	430 00	
Northwest Cove, Coleman's Cove and Aspotogan Harbour.	29 Dec., 1876	William Murphy	29 Dec., 1876	200 00		
Parrsborough	22 Oct., 1873	Edward Walter Beaty	22 Oct., 1873	100 00	6 50	
Pictou	No proclamation required by Act.	John Gunn	14 Aug., 1875	400 00	1500 00	
Plaster Harbour	6 May, 1874	Donald Fraser	6 May, 1874	200 00	17 00	
Pt. Hawkesbury	16 July, 1875	Daniel Henesey	9 July, 1875	200 00	110 00	
Port Hood	16 July, 1875	John Murphy, jun.	9 July, 1875	200 00	32 00	
Port Mulgrave	8 Mar., 1876	Angus H. McDonald	23 Mar., 1876	200 00		
Pugwash	22 Oct., 1873	James Bent	22 Oct., 1873	100 00	63 00	
Sheet Harbour	14 May, 1874	William Hall	14 May, 1874	150 00	18 00	
Tusket	18 Mar., 1875	Forman Hatfield	1 Mar., 1875	100 00	22 50	
Wallace	22 Oct., 1873	William NcNab	22 Oct., 1873	100 00	6 50	
Windsor	24 Sept., 1874	James Smith Wiley	22 Sept., 1874	400 00	253 00	
Whycocomah	29 Oct., 1875	Neil McKinnon	8 Oct., 1875	100 00	10 50	
Yarmouth	18 Mar., 1875	George Edward Cann	21 July, 1876	250 00	193 50	

TABLE showing the names of Ports proclaimed under the Dominion Acts, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name of Port.	Date of Proclamation.	Name of Harbour Master.	Date of Appointment.	Amount from the fees of office salary not to exceed.	Amount collected in 1876.	Amount paid over to Receiver-General.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Bay Fortune	10 April, 1875..	William R. Dingwell	10 April, 1875..	200 00	1 00	.....
Cardigan Bridge	15 July, 1874..	George Alley	4 Nov., 1874..	200 00	No return...	.....
Cascumpec	15 July, 1874..	George Wells	17 June, 1874..	200 00	28 50	.....
Charlottetown	15 July, 1874..	William White	17 June, 1874..	400 00	136 50	.....
Crapaud	15 July, 1874..	Wesley Meyers	17 June, 1874..	200 00	23 00	.....
Egmont Bay	15 July, 1874..	Alexander McArthur	17 June, 1874..	200 00	No return...	.....
Georgetown	15 July, 1874..	John Bradshaw Howlett	17 June, 1874..	200 00	84 00	.....
Grand River	10 April, 1875..	Ronald S. McDonald	10 April, 1875..	200 00	4 00	.....
Malpeque	10 July, 1874..	Vacant	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montagu Bridge	15 July, 1874..	Daniel C. Campbell	17 June, 1874..	200 00	17 00	.....
Murray Bridge	15 July, 1874..	William Millar	17 June, 1874..	200 00	4 00	.....
New London	15 July, 1874..	George Mackenzie	17 June, 1874..	200 00	6 00	.....
North Pinette	15 July, 1874..	Niel McLeod	17 June, 1874..	200 00	8 50	.....
Port Hill	15 July, 1874..	James Ellis	17 June, 1874..	200 00	7 00	.....
Rollo Bay	10 April, 1875..	Charles Deagle	10 April, 1875.	200 00	.....	.....
Rustico	17 May, 1875..	William McNeill, jun	5 May, 1875..	200 00	No return...	.....
St. Peters's Bay	10 April, 1875..	James McDonald	10 April, 1875..	200 00	.....	.....
Souris	10 April, 1875.	Alexander Halloran	10 April, 1875..	200 00	.....	.....
Summerside	15 July, 1874..	Ronald Campbell	17 June, 1874..	200 00	65 00	.....
Tracadie	17 May, 1875..	Hugh Campbell	5 May, 1875..	200 00	1 00	.....
Vernon River Bridge	19 July, 1874..	John Furness	17 June, 1874..	200 00	12 50	.....
West River	17 May, 1875..	Ewan McMillan	5 May, 1875..	200 00	.....	.....

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Burrard Inlet	4 Dec., 1876..	Isaac Johns	4 Dec., 1876..	400 00	.....	.....
Nanaimo	10 April, 1875..	Thomas Eric Peck	25 April, 1876..	500 00	275 00	.....
Victoria and Esquimalt	20 Mar., 1875..	Jeremiah Nagle	8 Mar., 1875..	600 00	636 50	.....

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.

OTTAWA,
1st January, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 52.

STATEMENT of amounts of Collections and Expenditure on account of Harbour Improvements, at the undermentioned Ports, at which Tonnage Dues have been imposed by Proclamation, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1876.

COLLECTIONS IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

	No. of Tons.	$ cts.	$ cts.
House Harbour	934	93 40	
Amherst	4,348	434 80	
Cape Chatte, Gaspé	204	20 40	
			548 60

COLLECTIONS IN PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Richibucto	20,602	2,060 20	
Bathurst	9,720	972 00	
			3,032 20
			3,580 80

Expenditure on account of Harbour Improvements, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1876.

Richibucto, N.B., for building breakwater $10,852 42

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.

OTTAWA,
1st January, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 53.

REPORT OF THE PILOTAGE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

25th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour, by desire of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, to transmit herewith for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the following report for the year ended 31st December, 1876, in accordance with the provisions of the 24th section of the Act respecting pilotage.

There were no new pilots licensed in this District in 1876.

NAME and age of each pilot acting under the authority of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal:—

Name	Age.	Service for which Licensed.
Onesime Naud	72	To pilot any vessel within the Pilotage District of Montreal.
Zephirin Mayrand	68	
P. Marcel Mathieu	56	
François A. Mayrand	56	
Joseph Leveille	58	
Hector Hamelin	58	
Joseph Dussereau	68	
Leandre Mayrand	53	
Zephirin Bouillé	47	
Placide Gallardet	60	
Joseph Barnabe de Lafreniere	65	
Cyrille Belisle	48	
Adolph Lise	46	
G. Raymond	46	
Eusebe Toupin	51	
Augustin Rand	49	
Hubert A. Belisle	45	
Athanase Dufresne	42	
Jean B. Dorval	44	
Louis N. Bouillé	49	
Edouard Naud	33	

Name.	Age.	Service for which Licensed.
Pierre Gagnon	48	To pilot any vessel within the Pilotage District of Montreal.
Onesime Naud	35	
Joseph O'Hamelin	42	
Joseph Chamondet	35	
Louis A. Bouillé	36	
Prudet Beaudet	34	
Elzear Belisle	41	
George Belisle	36	
Joseph Pleau	38	
Celestin Brunet	33	
Louis Belisle	30	
Damas Caien	35	
Ulric Groleau	28	
Alfred Frenette	36	
Alfred St. Amand	32	
Phillipe Belanger	37	
Victor Gagnon	57	
Narcisse Perrault	38	
Trefle Toupin	28	
Cleophas Auger	29	

NAME and age of each apprentice serving his time under the authority of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal:—

Name.	Age.
Ferdinand Pilote	33
Joseph Toupin	22
Alexis Gauthier	27
Leon Croteau	35
Trefle Gosselin	34
Jean Arcand	22
Alphonse Cossette	26
Deleve Nault	22
Norbert Arcand	22
Ulric Toupin	21

Name.	Age.
Aubert Raymond	21
Nestor Arcand	19
Gedeon Groleau	23
Wilbrod Gauthier	23
Nere Belisle	23
Louis N. Bouillé	26
Louis Mayrand	28
Hubert Perrault	28
Odilon Protelance	24
Laurent Gauthier	26

There have been several casualties during the past year, as mentioned below, but none of them of a serious character, and none of the cases referred to the Commissioners and fully investigated, did, in the opinion of the Commissioners, call for the infliction of any penalties upon the pilots complained against.

On the night of the 13th June, the steamship "Polino" ran into and sank an unknown barge; no lives were lost nor complaints made.

On the 26th July the steamship "Stelors," Bradley master, in charge of Pilot Alfred St. Armand, while on her way to Quebec touched several times, especially at Cap à la Roche. On the return of the steamer in October, Captain Bradley laid a complaint against the pilot for incompetency. The Commissioners investigated into the matter, together with the case of the steamship "Colombo," Tate, master, which vessel grounded under similar circumstances 27th September, when in charge of Pilot Hector Hamelin. After hearing evidence on both sides, the Commissioners, together with the Chief Engineer and other officers of the Trust, and the pilots, proceeded to Cap à la Roche, where soundings were taken and other information obtained. Owing to the absence of the complaining parties the Commissioners have not been able to complete the investigation. It is probable that the vessels may have grounded on boulders brought down to the edge of the channel by the ice, as alleged by the pilots; if so, the dredges have fully removed the obstructions.

On the 15th August the steamship "Circassian," in going out of the harbour collided with the steamer "Berthier," but no damage of any consequence was done.

During a violent gale on the same day the Norwegian bark "Swift," in changing position in the harbour was blown on the shoals near St. Helen's Island; she was got off without much difficulty.

On the 30th August the ship "Lake Ontario" came into collision with the steamer "Canadian," towing a raft, and did considerable damage. The owners of the ship paid $1,000 for damages by mutual agreement between the parties.

On the 3rd November the steamship "Quebec" ran into the tug "C. J. Brydges," with a tow of barges in St. Mary's Current, and sank one barge. The accident was said to have been caused by the captain of the tug endeavouring to cross in front of the steamship.

The Commissioners have experienced great difficulty in obtaining thorough investigations into some of the cases brought before them, as it is almost impossible to have all the interested parties present at one time, more especially as regards steamships whose stay in port is generally very short.

I have to report that one pilot, David Mathieu, died on the 13th July last.

Two pilots, Zephirin Mayrand, aged 68, and Joseph Dussereau, aged 68, were licensed for one year, in conformity with the 36th section of the Pilotage Act of 1873.

There are forty-four acting pilots.

Tariff of pilotage now in force in the Pilotage District of Montreal:—

Pilotage of vessels in tow of a steamer, for each foot of draught of water, upwards or downwards	$2 00
Pilotage of vessels propelled by steam, for each foot of draught of water, upwards or downwards	2 50
Pilotage of vessels under sail, for each foot of draught of water, upwards	4 20
Pilotage of vessels under sail, for each foot of draught of water, downwards	2 80
Moving a vessel from one wharf to another in the Harbour of Montreal, or from foot of current into the Harbour	5 00

The amount received for poundage being 5 per cent. of the earnings of the pilots, was $1,737.43, from which it would appear that the gross earnings of the pilots were about $34,740; besides this there was received a further sum of $1 644.58, being interest on investments, making a total of $2,382.01.

The disbursements were $1,245, paid as pensions to old and infirm pilots and the widows of deceased pilots.

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

H. H. WHITNEY,
Secretary, Harbour Commissioners, Montreal.

To WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister Marine, &c.,
Ottawa.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 27th February, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., asking for certain information relating to the Pilotage District of Montreal.

I beg to state, in reply, that since the abolition of the Trinity House, when the Pilotage affairs were transferred to this Trust, there has been nothing paid to the Secretary out of the Pilotage funds, neither is there anything paid to the pilots, as the money earned by them is paid direct, less 5 per cent. retained, which is placed to the credit of the "Decayed Pilot Fund" for the relief of old and infirm pilots and the widows of pilots.

The following is a statement of the fund on the 1st January, 1877, viz.:—

Montreal Harbour Bonds, 6½ per cent. interest		$21,000 00
do Waterworks Bond, 6 do		2,000 00
Dominion Stock, 6 do		1,620 00
Cash in City District Savings Bank, 5 per cent. interest.....	$4,079 20	
Cash in Treasurer's hands.....	17 66	
		4,096 86
Total.....		$28,716 86

I also enclose copy of our By-laws. Articles Nos. 72 and 91, inclusive, refer to pilotage matters; and Article No. 128 gives the tariff of pilotage now in force, but which, as you are aware, the Commissioners are about having amended.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. D. WHITNEY,
Assistant Secretary.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 54.

BRANCH PILOTS for and below the Harbour of Quebec, According to Seniority, with their Distinguishing Numbers, which they are bound to take from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Quebec Harbour Commission, under a Penalty of £10 Currency.

No.	Names.	Age.	Residence.
1	Edouard Petitgrew	72	Green Island.
2	Alexis Delisle	67	St. John, Orleans.
3	Joseph Pepin	68	do do
4	Jean Bourget	69	Notre-Dame, Levis.
5	Frs. Jos. Pouliot	70	Rimouski.
6	Fréderic Bernier	73	Quebec.
7	Charles Nolet	69	do
8	Ives Silvestre	68	do
9	Maximilien Caron	68	do
10	Ls. Jos. Lavoie	67	Notre-Dame, Levis.
11	Thomas Couillard Després	67	Bienville do
12	Vital Chamberland	66	Lauzon do
13	Laurent Tremblay	67	Bienville do
14	Dominique Girard	63	Green Island.
15	Edward Marcoux	70	Ste. Petronille, Orleans.
16	Charles Pouliot	63	St. Laurent, do
17	Thomas Simard	63	Quebec.
18	Jean-Bapt. Turgeon	65	do
19	Jean Audit dit Lapointe	64	St. Michel, Bell.
20	Edouard Antil dit St. Jean	62	Quebec.
21	George Sansterre	66	St. Michel, Bell.
22	Laurent Larochelle	65	do do
23	Frs.-Xav. Pepin dit Lachance	62	St. John, Orleans.
24	Paul Gautron dit Larochelle	65	St. Michel, Bell.
25	Charles Bernier	63	Cap St. Ignace.
26	Régis Ménard	62	St. Valier.
27	George Laplante	64	Quebec.
28	Jean Dufresne	62	do
29	Jean Pouliot	63	St. John, Orleans.
30	Frs. Vézina	63	Quebec.
31	Hélie Normand	62	do
32	Alexandre Vaillancourt	68	St. Laurent, Orleans.
33	Hilarie Raymond	64	Kamouraska.
34	Jean Frs. Lamarre	64	St. Valier.
35	Hilarie Jovin	61	Ste. Luce, Rimouski.
36	Jean-Bte. Bernier	62	L'Islet.
37	Pierre Peltier	66	St. Michel, Bell.
38	Frs. Thivierge	62	Quebec, St. Sauvèur.
39	Joseph Pouliot, 1st	55	St. John, Orleans.
40	Marcel LeBel	64	Kamouraska.
41	Jacques Tremblay	69	St. John, Orleans.
42	Jean Dugas	61	Quebec.
43	Cyprien Raymond	59	do
44	Damien Boulanger	63	do
45	Wm. Russell	60	do
46	Louis Laprise	61	do

BRANCH PILOTS for and below the Harbour of Quebec, &c.—*Continued.*

No.	Names.	Age.	Residence.
47	Pierre Pepin	62	St. John, Orleans.
48	Charles Dumas	61	Green Island.
49	Louis Cottin Dugal	67	St. Michel, Bell.
50	Edouard Genest	60	Ste. Petronille, Orleans.
51	Pierre Lapierre	60	Notre-Dame, Levis.
52	Anselme Marmen	61	Quebec.
53	Magloire Delisle	61	Green Island.
54	Jean-Bapt. Talbot, 1st	60	Berthier.
55	Frs.-Xav. Delisle, 1st	59	St. John, Orleans.
56	Joseph Dick	58	do do
57	Frs. Noël	67	Ste. Petronille, Orleans.
58	Paul Langlois	62	Ste. Agathe.
59	Marcel Côté	62	Green Island.
60	George Audet dit Lapointe	57	Lauzon, Levis.
61	Gabriel Lachance	58	St. John, Orleans.
62	Isaie Marticotte	57	Quebec.
63	François Dallaire	60	St. Laurent, Orleans.
64	Laurent Godbout, 1st	60	Quebec, St. Sauvèur.
65	Pierre Roy	62	do do
66	Clovis Antil	57	St. Jean Port Joli.
67	Pierre Ruelland	60	St. Michel, Bell.
68	Hubert Dumas	58	Trois-Pistoles.
69	Damase Babin	60	St. Jean Port Joli.
70	Jos Boucher dit Morency	60	Quebec.
71	Maurice Pepin dit Lachance	64	do
72	David Bouffard	58	St. Laurent, Orleans.
73	Pierre Curodeau	55	do do
74	Edouard Labrèque	57	do do
75	Bart. Pepin dit Lachance, 1st	56	St John do
76	Antoine Lapointe	56	Quebec, St. Sauvèur.
77	Jean Chassé	61	Cacouna.
78	Narcisse Forgues	56	Lauzon, Levis.
79	Frs. Dumas	59	Green Island.
80	Dominique Verreault	57	Méchin.
81	Michel Guénard	54	Notre-Dame, Levis.
82	Jean Coulombe	56	St. Laurent, Orleans.
83	Thomas Connel	54	Quebec.
84	Alexis Vézina	59	Crane Island.
85	Gilbert Baillargeon	55	Ste. Petronille, Orleans.
86	Jean Giroux	55	Notre-Dame, Levis.
87	Jos. Phil. Couillard	56	Quebec.
88	Nicholas Fortin	54	do
89	Magloire Mercier	61	do
90	Louis Olivier Leclerc	63	St. Michel, Bell.
91	Pierre Gourdeau	60	Ste. Petronille, Orleans.
92	Jean-Bapt. Tremblay, 1st	61	Quebec.
93	Julien Dion	58	Green Island.
94	Pierre Lemieux	53	Quebec.
95	Edouard Rousseau	62	Trois-Pistoles.
96	Louis Fontaine	57	Notre-Dame Aux., Buckland.
97	Abraham Couillard Després	62	St. Michel, Bell.
98	Frs. Godreau	54	Cap. St. Ignace.
99	Jérémie Dufresne	59	Quebec, St. Sauvèur.
100	Joseph Blouin	63	do
101	Antoine Gobeil	49	St. John, Orleans.
102	Pierre Fontaine	49	do do
103	Joseph Lavoie	63	St Luce, Rimouski.
104	Victor Demers	52	Lauzon, Levis.
105	Joseph Plante	47	Baie St. Paul.
106	Louis Thivierge	48	St. John, Orleans.

BRANCH PILOTS for and below the Harbour of Quebec, &c.—*Continued.*

No.	Names.	Age.	Residence.
107	Charles Francis Brown	49	Quebec.
108	Paul Paquet	56	St. John, Orleans.
109	Joseph Pouliot, 2nd	50	do do
100	George Normand	47	Crane Island.
111	David Damour	45	Trois-Pistoles.
112	Charles Vézina	43	St. Michel, Bell.
113	Ovide Dick	46	Quebec.
114	Michel Nil Asselin	47	St. Michel, Bell.
115	Numa Lachance	43	do do
116	Annibal Paquet	42	Quebec.
117	Joseph Gravel	48	do
118	Auguste Couillard Després	41	Bienville, Levis.
119	Eustache Doiron	44	Lauzon do
120	Jean-Bapt. Pouliot	36	St. John, Orleans.
121	Jean Gobeil	36	do do
122	Joseph Paquet	41	do do
123	Louis Edmond Morin	39	Quebec.
124	Moïse Lachance	40	St. John, Orleans.
125	Joseph S. Brown	43	Quebec.
126	Hubert Raymond	38	St. John, Orleans.
127	Achille Damour	38	Trois-Pistoles.
128	Cyrille Lapointe	38	St. Laurent, Orleans.
129	Joseph Pouliot, 3rd	34	St. John do
130	Edmond Larochelle	34	St. Michel, Bell.
131	Amable Fournier	66	St. Laurent, Orleans.
132	Ant. Thomas Chouinard	43	Pointe-aux-Pères.
133	Siméon Plante	42	Quebec.
134	Laurent Godbout, 2nd	34	St. John, Orleans.
135	Pierre S. Laprise	34	Ste. Petronille, Orleans.
136	Adelme Pouliot	38	St. Laurent do
137	Bart. Pepin dit Lachance, 2nd	32	St. John do
138	Frs.-Delisle, 2nd	32	St. Romuald.
139	Jos. Pepin dit Lachance	43	Quebec.
140	Damien Eugène Boulanger	34	Lauzon, Levis.
141	Cyprien Langlois	33	St. John, Orleans.
142	Jean Delisle	32	do do
143	Nazaire Gurodeau	30	Quebec.
144	Charles Normand	31	do
145	Napoléon Rioux	32	Ste. Petronille, Orleans.
146	Jean-Bte. Tremblay, 2nd	34	Quebec.
147	Ray. Baquet dit Lamontagne	32	St. Michel, Bell.
148	Frs.-Xav. Lamarre	31	St. Valier.
149	Moïse Pouliot	29	St. John, Orleans.
150	Paul Gobeil	31	do do
151	Chs. Alarie Raymond	29	Quebec.
152	Victor Vézina	32	do
153	Louis Honorius Lachance	39	St. Michel, Bell.
154	L. B. O. Gauiron dit Larochelle	31	do do
155	Chas. Hermie *alias* A. Bernier	32	do do
156	Louis Robert Demers	31	St. André.
157	Vital Ephrem Chamberland	37	Lauzon, Levis.
158	Joseph G Dupil	30	Ste. Petronille, Orleans.
159	Chas. Edouard Nolet	29	Quebec.
160	Jean-Bte. Talbot, 2nd	32	Berthier.
161	Louis Fortunat Lavoie	32	Ste. Luce de Rimouski.
162	Joseph Fortier	33	St. John, Orleans.
163	Nestor Lachance	32	do do
164	Cyrille Audet dit Lapointe	32	St. Michel, Bell.
165	Edouard Turgeon	31	St. John, Orleans.
166	Joseph Lapointe	34	St. Laurent do
167	Léandre Raymond	29	St. John do

BRANCH PILOTS for and below the Harbour of Quebec, &c.—*Continued.*

No.	Names.	Age.	Residence.
168	Pierre Pepin dit Lachance	28	Ste. Anne Lapocatière.
169	Théophille Gourdeau	33	Ste. Petronille, Orleans.
170	Isiodé Noël	27	St. John do
171	Jean Evariste Adam	33	L'Islet.
172	Alfred Larochelle	27	Notre-Dame, Levis.
173	Théophile Corriveau	30	Quebec, St. Sauvèur.
174	Elzéar Godbout	29	do do
175	George Couillard Després	29	Bienville, Levis.
176	Pierre Gobeil	29	St. John, Orleans.
177	Thos. Alfred Antil	27	L'Islet.
178	Théodule Pepin dit Lachance	32	Quebec.
179	Achille Treffiée Simard	31	Rivière-du-Loup.
180	Jean-Bte. Patonie	26	Bienville, Levis.
181	Narcisse Lavoie	28	Ste. Luce de Rimouski.
182	Alfred Turgeon	25	St. John, Orleans.
183	Joseph Emilio Couillard	26	Quebec.
184	Louis Albert Royer	32	St. John, Orleans.
185	Adélard Sansterre	27	St. Michel, Bell.
186	Onézime Noël	25	St. John, Orleans.
187	Napoléon Baillargeon	27	Ste. Petronille, Orleans.
188	David F. Pelletier	25	Lauzon, Levis.
189	Joseph Frs.-Xav. Bernier	25	L'Islet.
190	Frs.-Xav. Demeule	25	St. John, Orleans.
191	Louis Honoré Lapierre	27	Notre-Dame, Levis.
192	Joseph Eugène Lachance	23	St. John, Levis.

SCALE of pensions allowed to sick Pilots, or to the widows of Pilots, according to the Resolution of the Trinity House of Quebec, dated 31st January, 1860, viz:—

A Pilot having served as such, less than 10 years					£10
do	do	10 years and less than		15.	16
do	do	15	do	20..	20
do	do	20	do	25..	25*
do	do	25	do	35..	30*
do	do	35	do	44..	35*
do	do	44 years and more			40*
Widow of a Pilot whose husband has served as such, less than 10 years					£10
do	do	10 years and less than		15...	12
do	do	15	do	20...	16
do	do	20 years and over			20

To Pilots sick during the season of navigation, provided it be previous to the 1st September, £2.00 per month from beginning of their illness until they resume their duties.

If a Pilot be sick for more than a year he is then to be pensioned.

Mr. Primrose's opinion is that children of Pilots (infirm) have a right to a pension—*Vide* Volume II, page 251, 10th April, 1860.

(Signed), C. R. MICHAUD,
Secretary.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 30th December, 1876.

(Translation.)

STATEMENT from the Board of the Corporation of Pilots for and below the Harbour of Quebec, for the Year 1876.

Pilots actually on the list	189
do superannuated	6
do died during year	4
do suspended *pro. tem*	2
do sick, relieved	2
do in charge of Dominion Steamers	2
do in charge of other vessels	2
do in charge of light-ships	2
Number of apprentices	49
do do under indentures	8

Total receipt of the Corporation, $148,224.22; Paid by 281 Foreign vessels, $30,475.59; Paid by 835 British vessels, 117,748.63. Total expenditure, $25,638.94.

(Signed) C. R. MICHATD,
Secretary.

(Signed) J. B. MARTEL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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* By resolution of the Board, of the 23rd of April, 1874.

APPENDIX No. 55.

REPORT OF THE PILOTAGE COMMISSIONERS OF ST. JOHN, N.B., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR, ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS, PILOTAGE AUTHORITY,
DISTRICT ST. JOHN, N.B., 8th December, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to forward you the returns of our transactions for the year ended this day.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed), J. U. THOMAS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.,
Ottawa.

RECEIPTS and Expenditure of Office from 31st December, 1875, to 31st December, 1876.

		$	cts.	$	cts.
By	Balance last account, $795.14; error $8			803	14
	7 licenses to Pilots, $5 each			35	00
	1 license to schooner "Tormenter"			10	00
	Received from sundry vessels leaving Port for one year to date, 25 cents per foot on outward draught of water			1,944	56
	Received on two ships leaving Musquash from Pilot House			7	50
				2,800	20
To	paid A. C. Fairweather, taking evidence	10	00		
	S. J. King, auditing accounts, 1875	60	00		
	J. & A. McMillin, printing	8	50		
	C. W. Weldon, attending court	12	80		
	do opinion on law	25	00		
	Salary of Secretary, 12 months	800	00		
	Office rent, fuel and gas, 12 months	200	00		
	Alexander Watson, filling out licenses	1	85		
				1,118	15
	Balance to credit of Pilot Fund			$1,682	05

(Signed), J. U. THOMAS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS,
PILOTAGE AUTHORITY,
30th December, 1876.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS, PILOTAGE AUTHORITY,
DISTRICT ST. JOHN, N.B., 30th December, 1876.

RETURNS of all vessels coming under the direction of the Pilotage Authority from 31st December, 1875, to 31st December, 1876:—

Ships and barks	235
Brigs and brigantines	106
Schooners	195
Steamers	10
Total	546
Amount of pilotage earned	$26,112 68

British.

Ships and barks	190
Brigs and brigantines	94
Schooners	70
Steamers	10
Total	364
Amount of pilotage earned	$18,539 17

Foreign.

Ships and barks	45
Brigs and brigantines	12
Schooners	125
Total	182
Amount of pilotage earned	$7,573 51

(Signed), J. U. THOMAS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS, PILOTAGE AUTHORITY,
DISTRICT ST. JOHN, N.B., 30th Dec, 1876.

RATES OF PILOTAGE PORT OF ST. JOHN.

INWARDS.

1st District from Partridge Island to Musquash Head bearing north-west, per foot	$1 00
2nd District from Musquash Head to Point Le Preaux, north-west, per foot	1 25
3rd District from Point Le Preaux to North Head, Grand Manan, north-west, or North Channel, south-east, per foot	1 50
4th District from North Head of Grand Manan or North Channel as aforesaid, to Machias Seal Island South or Brier Island, south-east, per foot	1 25
5th District shall be from the outside limit of the fourth district to a bound ranging with Mount Desert and Cape Sable Seal Island leaving north-west, and south-east being the outside limits of the Pilotage District, per foot	2 25

OUTWARDS.

From the Harbour of the Port of St. John to outside Partridge Island, $1.25 per foot.

Down the bay when required shall be $2 per foot over and above the Harbour Pilotage outwards.

Musquash District 1 and 2 of the Port or Harbour St. John, shall be No. 1 Harbour Musquash, and districts No. 3, 4 and 5 of the said Harbour of St. John shall be 2, 3 and 4 of the Harbour of Musquash.

The rates of pilotage inwards into the Harbour of Musquash shall be No. 1 District, $1.75 per foot, draft of water at 75 cents additional per foot; each district bounded beyond the said 1st district.

Outward pilotage within the 1st district shall be $1 per foot.

(Signed), J. U. THOMAS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS, PILOTAGE AUTHORITY,
DISTRICT ST. JOHN, N.B., 30th December, 1876.

RETURNS of Pilots Licensed for the Pilotage District of St. John, N.B.

	Name.	Age.	——
1	Thomas Trayner	23	St. John, N.B.
2	Samuel Rutherford	44	do
3	Geo. T. Mulherrin	28	do
4	James Cassiley	29	do
5	Edward J. Fletcher	49	do
6	John Spears	65	do
7	Thomas Vaughan	57	do
8	James Reed	60	do
9	Joseph Doherty	30	do
10	John L. C. Sherrard	42	do
11	William Hatfield	60	do
12	James Doyle	39	do
13	Henry Spears	25	do
14	John Thomas	28	do
15	Patrick Trayner	50	do
16	Thomas Doody	28	do
17	James Murray	35	do
18	Lewis Bennett	34	do
19	Henry Thomas	45	do
20	John Scott	59	do
21	John Sproul	40	do
22	Richard Scott	25	do
23	John Spears (2nd)	29	do
24	Patrick Conlin	26	do
25	James Reed, jun	30	do
26	John Spears (3rd)	27	do
27	Charles Daley	40	do
28	William Laher	48	do
29	Bernard Mullin	36	do
30	Robert Reed	24	do
31	Geo. Thomas	73	do
32	Geo. E. Mulherrin	53	do
33	Richard Cline	51	do
34	James McPartlan	42	do
35	Daniel Daley	47	do
36	James S. Spears	30	do
37	Thos. John Stone	23	do
38	Michael Garrity	53	do
39	Charles Bridges	30	do
40	John McAnulty	38	do

(Signed), J. U. THOMAS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS, PILOTAGE AUTHORITY,
DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN, N.B., 30th December, 1876

RETURN of Apprentices now Serving under this Authority.

	Name.	Master.	Date.	Time.
1	Jas. Reding	Jos. Doherty	19th October, 1868	6 years.
2	W. Scott	John Scott	12th May, 1869	5 do
3	Alfred Cline	Richard Cline	25th August, 1871	5 do
4	Jas. Bennett	James Bennett	22nd February, 1872	5 do
5	Sam. L. Sutton	James Jeed, jun	16th December, 1874	2½ do
6	Martin Spears	John Spears (3rd)	5th April, 1873	5 do
7	Thos. F. O'Neil	J. L. C. Sherrard	21st January, 1873	5 do

(Signed), J. U. THOMAS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS,
DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN, N.B., 1st March, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, and in reply beg to inform you that the Secretary of this district is paid $800 per annum.

Balance to the credit of the Pilot Fund on the 31st December last, $1,682.05, as stated in the returns furnished. Part of the amount is in the Bank of New Brunswich on interest at 5 per cent. and at our last meeting a Committee was appointed to invest the balance.

Our pilots are paid the amount of their individual earnings through this office.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed), J. U. THOMAS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 56.

REPORT OF THE PILOTAGE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARLOTTE, N.B., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK,
December 31, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to annex Pilotage Returns for the County of Charlotte, for the year ended 31st December, 1876.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed), C. E. O. HATHEWAY,
Commissioner (Acting Secretary).

To WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada.

Pilotage Returns for the County of Charlotte, for the Year 1876.

Licensed Pilots acting for the year 1876:—

Name.	Age.	What Service.
1. William Cline	66 years	For Pilot District of the County.
2. Thomas Conley	46 "	" "
3. Edward Cline	61 "	" "
4. Joseph Boyd	41 "	" "

One pilot boat licensed.

Amounts received by Pilots, for pilotage, in the year 1876:—

British vessels	$311 75
Foreign vessels	215 00
Total	$526 75

Rates of pilotage:—

1st Pilotage District, inward or outward	$2 25	per foot.
2nd " "	1 60	"
3rd " "	1 50	"

To Campobello, 20c. per foot less than above rates.

4th Pilotage District, inward or outward 1 00 "

From 1st November to 1st April, 20c. per foot additional.

Harbour Pilotage, up to 300 tons, $2.50; over 300 tons, $3.

River Pilotage in St. Andrew's Bay, up to 200 tons, $4; to 300 tons, $5; to 400 tons, $6; over 400 tons, $8.

River Pilotage, St. Andrew's Bay to any harbour in the County, under 200 tons, $6; under 300 tons, $8; 400 tons, $10; over 400 tons, $12.

Receipts by Commissioners:—

Four licenses and regulations to Pilots	$24 00	
One license to Pilot Boat	5 00	
		$29 00

CHARGES :

Paid Commission, St. George and St. Stephen	$14 00	
Allowance for Secretary	10 00	
Printing	5 00	
		$29 00

(Signed), C. E. O. HATHEWAY,
Commissioner and Acting Secretary.

E.E.
ST. ANDREWS,
December 31, 1876.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.,
27th February, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 21st instant, and in reply have to state that, during the three years this County has been made a District under the law. Receipts for pilotage have been small, and, by desire of the Pilots of the District, no fund was provided for under the local regulations.

The only amounts coming into the Commissioners' hands, as per returns furnished the Department, were, for licenses for three years ending December, 1876, $147, expended as follows:—

Paid commission at outports, three years ended December, 1876	$64 00
Secretary, for three years ended December, 1876	62 00
Printing, stationery, etc., three years ended December, 1876	21 00
	$147 00

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed), C. E. O. HATHEWAY,
Commissioner and Acting Secretary.

To WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine, etc.,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 57.

PILOTAGE Returns for the District of Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick, for the year ending December 31st, 1876.

Number of License.	Names.	Age.	For what service rendered.
1	Joseph Jemmo	62	Full license for the district.
2	Louis Jemmo	22	To pilot inwards only.
3	*Pilot dead.*		
4	Angus McEachern	57	Full license for the district.
5	Mitchell Martin	47	do
6	Frank Martin	42	do
7	Maxime Martin	31	do
8	Alexander Martin	51	do
9	Angus McLean	43	do
10	Alexander Wilson	30	do
11	Robert Walls	25	do
12	George Savoy	32	do
13	Reuben Nowlan	32	do
14	John McEachern	26	do
15	Charles McLean	37	do
16	Antoine Casey	60	do
17	John Brown	65	do
18	James Walls	59	do
19	Wm. McEachern	32	do
20	Oliver Foster	35	To pilot inwards only.
21	Michael Muzerall	51	Full license for the district.
22	William Walls	22	do
23	William Tait	53	do
24	Allan McEachern	42	do
25	George Hewison	56	do
26	John McCullam	24	To pilot inwards only.

Rates of pilotage chargeable at this Port on all vessels, British and Foreign:—
When inward bound, $2.25 per foot.
When outward bound, drawing less than 17 feet, $1.75 per foot.
Outward bound, drawing 17 feet and upwards, $2 per foot.
For every vessel taken to sea after 1st November, a bonus of $4.
For the removal and mooring of any ship or vessel—
$1.50 for vessels not exceeding 100 tons.
2.00 for vessels over 100, and not exceeding 200 tons.
3.00 for vessels over 200, and not exceeding 300 tons.
4.00 for vessels over 300 tons.
And where the distance of removal exceeds four miles, 50 per cent. to be added to the foregoing rates.

Vessels reported inwards, 291:—
British 115
Foreign 176
Vessels reported outwards, 282:—
British 109
Foreign 173
Total amount of Pilotage inwards, $7,494.70:—
British $2,914 28
Foreign 4,580 42
Total amount of pilotage outwards, 8,564.52:—
British 3,256 60
Foreign 5,307 92

THE following Statement gives the number of Vessels brought in and taken to Sea by each Pilot, and the Amount of Fees received.

Name of Pilot.	British Vessels Inwards.		British Vessels Outwards.		Foreign Vessels Inwards.		Foreign Vessels Outwards.		Total Amount of Fees received.
	No.	Amount of Fees.	No.	Amount of Fees.	No.	Amount of Fees.	No.	Amount of Fees.	
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Joseph Jemmo	5	121 50	4	117 37	5	136 13	5	155 19	530 19
Louis Jemmo	2	56 25	1	27 12	4	105 75	1	28 00	217 12
Angus McEachern	6	162 00	7	242 75	8	192 37	14	449 12	1,046 24
Mitchell Martin	8	189 00	5	143 25	8	214 31	10	326 25	872 81
Frank Martin	8	209 25	10	297 63	10	271 12	10	299 87	1,077 87
Maxime Martin	11	273 37	11	304 25	10	253 13	12	345 75	1,176 50
Alex. Martin	4	102 37	.....	.....	7	176 63	5	146 00	425 00
Angus McLean	6	138 93	8	255 00	10	265 50	8	255 00	914 43
Alexander Wilson	5	127 12	5	144 12	11	282 38	8	284 50	838 12
Robert Walls	3	82 13	4	117 62	8	205 87	11	323 13	728 75
George Savoy	6	158 62	8	268 38	10	271 13	10	305 06	1,003 19
Reuben Nowlan	5	112 50	2	50 75	6	147 37	7	205 06	515 68
John McEachern	1	22 50	4	114 12	16	428 62	14	419 75	984 99
Charles McLean	4	102 38	6	148 00	2	52 87	3	83 00	386 25
Antoine Casey	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22 50	.....	.....	22 50
John Brown	2	75 37	4	121 00	7	172 13	8	217 75	586 25
James Walls	5	132 19	6	161 87	5	140 62	5	166 75	601 43
Wm. McEachern	2	48 37	2	43 75	6	146 81	4	120 00	358 93
Oliver Foster	9	214 31	2	50 75	2	51 75	.....	.....	316 81
Michael Muzerall	6	128 25	2	49 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	177 25
William Walls	5	127 12	4	129 87	7	177 75	8	244 25	678 99
William Tait	5	137 25	7	234 63	12	312 75	14	408 37	1,093 00
Allen McEachern	3	99 00	5	189 00	13	344 81	15	489 12	1,121 93
George Hewison	.....	.....	1	24 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 50
John McCullam	4	94 50	1	21 87	8	208 12	1	36 00	360 49
	115	2,914 28	109	3,256 60	176	4,580 42	173	5,307 92	16,059 22

STATEMENT of Boats and the Tonnage, &c., of each, licensed by the Pilotage Authorities for the year 1876.

Number.	Name.	Tonnage.	Captain's Name.	When Licensed.	When Renewed.
1	Spray	17 57/100	John Brown	May, 1875	May, 1876
2	Industry	16	Mitchell Martin	do	do
3	Venus	18	George Savoy	do	do
4	Express	16	Angus McLean	do	do
5	Telegraph	20	Frank Martin	do	do
6	Phantom	20	James Walls	do	do
7	Advance	23	Angus McEachern	do	do
8	Maria	28 30/100	Wm. Tait	May, 1876	.....
9	Whitewing	20	Maxime Martin	do	.....

RECEIPTS and Expenditures of all Money received by or on behalf of the Pilotage Authority in respect of Pilots or Pilotage.

	$	cts.	$	cts.
Received from twenty-one Pilots, for renewal of license, at $4 each	84	00		
do from four Pilots, for license, at $5 each	20	00		
do for renewals of seven pilot boat licenses, at $5 each	35	00		
do for two pilot boat licenses, at $10 each	20	00		
Total receipts for year 1876			159	00
Balance on hand from 1875			19	18
			178	18
Paid Miramichi *Advance* for advertizing	3	20		
do *Union Advocate* for advertizing and printing reports, &c	9	60		
do James Walls and John Brown, for examining four applicants for license	4	00		
do James Henderson, surveying and reporting on two pilot boats, at $5 each	10	00		
do James Henderson, examining and reporting on seven pilot boats, for renewals of license, at $2.50	17	50		
do for telegrams	1	30		
do for postage and stationery	3	60		
			49	20
Balance on hand			$128	98

WILLIAM PARK,
Chairman.

R. R. CALL,
Secretary.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N.B.,
January 8th, 1877.

OFFICE PILOTAGE AUTHORITIES,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N.B., 26th Feb., 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st inst., and, in reply, beg to state that the balance to credit of Pilotage Authority, on 1st January, 1877, was $128.98; and that this sum has since been paid to the Secretary on account of the amount due him for his services for three years.

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

R. R. CALL,
Secretary, Pilotage Authority

To WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 58.

REPORT OF THE PILOTAGE AUTHORITY FOR THE DISTRICT OF RICHIBUCTO, N. B., FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

RICHIBUCTO, 22nd January, 1877.

SIR,—The pilotage Authority for this port are unable to hand in a full statement of the monies collected for Pilotage, as the Pilots themselves collected the pilotage and there has not been a correct account kept.

The enclosed Returns are as nearly correct as can be obtained.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), W. J. SMITH,
Secretary.

To WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

Amount received for Licenses, 13 licenses at $2.00 ..... $26 00

EXPENDITURE.

Paid for printing 250 copies Regulations	$8 00	
Paid for Postage and Stationery	2 00	
		10 00
Balance in hand		$16 00

RICHIBUCTO, N.B.,
22nd January, 1877.

(Signed), W. J. SMITH,
Secretary.

PILOTAGE RETURN for the District of Richibucto, for the year, 1876.

Pilots.	
Thomas Michaud. Joseph McNeil, Sylvany Richard. Albert Long. Richard Long. Wm. H. Long. Samuel Richard. James W. Long. Wm. Irving. George Irving. Henry D. Irving. John Long. George H. Long.	To Pilot any vessel within the Pilotage District of Richibucto.

Rates of Pilotage.

Inwards and outward, $1.50 per foot.

Removal and moving any ship or vessel, viz.:—

$1.50 for vessels not exceeding 100 tons.
$2.00 " over 100 tons and not exceeding 200 tons.
$3.00 " " 200 " " 300 "
$4.00 for all vessels over 400 tons.

Vessels inward and outward at the port of Richibucto:—

British and Colonial	36
Foreign	16
	52

Amounts collected by Pilots:—

British Vessels	$1,350 00
Foreign "	600 00
	$1,950 00

No Pilotage Fund yet established. Each Pilot collects his own pilotage.

APPENDIX No. 59.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS FOR HALIFAX, N.S., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST. DECEMBER, 1876.

HALIFAX, N.S., 8th January, 1877.

SIR,—In compliance with the law, I herewith have the honour to transmit the Annual Returns of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Halifax as follows:—

Return of vessels, inward, British and foreign.
Return of vessels, outward, British and foreign.
Statement of receipts and disbursements.
Scale of pilotage fees.
List of licensed pilots.

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

(Signed), F. D. CORBETT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1876.

LIST OF PILOTS FOR THE PORT OF HALIFAX, 1876.

Number.	Name.	Residence.
1	John Flemming	Ketch Harbour.
2	Thomas Holland	Duncan's Cove.
3	James Holland	do do
4	William Baker	Halifax.
5	Bernard Gallagher	do
6	Charles Glazebrook	Ferguson's Cove.
7	Daniel Martin	Ketch Harbour.
8	David Keefer	do do
9	Joseph Rhine	Herring Cove.
10	Patrick Hayes	do do
11	Hugh Munro	do do
12	Jeremiah Holland	Duncan's Cove.
13	Edward Bayers	Ketch Harbour.
14	James Henrihan	Ferguson's Cove.
15	William Beazeby	do do
16	John Hayes	Herring Cove.
17	Timothy Saul	Upper Prospect.
18	Thomas Beazely	Ferguson's Cove.
19	William Smith	do do

(Signed), FRED. D. CORBETT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st January, 1876, to 31st December 1876:—

RECEIPTS.

By amount collected, inward and outward pilotage.....		$13,286 40
" " from vessels subject to outward dues that did not take Pilots.....		347 60
" " received for licenses, renewals and bonds...		275 00
		$13,909 00

EXPENDITURE.

To amount paid pilots as per Receipt Book.	$12,622 08	
" " office rent and Secy's. salary	600 00	
" " Commissioners.....	100 00	
" " Auditor, printing, stat'y, &c.	90 00	
" amount deposited in Savings Bank to credit of Pilotage Fund.....	496 92	
		$13,909 00

(Signed), FRED. D. CORBETT,
Secretary-Treasurer

E. & O. E.
HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1876.

SCALE of Pilotage dues for the Port of Halifax:—

	Inward.	Outward.
Vessels of 200 tons and under.....	$10 00	$ 6 00
do 200 to 300.....	13 00	8 00
do 300 " 400.....	16 00	11 00
do 400 " 500.....	18 00	12 00
do 500 " 600.....	20 00	13 00

Over 600 tons, an additional one dollar for every 100 tons (or fractional part thereof) above 600 tons, inwards, and eighty cents outwards. Outward pilotage for all vessels of 200 tons and upwards to be compulsory. Ships of Her Majesty's navy and all ships of war, when taking a pilot, to pay the same rates of pilotage as merchant vessels.

All vessels laden with coal from coal ports in the Province of Nova Scotia, being over 80 tons and under 250 tons register tonnage, shall pay one-half of the tariff rates if spoken by a pilot and his services are not accepted, but any such vessel taking a pilot voluntarily shall pay full tariff rates.

(Signed), FRED. D. CORBETT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1876.

RETURN of Vessels entered Outward at the Port of Halifax, N.S., from 1st January to 31st December, 1876, subject to compulsory pilotage dues:—

BRITISH.

Schooner.	Brigantine.	Brig.	Barque.	Ship.	Steamer.	Tonnage.	Amount of Fees.
8	39	4	30	5	142	204,486	$3,392 60

FOREIGN.

8	3	3	15	.....	6	16,784	396 20
16	42	9	15	5	148	221,270	3,788 80

E. & O. E.

(Signed), FREDK. D. CORBETT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1876.

RETURN of Vessels entered Inward at the Port of Halifax, N.S., from 1st January to 31st December, 1876, subject to compulsory pilotage dues:—

BRITISH.

chooner.	Brigantine.	Brig.	Barque.	Ship.	Steamer.	Tonnage.	Amount of Fees.
253	230	8	31	6	131	25,398	$8,561 20

FOREIGN.

25	4	3	14	.....	28	39,397	1,284 00
278	234	11	45	6	159	293,384	9,845 20

E. & O. E.

(Signed), FREDK. D. CORBETT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PILOTS,
HALIFAX, N.S., 28th February, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your favour of 21st inst, asking for certain information, which I now have the pleasure to transmit.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), FREDK. D. CORBETT,
Secretary.

WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

Annual Salary of Secretary-Treasurer.....	$500 00
Average earnings of each Pilot for past year, 1876.....	707 00
Amount at credit of Pilotage Fund, 1st January, 1877, in Dominion Savings Bank, bearing interest at rate of 4 per cent. per annum.....	1,000 00

Copy of By-Laws and Regulations herewith enclosed.

APPENDIX No. 60.

PILOTAGE Returns for the District of Bras d'Or Lake and Great and Little Bras d'Or, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1876, as required by Section 24, Chapter 54, 36 Vic., entitled: "An Act respecting Pilotage."

1. LICENSED PILOTS.

Number.	Name of Pilot.	Residence.	Age.
1	Ingraham Cary	Great Bras d'Or	68
2	Archibald Livingston	do	27
3	Angus McAulay	Boulardarie	44
4	John O'Connel	Cape Dauphin	45
5	Daniel Ryan	do	49
6	John McKay	Baddeck	54
7	George Cary	Great Bras d'Or	50
8	William Ryan	Boulardarie	42

2. No Masters or Mates cerrificated to act as Pilots.

3. Services for which the Pilots were licensed "To undertake the pilotage of vessels of every description within and throughout the Pilotage district of Great and Little Bras d'Or Lake."

4. The pilotage dues for the time being in force are as set forth in the scale hereto annexed.

5. As we have no Pilotage Fund each Pilot takes what he earns.

6. Amount received for licensing Pilots for the year, $20.

(Signed), J. A. FRASER,
" DONALD MORRISON, } *Commissioners.*
" WILLIAM McDONALD,

" DONALD MORRISON, *Secretary.*

BIG BRAS D'OR,
January 10th, 1876.

Scale of Pilotage Fees for Bras d'Or Lake for 1876.

Tonnage of Vessels.	Great Bras d'Or.	Plaster Harbour.	Baddeck.	Whycocomagh.	East Bay.	Little Bras d'Or.	West Bay.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
80 to 100	4 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	10 00	8 00	10 00
100 " 150	6 00	7 00	9 00	11 00	11 00	10 00	12 00
150 " 200	7 00	9 00	11 00	13 00	13 00	12 00	13 00
200 " 250	8 00	11 00	12 00	14 00	14 00	13 00	14 00
250 " 300	9 00	11 00	12 00	15 00	15 00	14 00	15 00
300 " 350	10 00	12 00	13 00	16 00	16 00	15 00	16 00
350 " 400	11 00	14 00	15 00	17 00	17 00	16 00	17 00
400 " 450	12 00	15 00	16 00	18 00	18 00	17 00	18 00
450 " 500	13 00	16 00	17 00	18 00	18 00	17 00	18 00
500 " 600	14 00	17 00	18 00	19 00	19 00	18 00	19 00
600 " 700	15 00	17 00	19 00	20 00	20 00	19 00	20 00
700 " 800	16 00	18 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	21 00

APPENDIX No 61.

REPORT OF THE PILOTAGE COMMISSIONERS FOR PICTOU, N. S., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

PICTOU, 6th January, 1877.

SIR,—The Pilotage Authority for Pictou District have the honour to submit their Pilotage Returns for the past year.

They have no remarks to make further than to state that a complaint was lodged against one of the Pilots who, while in the discharge of his duty on board the steam-dredge *St. Lawrence*, allowed her to get on the flats, whereby she was prevented from work for one day. On investigation the Commissioners suspended the Pilot's license for one month.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

R. P. GRANT,
J. A. GORDON,
JAMES D. M'GREGOR,
A. J. PATTERSON,
DANIEL McDONALD.
} *Pilotage Authority, Pictou District.*

PILOTAGE RETURNS for the District of Pictou, N.S., for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, as required by Section 24 of Chap. 54. 36 Vic., entitled: "An Act respecting Pilotage."

1.—LICENSED PILOTS.

Names.	Residence.	Age.
Robert Powell	Boat Harbour	75
Alexander Thomas Powell	do	58
George N. Powell	do	55
James Fraser	do	45
Bryant Rodgers	Pictou	41
William A. Cook	do	38
Angus McDonald	do	37
Henry N. Powell	Boat Harbour	30
Charles Cook	Pictou	31
George W. Powell	Boat Harbour	25
Daniel S. Smith	Pictou	25
John Robert Powell	Boat Harbour	28
William Munro	Pictou	46
Daniel McLeod	do	37
Ronald McDonald	do	50
Allan McDonald	do	23

2. Certificated Masters and Mates.—None.

3. Services for which Pilots were licensed: "To undertake the Pilotage of vessels of every description within and throughout the Pilotage District of Pictou."

4th. The pilotage dues for the time being in force are as follows:—

Vessels of	80	and under	150	tons, $	6	inward and $	4 outward.
do	150	do	300		10	do	6 do
do	300	do	400		12	do	8 do
do	400	do	500		14	do	9 do
do	500	do	600		15	do	10 do
do	600	do	800		16	do	11 do
do	800	do	1,000		17	do	12 do

And all vessels under 80 tons, 5 cents per ton inward, and 4 cents per ton outward.

And all steamers to be rated at net tonnage.

All vessels exempted from compulsory pilotage, and not taking a pilot in or out, requiring services of a pilot to or from any of the loading wharves shall pay 50 cents per foot draft of water. All vessels not exceeding 150 tons register shall be exempted from outward compulsory pilotage.

5. Total amount received for pilotage dues, $2,912 40

Received from British ships	$2,544 38	
Received from Foreign ships	368 02	
Total		$2,912 40

Received from Steamships	$803 00	
Received from Sailing Ships	2,109 40	
Total		$2,912 40

6. Receipts and expenditures of all money received by or on behalf of the pilotage authority in respect of pilots or pilotage:

Received from 16 pilots	$16 00	
Received pilotage dues as above	2,912 40	
Total		$2,928 40

Expenditures.

Paid pilots the dues collected	$2,912 40	
Fees for annual bonds paid to secretary	16 00	
Total		$2,928 40

R. P. GRANT,
J. A. GORDON,
JAMES D. McGREGOR,
A. J. PATTERSON,
DANIEL McDONALD,
Pilotage Authority, Pictou District.

OTTAWA, 5th March, 1877.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of 21st ult. addressed to J. A. Gordon, Esq., one of the "Pilotage Authority" for Pictou District, requesting a return of payments made to the Secretary out of Pilotage funds, and the amount of balance in hand, I have to state that the returns made in January embrace all the transactions of the Board for 1876. The Pilots are allowed to collect their own pilotages in full. The Secretary receives no remuneration for his services; and there is no balance whatever in hand.

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

R. P. GRANT,
Chairman of Board.

WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 62.

PILOTAGE RETURNS for the District of Sydney, C.B, for the year ended 31st December, 1876, as required by Sec. 24 of Chap. 54, 36 Vic., entitled "An Act respecting Pilotage."

Number.	Name of Pilot.	Residence.	Service for which Licensed.	Age.	Remarks.
1	D. McGillivray (Big)	Low Point	Licensed to pilot vessels of every description in and out of Sydney and North Sydney Harbour.	55	
2	James Petrie	do		56	
3	John Carroll	do		49	
4	John Brown	do		53	
5	David Mullins	do		49	
6	Peter Madore	North Sydney		46	
7	John Curran	Low Point		51	
8	D. McGillivray (Little)	do		57	
9	Thomas Doyle	do		58	
10	John Petrie	do		46	
11	Robert Mullins	do		54	
12	Corn. Mullins	do		45	
13	D. McGillivray (Bar)	do		48	
14	William Ratchford	do		39	
15	John Cann	North Sydney		26	
16	Thos. Townsend	Sydney		67	
17	John Brown, jun	Low Point		26	
18	John Mullins	do		26	
19	S. Shannahan	do		34	
20	Andrew Ratchford	do		32	
21	John Fraser	Point Edward		36	
22	James McGillivray	Low Point		26	
23	George Townsend	Sydney		58	
24	Angus McNeil	do		33	
25	John Daley	do		54	
26	Hugh McGillivray	Low Point		48	
27	G. McGillivray (Dan)	do		31	
1	R. Guildford	Steamship "G. Shattuck"	Licensed to pilot each his own vessel only as Master within the District of Sydney.	49	
2	W. Giffin	Schooner "Bonnie Belle"		38	
3	W. Spencer	do "Rebecca Ann"		27	
4	A. A. Terrie	Brig. "Milo"		26	
5	B. LeBlanc	do "Ruth"		32	
1	Patrick Laffin	Lingan	Licensed to pilot vessels in and out of Lingan only.	46	
2	Thomas Laffin	do		58	
3	Richard Hall	do		34	
4	Neil Robertson	do		28	
5	Lawrence Laffin	do		42	
6	William Hall	do		50	
6	A. Langlois	Schooner "G. Hughes"	Licensed to pilot his own vessel in and out of Lingan.	32	
1	Edward Petrie	Glace Bay	Licensed to pilot vessels in and out of Little Glace Bay and Port Caledonia only.	33	
2	William Nealen	do		43	
3	Thomas Ling	do		37	
4	Joseph Shanahan	do		37	
5	Edmond Petrie	do		43	
6	Patrick Ryan	do		38	
7	Hugh Robertson	do		60	
8	William McLeod	do		35	
9	Edward Mahon	do		60	
7	T. Townsend	Schooner "Hector"	Licensed each to pilot his own vessel in and out of Little Glace Bay.	37	
8	E. Farrell	do "Farnboro"		42	
9	M. Leonard	do "Rose"		29	

The scale of pilotage for the District of Sydney, as at present in force, is as follows:—

	To Sydney.	To North Sydney.
For vessels under 100 tons	$6 00	$5 00
From 100 to 150 tons	7 00	6 00
150 " 200 "	8 00	7 00
200 " 250 "	10 00	8 00
250 " 300 "	11 00	9 00
300 " 350 "	12 00	10 00
350 " 400 "	13 00	11 00

And for every additional 50 tons or fractional part thereof, $1 00.

Outward pilotage the same as inward.

Vessels hailed by a licensed Pilot outside of the limits of the port for which they are bound, and not taking such Pilot, to pay half pilotage inward; and upon being spoken outward within twenty-four hours of being ready for sea, to be liable to half pilotage outward, if Pilot refused.

Vessels only liable for pilotage at port of arrival within the district, unless a Pilot be taken for the second port or ports, when full pilotage shall be paid.

The rates of pilotage for Lingan, Little Glace Bay and Port Caledonia are the same as for North Sydney.

The total number of arrivals at the Port of Sydney, paying pilotage, in 1876, was 49, consisting of:—

	Tons.
34 steamers (British), tonnage	33,346
15 sailing vessels (British), tonnage	9,176
Total amount of tonnage	42,522
And the amount of pilotage collected was all from British vessels	$1,671 00

The total number of arrivals at North Sydney, paying pilotage, was 485, consisting of:—

	Tons.
47 steamers (British), tonnage	23,500
3 do (Foreign), do	2,827
388 sailing vessels (British), tonnage	124,362
47 do (Foreign), do	24,324
Total amount of tonnage	175,022
Pilotage collected from British vessels	$6,365 00
do Foreign do	1,057 00
Total pilotage collected at North Sydney.	$7,422 00

The total number of arrivals at South Bar, paying pilotage, was 17, consisting of:—

	Tons.
7 Steamers (British), tonnage	6,048
4 do (Foreign), do	6,000
6 Sailing vessels (British), tonnage	1,112
Total amount of tonnage	13,160
Pilotage collected from British vessels	$187 50
do Foreign do	144 00
Total pilotage collected at South Bar	$331 50

The total number of arrivals at Lingan, paying pilotage, was 55, consisting of:—

		Tons.
48	Sailing vessels (British), tonnage	6,013
7	do (Foreign), do	2,633
	Total amount of tonnage	8,646
	Pilotage collected from British vessels	$352 00
	do Foreign do	150 00
	Total pilotage collected at Lingan	$502 00

The total number of arrivals at Little Glace Bay, paying pilotage, was 85, consisting of:—

		Tons.
71	Sailing vessels (British), tonnage	10,419
14	do (Foreign), do	5,600
	Total amount of tonnage	16,019
	Pilotage collected from British vessels	$602 50
	" " Foreign "	230 00
	Total pilotage collected at Little Glace Bay	$832 50

The total number of arrivals at Port Caledonia paying pilotage was 107, consisting of—

		Tons.
1	Steamer (British) Tonnage	471 00
93	Sailing vessels (British) Tonnage	16,449 00
13	do (Foreign) do	5,091 00
	Total amount of tonnage	22,011
	Pilotage collected from British vessels	$ 840 58
	do Foreign do	266 00
	Total pilotage collected at Port Caledonia	$1,106 58

RECAPITULATION.

	Total Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Total Fees.
Sydney	49	42,522	$ 1,671 00
North Sydney	485	175,022	7,422 00
South Bar	17	13,160	331 50
Lingan	55	8,646	502 00
Little Glace Bay	85	16,019	832 50
Port Caledonia	107	22,011	1,106 58
	798	277,380	$11,865 58

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements by the Pilotage Authority of Sydney from the 1st January to 31st December, 1876:—

RECEIPTS.

Sydney and North Sydney.—Licenses and bonds, $81; Masters' Licenses, $50; Boat Licenses, $26.....		$157 00
Lingan.—Licenses and Bonds, $18; Masters' Licenses, $10; Boat Licenses, $8.....		36 00
Little Glace Bay and Port Caledonia.—Licenses and Bonds, $43; Masters' Licenses, $30; Boat Licenses, $17....		90 00
Total receipts of Pilotage.....		11,865 58
		$12,148 58

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries of 6 Collectors.....	$600 00	
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.....	100 00	
Paid Commissioners expenses, $20 each....	100 00	
Printing and Stationery.....	65 00	
Paid Pilots, per Receipt Books.....	11,272 30	
		$12,137 30
Balance on hand.....		$11 28

(Signed) W. PURVES,
" ANDREW HAYES,
" MATTHEW ROACH,
" ALEX. C. ROSS,
" H. MITCHELL,
} *Pilotage Authority, of District Sydney.*

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.,
10th January, 1877.

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., 3rd March, 1877.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 22nd ultimo, marked "immediate," I beg to hand you a list of the Sydney and North Sydney Pilots, with the amount paid to each for 1876. I have communicated with Little Glace Bay, Port Caledonia and Lingan, and trust to have similar returns to send you in a few days.

Referring you to my account rendered you at the beginning of the year, you will find that the sum of $600 has been reserved out of the Pilotage fund for the salaries of the collectors in this Pilotage District. The collectors in the District are six in number, there being one in Sydney, one at North Sydney, one at South Bar, one at Port Caledonia, one at Little Glace Bay, and one at Lingan. Each of these collectors at the present moment holds in his hand the 50 per cent deducted from his collections in accordance with the regulations of the District. These collections will be adjusted, and an appropriate sum paid to each Collector in accordance with the amount of work performed, at the meeting of the Board of Commissioners, to be held at the Court House, in Sydney, on Monday next, particulars of which will be then given if required.

The Secretary and Treasurer of the Board is allowed $100 for his services, and the Commissioners $20 each for travelling expenses.

The balance of funds, as per account rendered your Department, is $11.28, which is in my hands.

I hand you herewith a copy of our pilotage regulations, and remain

Your obedient servant,

W. PURVES,
Commissioner of Pilots.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.,
Ottawa.

AMOUNTS paid Pilots for Sydney in 1876.

Sylvester Shanahan	$ 253 33
Angus McNeil	277 58
John Mullins	263 07
Peter Madone	230 05
James McGilvey, jun	304 00
John Daley	304 00
Con. Mullins	304 00
George Townsend	336 00
William Ratchford	304 00
John Cann	360 00
James Petrie	540 00
David Mullins	310 90
John Fraser	304 00
John Brown, jun	304 00
John Curran	304 00
Hugh McGilvey	304 00
John Brown, sen	304 00
John Petrie	304 00
John Carwell, sen	540 49
Andrew Ratchford	304 00
Thomas Doyal	304 00
Dan. McGilvey, No. 1	304 00
Thomas Townsand	304 00
Dan. D. McGilvey	301 68
James McGilvey, sen	304 00
Dan. B. McGilvey	397 10
Robert Mullins	251 00
	$8,721 90

(Signed) A. C. ROSS,
Collector.

NORTH SYDNEY, March 2nd, 1877.

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., 19th March, 1877.

SIR,—I wrote you on the 3rd instant in reply to your communication of the 22nd ultimo, giving you all the information in answer to your questions up to that date in my possession.

I now hand you returns of names of Pilots for Little Glace Bay and Lingan, with the amount paid to each for 1876; also the names of the collectors or secretaries of the Pilotage Authority at the different points of the District, and the amount paid to each.

These returns, with those I have already forwarded, will complete the information which you ask for.

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

(Signed), W. PURVES,
Chairman and Commissioner of Pilots.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SALARIES of Collectors of Pilotage in the Pilotage District of Sydney, for the Year 1876.

Name of Collector.	Port.	Rate.	Amount.
			$ cts.
C. Muggah	Sydney	5 per cent of amount collected	83 55
A. C. Ross	North Sydney	do do ...	371 10
P. Mullins	South Bar	do do ...	16 57
Lingan	Lingan	do do ...	25 10
C. W. Rigby	Little Glace Bay	do do ...	41 62
J. McKinnon	Fort Caledonia	do do ...	55 32
Allowed North Sydney for books and stationery			6 74
Total			$600 00

W. PURVES,
Commissioner of Pilots.

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., March 16th, 1877.

RETURN of Numers and Names of Pilots for Little Glace Bay and Port of Caledonia and of Lingan, and amounts of each.

No.	Name of Pilot.	Ports.	Amount.
			$ cts.
1	W. Heelan	Little Glace Bay and Port Caledonia	510 00
2	P. Ryan	do do	76 00
3	E. Petrie	do do	177 00
4	E. Robertson	do do	196 00
5	W. McLeod	do do	237 00
6	J. Shannahan	do do	283 00
7	T. Ling	do do	264 00
8	E. Mahon	do do	100 00
1	R. Hall	Lingan	75 00
2	N. Robertson	do	111 00
3	T. Laffin	do	67 00
4	P. Laffin	do	138 00
5	L. Laffin	do	85 00
6	W. Hall	do	21 00

W. PURVES,
Commissioner of Pilots.

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., March 16th, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 63.

WINDSOR, N.S., PILOTAGE AUTHORITY.

WINDSOR, N.S., 26th December, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Commissioners of Pilotage have not appointed any Pilots for the District of Hants and Kings Counties in this Province, and consequently I have no report to make.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS AYLWARD,
Pilot Commissioner.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Canada.

APPENDIX No. 64.

REPORT OF THE PILOTAGE AUTHORITY FOR THE DISTRICT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

VICTORIA, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith Pilotage Returns for the District of British Columbia up to 31st December, 1876.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) EDGAR CROW BAKER,
Secretary.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA PILOTAGE AUTHORITY.

RETURNS under Section 24, Clause I, to 31st December, 1876.

No.	Name.	Age.	Remarks.
8	John Sabistan	48	Passed under Old Board.
10	James McIntosh	49	do do
11	James Ramsay	47	do do
13	Frederick Revely	39	do do
15	George Rudlin	42	do New Board.
16	William Scott	38	do do
17	John Ramsay	40	do do
18	James Christensen	37	do do

CLAUSE II.

No Apprentices up to 31st December, 1876.
No Certificated Masters or Mates up to 31st December, 1876.
No Acting Pilots or Apprentices do do

(Signed,) EDGAR CROW BAKER,
Secretary, Pilotage Authority.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PILOTAGE AUTHORITY.

RETURNS to 31st December, 1876, under Section 24, Clause II.

No.	Name.	Age.	Service.
1	John Sabistan	48	Victoria, Esquimalt, Burrard Inlet, Nanaimo and Straits of Juan de Fuca.
2	James McIntosh	49	do do do
3	James Ramsey	47	do do do
4	Frederick Revely	39	do do do
5	George Rudlin	42	The navigable waters of British Columbia from the shores of Washington Territory to the Northern boundary of the Province, on the entire district, with its harbours and rivers.
6	William Scott	38	do do do
7	John Ramsay	40	do do do
8	James Christensen	37	do do do

EDGAR CROW BAKER,
Secretary, Pilotage Authority.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PILOTAGE AUTHORITY, UNDER SECTION 24, CLAUSE 3.

Revised Rules and Orders for the Regulation of Pilots and Pilotage in the Province of British Columbia, made in pursuance of "The Pilotage Ordinance, 1867," all previous Rules and Orders being hereby repealed.

[22*nd August*, 1873.]

1. Vessels employed in the provincial coasting trade, and having taken out a coasting license, shall be exempt from pilotage.

2. All foreign-going vessels over six feet draught shall pay pilotage fees in accordance with the schedule annexed hereto.

Schedule of Rates of Pilotage chargeable for Vessels entering the undermentioned Ports, viz:—

a. FROM SEA OR ROYAL BAY,

To Royal Bay (optional).....$3 per foot.
(Vessels coming to anchor in Royal Roads shall be exempt from Pilotage when they employ a Pilot for Burrard Inlet, Nanaimo or any other loading or discharging Port in the Province).
To Esquimalt Harbour.....$3 per foot.
Victoria..... $3 per foot, under 10 feet draught. / $4 " for 10 feet and over.
To Nanaimo or Departure Bay $3 per foot for Vessels of less than 10 feet draught. / $4 per foot for Vessels of 10 feet and upwards.
To Burrard Inlet..... $3 per foot for Vessels of less than 10 feet draught. / $4 per foot for Vessels of 10 feet and upwards.

To New Westminster... { Rate to be subject to agreement, but not to exceed, for Sailing Vessels, $6 per foot, and for Steamers $4 per foot.

b. The Pilot Grounds for the several Ports of the Province of British Columbia shall, for the purposes of enforcing these Rules and Orders, be taken to be as hereby defined, viz:—

VICTORIA AND ESQUIMALT.—Outside of a line drawn from Trial Island to Race Rocks Light, bearing N.E. by N., and S.W. by S. (magnetic).

BURRARD INLET.—A line from Passage Island to Point Grey, bearing of the latter being S. E. (magnetic).

FRASER RIVER.—Outside Lightship.

NANAIMO and DEPARTURE BAY.—Outside a line drawn from Entrance Island to a point on Vancouver Island, one mile W. of the West Rocks, bearing W. (magnetic) and to the southern entrance by Dodd's Narrows, a line drawn from the mark on Gabriola Island to Sharpe Point, bearing S.W. by W. ½ W., and N.E. by E. ½ E. (magnetic).

OTHER PORTS.—To be defined from time to time by the Pilot Board, as occasion may arise.

c. Any Vessel having discharged a portion of her cargo at Esquimalt, and paid full pilotage into that harbour shall, on proceeding thence to Victoria for the purpose of discharging the remainder of her cargo, only pay additional pilotage at the rate of $1.50 per foot, if proceeding under or with the assistance of steam; and the same rule shall apply to Vessels proceeding from Nanaimo to Departure Bay, or *vice versa*, whether with or without the assistance of steam.

d. In the event of a pilot taking the charge of a vessel proceeding from the Pilot Ground of Victoria or Esquimalt Harbors, or of Royal Bay to that of Nanaimo Harbour, Burrard Inlet, or the Sand-heads of Fraser River, or *vice versa*, he shall receive additional pay at the rate of $3 per foot for vessels under sail, and at the rate of $10 per day for steamers or sailing vessels in tow of a steamer while at sea. Twenty-four hours to be counted as a day; any fraction of a day to be counted as a whole day. All vessels under steam, or in tow of a steamer, to be one-fourth less of the above rates.

e. Any fraction of a foot, not exceeding six inches, shall be paid for as half a foot; and any fraction of a foot exceeding six inches shall be paid for as a foot.

3. Every master of any ship who shall employ as a pilot any unlicensed person, or any licensed person acting out of the limits for which he is qualified, or beyond the extent of his qualification, after any pilot licensed shall have offered to take charge of such ship, shall forfeit for every such offence double the amount of the sum which would have been legally demandable for the pilotage.

4. Any person may legally, and without being subject to any penalty, assume or continue in charge of any ship as a pilot, so long as a pilot duly licensed shall not have offered to take the charge, or where and so long as such ship shall be in distress, or under circumstances which shall have rendered it necessary for the master to avail himself of the best assistance.

5. Any licensed pilot, within the limits of his license and the extent of his qualification, may supersede, in the charge of any ship, any person not licensed, or acting beyond the extent of his qualification; and every person continuing in the charge of any ship without being a licensed pilot, or without being licensed to act within the limits in which such ship shall be, or beyond the extent of his qualification, after any pilot licensed or qualified shall have offered to take charge of such ship, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars.

6. If any person suspended or adjudged to have forfeited his license shall, during the time of suspension or after such adjudication, take upon himself to conduct any ship as a pilot, such person shall be liable to all such penalties in like manner as are provided against any person who shall pilot any ship without having been licensed. (*Vide* Paragraph 5).

7. All sums due for the pilotage of any ship trading to and from any port in the Province of British Columbia, shall be recovered in a summary manner before any Stipendiary Magistrates, or two Justices of the Peace, from the owners or master, or from the consignees or agents who shall have paid or made themselves liable to pay the said charge for the said ship, in the port of her arrival, as to pilotage inwards, and in the port from whence she shall clear out as to pilotage outwards, which sums may be levied in the like manner, according to the amount, as any penalty of the like amount may be levied under "The Pilotage Ordinance, 1867."

8. Any vessel not otherwise exempted by these Rules and Orders, or the schedule hereto, shall pay half rates of full pilotage inwards to the first duly qualified pilot who shall hail any such vessel outside the pilot ground, or exhibit the pilot flag at a distance not greater than one mile from such vessel, in the event of his service not being accepted.

9. The choice of outward pilot to be left to the captain; but in the event of the ship taking no pilot outwards, then the half-pilotage to be paid to the first duly qualified pilot that shall offer his services.

10. No vessel shall be rendered amenable to half pilotage rates for the Straits navigation by declining the services of a qualified pilot.

11. All vessels requiring the services of a pilot shall hoist the usual signal at the fore; and, when outward bound, not less than two hours prior to departure.

12. The pilot flag shall be the same as established by law in all countries under British jurisdiction, viz.: horizontal white and red (size at discretion of Pilot Board).

13. Any vessel driven, either by stress of weather or other cause, to anchor or seek shelter in any of the bays or roadsteads of the Province, shall not be liable to pilotage.

14. In all cases where a vessel shall be in tow of a steam vessel, the pilot on board the vessel towed shall have the command and direction of both vessels so long as the steamer shall be fast to the other vessel, notwithstanding a pilot may be on board the steamer.

15. Pilots taken to sea on board any vessel against their will, shall be entitled to claim from the master or owner of such vessel the sum of five dollars ($5) per diem until the date of their arrival at the port from which they were taken, and, in addition to the above, their expenses back to said port.

16. No steam vessels plying regularly once a week, or oftener, between Victoria and any of the various ports on Puget Sound, or in the Straits of Fuca, shall be charged with pilotage or half pilotage unless the master of such vessel shall actually take a pilot on board on any such trips, or otherwise actually engage the services of a pilot.

These have been in force from August, 1873, until the receipt of the by-laws on 19th March, 1877.

EDGAR CROW BAKER,
Secretary

PILOTAGE DISTRICT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RETURN of the total amount received for Pilotage Dues, distinguishing the amounts received from British Ships, and from Foreign Ships, to 31st December, 1876. Under Section 24, Clause 4, of Act.

British.	American.	German.	French.	Italian.	Nicaraguan.	Hawaiian.	Peruvian.	Bremen.	Norwegian.	RECAPITULATION.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.
44 00	812 00	147 00	26 00	177 00	166 00	12 00	250 00	253 00	60 00	British	1,413 12½
188 75	1,500 00	100 00	98 00	.....	42 00	21 00	.....	.....	.....	American	4,010 50
203 00	516 25	.....	193 37½	.....	74 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	German	247 00
235 87½	256 50	.....	.....	.....	42 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	French	317 37½
260 00	223 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Italian	177 00
481 50	320 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nicaraguan	324 00
.....	382 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hawaiian	33 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Peruvian	250 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bremen	253 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Norwegian	60 00
1,413 12½	4,010 50	247 00	317 37½	177 00	324 00	33 00	250 00	253 00	60 00		7,085 00

REMARKS.—The above quoted clause calls for "the amount received in respect of different classes of ships paying different rates of pilotage dues for the time being in force, and the amounts received for the several classes of service rendered by pilots." These items are out of our power to give for the past year, from the fact that under the old by-laws the pilots collected their own dues, and kept no records beyond the amounts received; nor were they called upon to keep or give any; even the information forwarded herewith has taken considerable time and trouble to elicit. The principal cause of apparent sloth in sending these Returns as speedily as called for or desired, is attributable to the inability (feigned or otherwise), or stubbornness of Mr. Jas. McIntosh, (B. C. Pilot), to give his quota of the necessary data to compile the above statistics. In the future, under the new regulations, in fact, from the beginning of the current year, there will be no trouble in having this information (as also all other), available at all times, as every pilot is called upon to make his report on printed forms supplied for the purpose, and upon which "pilotage dues" are collected by the secretary. In short, a complete record of everything and everybody, in all matters, is now kept in the office in accordance with the "Act 1873," "Amendment 1875," and "By Laws." Before concluding these remarks, I am desired to state that the Returns for the current year will be rendered promptly to date, and much valuable information regarding the pilotage matters, and shipping interests of the District, in course of compilation, will be submitted with other returns.

N.B.—The above is the *gross* amount of pilotage. Expenses of pilot boats, &c., not procurable.

Approved and submitted.

W. W. CLARKE,
JOHN DEVEREUX,
COOTE M. CHAMBERS,
} Commissioners

EDGAR CROW BAKER, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 18th April, 1877

DR. RECEIPTS and Expenditure.—Return under Section 24, Clause V. CR.

1876.		$ cts.	$ cts.	1876.		$ cts.	$ cts.
March 16	To F. Revely, license fee	5 00			*Legal Expenses :—*		
do 17,24	W. Scott, entrance and license fee	15 00		March 20	By Drake & Jackson, balance of account.	29 87	
do 18	G. Rudlin do do	15 00					29 87
do 18	Jno. Sabiston, license fee	5 00			*General Expenses :—*		
do 20	Jas. McIntosh do	5 00		April 8, 10	By *Colonist* and *Standard* advertisements	7 50	
do 20	Jas. Ramsay do	5 00					7 50
			50 00		*Office Expenses :—*		
June 14	Jas. Ramsay, duplicate licenses	10 00		do 10, 12	By Hibben & Co., on account stationery.	7 25	
do 14	Jno. Ramsay, entrance do	15 00					7 25
July 8	Jas. Christensen do do	15 00			*Postage Account :—*		
			40 00	May 12	By stamps	1 46	
August 9	John Ramsey, dues	5 00					1 46
do 9	James Christensen, dues	5 00			*Plant Account :—*		
do 9	James McIntosh do	5 00		July 17	By Stahlschmidt & Co., expenses on charts	7 50	
do 9	George Rudlin do	5 00		Sept. 1	do cost of charts	8 00	
do 9	Fred. Revely do	5 00					15 50
do 9	Jno. Sabiston do	5 00			*Postage Account :—*		
do 21	James Ramsey do	5 00		do 11	By stamps	0 60	
do 21	William Scott do	5 00					0 60
			40 00		*Printing Account :—*		
				October 6	By *Standard*, 100 copies By-laws	18 00	
							18 00
					Printing Account :—		
				Dec. 30	By Alexander Rose, By-laws	12 50	
							12 50
				do 31	Balance in hand		37 32
			$130 00				$130 00

EDGAR CROW BAKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1876.

VICTORIA, B.C.,
12th March, 1877.

SIR,—I have this day received your letter of the 21st February, and, in reply, have the honour to report as under:—

1. From the date of my appointment (21st September, 1875) up to the present time, I have received *no* salary or remuneration for my services, owing to the absence of "funds available."

2. Balance at credit of Pilotage Authority on 1st January, 1877, was $37.32, remaining in possession of myself, to defray office expenses, etc.

3. No money deposited elsewhere or invested, consequently no rate of interest accruing.

4. The only monies collected by me being the half-yearly renewals of licenses for eight pilots at $10.00 (per old by-laws) such being my instructions until the ratification of the new by-laws.

5. Details of all matters will follow as soon as information required is obtained.

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

EDGAR CROW BAKER,
Secretary.

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

APPENDIX No. 65.

REPORT ON THE MONTREAL WATER POLICE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1876.

MONTREAL, 11th December, 1876.

SIR,—Pursuant to the instructions contained in your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honour to submit the usual returns showing the number of persons that have been arrested by the Montreal Water Police for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1876, as also a statement showing the expenditure for the same period.

Application having been made, and authority received, the permitted number of constables were sworn in on the 1st May, and disbanded about the close of the navigation, on the 30th November of the current year.

The number of prisoners arrested was 438, being a decrease of 322 in comparison with previous similar term.

Crimping, as far as this Port is concerned, may be said to have been almost eradicated, only two cases having occurred within the twelve months, viz., one in May and one in June; while the return for last year shows no less than ten arrests. Particular attention has been given to frustrate, as far as possible, the efforts of parties engaged in this occupation, and the result of the efforts have so far proved satisfactory.

I am glad to state that the endeavors of the Department to procure a suitable police station are likely to meet with success; and negotiations with the Harbour Commissioners, under your instructions, are progressing favorably.

I have, I am sorry to say, to repeat my annual statement that the number of constables composing the Montreal Water Police are insufficient for the duties they have to perform. The extension of the accommodation for sea-going vessels has been very much increased, reaching almost to Hochelaga, and the distance to be patrolled is too great to afford and insure the desired protection required by the maritime and mercantile interests.

I am led to believe that this will be the last Annual Report that I shall have the honour of presenting in my capacity of Commissioner of Dominion Police, and I am desirous of placing on record my testimony to the uniform good conduct and efficiency of the men comprising the Montreal Water Police, since my appointment in February, 1856, a period of over twenty years. That much of the estimation in which this body is held by the public generally is due to the example set and to the great ability and discipline of their Chief, John McLaughlin, ably seconded by the four sergeants. I am bound to admit the services of both officers and men are well and widely known, and it will to me be a great satisfaction, in retiring from this branch of the Government, to know that I shall leave behind me a force in every respect a credit, not only to the Department, but to all with whom it is concerned, and not to be surpassed by any similar body in the Dominion.

I would also convey to you my regret that circumstances should sever our long and friendly official relations that I shall always look back to with gratification. Through you the Department has ever extended the most cordial assistance in forwarding and carrying out the interests of the public service committed to your keeping; and it is to the warm, earnest co-operation and liberal views given and taken by you on its behalf that most of the success in developing this force is attributable.

Permit me to remain,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. COURSOL,

Commissioner, Dominion Police.

WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

Accidents on the Wharves, &c., for the Fiscal Year, ended 30th June, 1876.

1st July, 1875.—At 9 o'clock a.m., the steamer "Victoria," of the Richelieu Co., when crossing from St. Lambert's struck a sunken rock, and sank before she could reach the wharf.

2nd July.—At 2 o'clock p.m., the lighthouse on the island wharf caught fire, and was extinguished by Mr. Britt, stevedore, and some of his men.

11th July.—At 9 o'clock p.m., James Mahoney, when crossing over the gate of No. 2 Lock of the canal, fell into the water, and was rescued by the lock men.

18th July.—At 6 o'clock p.m., three boys hired a boat and crossed to the St. Helen's Island, in returning to the city four other boys got in, making seven persons in all, when half-way across the boat swamped, and one of them named Nolan was drowned.

21st July.—At 7 o'clock p.m., the steamship "Canadian," on her way up, ran aground opposite the Bonsecour Pier.

24th July.—At 8 o'clock a.m., a man named John McNamara, seaman, fell from the revetment wall on the front of the Grand Trunk locomotive, which was passing rapidly on the wharf underneath at the time, breaking the lamp, but, strange to say, he was not killed, though severely injured. He was conveyed to the General Hospital.

1st August.—At 11 o'clock p.m., Andreas Gabrielsen, steward of barque "To Venner," lying at Jacques Cartier Pier, fell overboard and was drowned.

2nd August.—At 9 o'clock a.m., Cyrille Gauthier, while discharging coal from the steamship "Lady Clair," when the whipple-tree broke and the bucket fell on him, by which he was seriously injured. He was conveyed to his residence.

5th August.—At 2 o'clock p.m., James Hammond was drowned near Victoria Bridge.

7th August.—At 11 o'clock p.m., James Downey, a hand on board the barque "E. Z. Green," fell into the Canal Basin, and was saved by his comrades.

13th August.—At 11 o'clock a.m., a labourer named Edward White, while working on the ship "Lake Superior," fell into the hold and received serious injury. He was conveyed to the General Hospital.

15th August.—At 4 o'clock p.m., a young man was drowned while bathing at St. Helen's Island.

16th August.—At 2 o'clock p.m., Mr. Smith, foreman at McDougall's Foundry, reported finding the body of a drowned man, Ovilla Currie, in the flume of the foundry. Coroner notified.

18th August.—At 9 o'clock a.m., James Steel, while working on board the barque "Gilsland," was struck by the tub used in hoisting coal, throwing him down the hatchway and breaking his ribs. He was conveyed to his residence.

28th August.—At 10.30 o'clock a.m., John Campbell, butcher on board the steamship "Corinthian," fell from the stage into the Queen's Basin and was drowned. The coroner held an inquest.

28th August.—At 3 o'clock, p.m., George Gordon, laborer, was killed by a bucket falling on him while discharging coal from a barque in the canal, opposite Molson's Iron Works. The coroner held an inquest.

29th August.—At 4 o'clock, p.m., the body of a man named Onesime Morin was found drowned in the canal. The coroner was notified.

31st August.—About 4 o'clock, p.m., Captain Roy, of the barque "Mary," found the body of a drowned man floating in the river opposite Jacques Cartier Street, subsequently identified as James Kehoe, fireman of the steamship "Nyanza." An inquest was held.

4th September.—At 8 o'clock, a.m., a horse and cart employed at the Canal Works, Black's Bridge in backing to dump a load of stones, went over the embankment and the horse was killed.

4th September.—About 2 o'clock, p.m., a child three years old, named Placide

Filibrault, residing with his parents on board No. 7 floating Elevator, fell into the King's Basin and was drowned. An inquest was held.

10th September.—At 6 o'clock, p.m., Randolph McDonald, son of Mr. McDonald, contractor, fell from a scow into the Canal Basin and was saved by the hands of the scow.

13th September.—At 7 o'clock, a.m., a man unknown fell from the revetment wall on to the wharf and was severely injured. He was conveyed to the General Hospital.

2nd September.—At 11 o'clock, p.m., the steward of the steamship "Venezia," when going up the gangway, fell into the Queen's Basin and was rescued by the hands on board and the constable on duty there.

23rd September.—About 12 o'clock, noon, a ship liner named Louis Moreau fell down the hatchway of the steamship "Palestine" and received severe injuries. He was removed to his residence.

27th September.—About 12 o'clock, midnight, a seaman named Peter Logan, belonging to the brig "Cerdie," fell into the river and was saved by Constables Briand and Cuggy.

4th October.—At 5 o'clock, p.m., two men were in a skiff which was carried in by the current between the Longueuil Ferry Boat and the barge "Hanson," and capsized. Both men were saved.

4th October.—At 2 o'clock, p.m., John Guerin and John Philips, employed on board the barque "Strathearn," fell from a stage into the river and were saved by the hands on board.

6th October.—About 9 o'clock, p.m., William Martin, labourer, while in a state of intoxication, fell into the river at Victoria Pier, and was saved by the exertions of Mr. Brennan, stevedore.

6th October.—The body of a man named Moses Riendeau, of Boucherville, was found drowned in the river, opposite Longueuil, at 2 o'clock, p.m. The coroner held an inquest.

9th October.—At 4 o'clock, p.m., Maurice Beauchamp, first mate of the propeller "Montreal," fell overboard from the hurricane deck of his vessel on to the deck of the barge "America" lying alongside. He was removed to the General Hospital, where he died.

20th October.—At 5 o'clock p.m., John Malcomson, owner of the propeller "Acadie," lying in the King's Basin, when going on board his vessel fell between the wharf and the bark "Strathearn," and received injuries which caused his death. The coroner held on inquest.

27th October.—At 10 o'clock p.m. Richard Lavine, seaman, of the brig "Ravenwood," fell into the Elgin Basin, and was rescued by the constable on duty, assisted by J. Dowd, watchman.

28th October.—At 7 o'clock p.m. the mate of the bark "Churchill" fell into the river at Russell Pier, and was rescued by the crew of his vessel.

29th October.—At 11 o'clock p.m. Thomas Simpson, seaman, of the steamship "Beamall," fell from the revetment wall to the wharf and broke his arm. He was taken to the General Hospital.

30th October.—At 7 o'clock p.m. Henry Turner, residing at St. Constant street, fell into the river at the Island wharf, and was saved by the constable on duty assisted by John Regan.

5th November.—At 11 o'clock p.m. Laurent Charlebois, captain of the barge "Princess," fell into the River at Russell Pier, and was saved by Octave Bourbonnaire and Honore Norval.

5th November.—At 2 o'clock a.m. a man named Guedeny Auguste, a native of France, was run over by the Grand Trunk cars on the wharf; one leg was taken off and the other badly fractured. He was conveyed to the General Hospital, where he died in a few days.

15th November.—At 9 o'clock a.m., as the barge "Lacombe" was entering the first lock of the Canal, one of the hands named Narcisse Gilbert fell into the river and was rescued by the hands of the barge.

17th November.—At 6 o'clock p.m. a fire was discovered on board the barge "Montcalm," lying in the King's Basin, which was quickly extinguished by the hands of the barge.

19th November.—At half past 9 o'clock p.m. Constable Banville perceived the barge "Clara," lying in the Canal Basin, to be on fire. The constable gave the alarm, and the firemen were soon on the spot and extinguished it. The cabin was destroyed, and were it not for the timely discovery, probably the flour sheds would have been consumed.

29th January, 1876.—About 6 o'clock, p.m., as two *habitants* were returning home from Montreal after selling their loads of hay they drove into an opening in the ice on the river, and both men with their horses were drowned; a third farmer, who was driving in rear and escaped, returned to the city to warn others of the danger.

14th May.—At 4 o'clock p.m. two young men were out boating in a skiff, and one of them named Leonard Lymbary was drowned.

15th May.—At 8 o'clock p.m. the barge "Lightning," when taking in salt from the steamship "Lake Champlain," in the King's Basin, sprung a leak and sank with 4,000 bags of salt.

23rd May.—At 9 o'clock p.m. an explosion took place on board the steamship "Sarmatian," caused by the gas igniting when the hatches were removed from the coal bunkers by the stevedores. Constable Isaac Lee gave the fire alarm, and the brigade were soon on the spot and extinguished the fire.

25th May.—At 1 o'clock a.m., a seaman named Robert Brown, of the ship Dumbartonshire, fell into the river, and was rescued by the watchman on board.

25th May.—At 12 o'clock, noon, Patrick Lafferty, labourer, while working at pig iron on the wharf, got one of his legs broken. Removed to the General Hospital.

26th May.—When the steamboat "Laprairie" was returning from Montreal, she burst one of her steam pipes, filling the boat with steam and greatly alarming the passengers, who procured life-preservers to use in case of emergency. She was got back to her berth with difficulty.

26th May.—At 10 o'clock p.m., Patrick McEvoy, labourer, had one of his legs broken by a bucket of coal falling on it while working on board the ship Swaledale.

31st May.—Thomas Sharkey, fireman on board the steamship "Moravian," fell down the main hatchway, at Point Levis, and sustained very severe injury of the spine. On arrival of the ship at Montreal, he was sent to the General Hospital.

1st June.—At 4 o'clock p.m., the body of a man named Patrick O'Connell was found drowned in the canal. The coroner held an inquest.

13th June.—At half-past 1 o'clock a.m., a sailor named James Hacking, belonging to the steamship "Texas," when going on board, fell into the hold of the vessel and was severely injured. He was conveyed to the General Hospital.

14th June.—At 1 o'clock p.m., a man named John Campbell divested himself of his hat, coat and boots and deliberately jumped into the river at the Victoria Pier, and was swept away by the current and drowned before assistance could be rendered.

22nd June.—At 1 o'clock p.m., a labourer named James O'Loughlin, when going on board the ship "Thomas Hamlin," the ladder broke and he fell into the river, and was rescued by the hands on board.

29th June.—At half-past 11 o'clock a.m., a boy named James Norton, while bathing in the canal, was struck on the head by the screw of the propellor "Lake Michigan" and killed. The coroner held an inquest.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Constable, Montreal Water Police.

MONTREAL, 1st July, 1876.

RETURN of Prisoners arrested by the Montreal Water Police for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1876.

Month.	Highway robbery.	Breaking into a store.	Breaking Gaol.	Cutting and wounding.	Assault and battery.	Assault and resisting the Police.	Drunk.	Drunk and disorderly.	Sailors drunk and disorderly on board ship.	Sailors deserting their ships.	Sailors assaulting their Captains and Officers.	Sailors absent from ship without leave.	Refusing duty on board ship.	Stealing ships' cargo.	Crimping seamen.	Carters impeding on the wharves.	Carters furious driving.	Cruelty to animals.	Fighting on the wharves.	Larceny.	Vagrancy.	Bathing opposite the city.	Attempt to commit suicide.	Insanity.	Protection.	Total.	Remarks.
July, 1875.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	42	2	5	2	2	3	5	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	.....	14	93	
August, "	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	32	3	1	2	.....	3	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	15	4	6	.....	.....	11	98	
September, "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	30	6	4	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	2	1	1	4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	98	
October, "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	21	1	4	5	2	3	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	9	5	.....	.....	1	18	83	
November, "	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	15	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1	.....	16	46	
December, "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	
January, 1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	
February, "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	
March, "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	
April, "	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	
May, "	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	53	
June, "	2	.....	1	.....	9	1	9	3	3	9	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	12	.....	3	1	.....	15	81	
	3	3	1	3	19	10	166	22	18	18	4	22	24	1	2	5	3	2	17	69	13	9	3	1	143	581	

Twenty persons were drowned in the harbour and canal during the year, and twenty-seven persons were saved from drowning during the same period.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Constable, Montreal Water Police.

MONTREAL, 1st July, 1876.

APPENDIX No. 66.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE QUEBEC RIVER POLICE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report as Chief of the Quebec River Police for the year ending 31st December, 1876. Appended to this report is a statement giving the number of persons arrested by the River Police, the various offences committed by those persons, and their nationality.

On the 1st May the River Police were sworn in for duty, their number being reduced, and also their pay 20 cents per day each man.

The Force consisted of :—

One Chief, who is also Shipping Master for the Port, and whose pay is	$1,200 00	per annum.
One Assistant Chief	2 60	per day.
One Steersman	2 10	"
Five Coxswains	1 60	each per day.
Thirty-five Constables	1 30	" "
One Engineer	50 00	per month.
One Assistant Engineer	25 00	"

The steam yacht during the day performs two-thirds of the duty on the river. The Police boats have each a crew of one coxswain and six men, who keep a constant patrol on the river during the night. The Police execute warrants on board ships and on shore on both sides of the river.

They also go in search of timber, boats, and other articles lost from ships, rafts or booms.

The Harbour Master or his assistant is furnished with a boat or the steam yacht when required.

The late Act, 36 Vic., chap. 129, has been strictly enforced, and masters of ships state that in no port either in England or elsewhere are they and their crews so well protected as in the Port of Quebec. Three seamen, who had been induced by crimps to act as runners, arrested for going on board ships without permission, were tried, and, on conviction, sentenced to two years each in the Penitentiary.

A crimp, for harbouring a deserter from his ship, on conviction, was sent to gaol for three months with hard labour.

Seamen, when they sign ships' articles, are informed of the day and hour they are to be on board, which is stated on the articles; a register is kept of the houses where they board. They are also directed to come to the River Police Station with their effects at the hour stated, to be put on board in the Police yacht, without any expense, and any of them who may be absent are searched for, arrested, and put on board. Formerly, crimps put them on board and charged each seaman one dollar, and the same charge when they took seamen from their ships who deserted. This has all been put a stop to, and communication between captains and crimps no longer exists. When seamen from the shipping office are put on board ships lying at a wharf, the Police remain on board until the ship hauls out from the wharf, and if proceeding to sea, remain on board until off Point Levis, all well.

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

R. H. RUSSELL,
Chief Constable River Police, and Shipping Master.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq,,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

A STATEMENT giving the Number of Persons Arrested by the Quebec River Police; the various Offences committed by these Persons, and their Nationality, during the Season of Navigation, 1876.

Offence.	No. of times commited.	Of the 737 offences committed there belonged to	No. of persons.
Desertion	46	England	166
Desertion from "B" Battery of Artillery	2	Ireland	143
Absence without leave	220	Scotland	136
Refusal of duty	121	Wales	22
Refusal to proceed to sea	45	Canada	60
Neglecting to join ship	33	Australia	4
Warrants for assaults	18	Jersey	2
Assaults on board ship	12	Newfoundland	2
Assaults by Captains on crew	4	United States	24
Assaults by Chief Mates on crew	5	France	22
Captains assaulted by crew	10	Norway	57
Chief Mates assaulted by crew	11	Sweden	31
Drunk on wharves and streets	85	Greece	2
Drunk and fighting on board	48	Belgium	4
Thefts on board	6	Prussia	6
Thefts on shore	4	Russia	1
Crimps' runners going on board without permission, two years penitentiary each	3	Holland	8
Crimps assaulting seamen	2	Spain	2
Crimps harbouring seamen	1	Portugal	4
Cutting and wounding	3	Germany	11
Protection for the night	58	Denmark	9
		Finland	11
		West Indies	2
		Africa	2
		Austria	1
		Brazil	1
		Italy	4
Total	737	Total	737

APPENDIX No. 67.

REPORT OF THE PORT-WARDEN OF MONTREAL FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 1876.

PORT WARDEN'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 26th December, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my Annual Report of the affairs of the office during the past season.

I have not experienced any difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the Port Wardens' Act, or in the performance of my official duties generally, and during the season I have had no complaints lodged with me from ship-owners, ship-masters, shippers, or others, in regard to the operation of said Act.

Every British vessel that has arrived in this port from the United Kingdom had the load and deck lines marked on their sides, but the load-line mark is no guide in loading, as owners can place it as high up as they think proper. It is a matter of fact that no vessel during the past season has left this port loaded down to such mark (with the exception of one or two small vessels) for had they done so they would have been in an unseaworthy condition.

Those marks, then, for all practical purposes, are useless, or worse than useless; because they have a tendency to deceive those who are not acquainted with them.

Ship-masters generally have expressed their satisfaction that we have such a law as prevents unscrupulous masters overloading their vessels so as to gain favour with their owners for carrying larger cargoes than others who will not risk the lives of their crews and the interests of shippers and underwriters for any such dear-bought approbation.

On the 29th June last the steamship "Quebec," of the Dominion Line, bound to Liverpool, was reported to me as having completed her loading, when I proceeded on board to hold a final survey. On examination I found she was too deeply laden, and notified the master that before he could receive a certificate of seaworthiness to enable him to clear at the Custom House he would require to lighten his ship. This he declined to do, and left port soon afterwards without a certificate, in direct violation of the Port Wardens' Act. I immediately notified the Collector of Customs, who took the necessary steps to detain the ship at Quebec. It came to my knowledge afterwards that she was lightened at Quebec after some delay, received a certificate of seaworthiness from the Port Warden there, and proceeded on her voyage.

It is very satisfactory to be able to report that I have not heard of the loss of any vessel that loaded grain here this season. The worst case of partial damage that has come to my knowledge is that of the barque "Templar," which sailed from this Port on or about 30th August last, laden with a full cargo, consisting of over 43,000 bushels grain. After leaving the Gulf of St. Lawrence she encountered heavy north-east gales, and was struck by a sea which threw her on her beam ends. In this time of great peril the foremast was cut away, when she righted. After drifting about on the ocean for some time she was picked up by a passing steamer, and towed into Halifax. She was found to be leaking considerably, and her bottom was badly injured by the wreck of the spars, but on discharging the cargo to go into dock for repairs it was ascertained that the bulk grain had not shifted, and all that was damaged was about 1,000 bushels which got wet while the ship was lying helpless on her broadside and in danger of foundering.

The usual care was taken, and personal supervision given to this ship in seeing that her lining and shifting boards were what they ought to be before her cargo was put on board, and it is exceedingly satisfactory to know that they had stood the test so well under the trying ordeal through which the ship passed.

Navigation remained open this year later than usual; owing to this fact several vessels which arrived from Europe very late in the season were enabled to proceed to sea in safety. The last of these, the barque "Marie," with a general cargo from Antwerp, arrived on the 18th November. After discharging her inward cargo and loading a full cargo of grain, she sailed hence on the 22nd November for the United Kingdom, and her safe arrival there has been reported.

Herewith I send you statement of the receipts and expenditure of the office during the year.

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

DAVID ROSS KERR,
Port Warden.

The Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

PORT WARDEN'S OFFICE.

DR. STATEMENT of Cash Account for Season of 1876. CR.

		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
	To amount of revenue derived from the following sources:—					
	Fees on Grain		1,576 29	By Paid A. Slater, salary from 1st January to 1st May, four months..	872 00	
	do Flour and meal		124 83	do D. R. Kerr, four months, at $1,800 per annum	1,932 68	Salaries.
	do Ashes		243 98	do D. R. Kerr, eight months, $2,000 per annum		4,661 68
	do Apples		124 05	do E. Rogers, clerk	1,200 00	
	do Minerals		8 20	do J. G. Shaw, assis'ant	522 00	
	do Oil cake		9 09	do Office boy	135 00	
	do Sundri s		848 62	do Stationery account		94 00
	do Unenumerated articles		1,787 85	do Rent and fuel		351 21
	do Surveys on damaged goods		514 25	do Petty expenses		160 22
	do Surveys of vessels lining		1,504 00	do Balance		1,833 30
	do Surveys on inward cargoes		152 50			
	do Special surveys		206 75			
			$7,100 41			$7,100 41
1877. January 1.	To balance down	1,833 30		Amount estimated as required to meet expenditure to May next	1,603 00	
				By Balance	230 00	
		$1,833 30			$1,833 30	
	To balance	$230 30				

E. E.

MONTREAL, 28th December, 1876.

DAVID ROSS KERR,
Port Warden.

APPENDIX No. 68.

REPORT OF THE PORT WARDEN OF QUEBEC FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

PORT WARDEN'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
QUEBEC, 27th December, 1876.

SIR,—I have most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th December, also your favour of the 14th instant, containing the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, 39 and 40 Vict., Chap. 80.

In reply, I have the honour to inform you that the new law amendment relating to Port Wardens, now three sessions in operation, have been found to work most satisfactorily in the interests of our trade and commerce.

The attention exercised over the loading and stowage of cargoes with the attention to coaling of steam ships, and their seaworthiness when loaded and coaled, has added considerably to the safety of vessels generally. While the same policy is maintained, I am of opinion the result will prove most satisfactory.

I beg to inform you that the screw steamship "Colomba," 1,260 tons, of Newcastle, McNabb, master, left this harbour, May 10th, 1876, without having obtained my certificate in accordance with clause five of "*An Act to amend the Acts relating to Port Wardens of Montreal and Quebec*," November, 1865. This vessel stranded in the River St. Lawrence while proceeding down the river from Montreal, laden with a cargo of grain; when stranded she discharged a portion of her cargo into lighters, floated, and proceeded to Sorel; there she was laid up during the winter, and reloaded her cargo from the lighters. In May, 1876, she proceeded to Three Rivers, took on board a quantity of deals, 2,000 pieces, proceeded on to Quebec when she took a supply of coals, and left without reporting or obtaining any certificate. Particulars were duly forwarded to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, and to Mr. J. W. Dunscomb, Collector of Customs for this Port.

May 18th.—Ship "Gleniffer," 799 tons, of Glasgow, J. Cummings, arrived in Quebec with a general cargo from Glasgow, consigned to Allans, Rae & Co., of Quebec. The eighth section of the Act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the harbour of Quebec was duly complied with, and on the 19th damage was noticed to the cargo. On being notified by the master I proceeded to the ship, and ascertained the cause of damage. My report having been drawn up accordingly, and delivered to the consignees of the ship, it being in favour of the ship, the consignees of the goods contended that I had no right to act in such case. However, this matter was brought before the Board of Examiners appointed for this office, who decided that in the performance of the duties of the Port Warden it was not practicable in such cases where there are a large number of consignees interested in one cargo. Any departure from the above named eighth section would seriously affect the interests of the trade.

10th June.—The Norwegian barque "Pallas," 407 tons, of Porsground, No. 9, page 283, Norwegian Veritas Register. In this harbour with part cargo of coals, I found it necessary to initiate proceedings. I at once put myself in communication with His Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Consul for Canada, and Mr. Stansland, the master. I informed them that the said vessel was not in a seaworthy condition,

owing to the defective state of the mainmast. This having been confirmed by the master, a new mast was ordered and put into the vessel, removing the cause of her unseaworthiness.

20th June.—The Norwegian barque "Thyra," 588 tons, of Porsground, No. 84, Norwegian Veritas Register. In this harbour, full loaded with a cargo of wood goods, bound for London. I found it necessary to initiate proceedings. The vessel having been rendered unseaworthy from over-loading, causing her to be crank. I at once put myself in communication with Mr. Christensen, the master, and His Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Consul for Canada. And after due consideration, it was recommended to remove and land the deck load, and to send down fore topgallant yard with mast, also to send down the mizen topmast.

22nd inst.—This recommendation having been completed, removing the cause of her unseaworthiness, the vessel did proceed on her voyage to London.

30th June and 1st July.—Having been notified by Mr. J. W. Dunscombe, Collector of Customs of this port, that the steamship "Quebec," Capt. Thearle, of the Dominion Line of Steamships, had left the harbour of Montreal without having obtained a certificate from the Port Warden for the said harbour of Montreal. On her arrival in this harbour, it was found that after receiving her full quantity of coals on board, that the vessel would be overloaded. Consequently a portion of her cargo was recommended to be discharged and landed. This having been done, to the satisfaction of the Port Warden, a certificate was granted, when she proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

3rd July.—The British brig "Xanthus," 195 tons, of Dublin, official No. 54,233, Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping arrived in this harbour, and commenced loading a cargo of staves. I found it necessary to initiate proceedings. It being reported to me that the said brig "Xanthus," stranded at Matane, while on a voyage from Ayr to Quebec, I waited on Captain Wm. Redmond, and verbally notified him that I had learned that his vessel had stranded, as above-named, and requested to have the bottom of his vessel examined before proceeding farther with his cargo. This having been complied with, and the vessel placed on dry dock it was found that the false keel was badly bruised and broken, with part gone. Their being no serious damage done to the vessel from stranding, and being found perfectly tight, I considered her seaworthy to receive her cargo, and to proceed to Great Britain and there undergo the necessary repairs.

I have respectfully to inform you of the departure of the screw steamer "Langshaw," 1,187 tons, of Newcastle, Bain, master, who loaded at Montreal part of a cargo of grain, viz., wheat and oats. After leaving the Port of Montreal, proceeded down the river, and on Saturday, 5th August, came to anchor near Cape Rouge, River St. Lawrence, and there took on board ten thousand bushels of oats as part of her cargo. On Monday, 7th inst., passed Quebec without notice, having received the Lower St. Lawrence pilot while lying at Cape Rouge.

27th and 28th August.—The above facts were duly forwarded to you, Sir, and to Mr. J. W. Dunscomb, Collector of Customs, Quebec.

10th October.—The British ship "Eldorado," 829 tons, of Hull, official number 1,675, while in this harbour discharging a part cargo of coals, I found it necessary to initiate proceedings. I at once put myself in communication with Mr. C. Calledge, master, and his agents, Messrs. John Burstall & Co., of this city, and verbally informed them that the mainmast of the said vessel "Eldorado" was in bad condition, rendering her unseaworthy; therefore I recommended survey to be held. On the 12th, a survey being held as recommended, the mast was found unsound and partly broken. It was removed, and replaced with new—removing the cause of unseaworthiness.

16th October.—The British ship "Epaminondas," 1,072 tons, of Newcastle, official number, 15,388, now in this harbour discharging part cargo of coals. I found it necessary to initiate proceedings. I at once put myself in communication with Captain Sawer, master, and his agents, Messrs. John Burstall & Co., of this city; and notified Captain Sawer of the apparent condition of the mainmast of said vessel 'Epaminondas," at same time requesting a survey to be held as to her seaworthi

ness. On the 19th a survey was held in my presence by two experts appointed by Captain Sawer, who pronounced the said mast to be unsound, and at places defective; also to be in an unseaworthy condition. Recommended new mast. This having been done, the cause of unseaworthiness was removed,

30th October.—The Norwegian ship "Prinds Mauritz," 779 tons, of Tonsberg, No. 126, page 294, Norwegian Register, then in this harbour preparing to receive a timber cargo. I found it was necessary to initiate proceedings. I at once put myself in communication with Captain Zachariasen, master, and Mr. W. A. Schwartz, His Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Consul for Canada, and verbally informed them that the said vessel "Prinds Mauritz" was unseaworthy, owing to the general condition of the mainmast. I therefore recommended that a survey should be held, the captain acknowledging that a personal examination and recommendation tion from myself was all that was required. On the 31st an examination was held when the mainmast was found badly bent forward, and at places sprung and broken. A new mast was recommended. This having been agreed on, the original mast was removed, and replaced a new one, thus removing the cause of her unseaworthiness.

I beg to remark that on the 1st day of November, 1876, at the request of Mr. G. T. Pemberton, agent at Quebec for the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company of Canada, proceeded on board of the ship "Red Jacket," 2,006 tons, of Newcastle, official number 25,758, then in this harbour loaded with a cargo of deals, ready for sea, and bound to London. Found her loaded with a portion of her cargo (deals) on the third and upper deck, closely piled from aft forward before the foremast, and across the deck from stancheon to stancheon. This quantity I disapproved, taking into consideration her construction, that she was unfit, and my opinion is, never intended to carry cargo on said third deck. For proof of this see the New York Maritime Register of December 15th, 1876, page 41:—"'Red Jacket' (Br.) from Quebec, at London, November 29th. Lost deck load on passage." Vessels constructed with awning or spar deck should be entirely excluded from carrying cargo on said deck and those constructed with three decks. After the expiration of the time for which they are classed A in red, they should be entirely excluded from carrying deck cargo, further than store spars, horses, horned cattle, sheep, &c. Taking into consideration the height of any cargo stowed over the third deck of any vessel, its height above the centre of gravity is dangerous to life and property, and frequently terminates with the loss of oth.

I beg to state that during the past season no complaints have been officially received from masters of ships, British or Foreign. Numbers of masters have verbally expressed their opinion in support of the Port Wardens' Act, and affirm that it has resulted in the saving of a large amount of life and property.

With respect to the marking of a load line on British ships employed in this trade, I beg to remark that all classes of vessels, both steam and sailing, that came under my notice have been marked on each side amidships with a disc and horizontal line drawn through its centre. Lines indicating the position of ships' decks also marked as prescribed in page 16 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1876. 39 and 40 Vict., chap. 80.

As a rule none of the ships thus marked, that came under my notice have been loaded fully up to their load lines.

With respect to the marking of a load line on British ships, I am of opinion it is erroneous for the owner to have the power to discriminate where the load line of his vessel should be placed. In many instances during the past season, it has come under my notice that if the vessels were loaded down as marked, their spare buoyancy would be entirely destroyed, thus rendering the ship unsafe and unseaworthy.

From the fact of this season now closed without accident, I am convinced that a safe policy has been maintained in the loading of vessels with grain from the ports of Montreal and Quebec.

Free boards of vessels loaded, or partly loaded with grain, have been regulated from the elaborate tables on Free Boards by Mr. Benjamin Martell, Chief Surveyor of Lloyds' Registry of British and Foreign Shipping.

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

JOHN DICK,
Port Warden.

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

APPENDIX No. 69.

REPORT OF THE PORT WARDEN OF HALIFAX, N.S., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1876.

PORT WARDEN'S OFFICE,
HALIFAX, N.S., 30th Dec., 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and beg most respectfully to submit my Report of the affairs of this office, accompanied by a statement of the fees collected and the expenses incurred during the year.

Enclosed will be found a list of the vessels that have arrived at this port in a damaged condition since 1st January, 1876, upon which surveys have been held. In some instances part of the cargo, and in others, the whole when necessary was landed to repair the vessel. After the repairs were completed the cargoes were reloaded, and the vessels have all subsequently arrived at their destination. Two vessels are still remaining in port under repairs. With the exception of the vessel referred to in my letter to the Department, in April last, no surveys have been held upon any vessel arriving at this port in a damaged condition, without the Port Warden being called thereon.

In regard to deck and load lines, I have to state, that with the exception of the Cunard Branch Steamers, Fishwick's Express Line, and in a few instances sailing vessels, the deck line has not been marked, and in no case has the load line been marked upon vessels trading out of this port. All vessels arriving at this port from Great Britain had the deck and load lines marked upon their sides, and when such vessels where loaded here, they have generally been immersed to the load line, but in no case has this line been exceeded.

There is no grain shipped at this port, excepting in the case of vessels arriving in distress, discharging their cargoes for repairs, and re-shipping the same.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that considerable trade has recently been carried on in the shipment of potatoes in bulk from Prince Edward Island, and from ports in this Province to the United States, and in three cases within the present month, vessels have put in here with their cargoes shifted, seriously endangering their safety. It would, therefore, be a matter for consideration whether it would not be advisable that vessels loading cargoes of this description, should be provided with shifting boards, which would obviate the danger from the cause alluded to.

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

DAVID HUNTER,
Port Warden.

WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

List of Damaged Vessels surveyed by Port Warden, Halifax, N.S.

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Rig.	Where from.	Where bound.	Description of Cargo.	Nature of Damage.
Three Cheers	Halifax, N.S.	Brigantine				Collision at wharf.
Commodore	Lunenburg, N.S.	Schooner				do
Nevada	Gloucester, U.S.	do			Fisherman	Stranded; leaky.
Finback	St. Pierre et Miquelon	do	Boston	St. Pierre	General cargo	Damaged by ice.
Maria Helena	Lisbon, Portugal	Brig	Turk's Island	Halifax	Salt	Loss of anchors, sails, &c.
Maggie Marsters	Windsor, N.S.	Schooner	New York	St. Johns, Nfld.	General cargo	Damaged by ice.
Louisa	Turk's Island	Brigantine	Martinique	Halifax	Ballast	Damaged by stress of weather.
Helen	Beverley, U.S.	Schooner			Fisherman	Leaky.
Lara	Halifax, N.S.	Bark	Liverpool	Halifax	Ballast	do
Kate McKenzie	do	Schooner	Demerara	do	Molasses	Loss of mainmast and leaky.
Thomas Cochran	St. John, N.B.	Bark	London	Boston	Ballast	Stranded; leaky.
George Shattuck	Halifax, N.S.	Screw steamer	St. Pierre	Halifax	General cargo	do do
John Gladstone	St. John, N.B.	Ship	St. John, N.B.	London	Deals	do do
Albion	Belfast	Brig	St. Pierre	Halifax	Salt	Damaged by stress of weather.
Templar	Yarmouth, N.S.	Bark	Montreal	Queenstown	Grain	Loss of foremast; leaky.
C. Graham	Halifax, N.S.	Schooner	Newfoundland	Halifax	Lumber	Hull damaged; leaky.
Eagle	do	do	Porto Rico	do	Sugar	Stranded; leaky, loss of sails, &c.
M. H. Morris	do	do	Cuba	Boston	Sugar, &c.	do do
Proteus	Liverpool, G.B.	Ship	St. John, N.B.	Hull	Lumber and deals	Stranded; water-logged.
Hadji	Quebec	Screw steamer	Charlottetown	New York	Potatoes	Stress of weather; shifted cargo.
Bonnibel	Halifax, N.S.	Schooner	do	do	do	Hull damaged, loss of sails, &c.; cargo shifted.
John A. Lewis	Provincetown, U.S.	do	do	do	do	do do

DR. RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the Port Warden, Halifax, N.S., from 1st January till 30th December, 1876. CR.

	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Fees for survey of hatches, stowage and damaged goods		607 80	By Fees paid assistants		376 00
Fees for survey of vessels damaged		653 00	Office expenses, printing, stationery, &c.		146 45
do from all other sources		34 33	Balance carried down		772 68
		$1,295 13			$1,295 13
To Balance brought down	772 68		By amount reverting to Port Warden	772 68	
	$772 68			$772 68	

E. & O. E.

DAVID HUNTER,
Port Warden.

HALIFAX, N.S., 30th December, 1876.

APPENDIX No. 70.

REPORT OF THE PORT WARDEN FOR PORT HAWKESBURY, N.S., FOR THE CALENDER YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

PORT WARDEN'S OFFICE,
PORT HAWKESBURY, 6th January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th December, 1876, and in accordance therewith, I beg to submit a report of the affairs of this office, and also a statement of the fees collected by me during the year ended 31st December, 1876.

The mercantile community have generally availed themselves of the services of the Port Warden when surveys have been required. It has been, however, contended in some instances that the Act does not render it compulsory to hold surveys on all receiving wreck or damage, or to call upon the Port Warden to attend on surveys, and many vessels are only partially repaired and sent to sea without a certificate of seaworthiness. I would beg to state that to my knowledge none of the vessels entering at this port in the last year had their deck or load lines marked on their sides, except the brig "Blanche," of Swansea, of 268 tons, she having taken in here 15,000 bushels of oats for Charlottetown, which did bring her to or near her load line, that being the only vessel that was loaded with grain here in the last year.

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

DANIEL W. HENESEY,
Port Warden.

To WILLIAM SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of Port Warden, Port Hawkesbury, from 1st January to 31st of December, 1876.

DR.	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Fees for valuation of damaged goods for duties	10 00	Travelling expenses, &c., to and at Port Hastings	8 00
Fees for surveys of hatches and stowage of damaged goods		Horse hire, &c., expenses	6 50
Fees for survey of vessels damaged	46 00		
Fees on grain landed and reshipped			
Fees for surveys of damaged goods	5 00		
Fees for separating sound from damaged portions of cargo of barkentine "Adeline" at Port Hastings	40 00		
4 days' services on board "Adeline."	20 00		
	$121 00		14 50

CR.

E. & O. E.

DANIEL W. HENESEY,
Port Warden.

PORT HAWKESBURY, 6th January, 1877.

5—*b* 21½

APPENDIX No. 71.

REPORT OF THE PORT WARDEN FOR PORT MULGRAVE, N. S., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

PORT WARDEN'S OFFICE,
PORT MULGRAVE, 7th February, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 11th, 1876, and in accordance beg to submit a statement of the receipts and expenses of my office for the year ended December, 1876.

Very few vessels calling at this port have the deck and load line, and there were none loaded here with grain. All the vessels taking loads (which were fish) from this port had no deck or load lines, they being of small size.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Port of Port Mulgrave, N.S., from 1st January, 1876, to 31st December, 1876:—

RECEIPTS.

To fees for holding surveys on schooner "Star of the Sea."...	$16 00
" " " "Sea Queen".....	16 00
" " Barquentine "Adeline" stranded at south entrance of Strait of Canso.....	15 00
" for holding surveys on damaged cargo of barquentine "Adeline".....	5 00
	$52 00

EXPENDITURES.

By expenses incurred attending "Star of the Sea".....	$ 2 00
" " " "Sea Queen'.....	2 00
" " " "Adeline".....	5 00
Office Rent.....	10 00
	$19 00

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. HADLEY,
Port Warden.

WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 72.

REPORT OF THE PORT WARDEN FOR THE PORTS OF VICTORIA AND ESQUIMALT, B.C., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

VICTORIA, 6th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for your information, the attested copy of the Port Warden's account for the year 1876.

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

JEREMIAH NAGLE,
Port Warden for the Harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt.

WM SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure in connection with the Office of Port Warden for the Ports of Victoria and Esquimalt, from the 31st December, 1875, to 31st December, 1876.

			$ cts.			$ cts.
Jan.	28...	"Lady Lampson," survey on hatches..	8 00		To petty expenses incurred from 1st January to 31st December, 1876	40 00
Feb.	4...	Bark "Aboyne," do	8 00		Amount reverting to Port Warden	291 00
do	10...	"Lady Lampson," surveys on cargo	32 00			
do	20...	By order Lands and Works, surveys on cement from the "Aboyne"	16 00			
March	6...	Attendance and various surveys on board and on shore, bark "Aboyne"	16 00			
do	8...	Survey on hatches, bark "Chelsea"	8 00			
do	28...	do cargo do	32 00			
April	15...	do hatches, brig "Pomasa"	8 00			
June	5...	do cargo, "Briery Hill"	35 00			
do	6...	do do bark "Alfred"	5 00			
do	8...	do iron from "Briery Hill"	5 00			
do	30...	do hatches, brig "Pomasa"	5 00			
July	3...	do cargo, "Charlotte Clarke"	25 00			
do	6...	do bark "Forward"	20 00			
do	6...	do "Minnie Gray"	20 00			
do	26...	do damaged goods, "Charlotte Clarke"	4 00			
Sept.	25...	do hatches, "Lady Head"	5 00			
Oct.	10...	do cargo do	32 00			
do	18...	do damaged goods, "Lady Head"	5 00			
do	23...	do hatches, bark "Hilarian"	5 00			
Nov.	10...	do cargo do	32 00			
Dec.	26...	do hatches, bark "Remyo"	5 00			
		Total	331 00		Total	331 00

J. NAGLE,
Port Warden.

Sworn before me this seventh day of January, 1877, at Victoria, British Columbia.

A. J. LANGLEY, J.P.

PORT WARDEN'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 8th February, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, and beg to inform you that on the 10th ultimo I forwarded to your address certified copies of my accounts up to the 31st of December, 1876, including the Harbour Master's account.

Since the 25th of January to the 1st of November, 1876, nine vessels arrived from England, having had their discs and load lines distinctly marked on their sides. No foreign vessels have entered with such distinctive marks on their sides.

Three vessels (named as follows), "Lady Head," "Lady Lampson" and "Blanche," left the Port of Victoria, B.C., with cargoes for England. They had the discs and load lines marked on their sides.

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

JEREMIAH NAGLE,
Port Warden of Victoria and Esquimalt, B.C.

WM. SMITH, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 73.

RETURN of the amount of collections of Tonnage Dues at the Harbour of Cow Bay, and amount of Tolls collected on merchandize landed on the pier, during the year ended 31st December, 1876.

	Tonnage Dues.	Wharfage.	Total.
For the quarter ended 31st March, 1876	18 10	.....	18 10
do do 30th June, 1876	1,431 10	101 36	1,532 46
do do 30th Sept., 1876	1,695 30	85 52	1,780 82
do do 31st Dec., 1876	380 80	229 05	518 85
	$3,534 30	$315 93	$3,850 23

C. E. LEONARD,
Collector.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
SYDNEY, 8th February, 1877.

APPENDIX No. 74.

REPORT OF SHIPPING MASTER OF THE PORT OF QUEBEC FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1876.

British Ships.

Number of ships that shipped seamen during the above period ..	164
Total number of seamen shipped	574
Deduct those who engaged and did not join their vessels, and where substitutes were shipped without paying fees.....	45
Number paying fees.....	529
Total number of seamen discharged	401
Shipwrecked seamen, where no fee was charged.....	145
Number paying fees.....	256

Dominion Ships.

Number of ships that shipped seamen.....	109
New ships	21
	130
Number of seamen shipped.....	1,042
Deduct substitutes and those who did not join their ships.....	49
Number paying fees.....	993
Total number of seamen discharged.....	320

Foreign Ships.

Number of ships that shipped seamen	58
Number of seamen shipped.....	147

Seamen's Extension Act—38 *Victoria*, 1873.

Number of vessels that shipped seamen.....	6
Number of seamen shipped.....	52
Do seamen discharged.....	11

Certified.

R. H. RUSSELL,
Shipping Master.

Statement of the amount of Fees received at the Shipping Office, Quebec, for the half year, from 1st January, 1876, to 30th June, 1876 :—	$ cts.	1876.		Statement of Expenditure during the same period :—	$ cts.
				By deficit from December, 1875	0 58
		May	17	Paid Post Office letter box	1 50
		do	17	do B. McGuire, half cord firewood	3 00
		do	17	do Mrs. L. Brown, washing and scraping walls and ceilings, &c., of Shipping Office and passage	18 00
British Ships.		April	30	R. Russell, ten days' service, ending 30th April	20 00
151 seamen shipped, at 50 cents	75 50	May	17	do colouring and whitewashing walls and ceilings of Shipping Office and passage	9 00
75 do discharged	35 52				
		do	17	A. Rogers, colouring walls of office and looking up seamen	17 60
Dominion Ships.		do	31	R. Russell, one month's salary as detective	62 00
		June	26	S. J. Shaw & Co, cash box, &c., &c., &c	5 95
399 seamen shipped, at 50 cents	199 50	do	26	Messrs. Middleton & Dawson, ships' articles (38 Vict., 1875)	23 00
71 do discharged, at 30 cents	21 30	do	26	do do printing and stationery (ending 31st December, 1875)	41 95
		do	28	B. Leonard, labels for doors of Shipping Office	4 00
Foreign Ships.		do	30	R. Russell, salary as Detective, ending 30th June	60 00
		do	30	Telegrams and postage	1 79
49 seamen shipped, at 50 cents	24 50	do	30	Express charges on ships' articles to and from England	0 50
		do	30	Caleche hire for office use during the six months	1 90
		do	30	By Balance to credit of Receiver-General	110 95
Seamens' Extension Act, 1873, 38 *Vict*, 1875.					
52 seamen shipped, at 40 cents	20 80				
11 do discharged, at 20 cents	2 20				
	$381 72				$381 72

R. H. RUSSELL,
Shipping Master.

Certified.
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1876.

1876.	——	$ cts.	1876.	——	$ cts.
	Statement of the amount of fees received at the Shipping Office, Quebec for the half-year, from 30th June to 31st December, 1876:—			Disbursements during the same period:—	
			July 8.....	Paid C. E. Holiwell's account, books, stationery, &c	43 05
			do 31.....	R. Russell, salary as Detective for July	62 00
	British Ships.		Aug. 31	do do for August.....	62 00
			Sep. 30	do do for September.	60 00
	396 Seamen shipped, at 50 cents.....	198 00	Oct. 10.....	M. A. Hearn, Advocate, prosecuting crimps, &c.....	118 70
	214 do discharged	102 72	do 31.....	R. Russell, salary as Detective for October.....	62 00
			Nov. 24.....	A. Rodgers, sawing firewood for office	3 00
	Dominion Ships.		do 30.....	R. Russell, salary for November.....	60 00
			do 30.....	S. J. Shaw & Co., sundries for colouring office, &c	10 02
	538 Seamen shipped, at 50 cents.....	269 00	Dec. 13.....	A. Rodgers, 12 days' service attending office.....	18 00
	321 do discharged, at 30 cents	96 30	do 20.....	Mrs. M. Rodgers, washing towels for office	2 00
			do 20.....	F. Langelier, fees in a crimping case	20 00
	Foreign Ships.		do 20.....	F. M. Déchene, oil cloth, &c	16 80
			do 20.....	Mrs. Brown, washing office floor during half-year.....	4 25
	143 Seamen shipped, at 50 cents.....	71 50	do 20.....	Telegrams and petty postage for half-year.....	1 43
			do 31.....	R. Russell, salary for December.....	62 00
			do 31.....	By balance handed to Mr. J. U. Gregory.....	132 27
		$737 52			$737 52

R. H. RUSSELL,
Shipping Master.

Certified,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1876.

APPENDIX No. 75.

REPORT OF THE SHIPPING MASTER FOR THE PORT OF ST. JOHN, N.B., FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR, ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

SHIPPING OFFICE,
ST. JOHN, N.B., 15th July, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you the returns of the Shipping Office at this port for the half year ended 30th June, 1876, showing an increase of 243 men shipped and discharged as compared with the corresponding half year ended 30th June, 1875. This result is owing to the increased number of vessels drawn to this port by the depression of freights abroad. Wages have averaged $18 by the month, and $30 by the run.

1,967 men shipped at 50c.....	$983 50	
523 men discharged at 30c.....	156 90	
		$1,140 40
Assistant's salary, $300; incidental expenses, $196.....		496 00
Net income of office.....		$ 644 40

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Shipping Master.

Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SHIPPING OFFICE,
ST. JOHN, N.B., 10th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you the returns of the Shipping Office at this port for the half year ended 31st December, 1876, showing a decrease of 687 men, shipped and discharged, as compared with the corresponding half year ended 31st December, 1875. In consequence of the large number of seamen here, and the scarcity of vessels, wages have fallen from $20 by the month, and $30 by the run, to $18 by the month, and $25 by the run, and are still decreasing; and, unless business revives before spring, I anticipate much destitution among the seamen this winter, there being at present only one barque, one barquentine, and two or three brigs in port, which are not provided with crews.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Shipping Master.

Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

RETURN to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., chap. 129, by the Shipping Master or officer acting in that capacity, at the Port of St. John, N.B., for the half year ended 31st December, 1876.

2,203 seamen shipped at 50c. each	$1,101 50
854 discharged at 30c. each	256 20
Amount of fees received	1,357 70
From which deduct the following expenses, viz :—	
Assistant's salary, $300; incidental expenses, $12.76	312 76
Net income of office	$1,044 94

ALLAN McLEAN,
Shipping Master.

APPENDIX No. 76.

RETURN to the Department of Marine and Fisheries in accordance with the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., chap. 129, by the Shipping Master, or Officer acting in that capacity, at the Port of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1876.

——	$	cts.	Remarks.
1,206 Seamen shipped, paying 50 cents each	603	00	This Return shows a decrease of one hundred and fifty-six men as compared with the corresponding half-year ended 30th June, 1875. Owing to depression in trade and large number of seamen unemployed, wages have ruled low, never having been more than $19, and during the first three months of the half-year never more than $14. Runs to Britain, there has not been any.
720 do discharged, paying 30 cents each	216	00	
Amount of fees received	819	00	
From which deduct the following expenses, viz.:—			
Assistant, office rent and incidental expenses	490	00	
Amount reverting to Shipping Master	329	00	

JOHN D. CUMMINS,
Shipping Master.

HALIFAX, N.S., 2nd July, 1876.

RETURN to the Department of Marine and Fisheries in accordance with the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., chap. 129, by the Shipping Master, or Officer acting in that capacity, at the Port of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1876.

——	$	cts.	Remarks.
1,341 Seamen shipped, paying 50 cents each	670	50	During the months of July, August, September and October the wages for seamen ruled at $19, but the latter two months of this half-year they fell to $17, for the West Indies and Britain or the continent, with every prospect of them being lower before the Spring trade commences, owing in a great measure to the large number of wrecked seamen who have been landed here this season.
1,087 do discharged, paying 30 cents each	326	10	
Amount of fees received	996	60	
From which deduct the following expenses, viz. :—			
Clerk, office rent, fuel and incidental expenses	545	00	
Amount reverting to Shipping Master	451	60	

JOHN D. CUMMINS,
Shipping Master.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1876.

APPENDIX No. 77.

RETURN to the Department of Marine and Fisheries in accordance with the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., chap. 129, by the Shipping Master, or Officer acting in that capacity, at the Port of Yarmouth, N.S., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the half year ended 31st June, 1876.

——	$	cts.	Remarks.
264 seamen shipped, paying 50 cents each	132	00	
184 seamen discharged, paying 30 cents each	55	20	
Amount of fees received	187	20	
From which deduct the following expenses, viz:—			
One-half year's office rent $37 50			
Two blank books, at $1 25 ..... 2 50			
	40	00	
Amount reverting to Shipping Master	147	20	

C. W. CLEMENTS,
Shipping Master.

YARMOUTH, N.S., 1st July, 1876.

RETURN to the Department of Marine and Fisheries in accordance with the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., chap. 129, by the Shipping Master, or Officer acting in that capacity, at the Port of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the half year ended 31st December, 1876.

——	$	cts.	Remarks.
448 seamen shipped, paying 50 cents each	224	00	
319 seamen discharged, paying 30 cents each	95	70	
Amount of fees received	319	70	
From which deduct the following expenses, viz.:—			
Office rent $35 00			
Fuel and incidental expenses 25 00			
Assistant 20 00			
	80	00	
Amount reverting to Shipping Master	239	70	

YARMOUTH, N.S., 5th January, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you Returns of the Shipping Office at this port, for the half year ended 31st December, 1879, showing an increase of 184 men shipped and 134 men discharged, over the first half-year ended 30th June, 1876. There have been ten large new ships, averaging 1,200 tons each, sailed from here this year. Runs to New Orleans, $25; average rate of wages, $17 per month; wages now, $16; and the harbour about closed up with ice.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. W. CLEMENTS,
Shipping Master.

HON. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 78.

STATEMENT showing results of certain Returns respecting shipping and discharging of Seamen, received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in accordance with the provisions of the Act 36 Vic., chap. 129, from Shipping Masters throughout the Dominion, for the half years ended 30th June and 31st December, 1876.

QUEBEC.

Name of Port.	For half year ended 30th June, 1876.			For half year ended 31st December, 1876.			Total Seamen Shipped.	Total Seamen Discharged.	Total Amount.
	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Amount.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Amount.			
			$ cts.			$ cts.			$ cts.
Escoumains									
Gaspé	4	4	3 20	24	10	15 00	28	14	18 20
Magdalen Islands					17	Shipwreck'd		17	Shipwreck'd
Montreal	255	128 etc.	165 90	359	240 etc.	251 50	614	368 etc.	417 40
New Carlisle	15		7 50	4		2 00	19		9 50
Percé		1	0 30		2	0 60		3	0 90
Quebec	651	206	381 72	1,077	535	737 52	1,728	741	1,119 24
Rimouski									
St. John's	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
Sorel	8		4 00	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Three Rivers				No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		

Alma	11	2	6 10	6	3	3 90	17	5	10 00
Bathurst	1		0 50	1	3	1 40	2	3	1 90
Bay Verte				No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Buctouche	8	1	4 30	20	14	14 20	28	15	18 50
Campbelltown				No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Campobello	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
Caraquet				No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Chatham	47	12	27 10	205	85	128 00	252	97	155 10
Cocagne									
Dalhousie	3		1 50	2	1	1 30	5	1	2 80
Dorchester				No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Fredericton				No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Grand Manan				4		2 00	4		2 00
Harvey	20		10 00	25		12 50	45		22 50
Hillsborough	20	10	13 00	43	18	26 90	63	28	39 90
Lepreaux	1		0 50	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
McAdams' Junction				No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Moncton				No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Musquash	15	1	7 80	14	1	7 30	29	2	15 10
New Bandon				4		2 00	4		2 00
Newcastle				11	6	7 30	11	6	7 30
North Joggins	15	2	8 10	5	9	5 20	20	11	13 30
Quaco									

STATEMENT showing results of certain Returns respecting shipping and discharging of Seamen, etc.—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name of Port.	For half year ended 30th June, 1876.			For half year ended 31st December, 1876.			Total Seamen Shipped.	Total Seamen Discharged.	Total Amount.
	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Amount.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Amount.			
			$ cts.			$ cts.			$ cts.
Richibucto	26	23	19 90	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Richmond Station									
Sackville	21	7	12 60	7		3 50	28	7	16 10
St. Andrews	86	29	51 70	53	53	42 40	139	82	94 10
St. George	16	4	9 20	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
St. John	2,686	523	1,140 40	2,686	1,058	1,660 40	4,417	1,574	2,680 70
St. Martins				No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
St. Stephens	21	14	14 70	22	15	15 50	43	29	30 20
Shediac	4	8	4 40	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Shippegan									
West Isles				No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Amherst	9		4 50				9		4 50
Annapolis	48	7	26 10	8	4	5 20	56	11	31 30

Antigonish	2		1 00	3		1 50	5		2 50
Apple River	23		11 50				23		11 50
Arichat	121	42	73 10	125	135	103 00	246	177	176 10
Aspey Bay									
Baddeck	19		9 50	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Barrington	78	6	40 80	16	33	17 90	94	39	58 70
Bayfield	25		12 50	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Beliveau's Cove	6		3 00	3	9	4 20	9	9	7 20
Bear River	81	36	51 30	85	76	65 30	166	112	116 60
Beaver River									
Bridgetown	4	4	3 20	5	4	3 70	9	8	6 90
Canada Creek	14	5	8 50	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Canso									
Clementsport	20	7	12 10	22	17	16 10	42	24	28 20
Cornwallis	58	17	34 10	125		62 50	183	17	96 60
Cow Bay	Not given.	Not given.	30 00	27	7	15 60			45 60
Digby	64	3	32 90	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Freeport	4	4	3 20	6	10	6 00	10	14	9 20
French Cross	7	3	3 40	8		4 00	15	3	7 40
Getson's Cove		14	4 20	11	19	11 20	11	33	15 40
Great Bras d'Or	4		2 00	6	3	3 90	10	3	5 90
Guysborough	5		2 50	11		5 50	16		8 00
Halifax	1,206	720	819 00	1,463	1,120	1,067 50	2,825	2,049	2,027 20
Hantsport	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
Harbour au Bouche	27	5	15 00	26	22	22 60	53	27	37 60

STATEMENT showing results of certain Returns respecting shipping and discharging of Seamen, etc.—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name of Port.	For half year ended 30th June, 1876.			For half year ended 31st December, 1876.			Total Seamen Shipped.	Total Seamen Discharged.	Total Amount.
	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Amount.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Dischargek.	Amount.			
			$ cts.			$ cts.			$ cts.
Harbourville	8		4 00	2	8	3 40	10	8	7 40
Horton				16		8 00	16		8 00
Isaac Harbour	8		4 00	16	6	9 80	24	6	13 80
Joggins	10		5 00	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Jordan Bay	4	5	3 50	6	4	4 20	10	9	7 70
La Have	30	15	19 50	60	20	36 00	90	35	55 50
Lingan	4		2 00	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Little Bras d'Or				9		4 50	9		4 50
Little Glace Bay	10	6 etc.	8 40	16	15	12 50	26	21 etc.	20 90
Liscomb				No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Liverpool	272	155	182 50	242	178	174 40	514	333	356 90
Lockeport	No return.	No return.		216	160	156 00	Deficient returns.		
Londonderry	No return.	No return.		22		11 00	Deficient returns.		
Louisburg	20		10 00	10	32	14 60	30	32	24 60
Lunenburg	102	119	86 70	219	114	143 70	321	233	230 40
Mahone Bay	7	6	5 30	25	6	14 30	32	12	19 60

Main a Dieu	2		1 00	4		2 00	6		3 00
Maitland	9	9	7 20	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Margaree									
Margaretsville	19		9 50	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Merrigonish	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
New Glasgow	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
North Sydney	69	56	51 30	318	191	216 30	387	247	267 60
Parrsborough	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
Pictou	182	103	121 90	341	193	228 40	523	296	350 30
Port Acadie	26	7	15 10	14	8	9 40	40	15	24 50
Port Caledonia	7		3 50	10	12	8 60	17	12	12 10
Port George	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
Port Gilbert	33	1	16 80	32	29	24 70	65	30	41 50
Port Hawkesbury	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
Port Hood	9	1	4 80	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Port La Tour	16		8 00	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Port Medway	59	49	44 20	44	18	27 40	103	67	71 60
Port Mulgrave	7		3 50				7		3 50
Port Williams									
Pubnico				5		2 50	5		2 50
Pugwash	3	1	1 80	30	20	21 00	33	21	22 80
Ratchford's River	23		11 50	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Richmond	3		1 50				3		1 50
Sandy Cove	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
St. Ann's	3	3	2 40				3	3	2 40

STATEMENT showing results of certain Returns respecting shipping and discharging of Seamen, etc.—*Continued.*

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name of Port.	For half year ended 30th June, 1876.			For half year ended 31st December, 1876			Total Seamen Shipped.	Total Seamen Discharged.	Total Amount.
	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Amount.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Amount.			
			$ cts.			$ cts.			$ cts.
St. Mary's River	No return.	No return.					Deficient returns.		
St. Peter's	22		11 00		5	1 50	22	5	12 50
Sheet Harbour	No return.	No return.		9		4 50	Deficient returns.		
Shelburne	19		9 50	28	8	16 40	47	8	25 90
Sherbrooke	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
Ship Harbour	10		5 00				10		5 00
South Bar	1		0 50				1		0 50
Sydney	5 certs.	2	2 10	25	29	21 20	25 & 5 certs.	31	23 30
Thorne's Cove	31		15 50	4	20	8 00	35	20	23 50
Truro									
Tatamagouche									
Tusket	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
Wallace	1		0 50	3	8	3 90	4	8	4 40
Walton									
Weymouth	30	2	15 60	14	2	7 60	44	4	23 20
Windsor	13	2	7 10	44	7	24 10	37	9	31 20

Whitehead				No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Yarmouth	264	184	187 20	448	319	319 70	712	503	506 90

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Cardigan Bridge	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
Cascumpec	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
Charlottetown	264	24 etc.	169 78	523	330	360 50	787	354, etc.	430 28
Crapaud	16	1	8 30	37	7	20 60	53	8	28 90
Georgetown	27	15	18 00	115	64	76 70	142	79	94 70
Grand River	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
Malpeque									
Montagu				6	4	4 20	6	4	4 20
Murray Harbour				35		17 50	35		17 50
New London				No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Orwell				No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Pinette	1		0 50				1		0 50
Port Hill	No return.	No return.		21		10 50	Deficient returns.		
Rustico	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
St. Peter's Bay	3		1 50				3		1 50
Souris	7		3 50	30	7	17 10	37	7	20 60
Summerside	78	5	40 50	64	28	40 40	142	33	80 90
Tignish	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
West Cape									

TATEMENT showing results of certain Returns respecting shipping and discharging of Seamen, etc.—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name of Port.	For half year ended 30th June, 1876.			For half year ended 31st December, 1876.			Total Seamen Shipped.	Total Seamen Discharged.	Total Amount.
	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Amount.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Amount.			
			$ cts.			$ cts.			$ cts.
Burrard Inlet	12	10	9 00	No return.	No return.		Deficient returns.		
Esquimalt	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
Kootenay	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
New Westminster	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
Southern Boundary	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	
Victoria	No return.	No return.		No return.	No return.		No returns.	No returns.	

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1877.

ERRATUM.

For the word "Summerside," in the second line of page 258, read "VERNON RIVER."

SUPPLEMENT No. 3

TO THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

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

REPORTS

ON THE

METEOROLOGICAL, MAGNETIC

AND

OTHER OBSERVATORIES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE

CALENDAR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

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

ERRATA IN 5TH ANNUAL REPORT.

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

" 26.—Fifth line of heading—after 4·08, for "p.m." read "a.m."

" 88.—Fifth line of heading—after 4·08, for "p.m." read "a.m."

" 442.—19th March, Min. temp.—for "—2·0" read "2·0."

" 442.—Last line, Feb., Min. temp.—for "—5·1" read "—4·5."

" 442.—Last line, March, Min. temp.—for "12·8" read "9·1."

" 442.—Last line, April, Max. temp.—for "33·2" read "46·6."

" 442.—Last line, April, Min. temp.—for "9·0" read "26·5."

" 514.—Second line of heading—after "list" insert "on pp. IX, X, XI, XII and XIII."

In Tables I and II, the night observations at Brockville should have been omitted they not being synchronous with the others.

N.B.—It has been found necessary to revise the table of Latitudes, Longitudes, &c., on pp. 514 to 517 inclusive, a corrected list of which will be found in the 6th Annual Report.

INDEX TO APPENDICES

CONTAINED IN SUPPLEMENT No. 3, TO THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, BEING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1876.

	PAGE
Sixth Report of the Superintendent of the Meteorological Office	ix
Remarks on Tables accompanying the Report	xv
List of Stations in connection with Meteorological Office	xvi
TABLE I.—Means for each month, and for the year, of the reduced barometer, and of the temperature of the air; and also the resultant direction and velocity of the wind, from observations made at the same absolute time as follows: Greenwich civil time 0:43 p.m.: 9:43 p.m.: and 4:8 a.m. (of next day.)	2
TABLE II.—Means for each month at certain additional stations, of the reduced barometer and of the temperature of the air at 0:43 p.m. of Greenwich civil time.	12
TABLE III.—Mean temperatures of the several months, and the year, at stations in the Dominion of Canada, during the year 1876	13
TABLE IV.—Highest temperature in each month, at several stations in the Dominion of Canada, during the year 1876	16
TABLE V.—Lowest temperature in each month, at several stations in the Dominion of Canada, during the year 1876	19
TABLE VI.—Mean temperature in each quarter, and for the year, with the highest and the lowest temperature in the year 1876, and the date of their occurrence	22
TABLES VII TO XVIII.—Daily mean temperature at certain stations in the Dominion of Canada	25
TABLE XIX.—Means of daily temperatures at the stations in Tables vii to xviii collected in five day periods, from 1st January to 31st December, 1876, inclusive	61
TABLE XX.—Daily mean temperature at Kingston, Ontario, from bi-hourly observations, made under the superintendence of Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Commandant of the School of Gunnery, April to December, 1876.	70
TABLE XX*a*.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at York Factory, H.B., during the year 1875, by Mr. H. Wood, H.B. Company	71

TABLES XXI TO LXVIII.—Highest and lowest temperature from self-registering instruments, at certain stations in the Dominion of Canada, for each day of the year 1876..... 72

TABLE LXIX.—Percentage of cloud, in each month, and for the year 1876, at certain stations in the Dominion of Canada..... 170

TABLE LXX.—Rainfall in inches, in each month, and in the year 1876, at the several stations in the Dominion of Canada, the stations in Ontario being divided into districts..... 173

TABLE LXXI.—Quarterly rainfall at the several stations, with the fall of snow, in each month, and the total precipitation of rain and melted snow, expressed in inches, during the year 1876..... 177

TABLE LXXII.—Number of days' on which rain fell, in each month, and in the year 1876, at the stations in table lxx..... 181

TABLE LXXIII.—Quarterly number of days of rain, with the number of days of snow, during the year 1876..... 185

TABLE LXXIV.—Average depth of rain, in inches, in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, in each month, and in the year 1876..... 189

TABLE LXXV.—Differences between the rainfall, in inches, during the year 1876, in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and the average rainfall derived from six or more years..... 190

TABLE LXXVI.—Quarterly average depth of rain, in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and the average depth of snow in each month, and in the year 1876..... 191

TABLE LXXVII.—Average number of days' rain, in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, in each month, and in the year 1876. 192

TABLE LXXVIII.—Quarterly average number of days of rain, in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and the number of days of snow, in each month, and in the year 1876..... 193

TABLE LXXIX.—Daily mean temperature, from January, 1875, to June, 1876, at Fort Rae, Great Slave Lake, N.W. Territory, from observations made at 7 a.m., 2 and 9 p.m. daily, by Mr. Andrew Flett, H.B. Company..... 194

TABLE LXXX.—Abstract of Meteorological observations, made during the year 1875, at Fort Rae, by Mr. Andrew Flett, H.B. Company 195

TABLE LXXXI.—Daily mean temperature, also, maximum and minimum temperature for each day, from May to November, 1875, inclusive, from observations made at Fort Simpson, N.W. Territory, by Mr. J. S. Onions, H.B. Company and the Rev. Mr. Garrioch..... 196

TABLE LXXXII.—Abstract of Meteorological observations, made udring the year 1875, at Fort Simpson, N.W. Territory..... 197

TABLE LXXXIII.—Daily mean temperature, also, the highest and lowest temperature, from bi-hourly observations by the medical officers of the N.W. Mounted Police, at Fort Walsh, N.W. Territory, during the year 1876 198

TABLE LXXXIV.—Daily mean temperature, from December, 1874, to December, 1875, inclusive, at Fort Macleod, N.W. Territory, from observations made by the medical officers of the N.W. Mounted Police. 199

TABLE LXXXV.—Mean daily temperature, daily maximum and minimum temperature, at Swan River Barracks, N.W. Territory, by Hospital Steward Price, N.W. Mounted Police, July, 1875, to June, 1876, inclusive 200

TABLE LXXXVI.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations, made during the year 1875, at the Lighthouse, S.W. Point of the Island of Anticosti, Gulf of St. Lawrence, by Mr. E. Pope, in charge 202

TABLE LXXXVII.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations, made during the year 1876, at the Lighthouse, Point Lepreaux, New Brunswick, by Mr. G. Thomas, in charge..... 203

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1876

BY

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

Late fellow of St. Johns College, Cambridge.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—In the absence of Professor Kingston, through illness, I have the honour to submit the Sixth Annual Report of the Meteorological Office.

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

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

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

COLLECTION OF METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.

The observations have been going on as in previous years, with a few alterations and various additions, the most important of which are the following:—

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

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

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

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

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

At the end of the year a telegraph station was established at Rockliffe to take the place of Ottawa, the telegraphic reports from which were discontinued December 31st, 1876.

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

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

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

On the death of Mr. Lawson, observer at the telegraph station at Father Point, Mr. J. McWilliams was appointed to take his place.

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

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

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

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

The Stations are classed as follows:----

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

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

Reserve Telegraph Stations.—Observations are the same as at Telegraph Stations but are only reported by mail.

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

Class I.—Stations at which observations of all the ordinary elements are made at least three times a day ;

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

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

PROGNOSTICATION OF THE WEATHER.

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

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

The information contained in the reports consist of:—The reading of the barometer, reduced to a temperature of 32° Fahrenheit and to sea level; the reading of the thermometer; the relative humidity; the direction and velocity of the wind; the state of the sky, whether clouded or clear—if clouded, the quantity, kind and direction of motion of cloud; and lastly, the quantity of rain or snow, if any. The morning reports contain a record of the minimum temperature recorded since last observation. Reports are now received from the following number of stations:—In the morning, 39; in the afternoon, 26; and at night, 23.

STORM WARNINGS.

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

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

shipping that a storm will probably rage within such a distance, that ships leaving port might be affected by it.

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

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

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

District.	Number Issued.	Number Verified.	Percentage Verified.
Lakes	153	118	77·1
St. Lawrence River and Gulf	71	45	63·4
Ocean	117	103	88·0
Total for the Dominion	341	266	78·0

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

In connection with storm warnings, the following resolution was passed by the Board of Inland Marine Exchange at Toronto:—

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

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

Probabilities.

During the summer, and to the close of navigation, a chart of the weather with probabilities for the ensuing 24 hours was issued from this office at 10 a.m. and furnished daily, Sundays excepted, to the Marine Exchange Board, Toronto, for public inspection. Since October, these probabilities have appeared in the Toronto afternoon papers, and in December were furnished to the Telegraph Companies, and were forwarded by them for publication in the various papers in Ontario and at Montreal. It is intended shortly to extend these probabilities so as to include the Maritime Provinces. The verification of the probabilities has been as follows:—In October, with two exceptions, all were fully verified. In November the number of predictions issued was 130; of these 108 were fully, 12 partly and 10 not verified, or 92·3 per cent. verified and 88 per cent. completely so. In December the number of predictions issued was 151; of these 128 were fully, 19 partly and 4 not verified, or 97·3 per cent. verified and 84·8 per cent. completely so.

Central Office.

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

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

The work in this office comprises:—

(1.) General superintendence and inspection of the stations in connection with the service; and the fixing of times and methods of observations.

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

(3.) Supplying forms, tables, instruments, &c., in connection with the registration of observations.

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

(5.) Prognostication of the weather, comprising the issue of daily probabilities and occasional storm warnings.

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

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

Inspecting Stations.—The Superintendent, in former reports, has urged the necessity for the inspection of stations.

During the past year only 24 stations have been inspected. In several cases instrumental errors were found and corrected.

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

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

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

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

I cannot close this report without expressing my strong sense of the great obligations under which the Meteorological Service lies, to the fidelity and skill evinced by the numerous observers in correspondence with this office.

That portion of the subjoined list which contains the name of the *ordinary* stations, shews how much the service is indebted to unpaid, voluntary labour.

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

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

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

The above is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES CARPMAEL,

Acting Superintendent of Meteorological Office.

REMARKS ON TABLES.

Table I.

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

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

Barometric Corrections.

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

There are a few stations which were not supplied with barometers from the Toronto office, and which have not been visited for verifying either the errors of the instrument or the supposed height above sea-level.

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

Remarks on the Combinations employed for obtaining Mean Temperature.

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

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

Halifax, N.S., equal intervals of three hours,
Sydney, N.S. do
Spence's Bridge, B.C. do
Woodstock, Ont. do
Fredericton, N.B. do
Montreal, Q. do
St. John's Coll., Manitoba do
Quebec, Lt.-Col. Strange, R.A., equal intervals of two hours.
Fort Walsh, N.-W. Territory do
St. John, N.B. do
Kingston, Ont., Lieut.-Col. Irwin, R.A. do
Toronto, at 6 and 8 a.m., 2, 4 and 10 p.m. and midnight.
Newmarket, Ont., 7 a.m., and 1 and 9 p.m.
Ten Ontario High Schools, viz.:—Goderich, Stratford, Barrie, Windsor, Simcoe, Hamilton, Peterborough, Belleville, Pembroke and Cornwall, 7 a.m., 1 and 9 a.m.

Channel, Newfoundland, at 8 a.m., 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.
Fort McLeod, N.-W. Territory do
Swan River Barrack do do
Fort Calgarry do do
Battleford do do
Port Hastings, N.S., at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.
Reporting and Reserve Telegraph Stations at:—Chatham, N.B.; Ottawa, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; Brockville, Ont.; Kincardine, Ont.; Port Stanley, Ont.; Port Dover, Ont.; Stayner, Ont.; Saugeen, Ont.; Parry Sound, Ont.; Quebec Observatory; St John; Heart's Content, Newfoundland, from the daily maximum and minimum,

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

CHIEF STATIONS.

Province.	Station.	Superintendent.
Nova Scotia	Sydney	T. C. Hill.
	Halifax	Frederick Allison, M.A.
New Brunswick	St. John	G. Murdoch, C.E.
	Fredericton	Professor Harrison, University of New Brunswick.
Quebec	Quebec	Lieut.-Col. Strange, R.A.
	Montreal	C. H. McLeod, McGill College.
Ontario	Kingston	Lieut.-Col. Irwin, R.A.
	Woodstock	J. Montgomery, Professor of N. Science, Canadian Literary Institute.
Manitoba	Winnipeg	Officers of St. John's College.
British Columbia	Spence's Bridge	John Murray.

REPORTING TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

Station.	Observer.	Station.	Observer.
(1) Sydney, C.B., N. Scotia	T. C. Hill	Kingston, Ontario	S. Wood, M.A.
(1) Halifax, Nova Scotia	F. Allison, M.A.	Toronto do	Observatory.
Chatham, New Brunswick	G. A. Blair	Port Dover do	H. Morgan.
Father Point, Quebec	J. McWilliams	Port Stanley do	M. Payne.
Quebec, Quebec	Capt. Ashe, R.N.	Saugeen do	K. Stewart.
(1) Montreal, Quebec	C. H. McLeod.	Rockliffe do	W. H. McIntyre.
Ottawa, Ontario	J. B. Haney	Parry Sound do	Rev. R. Mosley.
		(2) Fort Garry, Manitoba	James Stewart.

(1) also Chief Station; (2) also First Class Ordinary Station.

RESERVE TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

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

(2). Also first-class Ordinary Station.

DRUM STATIONS.

Station.	Person in Charge.	Station.	Person in Charge.
(*b*) St. Andrews, N.B.	Dr. Gove	(*a*) Father Point, Quebec	J. McWilliams.
(1) St. John, N.B	G. Murdoch	Quebec, do	J. B. Donaldson.
(*d*) Digby, N.S.	W. H. Taylor	Montreal, do	C. S. Blackman.
Yarmouth, N.S.		(*a*) Kingston, Ontario.	S. Woods.
Liverpool, do	J. L. Hemmeon	Cobourg, do	H. B. White.
(1) (*a*) Halifax, do	F. Allison	Port Hope, do	T. F. Janes.
(*e*) Cow Bay, do	C. Archibald	Queen's Wharf, Toronto, Ontario	A. Taylor.
(*d*) Little Glace Bay, N.S.	C. H. Rigby	Gibralter Point, Toronto, Ontario	Light Keeper.
(1) (*a*) Sydney, do	T. C. Hill	Hamilton, Ontario	G. Black.
(*d*) Port Hastings, do	Peter Grant	Burlington Beach, Ont.	Light Keeper.
Louisbourg, do	W. H. Townsend	(*e*) Port Dalhousie, Ontario.	E. F. Dwyer.
Pictou, do	M. Campbell	Port Colborne, do	D. Hughes.
Point du Chêne, N.B.	G. H. Pick	(*a*) Port Dover, do	H. Morgan.
(*b*) (*c*) Charlottetwon, P.E.I.	H. J. Cundall	(*a*) Port Stanley, do	M. Payne.
(*a*) Chatham, N.B.	G. A. Blair	(*e*) Goderich, do	G. N. Macdonald.
(*c*) Bathurst, do	Hon. J. Ferguson	(*b*) Kincardine, do	Dr. Martyn.
(*d*) Dalhousie, do	H. A. Johnson	Saugeen, do	Thomas Davis.
Percé, Quebec	P. Vibert	(*e*) Presqu'Isle, do	J. Mackenzie.
Gaspe, do	J. Eden	Collingwood, do	Arthur Bligh.

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

ORDINARY STATIONS.

Station.	Observer.
Nova Scotia.	
Class I.	
Truro, Colchester	James Little.
Wolfville, Kings	Professor Higgins.
Kings College, Windsor	do J. E. Oram, M.A
(*f*) Port Hastings, C. B.	Peter Grant.
Class II.	
Digby	W. H. Taylor.
Baddeck	R. Elmsly.
Cranberry Island Lighthouse	J. Hanlon.
Sand Point Lighthouse	J. Mundell.
North Canso do	G. McRay.
Class III.	
Beaver Bank	James Grove.
(*f*) Cow Bay	C. Archibald.
Newfoundland.	
Class I.	
St. John	John Delaney.
Harbour Grace	A. Munn.
Class II.	
Fogo	James Fitzgerald.
Channel	N. Smith.
Bay St. George	H. Macdonald.
Heart's Content	E. Weedon.
Prince Edward Island.	
Class I.	
(*b*) (*f*) Charlottetown	H. J. Cundall.
Class II.	
George Town	Dr. Kaye.
New Brunswick.	
Class I.	
Bass River	Rev. J. Fowler.
(*f*) Bathurst	Hon. J. Ferguson.
Class II.	
Dalhousie, Restigouche	H. A. Johnson.
Grindstone Lighthouse	James Clark.
Lepreau do	G. Thomas.

Station.	Observer.
New Brunswick—*Continued.*	
Class III.	
Dorchester	E. V. Tait, M.A.
Quebec.	
Class I.	
Huntingdon	Dr. Shirriff.
Cranbourne	P. Cassidy.
Class II.	
Light-house at Bird Rock	E. Chapman.
Light-house at Anticosti	E. Pope.
Light-house at Belle Isle	M. Colton.
Light-house at Amour Point	P. Godier.
Chicoutimi	Rev. Victor A. Huart.
Class III.	
Danville	C. J. Devey.
Brome Corners, Brome	G. F. Hall.
Belvedere Road, Quebec	M. J. Bell.
Carleton (Convent)	Ladies in residence.
Ontario.	
Class I.	
Little Current, Algoma	G. B. Abrey, C.E.
Norwood, Peterborough	Rev. T. F. Fother ingham, M.A
Granton, Middlesex	James Grant.
(*f*) Kincardine, Bruce	Dr. Martyn.
Brantford, Brant	Rev. A. F. Kemp, L.L.D.
Aylmer, Elgin	E. M. Bigg, M.A.
Windsor, Essex	A. Sinclair, M.A.
Simcoe, Norfolk	Rev. G. Grant, B.A.
Hamilton, Wentworth	G. Dickson, M.A.
Stratford, Perth	C. J. Macgregor, M.A.
Goderich, Huron	H. J. Strang, B.A.
Belleville, Hastings	G. Dawson, B.A.
Peterborough, Peterborough	J. F. Jeffers, B.A.
Barrie, Simcoe	H. B. Spotton, M.A.
Cornwall, Stormont	J. Smith, M.A.
Pembroke, Renfrew	A. Thompson.
Mount Forest, Wellington	W. Wylie.
Class II.	
Ingersoll, Oxford	Mrs. A. F. Eakin.
Brampton, Peel	J. Reynolds.
N. Gwillimbury, York	Rev. Canon Ritchie, M.A.
Gravenhurst, Muskoka	T. M. Robinson.
Seely do	A. F. Merser.
Beatrice do	J. Hollingworth.
Fitzroy Harbour, Carleton	Rev. James Tait.
Welland, Welland	H. A. Willett.
Newmarket	J. Morrison, M.D.

(*b*) Reserve Telegraph Station; (*f*) Drum Station.

ORDINARY STATIONS—*Continued.*

Station.	Observer.
ONTARIO—*Continued.*	
Class III.	
Georgina, York	Capt. Sibbald, R.N.
Orillia, Simcoe	H. A. Fitton.
(*f*) Port Dalhousie	E. F. Dwyer.
Lakefield	H. Le Fevre.
(*f*) Goderich	G. N. Macdonald.
(*f*) Presqu' Isle	John Mackenzie.
MANITOBA.	
Class I.	
(*a*) Fort Garry	James Stewart.
Class III.	
Little Britain	D. Gunn.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
Class I.	
Esquimalt Harbour	W. H. Bevis.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.	
Class I.	
York Factory	W. Wood.
Class II.	
Swan River Barracks	Medical Officer.
Battleford	Sergeant Price.
Fort Walsh †	R. Miller, M.D.*
Fort Macleod †	R. B. Nevitt, M.D.
Fort Calgary	Medical Officer.
Fort Simpson	J. Onion, C.T.
Fort Rae	A. Flett.
Kalmar Keewatin	D. Rodger, C.E.
Moose Fort	J. R. Nason.
Livingstone	F. Norman.

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

STATIONS from which Special Weekly Reports of Observations made at 7.25 a.m. Toronto time, are received.

Station.	Observer.
NOVA SCOTIA.	
(*f*) Glace Bay	C. H. Rigby.
(*f*) Port Hastings	P. Grant.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	
(*c*) Bathurst	Hon. J. Ferguson.
(*d*) Dalhousie	H. A. Johnson.
(1) Fredericton	Pref. Harrison.
(1) St. John	G. Murdoch, C.E.
ONTARIO.	
(*c*) Cornwall	J. Smith, M.A.
(1) Woodstock	J. Montgomery.
(*c*) Goderich	H. J. Strang, B.A.
(*c*) Little Current	G. B. Abrey, C.E.
(*c*) Granton	James Grant.
(*c*) Stratford	C. J. Macgregor, M.A.
(*c*) Belleville	R. Dawson, B.A.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.	
(*c*) York Factory	W. Wood.

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

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

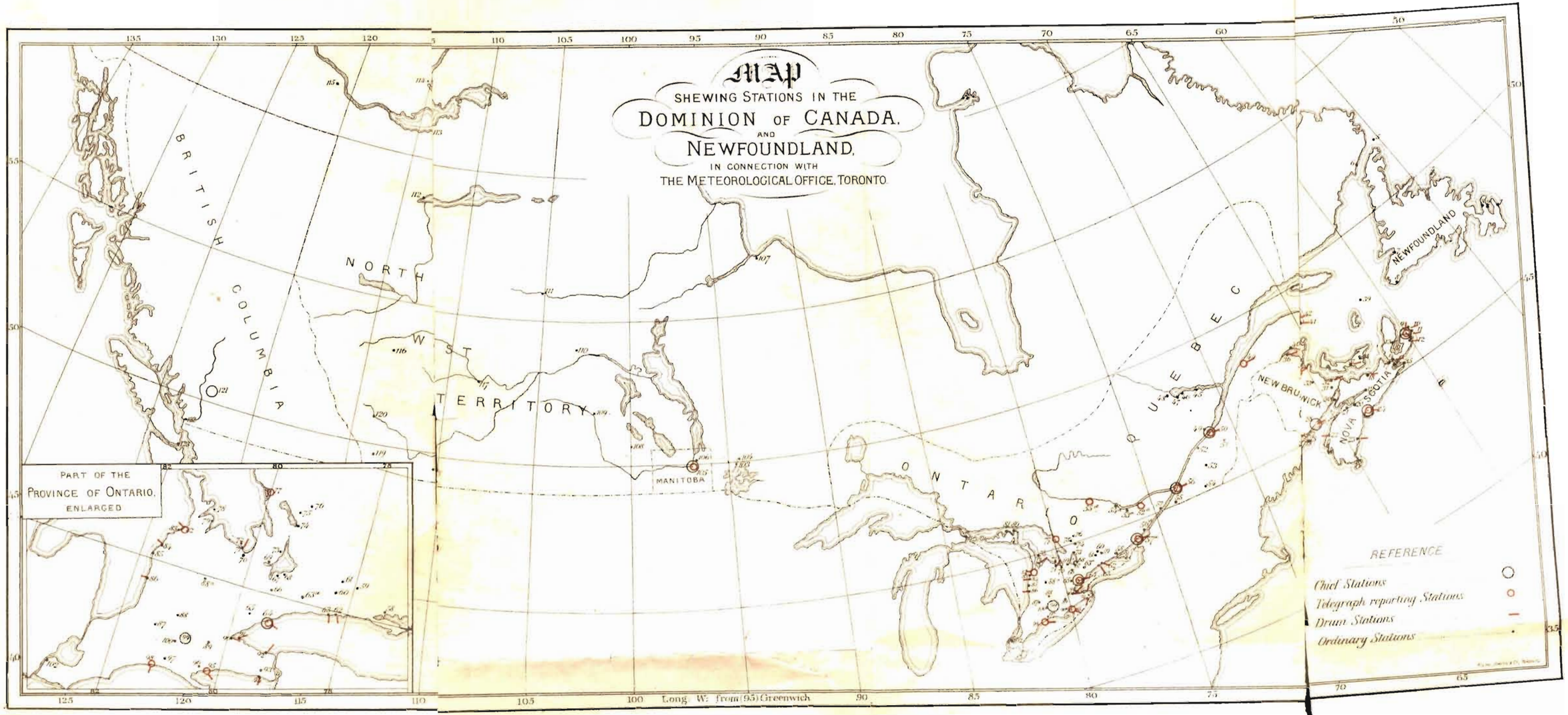
INSTRUMENTS and Books have also been supplied to the following Stations, but no returns have as yet been received.

Station.	Observer.	Remarks.
Class I.		
Athabasca	Bishop of Athabasca	
3 Stations	Officer in charge	
Class II.		
Fort McPherson, Peele's River		
Rampart House	J. McDougall, C.T.	
Fort Resolution	F. Samison.	
Great Slave Lake		
Fort Chippewyan	A. Macfarlane, C. T.	
Edmonton	J. Bunn	
Stanley, English River	Rev. J. McKay	
Devon, Cumberland	Rev. H. Budd	
Temiscamingue, Nipissing	Rev. J. W. Pian	
Anticosti	Mr. Tetu	
Lake St. John :—		
St. Jerome	Rev. J. B. Vallée	
St. Prime	Rev. E. St. Hilaire	
St. Louis	Rev. Adolphe Girard	

LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, and ELEVATION of Cistern of Barometer above Mean Sea Level, at Meteorological Stations in Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, shewn in accompanying Map.

No. on Map	STATIONS.	LAT. N.	Longitude West of Greenwich.			Cistern of Bar. above M.S.L
			Arc.		Time	
	NEWFOUNDLAND.	° ′	° ′	h	m	Feet.
1	St. Johns	47 34	52 42	3	31	150
2	Harbor Grace	47 42	53 13	3	33	60
3	Heart's Content	47 51	53 21	3	33	53
4	Fogo	49 44	54 11	3	37	28
5	Belle Isle	51 53	55 22	3	41	
6	Amour Point	51 28	56 51	3	47	
7	St. George	48 26	58 30	3	54	8
8	Channel Head	47 34	59 7	3	56	30
	NOVA SCOTIA.					
9	Sydney,	46 8	60 10	4	1	27
10	Glace Bay,	46 11	59 57	4	0	30
11	Cow Bay,	46 7	59 55	4	0	
12	Louisbourg,	45 55	60 0	4	0	
13	Baddeck	46 6	60 47	4	3	
14	Port Hastings	45 40	61 23	4	6	45
15	Cranberry Island	45 20	60 55	4	4	
16	Sand Point	45 32	61 15	4	5	
17	North Canso	45 42	61 29	4	6	
18	Pictou	45 42	62 41	4	11	
19	Truro	45 21	63 18	4	13	40
20	Windsor (King's Coll.)	44 59	64 6	4	16	
21	Wolfville	45 6	64 22	4	17	42
22	Digby	44 38	65 47	4	23	40
23	Liverpool	44 2	64 42	4	19	
24	Halifax	44 39	63 36	4	14	122
	NEW BRUNSWICK.					
25	Grand Manan Island, (Grand Harbor)	44 42	66 48	4	27	
26	St. Andrew's	45 4	67 4	4	28	45
27	Point Lepreau	45 4	66 28	4	26	
28	St. John	45 17	66 3	4	24	150
29	Fredericton	45 57	66 39	4	27	59
30	Grindstone Island	45 45	64 37	4	19	
31	Dorchester	45 55	64 32	4	18	
32	Point du Chene	46 14	64 33	4	18	
33	Bass River	46 27	65 6	4	20	70
34	Chatham	47 3	65 29	4	22	56
35	Bathurst	47 39	65 43	4	23	4
36	Dalhousie	48 4	66 21	4	25	30
	PRINCE ED. ISLAND					
37	Charlottetown	46 14	63 10	4	13	38
38	George Town	46 10	62 35	4	10	
39	Bird Rocks Island	47 51	61 8	4	5	
	QUEBEC.					
40	Carleton	48 7	66 8	4	25	
41	Perce	48 31	64 13	4	17	
42	Gaspe	48 50	64 32	4	18	
43	Anticosti Id., S. W. Pt.	49 24	63 36	4	14	
44	Father Point	48 31	68 28	4	34	20
45	Chicoutimi	48 25	71 3	4	44	
46	St. Jerome	48 26	71 53	4	48	
47	St. Louis	48 26	72 3	4	48	
48	St. Prime	48 36	72 28	4	50	
49	Charlesbourg	46 51	71 15	4	45	
50	Quebec Observatory	46 48	71 12	4	45	293
"	" Citadel	46 48	71 12	4	45	312
51	Cranbourne	46 23	70 45	4	43	
52	Lotbiniere	46 36	71 56	4	48	
53	Danville	45 48	72 1	4	48	
54	Brome	45 11	72 34	4	50	
55	Huntingdon	45 3	74 6	4	56	
56	Montreal	45 31	73 33	4	54	182
	ONTARIO.					
57	Cornwall	45 1	74 43	4	59	175
a52	Ottawa	45 26	75 43	5	3	250
a53	Fitzroy Harbor	45 27	76 11	5	8	
a54	Pembroke	45 48	77 7	5	8	389
a55	Rockliffe	46 10	77 48	5	11	418
a56	Brockville	44 37	75 44	5	3	278
a57	Kingston	44 14	76 3	5	6	335
58	Belleville	44 10	77 23	5	10	307
59	Norwood	44 22	77 59	5	12	
60	Lakefield	44 24	78 16	5	13	
61	Peterborough	44 17	78 20	5	13	688
62	Cobourg	43 57	78 13	5	13	
63	Port Hope	43 56	78 20	5	13	
a63	Port-Perry	44 5	78 58	5	16	819
64	Toronto	43 39	79 23	5	18	350
65	Brampton	43 41	79 46	5	19	
66	Newmarket	44 2	79 29	5	18	
67	North Gwillimbury	44 17	79 22	5	17	
68	Georgina	44 18	79 20	5	17	
69	Barrie	44 22	79 42	5	19	779
70	Stayner	44 26	80 9	5	21	714
71	Collingwood	44 30	80 15	5	21	
72	Nottawasaga Island	44 32	80 16	5	21	
73	Orillia	44 34	79 35	5	18	
74	Gravenhurst	44 57	79 21	5	17	
75	Beatrice	45 8	79 22	5	17	
76	Seely	45 15	79 11	5	17	
77	Parry Sound	45 19	80 1	5	20	635
78	Griffith Island	44 51	80 55	5	24	
79	Presq' Ile	44 42	80 55	5	24	
80	Little Current	45 57	81 54	5	28	608
81	Clapperton Island	46 3	82 13	5	29	
82	Saugeen	44 30	81 21	5	25	641
83	Chantry Island	44 29	81 19	5	25	
84	Kincardine	44 11	81 37	5	26	684
85	Point Clark	44 5	81 44	5	27	
86	Goderich	43 43	81 32	5	26	728
87	Granton	43 12	81 21	5	25	1,015
88	Stratford	43 23	81 0	5	24	1,182
a88	Mount Forest	43 58	80 44	5	23	
89	Brantford	43 10	80 21	5	21	
90	Hamilton	43 16	79 53	5	19	332
91	Burlington Beach	43 18	79 49	5	19	
92	Port Dalhousie	43 14	79 18	5	17	
93	Welland	42 59	79 17	5	17	
94	Port Colborne	42 53	79 16	5	17	
95	Port Dover	42 47	80 13	5	21	635
96	Simcoe	42 50	80 20	5	21	724
97	Aylmer	42 47	81 1	5	21	
98	Port Stanley	42 40	81 13	5	25	592
99	Woodstock	43 8	80 47	5	23	980
100	Ingersoll	43 2	80 57	5	24	
101	Pelee Island	41 49	82 39	5	31	
102	Windsor	42 19	83 4	5	32	620
	KEEWATIN.					
103	Kalmar	49 45	94 45	6	20	1,210
104	Islington	50 5	94 40	6	19	
	MANITOBA.					
105	Winnipeg,—St. John's College	49 53	97 7	6	28	740
"	Fort Garry	49 51	97 7	6	28	754
106	Little Britain	50 6	96 57	6	28	
	NOR'-W. TERRITORY					
107	York Factory	57 0	92 26	6	10	55
108	Riding Mountain House	50 46	100 15	6	41	1,756
109	Livingstone	51 52	101 57	6	48	
110	Devon Mission	54 0	103 30	6	54	
111	Stanley Mission	56 0	105 0	7	0	
112	Fort Chipewyan	58 43	113 49	7	35	
113	Fort Resolution	61 10	113 10	7	33	
114	Fort Rae	62 40	115 10	7	41	
115	Fort Simpson	61 52	121 25	8	6	
*	Rampart House	67 30	134 30	8	58	
*	Fort McPherson	67 0	135 0	9	0	
116	Edmonton	53 13	113 38	7	35	
117	Battleford	52 41	108 30	7	14	
118	Fort Walsh	49 32	110 31	7	22	
119	Fort McLeod	49 39	113 42	7	35	
120	Fort Calgary	51 0	114 12	7	37	
	BRITISH COLUMBIA					
121	Spence's Bridge	50 25	121 30	8	6	760
122	New Westminster	49 12	122 53	8	12	
123	Esquimault	48 26	123 27	8	14	42

* These Stations are not entered in the Map.


MAP
SHEWING STATIONS IN THE
DOMINION OF CANADA,
AND
NEWFOUNDLAND,
IN CONNECTION WITH
THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO
BRITISH COLUMBIA
NORTH WEST TERRITORY
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
NEWFOUNDLAND
PART OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ENLARGED
REFERENCE
Chief Stations
Telegraph reporting Stations
Drum Stations
Ordinary Stations
Long. W. from (95) Greenwich

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

1876.

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

Stations.	January.			February.			March.		
Sydney	29·949	29 924	29 916	29·922	29·879	29·899	29·952	29 944	29·939
Halifax	29 964	29·931	29 969	29·958	29·898	29·945	29 916	29·906	29·909
St. John	30·022	29 993	30·018	30·007	29·950	30·028	29 977	29 924	29·955
Fredericton	30·010	29·990	30·012	30·003	29·979	30·002	29 988	29·937	29·948
Charlottetown	29·952	29·922	29·935	29·939	29·896	29·916	29 937	29·931	29·917
Chatham	29·962	29·922	29·954	29·948	29·880	29·924	29·967	29·926	29·926
Quebec	30·007	29·996	30·033	30·021	29·998	30·005	29·976	29·933	29 970
Montreal	30·031	30·000	30·000	30·063	30·015	30·025	29·980	29·947	29·974
Ottawa	30·051	30·017	30·023	30·086	30·017	30·041	30·006	29·973	29·996
Brockville	30·045	30·013	·	30·090	30·030	·	30·010	29·976	·
Kingston	30·098	30·060	30·067	30·133	30·081	30·087	30·057	30·016	30·031
Toronto	30·069	30·033	30·031	30·097	30·050	30·070	30·035	29·989	30·012
Port Dover	30·082	30·059	30·049	30·092	30·046	30·067	30·036	29·980	30·009
Port Stanley	30·098	30·066	30·069	30·100	30·041	30·083	30·031	29·985	30·021
Woodstock	30·079	30·036	30·045	30·089	30·042	30·077	30·003	29·978	30·008
Saugeen	30·014	29·978	29·975	30·037	29·993	30·036	29·990	29·965	29·992
Parry Sound	30·031	30·018	30·015	30·092	30·047	30·089	30·035	29·994	30·040
Fort Garry	30·111	30·096	30·115	30·233	30·202	30·217	30·241	30·223	30·212

RESULTANT DIRECTION.

Sydney	N 66 W	N 81 W	N 73 W	S 89 W	N 89 W	S 46 W	S 79 W	N 38 W	N 21 E
Halifax	S 84 W	N 60 W	N 65 W	N 69 W	N 74 W	N 81 W	N 51 W	N 65 W	N 23 W
Charlottetown	N 55 W	S 40 E	N 77 W	N 45 W	N 63 W	N 78 W	N 4 E	N 36 E	N 70 E
Chatham	N 70 W	N 62 W	N 77 W	N 80 W	S 85 W	N 62 W	N 36 W	N 34 W	N 6 W
Quebec	N 21 W	N 55 W	N 9 W	S 71 W	S 80 W	N 74 W	N 45 E	N 39 E	N 34 E
Montreal	S 71 W	S 79 W	S 79 W	N 76 W	S 77 W	N 81 W	S 61 W	W	S 88 W
Ottawa	S 80 W	N 65 W	W	N 69 W	S 80 W	N 57 W	N 37 W	N 56 W	N 55 W
Kingston	S 70 W	S 58 W	S 81 W	N 35 E	N 54 W	N 3 W	N 85 W	N 76 W	N 5 W
Toronto	S 86 W	S 81 W	W	N 50 W	N 79 W	N 50 W	N 6 W	N 48 W	N 72 W
Port Dover	S 73 W	S 72 W	S 72 W	N 78 W	S 76 W	N 69 W	N 66 W	N 68 W	N 75 W
Port Stanley	S 86 W	S 64 W	S 86 W	N 54 W	N 50 W	N 69 W	N 46 W	N 56 W	N 63 W
Saugeen	S 85 W	N 61 W	N 70 W	N 26 W	N 72 W	N 66 W	N 49 E	N 53 W	N 6 E
Parry Sound	S 43 W	S 74 W	S 67 W	N 61 E	S 78 W	N 59 W	N 67 E	N 69 W	N 33 E
Fort Garry	N 57 W	N 72 W	N 65 W	N	N 20 W	N 48 W	N 4 E	N 5 E	N 5 W

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

Stations.	January.			February.			March.		
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Sydney	15·7	18·4	16·2	17·5	21·5	16·7	27·7	28·4	24 8
Halifax	20·5	22·5	19·8	20·1	25·7	20·8	28·5	30·6	27 0
St. John	16·1	20·7	17·5	17·6	23 6	17·3	24·0	30·3	26·7
Fredericton	9·6	16·8	10 9	10·7	21·4	11·4	21 9	28·8	23·6
Charlottetown	14·5	17·7	15·9	16·3	20 3	16·7	25·3	28·2	24·3
Chatham	6·6	14·3	9·1	10·6	20·2	12·5	20·6	26·9	21·6
Quebec	11·0	15·3	11·8	9·0	14·2	11·5	20·1	26·4	22·0
Montreal	16·3	19·5	17·3	11 5	17·7	14·2	22·6	28·3	24·0
Ottawa	13·5	19·4	15·0	7·2	18·2	12·6	18·2	27·1	21·8
Brockville	19 8	24·9	·	11·1	20·0	·	22·1	27·7	·
Kingston	22·8	27·0	24·4	14·6	21·1	18·7	21·4	27·9	23 9
Toronto	27·5	30·6	28·9	21·4	26·8	22·7	22·9	29·4	25 5
Port Dover	29·3	31·4	30·0	23·1	28·7	24·4	22·6	29 9	26·2
Port Stanley	27·6	30·5	29 3	23·2	29·5	23·3	23·5	30·8	26·0
Woodstock	26·1	29·7	28·1	21·5	26·4	21·2	22·3	29·3	24·4
Saugeen	25·8	28·3	27·9	20·7	24·8	21·8	21 6	27·9	23·4
Parry Sound	18·7	23·0	20·6	12·3	20·2	13·9	15·8	27·0	18 4
Fort Garry	—9·3	1·3	—5 5	—13 2	0·2	—7·8	0 6	17·2	6 9
RESULTANT VELOCITY.									
Sydney	3·0	3 5	4·4	3·6	3·1	3·1	1·2	0·8	1·5
Halifax	4·3	5·7	4·5	4·9	5·5	3·3	1·4	3·1	2·3
Charlottetown	1·8	0·4	4·3	2·6	2·2	2·1	0·9	2·4	2 5
Chatham	3 8	3·6	3·0	4·1	2·9	2·5	3·3	2·8	2 4
Quebec	4·0	1·5	4·4	3·9	4·5	2·1	5·6	3·7	4·7
Montreal	7·1	8·0	6·1	7·1	6·7	7·0	4 9	8·3	5·9
Ottawa	3·6	3·3	1·8	4·5	4·7	1·5	2·5	3·7	0·3
Kingston	3·3	3·8	2·4	0·2	1·1	1·9	2·3	1·9	2·3
Toronto	5·2	7·4	5·7	2·0	3·8	4·3	2·5	3·9	3·4
Port Dover	6·9	6·2	6·7	4·3	3·4	4·2	3·5	4·4	3·6
Port Stanley	9·8	9·6	6·3	3·0	3·0	5·0	5·6	4·6	4·8
Saugeen	3·4	4·6	4·8	1·2	2·6	3·6	1.6	2·9	1·1
Parry Sound	3·1	4·7	2·2	1·0	4·8	4·0	3·2	3·0	2 6
Fort Garry	2 8	3·3	1·7	1·8	2·4	1·8	3·3	3·9	4·0

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

Stations.	April.			May.			June.		
Sydney	29·884	29·878	29·879	29·960	29 937	29·970	30·034	30·009	30·029
Halifax	29·859	29·834	29·870	29 932	29 925	29·971	30·000	29·975	30·006
St John	29·926	29·884	29 900	29·995	29·965	29·999	30·034	30·000	30·016
Fredericton	29·936	29·875	29·903	29·985	29·935	29·983	30·007	29·949	29·987
Charlottetown	29·883	29·866	29·865	29·950	29·931	29·953	29·996	29·968	29·986
Chatham	29·916	29·875	29·882	29·951	29·913	29·938	29·962	29·919	29·940
Quebec	29 946	29·911	29·907	29·990	29·941	29·972	29·943	29·882	29·907
Montreal	29·948	29·888	29·923	29·998	29·938	29·979	29 929	29·865	29·893
Ottawa	29·958	29 901	29·955	30·013	29·956	30·002	29·924	29·861	29·886
Brockville	29·960	29·922	·	30·013	29·962	·	29·923	29·868	·
Kingston	30·011	29·970	30·010	30 062	30·015	30·051	29·976	29·925	29·949
Toronto	29 999	29 968	29·997	30·042	30·004	30·032	29·941	29·891	29·920
Port Dover	30·007	29·967	30·007	30·034	30·006	30·031	29·944	29·900	29·924
Port Stanley	30·002	29 972	30·014	30·034	30·015	30·031	29 931	29 898	29·924
Woodstock	29 983	29·941	29·997	30·016	29·988	30·012	29·902	29·871	29·893
Saugeen	29·959	29·934	29·969	30 001	29·977	29 987	29 865	29·844	29·869
Parry Sound	29·982	29 948	29·980	30·038	29·994	30·028	29·903	29·866	29 905
Fort Garry	29·972	29·916	29·945	29·975	29·901	29·939	29·827	29·786	29·825

RESULTANT DIRECTION.

	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Sydney	N 67 W	N 84 E	N 27 W	N 84 W	N 87 W	S 58 W	S 52 W	S 58 W	S 39 W
Halifax	N 24 W	N 86 W	N 28 W	N	S 80 W	N 67 W	S 28 W	S 42 W	S 31 W
Charlottetown	N 23 E	N 25 E	N 33 E	S 49 W	N 44 W	S 45 W	S 5 W	S 32 W	S 7 W
Chatham	N 46 W	N 11 E	N 45 E	N 70 W	N 57 W	N 75 W	S 58 W	S 44 W	S 48 W
Quebec	N 3 E	N 13 E	N 5 W	N 11 E	N 13 E	N 12 E	N 40 E	N 29 E	N 53 E
Montreal	S 69 W	S 68 W	S 77 W	S 61 W	N 77 W	S 78 W	S 25 W	S 35 W	S 47 W
Ottawa	N 55 W	N 79 W	N 66 W	N 30 W	N 77 W	N 34 W	S 45 W	S 37 W	S 34 W
Kingston	S 82 W	S 85 W	N 63 W	N 64 W	S 67 W	N 87 W	S 24 W	S 59 W	S 77 W
Toronto	N 65 W	N 78 W	N 66 W	N 1 E	N 85 W	N 19 W	S 25 W	S 34 W	N 17 E
Port Dover	S 86 W	S 82 W	N 72 W	N 12 W	S 48 W	N 21 W	S 52 W	S 34 W	S 57 W
Port Stanley	N 58 W	N 74 W	N 33 W	N 23 E	S 70 W	N 38 E	S 45 W	S 74 W	S 39 W
Saugeen	S 52 W	S 87 W	S 54 W	S 6 W	S 47 W	S 37 E	S 22 W	S 46 W	S 10 W
Parry Sound	S 85 W	S 73 W	S 5 W	S 71 E	N 86 W	N 11 E	S 17 W	S 67 W	S 33 W
Fort Garry	S 86 W	N 81 W	N 14 W	S 71 E	N 43 E	N 60 E	N 7 E	N 6 E	N 33 E

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

Stations.	April.			May.			June.		
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Sydney	36·7	35·4	31·4	44·5	45·7	38·4	62·6	64·9	56·1
Halifax	37·1	38·9	32·8	45·6	49·9	40·8	59·9	65·9	56·5
St. John	35·3	40·9	34·8	43·8	48·2	42·1	54·5	59·0	53·5
Fredericton	34·9	42·3	33·9	45·2	54·0	42·4	59·7	69·2	56·6
Charlottetown	34·4	36·9	32·6	43·8	46·9	40·3	60·3	65·0	57·1
Chatham	33·4	39·2	31·3	45·8	52·8	41·6	61·2	68·9	57·5
Quebec	34·7	38·1	33·5	46·1	52·4	45·1	63·2	70·4	61·4
Montreal	35·2	43·7	36·9	48·8	56·8	49·8	64·7	73·3	64·9
Ottawa	33·4	43·4	34·0	48·8	58·9	49·2	66·3	76·1	64·8
Brockville	37·8	43·5	·	51·8	57·3	·	69·0	73·3	·
Kingston	36·4	42·3	36·1	48·6	56·0	48·1	65·0	71·1	63·3
Toronto	37·0	43·2	36·4	49·4	57·7	48·6	63·7	70·9	62·4
Port Dover	36·5	44·7	37·7	49·1	58·3	50·9	64·2	71·7	64·6
Port Stanley	37·4	44·1	37·1	50·8	56·3	49·6	65·1	71·6	62·7
Woodstock	36·8	44·4	35·4	52·2	60·6	50·1	66·2	74·5	63·4
Saugeen	35·7	41·0	33·2	47·6	53·4	46·8	64·3	68·3	58·7
Parry Sound	32·6	41·8	32·2	45·6	56·0	44·1	64·0	70·7	58·7
Fort Garry	27·3	44·8	33·7	44·9	63·5	48·8	52·9	69·7	56·3
RESULTANT VELOCITY.									
Sydney	1·0	0·7	0·6	2·0	2·6	2·5	5·7	5·7	3·7
Halifax	2·2	0·9	1·8	1·5	4·3	3·3	2·5	4·6	2·2
Charlottetown	3·0	3·2	1·5	0·4	1·1	0·4	4·3	2·9	3·0
Chatham	4·4	1·8	2·4	3·4	2·1	0·7	4·0	4·1	3·1
Quebec	4·2	5·0	3·4	2·1	3·8	4·0	3·3	3·7	3·8
Montreal	3·0	4·3	5·8	3·1	3·9	4·1	3·5	4·3	5·5
Ottawa	2·1	5·4	3·6	2·7	2·7	1·4	2·1	2·0	2·4
Kingston	2·3	4·0	2·0	0·7	3·9	1·4	2·4	3·6	1·6
Toronto	4·0	3·4	2·5	2·5	2·1	1·3	0·9	2·4	1·4
Port Dover	2·9	4·7	2·7	1·9	3·6	1·6	2·7	5·3	1·8
Port Stanley	1·9	4·3	3·7	1·6	4·4	1·4	2·3	3·7	1·1
Saugeen	2·0	2·4	2·5	2·1	2·4	1·8	2·2	1·9	0·9
Parry Sound	2·2	8·2	3·3	1·1	5·4	0·2	3·8	6·3	2·1
Fort Garry	3·2	6·6	0·8	1·9	2·2	4·1	1·8	3·7	1·6

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

Stations.	July.			August.			September.		
Sydney	29·928	29 912	29·924	29·948	29·926	29·941	29 954	29·941	29·940
Halifax	29 925	29 879	29·932	29·966	29·930	29·963	29·950	29 912	29·959
St. John	29·958	29 922	29 964	30·033	29 988	30·025	30·010	29·967	30·033
Fredericton	29·942	29·886	29·925	30·018	29·952	29 998	30·004	29·949	29·992
Charlottetown	29·921	29 886	29 905	29·962	29·929	29·944	29·964	29·935	29·948
Chatham	29·902	29·847	29·865	29·948	29·904	29·930	29·947	29·912	29·938
Quebec	29·929	29·861	29·893	30·032	29·972	29·980	29·974	29·945	29·959
Montreal	29·934	29·873	29·899	30·051	29·970	29·993	29·964	29·936	29·958
Ottawa	29·950	29 883	29·919	30·068	29·976	30 013	29·978	29·949	29·979
Brockville	29·953	29·892	•	30·043	29·968	•	29·968	29·935	•
Kingston	30·019	29 948	29·975	30·106	30·028	30·057	30·013	29·983	30·001
Toronto	30·001	29·937	29·978	30·079	30·012	30·043	29·999	29·971	29·989
Port Dover	30·011	29·945	29·992	30·085	30·017	30·048	29 993	29·958	29·983
Port Stanley	30·011	29·958	30·003	30·080	30·026	30·053	30·001	29·971	29·994
Woodstock	29·998	29 929	29·984	30·078	30.000	30·053	30·001	29·959	29 993
Saugeen	29·962	29·927	29·957	30·038	29 997	30·014	29·980	29·947	29·971
Parry Sound	29·982	29·931	29·962	30·069	30·009	30·033	30·012	29·969	29·992
Fort Garry	29·878	29·830	29·840	29·864	29·824	29·845	30·040	29 994	30·015

RESULTANT DIRECTION.

Sydney	S 57 W	S 57 W	S 33 W	S 70 W	S 56 W	S 39 W	S 89 W	N 63 W	S 56 W
Halifax	S 79 W	S 38 W	S 76 W	N 60 W	S 82 W	N 80 W	N 17 E	S 71 W	N 77 W
Charlottetown	S 67 W	S 10 E	S 17 W	W	N 61 W	S 85 W	N 47 W	W	N 89 W
Chatham	N 67 W	S 67 W	S 30 W	S 76 W	N 86 W	S 83 W	N 53 W	N 83 W	S 77 W
Quebec	N 69 W	S 70 W	S 58 W	S 71 W	N 79 W	N 39 W	N 21 E	N 32 E	N 2 E
Montreal	S 39 W	S 60 W	S 49 W	N 84 W	S 76 W	S 47 W	S 40 W	N 53 W	S 77 W
Ottawa	S 79 W	S 77 W	S 42 W	N 66 W	S 62 W	S 74 W	N 15 W	N 62 W	N 16 W
Kingston	S 41 W	S 61 W	N 86 W	S 68 W	S 77 W	S 82 W	N 26 W	S 79 W	S 41 W
Toronto	N 50 W	S 65 W	N 61 W	S 81 W	S 34 W	N 14 W	N 4 W	N 36 W	N 29 W
Port Dover	N 51 W	S 59 W	N 83 W	N 49 W	S 41 W	N 49 W	N 18 W	N 33 W	N 24 W
Port Stanley	N 69 W	S 85 W	N 72 W	N 18 E	S 59 W	N 18 W	N 53 W	N 81 W	N 28 W
Saugeen	S 44 W	S 88 W	S 74 W	S 27 E	N 51 W	N 1 E	N 2 E	N 12 W	N 15 E
Parry Sound	S 56 W	N 89 W	S 56 W	S 40 W	N 89 W	S 66 W	S 80 E	S 66 W	N 28 E
Fort Garry	S 62 W	S 84 W	S 17 E	S 58 W	S 61 W	S 51 W	N 79 W	N 63 W	N 72 W

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

Stations.	July.			August.			September.		
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Sydney	66·0	66·4	57·1	67·8	69·0	58·7	55·1	54·7	48·2
Halifax	63·9	69·5	59·6	65·1	69·6	59·1	54·1	58·3	50·2
St. John	61·4	65·5	58 9	58·8	64·4	57·4	52·2	58·7	51·5
Fredericton	66·9	74·3	61 2	63·1	74·8	59·1	50·5	58·6	48·5
Charlottetown	64·6	68·1	61·6	64·3	69·9	61·4	54·4	56·8	51·4
Chatham	64·9	71·8	60 5	64·0	75·0	59·3	50·2	59·7	49·1
Quebec	66·3	74·3	65·1	66·2	74·4	64·1	52·7	59·0	52·0
Montreal	68·5	75·7	69·1	66·7	77·1	68·1	53·7	60·8	54·5
Ottawa	68·2	80·8	67·1	66·0	82·5	66·6	52·1	64·3	53·3
Brockville	70·3	75·6	·	71·1	78·1	·	54·7	62·2	·
Kingston	68·1	73·5	66·4	68·9	77·9	67·0	55·8	61·7	55·1
Toronto	67·6	74·7	64·9	68·1	77·0	66·4	56·1	61·3	54·9
Port Dover	66·8	78·0	67·0	65·8	79·3	67·7	54·1	63·4	55·6
Port Stanley	67·6	77·1	64·8	65·8	77·8	65·1	54·4	62·3	54·7
Woodstock	67·9	76·9	64·3	64·8	77·2	62·2	53·0	61·7	52·3
Saugeen	66·6	69·5	60·5	66·9	72·4	62·7	53·9	59·2	53·0
Parry Sound	66·1	73·6	62·6	66·0	75·8	62·8	52·6	60·4	52·7
Fort Garry	57·4	77·2	63·6	55·9	73·5	60·9	43·9	62·5	50·4
RESULTANT VELOCITY.									
Sydney	4·4	3·1	1·4	3·8	4·3	2·6	2·9	2·5	1·6
Halifax	1·8	3·4	2·4	4·6	5·3	3·5	0·6	2·9	1·7
Charlottetown	3·7	1·2	3·2	2·7	2·5	2·2	2·2	0·5	2·6
Chatham	2·9	2·1	1·6	3·3	2·4	1·7	2·2	1·4	1·2
Quebec	1·0	2 2	1 2	1·6	1·2	0·9	3·2	3·0	3·8
Montreal	4·0	5·5	4·4	2·9	2·5	3·0	0·8	2·7	1·7
Ottawa	2 9	5·1	1·3	1·9	3·2	1·8	2·5	2·6	0·8
Kingston	0 7	3·5	2·2	1·0	2·7	0·8	1·5	1·7	0·6
Toronto	1·9	2·1	2·5	1·1	1·4	1·9	3·3	2·2	2·8
Port Dover	2·0	4·6	2·4	1·6	3·5	2·3	4·8	1·5	2·8
Port Stanley	1·1	5·4	2·7	1·4	2·5	0·5	2·5	3·7	2·2
Saugeen	2·2	2·0	0 5	0 5	1·1	0·6	0·8	2·2	1·4
Parry Sound	2·4	7·0	2·1	1·8	6·9	0·4	0·3	2·7	0·6
Fort Garry	3·7	4·7	1·4	4·3	6 0	2·2	1·5	3·3	1·6

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

Stations.	October.			November.			December.		
Sydney	29·823	29·800	29·783	29·918	29·902	29·891	29·675	29·675	29·679
Halifax	29·847	29·801	29.829	29·892	29 881	29·887	29·757	29·741	29·764
St. John	29·897	29·836	29 873	29·966	29 937	29·948	29 841	29·792	29·814
Fredericton	29 875	29·807	29·849	29·989	29 952	29·956	29·837	29·792	29·820
Charlottetown	29·816	29·770	29·779	29·926	29·909	29·910	29·721	29·707	29·708
Chatham	29·774	29·742	29,759	29,939	29·924	29·922	29·723	29·705	29·723
Quebec	29·833	29·816	29 830	30 013	29·995	29·984	29·876	29·879	29·893
Montreal	29·871	29·842	29·871	30·006	29·967	29 971	29·947	29·955	29·933
Ottawa	29 880	29 853	29·899	30 008	29·964	29 983	29·944	29·952	29·977
Brockville	29 906	29·867	·	30·004	29·955	·	29·988	29·989	·
Kingston	29 961	29·914	29·959	30.036	29·978	30·001	30·046	30·032	30·015
Toronto	29·950	29·922	29·941	29·999	29·963	29 978	30·006	30·004	29·999
Port Dover	29·964	29·932	29·958	29·991	29·954	29·977	30·059	30·018	30·010
Port Stanley	29·969	29·944	29 959	29·992	29·951	29·979	30 055	30·028	30·030
Woodstock	29 959	29·930	29·951	29·998	29·952	29 984	30·033	30 006	30·029
Saugeen	29·893	29·867	29·866	29·945	29·914	29·939	29·974	29 967	29·960
Parry Sound	29·903	29·882	29·890	29·985	29·957	29·976	30·004	30·009	30·004
Fort Garry	29·862	29·856	29·875	30·141	30·116	30·150	30 185	30·189	30·195

RESULTANT DIRECTION.

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

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

Stations.	October.			November.			December.		
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Sydney	46·1	45·1	42·2	38·6	37·9	37·5	24·7	26·1	23·8
Halifax	44·7	47·6	43·2	38·4	39·1	37·4	20·3	24·8	21·5
St. John	42·2	47·1	43·1	35·2	37·9	35·9	15·9	20·8	18·6
Fredericton	40·1	45·4	38·7	33·9	36·5	33·7	9·1	15·8	11·5
Charlottetown	44·2	46·4	43·9	37·1	37·0	36·5	18·6	22·0	19·3
Chatham	39·0	45·1	39·1	32·0	34·4	32·0	9·2	15 6	12·5
Quebec	38·8	42·6	39·1	31·0	33·2	31·0	8·9	11·8	10·7
Montreal	39·6	45·7	41·1	32·5	36.1	32·5	8·9	12·3	10·5
Ottawa	37·6	45·6	39·7	32·0	36·7	32·3	5·1	11·1	8·1
Brockville	40·8	46·7	·	32·7	37·7	·	8·7	13·3	·
Kingston	41·4	47·1	42·3	34·8	39·0	35·8	10·9	15·3	14·0
Toronto	39·7	45·8	41·0	35·5	39·0	36·5	14·3	19·0	18·1
Port Dover	40·0	47·9	43·0	36·1	39·9	36·9	15·6	20·7	18 6
Port Stanley	40·6	47·5	43·5	36·3	40·7	37·1	14·7	20·9	18·9
Woodstock	38·3	49·0	40·2	34·4	38·4	34·1	13·9	17·5	15·7
Saugeen	41·4	45·3	42·5	36·1	38·2	35·1	15·9	19·3	17·6
Parry Sound	37·8	44·3	39·7	33·3	36·4	33·6	5·3	13·9	10·0
Fort Garry	31 3	45·0	35·1	11·7	20·3	12·4	—8·1	—0·4	—7 4
RESULTANT VELOCITY.									
Sydney	6·4	4·1	3·9	3·1	2·8	2·9	4·5	5·5	5·9
Halifax	4·9	4·8	5·6	3·5	2·9	1·4	7·3	6·9	8·2
Charlottetown	3·1	2·3	4·6	2·6	4·7	2·8	3·7	3·8	2·8
Chatham	3·9	4·1	3·2	2·4	3·3	2·6	2·2	2·9	2·3
Quebec	1·4	0·9	1·5	5·1	5·1	5·5	3·3	2·9	2·3
Montreal	7·1	7·9	6·8	2·3	2·4	3·2	7·1	9·7	8·9
Ottawa	3·1	4·6	3·8	1·6	2·1	1·7	4·3	4·2	3·5
Kingston	3·3	4·3	3·7	0·9	0·5	0 0	3·5	3·7	2·5
Toronto	3·7	6·3	2·9	1·6	0·5	0·4	6·0	5·7	4·6
Port Dover	4·9	6·6	5·5	3·5	1·6	2·8	6·8	5·7	5·7
Port Stanley	6·5	9·0	6·8	4·2	2·3	3·9	7·6	4·6	6·9
Saugeen	3·0	3·3	3·4	1·0	1·2	2·3	3·0	2·8	3·9
Parry Sound	5·0	7·6	2·9	3·2	1·7	1·0	3 6	0·7	1·3
Fort Garry	3·7	3·2	2·7	3·7	3.3	1·6	2·0	3·0	2·1

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

Stations.	Barometer.				Temperature.			
	1	2	3	Year.	1	2	3	Year.
					°	°	°	°
Sydney	29·914	29·891	29·899	29·902	41·9	42·8	37·6	40·8
Halifax	29·914	29·887	29·917	29 905	41·5	45·2	39·0	41·9
St. John	29·972	29 930	29 962	29 955	38·1	43·1	38·1	39·8
Fredericton	29·966	29·917	29 948	29·944	37·1	44·8	36·0	39·3
Charlottetown	29·915	29·887	29·897	29·900	39.8	42 9	38·4	40·4
Chatham	29·914	29 872	29·892	29·893	36·5	43·7	35·5	38·5
Quebec	29·961	29·927	29·944	29·944	37 3	42·7	37·2	39·1
Montreal	29 977	29·933	29·952	29·954	39·1	45·6	40·2	41·6
Ottawa	29·989	29 942	29·973	29·968	37·4	47.0	38·7	41·0
Brockville	29·992	29·948	·	·	40·8	46·7	·	·
Kingston	30·043	29 996	30·017	30 019	40·7	46·6	41·3	42·9
Toronto	30·018	29·979	29 999	29·999	41·9	48·0	42·2	44·0
Port Dover	30·026	29·982	30·005	30·004	41·9	49·5	43·6	45·0
Port Stanley	30·026	29·988	30·013	30·009	42·5	49·1	42·7	44·7
Woodstock	30·012	29·969	30·002	29·943	41·4	48·8	40·9	43·7
Saugeen	29·970	29·942	29·961	29·958	41·4	45·6	40·3	42·4
Parry Sound	30·004	29·968	29·993	29 988	37·5	45·3	37·4	40·1
Fort Garry	30·028	29·995	30·014	30·012	24·6	39·6	29·0	31·1

	Resultant Direction.				Resultant Velocity.			
	°	°	°	°				
Sydney	S 77 W	S 83 W	S 71 W	S 77 W	3 0	2·6	2·2	2·6
Halifax	N 72 W	N	N 79 W	N 81 W	2·7	3·6	3·0	3·1
Charlottetown	N 71 W	N 40 W	W	N 69 W	1·4	1·1	1·3	1·2
Chatham	N 77 W	N 78 W	N 83 W	N 79 W	2·9	2·2	1·3	2·1
Quebec	N	N 5 W	N 6 E	N	2·0	1·7	2·0	1·9
Montreal	S 76 W	S 80 W	S 81 W	S 79 W	3·9	5·2	4·6	4·6

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

Stations.	Resultant Direction.				Resultant Velocity.			
	1	2	3	Year.	1	2	3	Year.
	°	°	°	°				
Ottawa	N 73 W	N 85 W	S 83 W	N 83 W	2·2	3·2	1·4	2·2
Kingston	S 78 W	S 79 W	N 78 W	S 85 W	1·4	2·6	1·4	1·8
Toronto	N 52 W	N 77 W	N 55 W	N 62 W	2·4	2·9	2·3	2·5
Port Dover	N 73 W	S 71 W	N 80 W	N 88 W	3·3	3·9	3·1	3·3
Port Stanley	N 70 W	S 84 W	N 70 W	N 81 W	3·1	4·4	3·1	3·4
Saugeen	S 81 W	N 78 W	N 77 W	N 83 W	1·1	2·1	1·5	1·6
Parry Sound	S 49 W	S 81 W	S 70 W	S 77 W	0·6	4·5	0·7	1·9
Fort Garry	N 65 W	N 66 W	N 39 W	N 61 W	1·7	2·7	0·9	1·7

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

BAROMETER.

——	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Nova Scotia.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Port Hastings	29·913	29·971	29·893	29·902	29·896	30·031	29·922	29·952	29·951	29·759	29·916	29·752
Glace Bay	·	·	·	·	·	30·026	29·909	29·892	29·914	29·817	29·839	29·611
New Brunswick.												
Bathurst	29·937	29·895	29·906	29·901	29·922	29·902	29·847	29·915	29·915	29·762	29·954	29·741
Dalhousie	30·005	29·965	29·966	29·947	29·955	29·933	29·911	29·912	29·933	29·773	29·934	29·776
Ontario.												
Cornwall	30·028	30·048	29·987	29·927	29·973	29·898	29·957	30·028	29·939	29·860	29·972	29·959
Granton	30·065	30·089	30·017	29·982	30·012	29·904	29·984	30·064	29·989	29·936	29 970	30·027
Stratford	30·070	30·083	30·032	30·001	30·015	29·893	29·975	30·059	29·978	29·932	29·969	30·030
Goderich	30·074	30·122	30·039	30·020	30·033	29·912	29·993	30·065	30·003	29·943	29·992	30·038
Little Current	30·070	30·113	30·043	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
British Columbia.												
Esquimalt	29·999	29·898	29·831	29·988	30·047	29·995	·	·	29·988	29 888	30·093	30·219

TEMPERATURE.

Nova Scotia.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Port Hastings	23·5	19·8	26·8	35·3	38·9	57·0	64·2	65·1	56·1	45·7	37·8	24·9
Glace Bay	·	·	·	·	·	62·3	64·6	67·0	54·5	45·6	38·2	25·7
New Brunswick.												
Bathurst	5·7	11·5	21·2	33·6	43·3	61·9	66·6	68·1	53·6	40·5	32·8	11·5
Dalhousie	8·1	4·7	18·6	32·8	41·8	59·8	62·8	62·1	50·5	37·4	31·2	13·2
Ontario.												
Cornwall	16·9	10·9	23·2	38·7	52·2	70·8	73·1	71·0	54·4	40·2	32·8	8·5
Granton	28·7	20·8	21·7	36·7	49·8	64·4	67·7	65·2	52·9	38·1	33·9	12·8
Stratford	28·5	20 4	21·6	35·5	48·6	63·2	65·5	62·4	51·2	37·1	33·5	11·8
Goderich	27·7	23·5	24·7	37·6	50·7	67·3	69·5	70·8	57·2	43·3	37·1	17·1
Little Current	18·3	12·2	17·9	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
British Columbia.												
Esquimalt	33·8	36·3	37·9	41·7	47·0	53·4	·	·	50·7	48·2	42·3	40·5

NOTE.—At some of these stations no observations were taken on Sundays and Holidays.

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

PROVINCES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Ontario.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Parry Sound	20·7	17·5	20·1	36 3	48·1	64·0	66·1	67·6	56·4	41·4	35·4	10·6	40·35
Pembroke	16·3	12·6	21·5	38·2	50·7	68·3	70·8	71·1	57·0	41·6	34·7	10·3	41·09
Little Current	20·0	14·5	21·5	37·7	48·5	61·8	67·5	67·9	57·0	41·3	33·4	9·9	39·83
Fitzroy Harbour	15·7	12·5	20·9	36 1	51·7	67·9	69·9	69·7	55·4	40·9	33·4	8·0	40·17
Ottawa	16·3	12·2	23 0	37·5	52·4	70·1	72·3	72·2	62·7	43·8	34·3	8·7	42·13
Cornwall	18·9	14·9	24 8	39·8	52·9	70·8	72·4	71·8	56·0	43·1	35·2	12·3	42·74
Gravenhurst	21·9	16·8	20·4	35·4	49·8	66·1	68 1	68·0	55·3	40·5	34 9	11·2	40 70
Seely	18·6	13·4	18·4	33·8	48·0	64·4	64·9	65·2	52 5	37·6	31·6	7·3	37·97
Beatrice	·	·	19·4	34·3	48·2	63·0	64·5	65·1	52·0	38·1	32·4	8·4	·
Stayner	24·6	21·4	21·7	37·8	50·2	65·8	67·7	67 9	54·0	42·0	35·8	15·0	41·99
Barrie	25·4	20·9	24·4	37·4	49·7	66·3	68·8	70·2	57·2	42·6	36·8	16·9	43·05
Peterborough	23 3	18·5	22·8	40·1	53·5	70·7	72·3	73·4	58·7	44·0	35·4	13·5	43 85
Kingston	25·6	20·4	26·3	39·5	51·0	66·3	69·2	70 9	58·4	45·1	39·2	14·2	43·85
Norwood	23·2	17·4	22·2	36·7	51·8	65·1	68·7	68·0	55 0	40·2	·	·	·
Belleville	25·1	20·1	25·1	40·1	51·6	69·5	72·3	70·2	60·9	43·6	37·7	15·0	44·25
Brockville	23·2	14·6	24·1	38·6	51·3	67·8	70·0	70 0	57·5	43·5	36·1	11·1	42·32
N. Gwillimbury	27 5	21·5	26·2	40·1	53 6	68·5	72·3	72·2	59·4	43·6	37 7	18·0	45·05
Point Clark	28·9	24·0	25·1	35·4	47·1	62·9	64·0	66·8	56·0	44·6	37·7	20·0	42·71
Kincardine	30·3	25·2	27·5	38·7	51·6	66·6	67·4	68·7	56·9	44·9	38·4	19·0	44·60
Goderich	28·5	24 4	26·6	40·2	50·7	67·9	69·5	71·5	58·7	45·5	37·1	20·1	45·06
Saugeen	28·6	23·0	24·2	37·1	48·8	62·7	64·7	66·8	56·1	44·0	37.4	17·6	42·57
Brampton	28·5	23·0	25·3	37·3	52·7	69·3	70·8	72·2	56·1	42·6	35·8	15·6	44 13
Newmarket	25·3	20·6	23·4	35·8	50·9	63·9	68·1	68·4	55·9	41·1	34·9	11·8	41·67
Toronto	29·0	23 8	26 0	38·2	51·5	65·5	68·8	70·2	57·5	42·8	37·3	17·2	43·98
Stratford	25·9	22·2	23·9	39·1	51·4	66·3	68·3	68·0	54·7	40·8	34·9	15·2	42·56
Granton	27·8	22·9	24·9	38·4	52·9	66·7	68·6	67·4	55·4	41·4	35·6	15·4	43·12
Hamilton	29·9	26·5	28·5	42·1	53·1	70·1	72·7	74·1	60·4	45·2	39·2	20·5	46·86
Woodstock	27·9	23·1	28 2	38·8	53·0	67·0	68·7	67·3	55·5	41·6	35·7	15·3	43·51
Brantford	29·8	25·2	26·9	40·0	54·1	68·4	72·4	71·0	55·7	44·7	37·8	18·5	45·40
Port Dover	31·3	25·6	27·1	40·4	52·8	66·9	70·7	70·8	57·9	43·5	38·1	17·7	45·23

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

Provinces.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Ontario.—Continued.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Aylmer	30·1	23·1	23·0	38·4	52·6	67·3	66·8	65·1	54·6	40·5	35·7	16·2	42·78
Ingersoll	28·7	24·1	25·7	39·2	53·1	65·1	69·4	67·9	55·8	42·1	36·3	16·4	43·67
Simcoe	29·7	24·8	27·7	42·5	55·4	70·6	72·6	71·8	58·2	45·6	39·1	19·8	46·48
Welland	28·9	25·0	27·9	39 8	55·4	70·8	70·2	71·0	57·2	42·2	36·6	17·2	45·18
Windsor	31·0	27·4	29·2	46·1	57·2	70·8	74·4	75·1	59·5	46·4	38·3	18·9	47·69
Port Stanley	30·3	25·1	25·6	41·1	52·9	67·2	70·3	70·0	59·6	44·0	38·6	18·1	45·23
Quebec.													
Montreal	17·7	14·2	24 6	38·4	50·8	67·5	70·8	70·1	56·0	42·6	34·1	12·7	41·62
Quebec Observatory	13·1	13·3	25·3	34·9	47·8	65·3	68·5	66·6	53 8	40·2	32·2	10·5	39·29
Quebec Citadel	12·2	10·6	22·1	34·4	46·3	64·4	68·3	66·6	53·3	39·0	31·9	9·2	38·19
Huntingdon	18·7	14·8	24·3	37·1	51·8	67·8	69·8	68·7	54·8	41·5	33·6	10·4	41·11
Cranbourne	12·2	9·5	20·9	33·4	45·8	62·4	63·2	62·1	49·8	33·6	29·4	8·6	35·91
Chicoutimi	·	·	·	·	·	62·1	66·7	65·2	52·5	38·2	30·1	7·1	·
Nova Scotia.													
Digby	22·9	23·2	29·9	37·7	46·8	60·6	67·0	62·6	56·6	46·6	40·1	24·8	43·23
Wolfville	22·1	22·8	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Halifax	21·7	22·8	28·9	36·3	45·4	60·5	65·7	64·2	54·1	45·5	38·7	23·0	42·07
Sydney	17·8	18·8	26·9	34·4	43·1	61·0	62·7	64·6	52·4	44·8	38·3	25·6	40·87
Truro	18·9	21·2	27·3	·	45·2	62·3	64·2	62·4	51·6	44·4	37·8	19·5	·
Baddeck	15·9	17·2	26·1	33·5	42·0	59·5	66·8	65·2	51·6	41·6	37·5	18·6	39·63
Port Hastings	22·8	20·2	27·4	34·5	39·3	57·3	63·9	64·6	55·4	46·3	36·1	25·6	41·12
New Brunswick.													
St. John	18·6	20·0	27·0	36 8	44·6	55·6	61·8	60·0	54·2	44·5	36·6	18·4	39·84
Bass River	12·3	·	24·1	34·6	45·6	·	·	64·7	53·1	·	·	·	·
Fredericton	12·8	15·7	24·6	36·9	46 9	63·1	67·0	65·1	52·9	41·8	34·6	12·9	39·53
Bathurst	8·7	12·5	22·5	33·3	42·0	61·2	66·1	65·1	52·8	40·7	33·5	15·2	37·80
Dalhousie	6·4	5·8	19·7	33·3	42·8	62·2	64·0	64·0	50·9	36·0	30·5	11 2	35·57
Chatham	11·1	15·0	23·7	35·2	46·8	60·3	66·2	67·2	53·7	41·9	33·6	13·6	39·03

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

PROVINCES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
P. E. Island.													
Charlottetown	15·6	18·5	26·4	35·0	44·5	61·1	65·2	65·7	55·1	45·5	36·8	20·3	40·81
Georgetown	16·5	18·3	26·3	34·4	43·9	61·1	63·8	64·9	53·2	·	38·1	·	·
Newfoundland.													
St. Johns	18·7	19·7	26·9	35·3	42·1	58·7	61·5	63·7	49·7	43·4	35·5	27·2	40·20
Harbor Grace.....	·	·	·	·	·	59·3	·	62·0	50·0	44·1	·	·	·
Channel.....	17·0	18·9	27·8	33·8	42·1	52·2	60·6	·	·	43·5	36·2	27·3	·
Bay St. George....	19·7	22·1	31·8	38·0	45·7	59·4	62·2	63·7	53·8	46·9	41·6	32 2	43·08
Heart's Content...	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	45·0	37·0	27·6	·
Manitoba.													
Fort Garry.....	—4·3	—6·4	8·7	35·9	52·8	60·0	66·6	63·8	52·6	37·2	14·8	—5·7	31·32
Winnipeg.....	—5·0	—8·4	7·8	35·4	52·1	59·2	65·8	63·3	51·8	36·6	14·3	—4·8	30·68
British Columbia.													
Spence's Bridge...	14·5	30·0	32·8	48·6	57·8	65·0	69·2	63·9	59·8	52·2	34·8	28·9	46·46
Esquimalt.....	35·4	40·8	40·0	46·6	51·1	56·5	58·4	56·3	53·8	50·1	43·5	41·2	47·81
N. W. Territory.													
York Factory.....	—16·4	—20·2	—11·7	21·0	38·3	49·1	56·6	55·6	45·8	26·6	1·4	—12·2	19·49
Swan River Barracks.....	—10·5	—13·8	2·6	30·9	50·0	58·6	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Fort Walsh.....	·	·	·	·	·	57·0	60·2	58·8	49·0	41·2	·	·	·
Fort Calgary.....	·	1·6	10·0	36·7	51·8	61·0	59·6	53·5	47·2	36·1	15·0	21·2	·
Fort Macleod.	6·8	10·8	13·6	39·8	53·3	60·6	63·3	57·0	50·3	40·9	21·0	24·4	36·82
Fort Rae.....	—21·6	—28·3	—23·6	11·2	39·0	52·0	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Kalmar, Keewatin	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	—6·8	·
Battleford.....	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	6·3	·

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

PROVINCES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Ontario.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Parry Sound	49·7	44·5	52·3	60·3	86·0	90·7	88·7	89·0	73·8	68·8	57·8	**41·2**
Pembroke	51·6	49·1	56·1	68·5	80·9	98·8	99·0	96·2	86·3	72·2	54·5	**40·1**
Little Current	49·6	41·5	49·6	54·4	76·6	85·6	88 6	85·6	69·6	60·6	61 6	**37·0**
Fitzroy Harbor	51·0	46·0	49·5	64·8	84·0	95·0	97 0	94·6	73·8	61·8	48·7	**39·9**
Ottawa	52·1	41·7	55·1	65·7	85·3	90·2	95·9	98·5	85·7	66·7	47 7	**38·7**
Cornwall	59·3	43·3	60·0	56·3	80·3	90·3	92·3	96·7	83·0	61·7	56·0	**45·7**
Gravenhurst	48·0	42·0	47·0	60·0	83·0	90·0	90·0	92·0	74·0	68·0	58·0	**36·0**
Seely	47·9	43·4	53·3	58·1	89·7	95·5	90·8	101·0	95·0	75·8	57·7	**35·0**
Beatrice	·	·	46·0	57·5	82·5	86·0	87·0	88·0	72·5	67·0	55·5	**33·0**
Barrie	46·6	44·6	55·9	53·6	79 0	81·7	90·1	86·8	76·4	68·0	58·6	**35·7**
Peterborough	48·1	43·8	50·1	63·0	88 5	93·1	93·3	97·3	85 0	58·7	60·2	**39·8**
Kingston	52·4	48·9	51·6	60·4	76·1	86 6	86·4	89·6	79·3	64·0	63·8	**42·4**
Norwood	54·9	49·2	49·9	59·1	81·4	89·7	91·5	90·7	80·7	67·7	57·4	**51·1**
Belleville	56·0	43·3	49·0	59·3	78·9	84·7	92·0	90·0	79·4	64·7	60·0	**44·2**
Brockville	57·8	42·8	57·8	63·1	78·6	87 6	92·6	93·1	85·1	70·6	57·6	**42·6**
North Gwillimbury	48·0	44·0	54·5	62·0	82·0	86·5	90·5	92·0	76·0	71·5	64·0	**42·5**
Point Clark	49·0	49·0	55·0	55·0	74·0	79·0	84·0	84·0	72·0	66·0	54·0	**36·0**
Kincardine	58·6	63·6	55·4	68·6	91·8	94·1	95·8	90·3	76·8	68·2	62·4	**37·9**
Goderich	58·9	52·9	57·2	65·3	84·9	86·2	89·4	87·4	75·2	67·3	62·1	**38·7**
Saugeen	65·0	56·0	64·0	63·0	85·0	85·0	89·0	85·0	79·0	69 0	61·0	**42·0**
Brampton	47·0	42·0	60·0	57·0	83·0	87·0	93·0	92·0	75·0	69·0	67 0	**38·0**
Newmarket	50·1	47·0	54·7	60·0	83·7	87·6	96·0	91·4	78·7	68·1	65·0	**38·2**
Toronto	57·5	44·1	50·5	57·2	84·9	87·2	92·9	88·8	77·8	64·6	58·8	**40·1**
Stratford	57·5	45·8	50.0	60·2	82·7	88·7	91·7	90·5	80·5	67·8	64·5	**38·2**
Granton	60·0	46·0	55·9	62·8	82·8	90·8	92·5	91·0	78·4	68·3	66·2	**37·0**
Hamilton	59·8	56·1	67·8	65·2	87·8	90·4	96·3	95·3	83·0	75·8	73·3	**43·3**
Woodstock	60·4	51·7	56·4	62·9	83·4	90·4	92·2	89·4	78·8	69·4	65·6	**40·0**
Brantford	60·4	44·0	42·8	65·3	87·8	97·8	96 1	90·1	82 0	73·0	65·4	**40·2**
Port Dover	53·8	45·9	48·8	59·8	85·0	88·9	92·9	91·9	77·8	68·7	55·8	**39·9**

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

PROVINCES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Ontario.—Continued.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Aylmer	48·0	52·0	53·8	64·8	83·8	89·8	92·5	87·1	79·3	70·3	65·8	40·5
Ingersoll	61·5	52·5	57·5	65·5	87·5	91·5	94·0	90·5	77·5	69·5	65·5	41·0
Simcoe	60·8	52·8	66·8	67·8	86·9	94·4	98·5	90·9	79·9	71·8	65·8	44·2
Welland	50·0	50·0	57·0	65·0	86·0	90·0	93·0	92·0	80·0	79·0	68 0	41·0
Windsor	66·9	56·2	64·7	72·5	88·1	90·4	93·5	93·4	80·0	76·8	76·8	41·7
Port Stanley	51·4	48·5	51·2	62·0	77·4	90·0	93·8	88·6	78·2	66·0	59·0	41·6
Stayner	52·7	48·7	59·7	64·7	88·7	92·7	93·7	91·7	74·8	70·8	62·7	39·7
Quebec.												
Montreal	54·0	41·2	52·0	55·2	80·5	85·0	87·6	92·2	81·7	67·8	54·0	38·0
Quebec (Observatory)	45·0	43·0	47·0	58·0	75·0	87·0	87·0	96·0	68·0	65·0	51·0	41·0
Quebec (Citadel)	42·5	35·0	40·0	47·0	76·0	87·5	88·0	96·0	68·0	61·5	49·0	36·5
Huntingdon	58·0	43·0	59·0	60 0	81·0	91·0	92·0	96 0	83·0	65·0	55·0	36·0
Cranbourne	47·0	34 0	41 0	57·0	79 0	88·0	84·5	90·0	73·0	63·0	47·0	32·0
Chicoutimi	·	·	·	·	·	87·0	94·0	94·0	75·0	57·0	50·4	32·7
Father Point	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	79·8	68·9	60·4	48·8	33·4
Nova Scotia.												
Digby	46·0	44·0	52·0	61·0	70·0	81·0	81·0	83·0	69·0	66·0	63·0	40·0
Wolfville	49·3	45·2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Halifax	48·6	48·0	51·0	56 6	70·0	84·8	86·7	90·2	72·2	70·0	62·8	43·0
Sydney	46·0	44·5	48·3	52·9	78·5	82·8	82·2	90·0	69·0	66·7	60·2	41·0
Truro	46·1	49·9	49·2	·	78·0	83·0	85·2	88·0	73·6	66·0	63·3	41·2
Baddeck	46·0	45·0	45·0	52·0	76·0	83·0	86·0	92·0	69·0	67·0	63·0	43·0
Port Hastings	50·3	42·8	45·4	43·7	65·7	82·1	80·5	88·2	69·9	70·8	61·8	44·9
New Brunswick.												
St. John	48·1	44·0	43·0	53·0	64·0	79·0	83·0	76·0	70·0	60·0	58·0	44·0
Bass River	45 3	43·0	45·5	55·2	80·2	·	·	95·2	·	·	·	·
Fredericton	48·0	42·1	47·1	54·3	84·2	86·2	89·3	93·3	71·1	65·4	55·3	37·0
Bathurst	39·0	42 0	45·0	50·0	74·0	87·0	90·0	98·0	69·0	64·0	48·0	38 0
Dalhousie	39·1	32·5	44·0	49·0	62·0	85·0	81·5	92·0	71·0	55·0	44·5	46·0
Chatham	40·5	51 3	47·3	53·3	83·3	88 3	90·3	97·9	76·3	66·5	52 3	36·3

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

PROVINCES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Prince Eaward Island.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Charlottetown	41·4	43·1	43·0	50·0	71·7	81·0	81·0	88·0	67·4	60·0	57·0	37·4
Georgetown	47·0	45·0	46·0	54·0	78·0	83·0	85·0	90·0	69·0	·	63·0	·
Newfoundland.												
St. John	47·5	39·0	44·0	53·0	73·0	83·0	80·5	92·5	71·0	68·0	59·0	44·0
Harbor Grace	·	·	·	·	·	82·0	·	85·0	65·0	58·0	·	·
Channel	38·0	40·0	48·0	47·0	54·0	68·0	74·0	·	·	60·0	48·0	38·0
Bay St. George	48·0	45·0	50·0	52·0	66·0	75·0	81·0	81·0	65·0	60·0	65·0	46·0
Heart's Content	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	61·0	55·0	42·0
Manitoba.												
Fort Garry	36·0	32·0	38·0	74·6	90·0	92·0	94·5	95·0	75·5	68·0	63·6	38·5
Winnipeg	33·0	31·0	37·0	76·8	88·8	92·8	93·4	97·8	74·8	67·8	63 8	36·0
British Columbia.												
Spence's Bridge	40·0	58 0	58·0	71·0	90·0	100·0	96·0	89·0	88·0	81·0	61·0	51·0
Esquimalt	51 5	53·0	54 9	59·9	69·9	83·9	73 9	70·9	76·9	61·9	56·0	53·0
North-West Territories.												
York Factory	22·0	17·0	24·0	54·0	78·0	79·0	99·0	86·0	74 0	42·0	35·0	24·0
Swan River Barracks	34 0	24·0	39 0	68 0	51·0	92·0	·	·	·	·	50·0	38·0
Fort Walsh	·	·	·	·	·	89·0	88·0	92·0	76·0	76·0	·	·
Fort Calgary	·	40·0	44·0	62·0	82·0	93·0	89·0	84·0	72·0	76·0	65·0	56·0
Fort Macleod	46 0	56·0	60·0	70·0	88·0	101·0	96·0	86·0	79·0	78·0	62·0	58·0
Fort Rae	5·0	13·0	13·0	47·0	75·0	75·0	·	·	·	·	·	·
Kalmar, Keewatin	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	35·0
Battleford	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	52·0	45·0

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

PROVINCES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Ontario.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Parry Sound	—12·2	—22·9	—19·2	5·7	25·3	40·2	42·2	43·2	37·1	18·5	—5·0	—30·4
Pembroke	—14·7	—32·7	—12·5	8·8	27 2	48·3	45·2	41·8	34·7	21·3	1·8	—33·3
Little Current	—4·3	—21·8	—11·3	16·0	30·7	43·7	44·3	42·7	36·8	22·6	—4·7	—21·4
Fitzroy Harbour	—18·4	—33·0	—12·0	10·0	27·4	44 5	39·2	35·7	30·5	16·8	3·4	—31·5
Ottawa	—10·9	—25·9	—6·4	15·0	27·8	46·3	44·4	49·6	33.7	22·0	3 5	—30·0
Cornwall	—2·7	—18·0	2·7	16·0	29·0	46 0	44·0	42·0	36·7	19·1	6·6	—20·1
Gravenhurst	—11·8	—24·2	—18·0	1·0	26·0	40·0	39·0	42·0	34·0	20·0	0·0	—26·7
Seely	—10·7	—27·6	—18·2	4·9	23·0	38·1	33·1	33·6	30·0	16·0	—4·5	—31·6
Beatrice	·	·	—18·5	10·8	29·3	45·7	48·0	46·0	35·0	21·0	—3·2	—28·5
Barrie	—2.9	—10·2	—4·9	9·5	25·9	44·0	44·5	45·3	38·0	22·9	3 3	—8·1
Stayner	1·0	—11·0	—9·0	11·1	24·0	38·4	44·4	41·4	32·5	21·5	0·5	—9·4
Peterborough	—9·3	—13·7	5·4	18·0	22·3	44·3	43·3	44·2	34·6	21·1	3·0	—18 5
Kingston	—4·4	—18·2	—2·7	13·2	27·3	48·2	45·8	48·4	39 8	22·6	5·8	—17·2
Norwood	—8·3	—18·2	—12·1	4·6	28·0	41·0	38·1	34·8	29·4	19·9	·	—16·7
Belleville	—3·5	—12·5	—1·2	24·1	29·4	44·4	47·7	44·2	40·5	24·3	7·4	—16·5
Brockville	—6·8	—22·2	—6·7	14·7	27·5	46 1	45·1	41·1	36·1	20·8	6·4	—18·9
North Gwillimbury	0·5	—10·0	—4·0	15·5	28·5	49·5	56·0	53·0	40·0	26·0	12 0	—8·0
Point Clark	15·0	5·0	—1·0	18·0	31·0	52·0	50·0	48·0	44·0	31·0	15·0	—1·0
Kincardine	12·3	4·5	6·5	16·0	28·0	42·5	41·4	40·9	39·9	25·5	11·5	0·0
Goderich	13·6	2·8	—5·7	17·0	29·6	43·1	46·6	44·8	42·9	27·1	11·5	—1·6
Saugeen	5·1	—5·1	—8·1	10·3	24·6	36·1	38.3	39·1	32·8	25·1	7·6	—4·1
Brampton	7·0	—6·0	1·0	12·0	33·0	51 0	54·0	52·0	41·0	24·0	5·0	—12·0
Newmarket	—2·0	—17·0	—8·1	—1·0	25·2	42·0	37·2	34·0	32·0	15·4	2·0	—20·0
Toronto	5·1	—3·9	—2·9	17·0	30·4	44·2	46·2	45·0	38·5	23·0	5·4	—9·5
Stratford	6·0	9·2	8·7	15·7	27·3	37·8	39·5	33·8	32·0	19·1	6 5	—16·0
Granton	9·8	—1·6	—2·0	20·0	26·0	40·0	41·0	32·5	35·1	21·6	10·0	—6·6
Hamilton	1·6	0·6	1·9	24·0	32·1	43·2	45·3	44·5	40·6	23·0	8·8	—2 5
Woodstock	6·0	—13·5	—4·0	16·0	26·0	43·0	43·0	39·0	36·0	19·0	7·9	—10·6
Brantford	10·0	—5·0	—1 0	22·0	29·0	43·0	52·0	42·0	40·0	12·5	13·3	—6·8

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

PROVINCES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Ontario.—Con.												
Port Dover	11·8	—1·4	4·6	16·0	29·0	45·0	47·7	45·0	41 0	28·0	10·8	—4·4
Aylmer	15·0	—10·8	—0·7	19·5	26·0	41·2	37·2	37·2	33·8	20·2	12·0	—7·4
Ingersoll	8·8	—6·3	—0·5	17·2	28·4	41·5	43·6	40·5	35·0	24·3	11·0	—5·3
Simcoe	10·5	—10·0	0·0	12·5	23·0	40·9	37·4	40·4	39 9	22·0	12·8	—7·0
Welland	9·0	—7·0	—1·0	12·0	27·0	41·0	45·0	41·0	36·0	19·0	10·0	—5·0
Windsor	3·0	2·0	6·8	20·4	25·8	47·2	50·1	45·4	38·1	23·0	16·0	—14·5
Port Stanley	7·9	—8·5	—1·7	20·0	29·0	42·7	48·2	43·2	40·2	23·0	13·6	—4·3
Quebec.												
Montreal	—6·5	—15·4	—3·6	17·0	30·8	48·0	49·9	48·4	40·5	24·7	7·7	—21·8
Quebec Observat'y.	—15·0	—20·0	—5·0	16·0	22·0	41·0	44·0	40·0	34·0	25 0	11·0	—23·0
Quebec Citadel	—12·0	—22·0	—2·8	18·0	30·0	43 0	47·0	40·0	37·5	24·5	8·5	—22·5
Huntingdon	—8·0	—18 0	—5·0	14·0	29 0	45 0	45·0	43·0	37·0	18 0	4·0	—24 0
Cranbourne	—13·0	—24·0	—8·0	9·0	27·0	38·0	39·0	37·0	35·0	19·0	4·0	—27·0
Chicoutimi	·	·	·	·	·	44·0	49·0	41·0	39·0	25·0	5·5	—22·0
Father Point	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	40 8	35·5	24·1	14·1	—10·0
Nova Scotia.												
Digby	4·0	—10·0	7·0	26·0	34·0	47·0	55·0	50·0	42·0	28·0	24·0	—3·0
Wolfville	2·5	—11·5	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Halifax	—8·8	—16·9	5·1	19·6	25·1	36·2	49·2	46·4	37·2	27·0	18·1	—1·0
Sydney	—15·0	—13·0	—6·9	17·2	27·4	35·4	41·5	44·0	30·6	26·3	21·0	—2·0
Truro	—13·5	—14·5	—9·0	·	26·0	38·3	46·1	40·2	30·2	22·5	14·0	—11·5
Baddeck	6·0	—11·0	—4·0	13·0	24·0	33·0	41·0	38 0	31·0	29·0	20·0	—5·0
Port Hastings	2·8	—9·0	5·1	24·4	32·8	38·4	48·5	45·9	42·1	35·3	21·8	0·0
New Brunswick.												
St. John	—6·0	—19·0	0·0	20·0	30·0	41·0	52·0	44·0	39·0	26·0	15·0	—15·0
Bass River	—14·9	—18·5	—2·5	16·2	27·5	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Fredericton	— 23·6	—21·0	—0·5	17 8	25·2	37·0	43·9	41·3	31·5	21·1	14·4	—18·6

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

PROVINCES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
N. Brunswick—Con	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Bathurst	—18·0	—22·0	— 9·0	4·0	23·0	36·0	47·0	42·0	29·0	24·0	16·0	—15·0
Dalhousie	—12·0	—19·0	0·5	9·0	31·5	39·5	53·0	48·5	31·5	21·5	13·5	—15·5
Chatham	—21·7	—17·5	— 3·9	7·2	26·7	36·1	49·1	43·1	32·0	24·9	16·1	—16·7
P. E. Island.												
Charlottetown	— 5·5	—16·5	3·0	18·8	29·9	38·5	50 0	46·0	40·4	29·4	17·9	—12·9
Georgetown	— 6·0	—15 0	2·0	16·0	29 0	39·0	47·0	43·0	37·0	·	21·0	·
Newfoundland.												
St. Johns	— 5·5	—12·0	1·0	19 0	23·0	36·0	38 0	39·0	37·0	25·0	22·5	14·0
Harbour Grace	·	·	·	·	·	40·0	·	45·5	37·5	30·0	·	·
Channel	— 3·0	—12·0	11·0	24·0	31·0	41·0	50·0	·	·	32·0	26·0	10·0
Bay St. George	— 1·0	— 5·0	— 1·0	22·0	32·0	34·0	48·0	48·0	40·0	33·0	30·0	22·0
Heart's Content	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	28·0	24·0	10·0
Manitoba.												
Fort Garry	—35·6	—43·0	—22·5	3·2	27·0	30·0	39·0	31 5	25·0	15·0	—32·3	—38·3
Winnipeg	—38·6	—44·1	—22·3	3·7	28·5	30·9	39·4	36 0	26·3	14·5	—32 7	—36·5
British Columbia.												
Spence's Bridge	—10·0	4·0	6·0	29·0	36·0	45·0	47·0	45·0	43·0	32·0	10·0	19·0
Esquimalt	18·5	29·1	22·1	33·1	38·1	42·1	47·9	41·6	43·9	38·1	30·1	29·1
N. W. Territory.												
York Factory	—48·0	—53·0	—46·0	—16·5	15·5	27·0	39·5	29·0	28·0	8·0	—25·5	—38·0
Swan River Barracks	—47·0	—44·0	—36·0	0·5	17·0	20·0	·	·	·	·	—33·0	—36·0
Fort Walsh	·	·	·	·	·	28·0	38·0	29·0	19·0	16·0	·	·
Fort Calgary	·	—20·0	—19·0	14·0	28·0	30·0	30·0	30·0	24·0	15·0	—19·0	— 7·0
Fort Macleod	—30·0	—28·0	—26·0	14·0	28·0	34·0	38·0	28·0	26·0	18·0	—18·0	—23·0
Fort Rae	—53·0	—55·0	—47·0	—15·0	4·0	35·0	·	·	·	·	·	·
Kalmar, Keewatin	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	—37·7
Battleford	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	—26·0	—40·0

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

	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn	Year.	Highest Temperature.		Lowest Temperature.	
						Temp'ture.	Time of Occurrence.	Temp'ture.	Time of Occurrence.
Ontario.	°	°	°	°	°	°		°	
Parry Sound	19·4	49·5	65·4	29·1	40·35	90·7	11th June	—30·4	10th, 17th Dec.
Pembroke	16·8	52·4	66·3	28·9	41·09	99·0	9th July	—33·3	17th December.
Little Current	18·7	48·3	64·1	28·2	39·83	88·6	9th July	—21·8	2nd February.
Fitzroy Harbour	16·4	51·9	65·0	27·4	40·17	97·9	9th July	—33·0	4th February.
Ottawa	17·2	53·3	69·1	28·9	42 13	98·5	13th August	—30·0	17th December.
Cornwall	19·5	54·5	66·7	30·2	42·74	96 7	11th August	—20·1	17th December.
Gravenhurst	19·7	50·4	63 8	28·9	40·70	92·0	14th August	—26·7	17th December.
Seely	16·8	48·7	60·9	25·5	37·97	101·0	5th August	—31·6	17th December.
Beatrice	·	48·5	60·5	26·3	·	88·0	13th August	—28 5	10th December.
Barrie	23·6	51·1	65·4	32·1	43·05	90·1	19th July	—10·2	3rd February.
Peterborough	21·5	54·8	68·1	31·0	43·85	97·3	12th August	—18·5	20th December.
Kingston	24·1	52·3	66·2	32·8	43 85	89·6	11th August	—18·2	5th February.
Norwood	20·9	51 2	63·9	·	·	91·5	9th July	—18·2	5th February.
Belleville	23·4	53·7	67·8	32·1	44·25	92·0	10th July	—16·5	1st December.
Brockville	20·6	52·6	65·8	30·2	42·32	93·1	11th August	—22·2	5th February.
North Gwillimbury	25·1	54·1	68·0	33·1	45 05	92·0	10th August.	—10·0	2nd February.
Point Clark	26·0	48·5	62·3	34·1	42·71	84·0	10th August	—1·0	16th Dec. 18th March.
Kincardine	27·7	52·3	64·3	34·1	44·60	95·8	9th July	0·0	16th December.
Goderich	26·5	52·9	66·6	34·2	45 06	89·4	9th July	—5·7	18 March
Saugeen	25 3	49·5	62·5	33·0	42·57	89 0	9th July	—8·1	19th March
Brampton	25·6	53·2	66·4	31·3	44·13	93·0	9th July	—12 0	10th December.
Newmarket	23·1	50·2	64·1	29·3	41·67	96·0	10th July	—20·0	10th December.
Toronto	26·3	51·7	65·5	32·4	43·98	92·9	8th July	—9·5	10th December.
Stratford	24·0	52·3	63·7	30·3	42 56	91·7	9th July	—16·0	20th December.
Granton	25·2	52·7	63·8	30·8	43·12	92·5	9th July	—6 6	10th December.
Hamilton	28 3	55·1	69·1	35·0	46·86	96·3	10th July	—2·5	16th December.
Woodstock	26·4	52·9	63·8	30·9	43·51	92·9	9th July	—13·5	5th February.

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

	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Highest Temperature.		Lowest Temperature.	
						Temp'ture.	Time of Occurrence.	Temp'ture.	Time of Occurrence.
Ontario.—Continued.	°	°	°	°	°	°		°	
Brantford	27·3	54·2	66·4	33·7	45·40	97·8	12th July	—6·8	16th December.
Port Dover	28·0	53·4	66·5	33·1	45·23	92·9	19th July	—4·4	20th December.
Aylmer	25·4	52·8	62·2	30·8	42·78	92·5	9th July	—10·8	5th February.
Ingersoll	26·2	52·5	64·4	31·6	43·67	94·0	8th July	—6·3	5th February.
Simcoe	27·4	56·2	67·5	34·8	46·23	98·5	9th July	—10·0	5th February.
Welland	27·3	55·3	66·1	32·0	45·18	93·0	9th July	—7·0	5th February.
Windsor	29·2	58·0	69·0	34·5	47·69	93·5	12th July	—14·5	16th December.
Port Stanley	27·0	53·7	66·6	33·6	45·23	93·8	15th July	—8·5	5th February.
Stayner	22·6	51·3	63·2	30·9	41·99	93·7	10th July	—11·0	5th February.
Quebec.									
Montreal	18·8	52·2	65·6	29·8	41·62	92·2	6th August	—21·8	17th December.
Quebec (Observatory)	17·2	49·3	63·0	27·6	39·29	96·0	12th August	—23·0	17th December.
Quebec (Citadel)	15·0	48·4	62·7	26·7	38·19	96·0	13th August	—22·5	17th December.
Huntingdon	19·3	52·2	64·4	28·5	41·11	96·0	6th August	—24·0	17th December.
Cranbourne	14·2	47·2	58·4	23·9	35·91	90·0	13th August	—27·0	17th December.
Chicoutimi	·	·	61·5	25·5	·	94·0	10th July ... 11th August	—22·0	17th December.
Nova Scotia.									
Digby	25·3	48·4	62·1	37·2	43·23	83·0	10th August	—10·0	24th February.
Halifax	24·5	47·4	60·7	35·7	42·07	90·2	7th August	—16·9	25th February.
Sydney	21·2	46·2	59·9	36·2	40·87	90·0	11th August	—15·0	26th January.
Truro	22·5	·	59·4	33·9	·	88·0	7th August	—14·5	25th February.
Baddeck	19·7	45·0	61·2	32·6	39·63	92·0	11th August	—11·0	25th February.
Port Hastings	23·5	43·7	61·3	36·0	41·12	88·2	8th August	—9·0	25th February.
New Brunswick.									
St. John	21·9	45·7	58·7	33·2	39·84	83·0	16th July	—19·0	21st February.
Bass River	·	·	·	·	·	95·2	11th August	—18·5	27th February.

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

—	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Highest Temperature.		Lowest Temperature.	
						Temp'ture.	Time of Occurrence.	Temp'ture.	Time of Occurrence.
New Brunswick.—Con.	°	°	°	°	°	°		°	
Fredericton	17·7	49·0	61·7	29 8	39·53	93·3	11th August	—23·6	14th February.
Bathurst	14·6	45·5	61·3	29 8	37·80	98·0	10th August	—22·0	5th February.
Dalhousie	10·6	46·1	59·6	25·9	35·57	92·0	12th August	—19·0	24th February.
Chatham	16·6	47·4	62·4	29·7	39·03	97·9	10th August	—21·7	14th January.
Prince Edward Island.									
Charlottetown	20·2	46·9	62·0	34·2	40·81	88·0	11th August	—16·5	6th February.
George Town	20·4	46·5	60·6	·	·	90·0	11th August	—15·0	6th February.
Newfoundland.									
St. John	21·8	45·4	58·3	35·4	40·20	92·5	14th August	—12·0	6th February.
Harbor Grace	·	·	·	·	·	85·0	August	·	
Channel	21·2	42·7	·	35·7	·	74 0	17th July	—12 0	5th February.
Bay St. George	24·5	47·7	59·9	40·2	43 08	81·0	20th July, 13st August.	—5·0	5th February.
Hearts Content	·	·	·	36·5	·	·		·	
Manitoba.									
Fort Garry	—0·7	49 6	61·0	15·4	31·32	95 0	8th August	—43·0	4th February.
Winnipeg	—1·9	48·9	60·3	15·4	30·68	97·8	8th August	—44·1	4th February.
British Columbia.									
Spence's Bridge	25 8	57·1	64·3	38·6	46·46	100·0	18th June	—10·0	21st January.
Esquimalt	38·7	51·4	56 2	44 9	47·81	83·9	17th June	18·5	25th January.
North West Territory.									
York Factory	—16·1	36·1	52·7	5·3	19·49	99·0	31st July	—53·0	4th February.
Swan River Barrcks	—7·2	46·5	·	·	·	·		—47·0	31st January.
Fort Walsh	·	·	56·0	·	·	92·0	7th August	·	
Fort Calgary	·	49·8	53·4	24·1	·	93·0	19th June	·	
Fort Macleod	10·4	51·2	57·9	28·8	36 82	101 0	19th June	—30·0	23rd January.
Fort Rae	—24·5	34·1	·	·	·	·		·	

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

Day.	Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.		Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	·	26·7	·	— 3·5	8·8	11·4	—14·1	32·5	47·0	50·4	48·6	47·7	43·6	49·8	48·3	46·0
2	41·1	26·0	·	— 6·0	·	—11·8	— 3·1	32·8	39·5	·	·	40·8	·	·	39·0	43·1
3	40·2	25·6	·	— 6·5	—20·8	—19·6	—30·5	10·2	26·7	32·8	28·2	25·6	26·8	31·8	26·5	30·1
4	41·4	27·1	·	15·0	—11·5	— 9·0	—30·0	4·4	18·5	20·2	20·3	16·5	14·5	17·4	17·5	15·7
5	42·3	31·0	·	35·0	— 5·4	— 8·0	—17·0	21·1	34·5	41·6	36·4	34·8	32·9	36·4	35·3	32·0
6	35·8	20·8	·	1·0	4·2	3·1	— 5·4	8·9	27·5	30·4	27·4	25·7	25·6	30·3	26·5	26·7
7	32·0	10·6	·	5·0	— 2·0	0·6	—15·8	28·9	31·3	35·8	33·5	31·0	29·3	33·7	31·8	30·6
8	34·4	5·8	·	— 2·0	— 5·9	— 7·7	—19·5	34·9	38·2	47·1	42·3	29·5	37·8	42·7	42·0	38·4
9	34·6	6·6	·	0·0	·	—12·4	—13·4	35·0	41·5	·	·	46·2	·	·	47·0	46·0
10	34·1	9·0	·	22·0	—11·3	— 8·8	—22·3	2·6	19·3	13·8	15·4	13·3	12·9	15·9	13·3	15·3
11	34·0	10·6	·	27·0	— 9·4	—10·2	—14·3	7·7	19·0	17·4	16·1	13·7	13·2	16·9	12·8	13·1
12	31·5	12·6	·	32·0	—13·9	— 8·0	—17·1	1·9	19·8	16·3	17·6	13·0	12·3	15·9	13·5	13·0
13	35·8	17·6	·	33·0	8·2	11·4	— 9·1	7·4	19·7	18·2	17·7	14·9	15·0	17·5	13·2	14·4
14	40·9	23·9	·	34·5	9·0	8·9	— 5·1	14·1	26·7	26·1	25·2	21·5	20·4	20·9	22·5	20·0
15	47·8	28·7	·	36·0	14·2	14·1	— 3·0	26·3	33·3	35·6	31·2	31·1	30·0	32·2	32·0	31·8
16	47·0	31·6	·	31·5	·	25·6	6·1	33·7	34·0	·	·	33·5	·	·	35·2	34·3
17	42·8	28·0	·	28·0	25·7	26·9	14·5	37·6	35·3	42·2	38·1	37·3	36·0	39·4	39·0	36·9
18	38·5	26·9	·	21·0	8·2	6·6	— 0·1	33·5	40·0	49·0	43·8	43·3	40·9	45·0	45·3	42·2
19	32·0	21·5	·	— 7·5	— 1·5	0·4	—14·1	30·6	31·8	32·7	32·6	32·1	33·6	39·5	34·3	35·7
20	28·8	5·9	·	—15·0	—21·1	—19·6	—14·3	9·5	24·0	26·1	23·4	22·5	22·0	25·4	24·0	23·0
21	25·3	—6·4	·	—19·5	—21·7	—18·2	—11·0	0·9	16·7	22·4	18·0	15·6	17·1	19·9	17·7	17·0
22	26·9	—3·9	·	—21·5	— 6·6	— 7·2	—13·6	16·4	25·5	32·7	24·5	24·0	21·3	24·9	25·3	20·9
23	28·3	—0·9	·	—24·5	·	—19·9	—25·5	22·3	29·7	·	·	30·1	·	·	31·8	31·8
24	27·5	—4·3	·	21·5	—20·2	—17·9	—22·0	11·5	24·0	27·0	23·6	23·0	22·5	26·2	24·7	23·7
25	30·8	2·1	·	12·5	— 6·0	— 4·0	—20·5	10·6	22·5	26·6	23·5	19·6	22·0	26·6	23·0	22·6
26	36·8	9·8	·	2·5	9·3	10·0	— 9·1	18·2	24·3	25·5	24·9	21·0	19·7	24·8	24·0	20·6
27	26·9	3·2	·	—20·5	— 0·3	— 1·6	—35·3	33·5	32·7	42·5	35·8	36·8	36·3	41·5	33·8	36·9
28	34·2	1·9	·	3·0	—15·2	—17·4	—32·4	33·6	38·0	41·9	41·6	40·0	35·9	38·7	40·0	35·3
29	40·4	24·5	·	19·0	—15·4	—12·9	—42·4	6·6	19·3	18·8	21·2	19·1	20·8	25·4	19·5	26·7
30	36·6	18·8	·	—18·5	·	—10·2	—30·1	22·3	21·5	·	·	17·9	·	·	18·8	17·9
31	33·3	7·4	·	—23·0	—28·8	—28·8	—37·5	30·6	32·3	33·3	31·4	30·3	29·5	33·4	32·0	29·6
	35·4	14·5	·	6·8	— 5·0	— 4·3	—16·4	20·0	28·9	31·0	28·6	27·8	25·9	29·7	28·7	27·9

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

Day.	Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	·	43·8	41·0	44·1	40·3	46·0	32·2	38·2	·	38·5	42·3	39·5	39·9	38·8	42·7	42·1
2	·	41·6	42·0	·	42·0	40·7	37·2	34·9	·	35·8	43·3	·	·	40·7	·	·
3	·	28·1	28·0	32·4	30·0	29·3	28·3	19·9	·	14·5	28·3	31·2	26·6	28·5	26·3	32·1
4	·	18·8	18·5	18·4	17·9	17·0	12·4	3·7	·	1·5	12·7	12·5	9·6	6·8	12·4	6·0
5	·	37·7	37·3	37·7	34·7	36·7	33·5	28·3	·	22·5	34·2	31·1	29·8	24·9	30·6	11·4
6	·	26·1	26·5	30·3	27·2	26·7	20·5	12·1	·	4·8	19·8	22·5	19·1	16·9	21·2	15·2
7	·	33 9	30·5	31·3	30·5	30·7	29·3	29·1	·	25·5	33·0	30·5	26·8	20·6	25·4	10·2
8	·	42·8	37·5	33 6	35·5	39·3	35·9	34·3	·	32·4	38·8	35·2	29·6	·	35·1	21·3
9	·	48·5	47·0	·	43·7	46·7	41·6	41·0	·	38·8	44·5	·	·	41·9	·	·
10	·	15·0	15·8	18·3	18·4	16·0	15·5	5·5	·	3·9	18·5	19·0	15·5	12·5	19·2	22·2
11	·	14·6	14·8	17·3	15·9	15·0	12·4	1·0	·	4·0	13·7	14·7	9·4	10·5	13·2	4·8
12	·	15·1	15·0	17·8	14·9	15·7	9·2	2·9	·	—1·0	8·2	12·7	9·2	7·6	11·1	1·8
13	·	17·8	15·5	15·5	13·9	14·3	5·3	2·8	·	2·5	8·8	8·0	3·3	7·0	6·1	—1·2
14	·	24·2	25·0	24·5	24 5	21·7	17·9	17·4	·	17·5	23·8	22·9	21·9	20·4	24·9	19·4
15	·	32·8	34·8	32·6	33·0	31·3	31·9	27·7	·	25·5	32·3	30·6	29·2	28·8	31·7	18·0
16	·	35·9	36·3	·	34·8	33·3	35·2	31·1	·	28·8	36·7	·	·	30·9	.	24·1
17	38·7	38·7	37·8	42·6	37·2	35·3	36·7	35·6	·	33·3	39·0	37·2	35·6	35·0	36·5	24·1
18	44·8	46·1	43·3	46·7	41·4	45·7	33·7	35·9	·	35·0	40·3	37·2	36·8	37·2	39·9	35·4
19	35·0	33·7	36·0	42·9	35·9	36·7	34·1	31·8	·	30·8	36·8	35·5	36·6	32·9	37·8	42·7
20	25·5	23·6	25·3	25·5	26·4	24·3	21·4	19·2	·	15·0	23·2	23·6	22·5	32·8	24·8	25·2
21	19·7	19·1	16·5	21·5	17·5	17·7	12·9	3·1	·	—1·5	12·0	13·6	11·1	10·4	12·9	8·7
22	25·7	25·1	22·8	25·0	23·4	24·3	22·7	13·0	·	11·3	18·5	13·8	12·0	12·0	15·3	6·7
23	32 2	32·9	32·8	·	32·7	34·3	26·6	25·4	·	22·3	31·3	·	·	26·6	·	·
24	24·2	25·1	26·0	27·2	25·1	24·3	17·4	12·2	·	8·3	19·3	20·7	18·0	17·5	20·6	10·4
25	25·0	22·8	23·5	28·3	24·6	25·7	17·4	16·4	·	13·5	22·5	22·6	19 6	18·4	18·8	8·1
26	27·3	23·0	26·0	23·6	24·7	23·7	27·6	18·1	·	11·0	22·0	19·3	19·1	10·3	16·3	3·6
27	36·7	38·1	37·0	39·3	37·6	39·0	35·6	33·5	·	30·3	38·5	36·1	36·3	34·8	37·0	29·2
28	41·3	43·1	44·8	36·3	36·2	35·3	36·5	34·7	·	30·9	36·5	35·3	34·0	33·4	35·5	34·6
29	19·8	18·8	24·5	31·3	26·7	26·7	18·7	17·9	·	12·4	24·3	25·7	26·9	23·3	28·8	35·7
30	21·8	22·0	19·0	·	20·9	16·3	16·4	12·3	·	9·5	15·5	·	·	10·9	·	·
31	33·0	33 5	31·0	33·6	32·5	33·3	30·7	29·6	·	26·6	35·2	30·0	27·7	24·6	29·7	23·2
	30·1	29·8	28·5	29·9	29·0	28·9	25·3	21·9	·	18·7	27·5	25·4	23·3	23·2	25·1	18·9

TABLE VII.----January, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.----*Continued.*

Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
40·5	35·7	40·8	36·3	35·0	40·4	38·4	·	30·8	37·9	29·4	33·2	34·0	30·5	30·7	36·7	1
41·3	·	·	32 9	40·5	37·1	·	·	23·0	36·2	28·5	35·8	33·8	33·5	24·3	16·0	2
29·8	25·6	33·4	32·0	27·8	36·3	34·2	32·0	27·5	37·4	37·4	33·4	34·8	34·5	33·7	39·0	3
5·5	1·3	8·5	9·9	—0·3	18·5	14·4	11·8	10·0	21·1	20·9	15·0	16·0	16·5	24·7	21·5	4
11·0	10·2	6·1	0·7	0·7	7 0	4·7	3·6	—0·2	9·4	9·0	6·6	6·4	6·7	10·3	9·7	5
13·5	8·9	13·5	9·4	7·3	25 5	12·0	11·5	8·5	28·6	18·6	25·1	21·8	22·0	12·3	9·7	6
11·2	9·9	10·2	7·9	5·8	9·7	9·3	2·3	5·7	16·5	20·3	·	12·1	11·3	12·7	15·7	7
20·0	21·5	17·3	14·9	16·0	12·5	8·0	9·4	6·7	14·7	13·0	8.1	9·8	9·2	16·3	19·7	8
25·7	·	·	17·6	21·3	22·7	·	·	12·5	31·4	22·4	27·6	22·1	22·3	20·0	19·5	9
17·5	12·4	24·6	18·7	17·7	28 9	20·2	23·8	18·5	32·1	30·9	34·0	30·9	33·0	26·0	27·0	10
4·3	2·0	2·4	—2·4	—5·3	5·7	1·5	2·9	—0·5	12·4	16·3	10·7	3·1	2·2	17·7	28·5	11
—0·8	3·3	0·2	—3·2	—6·5	7·7	2·0	0 5	—3·3	14·2	8·4	14·7	5·4	5·0	7·3	8·7	12
1·2	—1·1	—1·9	—1·3	—5·5	2·6	—1·1	1·3	0·7	8·9	4·5	6·5	4·8	4·0	10·7	11·0	13
23·5	17·4	12·1	3·9	4·4	5·0	—6·1	—2·8	—2·0	9·6	5·6	6·1	5·3	5·7	11·3	9·7	14
18·5	14·5	16·0	10·3	11·7	19·1	7·7	8·6	3·3	21·9	11·8	15·3	17·9	20·0	21·3	16·7	15
29·2	·	·	13·9	12·7	26·2	·	·	7·0	27·3	22·3	25·0	23·3	24·5	22·3	23·7	16
25·0	29·1	20.8	14·1	15·3	14·3	6·8	17 0	2·7	16·2	19·6	13·9	10·4	9·7	22·0	15·0	17
34·0	38·1	37·2	26·9	33·4	31·8	24·3	21·8	14·5	29·9	24·1	31·0	29·1	29·3	25·7	15·3	18
42·0	35·9	41·9	31·6	40·5	38·0	42·0	32·3	30·7	40·2	38·9	42·7	38·2	41·3	32·3	41·7	19
22·8	12·4	25·1	19·5	19·0	31·3	29·5	25.5	22·5	37·1	36·6	34·3	30·2	36·0	35·3	38·0	20
5·7	3·6	9·2	1·7	—2·1	13·2	8·4	8·5	—1·5	18·9	15·7	13·1	8·2	8·5	14·7	15·7	21
5·3	4·4	4·1	—1·8	—5·3	4·2	0·3	3·0	—5·7	8·7	4·3	5·1	2·7	3·3	3·3	5·7	22
18·2	·	·	10·7	11·9	14·8	·	·	—1·2	18·2	12·8	15·7	13·9	13·7	14·0	17·3	23
10·0	11·6	12·0	6·4	—0·4	11·0	8·5	4·3	1·5	15·7	13·0	10·7	6·8	9·0	10·7	14·3	24
10·5	10·0	8·9	—3·0	—1·0	3·9	—0·7	—3·3	—2·2	7·5	5·5	4 2	1·3	—1·3	6·0	7·7	25
1·3	5·0	8·0	3·8	—0·2	9·2	4·6	0·5	—1·0	14·2	4·0	7·7	4·1	4·7	3·0	7·7	26
31·5	25·6	23·9	12·7	17·7	18·4	7·9	—2·8	—2·3	14·9	11·6	15·5	12·9	11·7	0·3	21·0	27
33·0	33·3	31·2	20·6	27·0	25·9	19·2	5·0	10·3	28·5	16·6	20·7	14·6	15·2	16·3	23·0	28
4·8	·	·	29·1	31·5	32·2	30·3	17·9	18·2	33·3	27·0	34·8	32·1	32·7	24·7	17·0	29
31·5	27·1	34·6	—5·7	—8 0	8·8	·	·	—6·7	15·3	15·2	8·0	5·5	5·2	4·3	14·7	30
19·0	25·7	21·0	11·1	16·7	15·1	6·5	2·2	—6·2	15·0	8·0	10·9	11·4	11·7	10·7	24·0	31
18·7	16·3	17·7	12·2	12·2	18·6	12·8	8·7	6·5	21·7	17·8	18·9	15·6	16·5	17·0	19·7	

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

Day.	Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	39·6	8·6	·	—14·0	—30·9	—30·9	—31·7	— 3·9	23·5	28·8	28·5	24·0	27·1	31·2	25·7	30·7
2	40·4	15·1	·	4·0	—23·6	—24·9	—26·1	—13·6	6·2	8·9	5·9	2·7	4·6	5·4	4·0	4·5
3	41·9	24·9	— 8·2	— 4·0	—25·4	—29·2	—47·6	7.6	16·0	16·5	15·5	13·7	13·6	13·1	14·0	11·6
4	40·4	20·9	— 1·3	2·0	—23·2	—19·6	—37·0	— 6·2	10·4	13·3	10·1	4·7	4·3	9·2	4·5	8·1
5	41·2	24·8	— 5·0	23·6	— 5·3	—11·2	—20·7	21·0	20·2	18·0	20·3	13·2	12·8	13·2	16·5	9·9
6	39·0	24·2	— 2·2	11·0	·	— 9·8	—35·6	32·2	33·2	·	·	30·6	·	·	35·0	34·4
7	33·8	18·9	— 6·8	— 7·0	—21·2	—17·3	—33·5	19·7	29·3	32·5	30·5	28·3	30·0	34·6	30·8	33·0
8	36·4	15·2	— 3·5	7·0	— 4·8	— 1·6	—22·7	14·6	27·7	32·3	28·2	29·8	29·0	32·4	33·5	30·5
9	34·8	20·4	0·8	1·0	12·2	13·6	—24·7	19 6	31·8	36·1	32·8	31·3	30·8	32·0	30 8	30·2
10	39·1	15·3	— 7·5	2·0	16·4	10·9	—13·0	24·0	34·7	40·9	34·1	32·2	29·9	31·1	32·2	29·2
11	40·3	27·7	— 0·3	17·5	—11·8	— 9·1	— 7·5	27·0	35·2	43·1	38·6	39·3	40·1	45·3	41·5	39·6
12	39·0	33·4	— 0·7	28·0	—16·3	—13·9	—14·7	27·3	34·3	37·9	37·7	35·6	34·3	37·2	35·7	34·1
13	41·6	32·0	— 1·3	0·5	·	1·8	—20·6	14·3	38·0	·	·	34·7	·	·	35·0	34·3
14	47·3	38·6	—15·0	36·0	— 3·5	— 1·8	—12·9	30·9	33·5	36·6	36·3	35·5	34·6	36·1	36·5	35·3
15	45·3	38·7	28·0	35·0	—11·6	— 9·6	— 7·2	23·5	28·5	26·3	28·3	26·6	27·5	30·9	28·0	29·2
16	44·2	42·6	31·2	39·0	— 9·7	— 4·7	—11·5	15·6	21·4	22 9	21·3	19·0	19·6	23·8	20·7	21·1
17	41·6	39·1	28·7	33·5	9·1	10·3	— 5·1	16·0	24·7	27·9	25·1	20·8	22·0	25·3	21·5	21·7
18	40·6	36·7	12·3	23·0	2·8	— 1·3	— 4·0	29·0	29·8	32·0	29·1	25·6	24·0	28·6	26·0	25·2
19	39·4	33·0	9·8	20·0	—18·2	—14·6	—22·5	14·8	30·0	35·8	31·6	29·1	29·2	31·5	31·2	31·7
20	42·3	32·9	8·7	3·0	·	1·0	—20·9	9·4	18·9	·	·	18·1	·	·	21·5	19·1
21	45·6	37·7	— 8·2	9·0	—17·0	—15·0	—19·0	18·4	29·0	33·2	30·9	36·1	28·9	31·8	31·7	28·0
22	45·3	44·4	— 1·7	6·0	—21·8	—20·8	—26·5	— 2·3	13·4	24·4	18·0	16·2	18·0	17·7	16·5	19·5
23	46·2	47·1	19·3	47·0	— 8·3	— 5·6	—27·8	— 5·9	7·5	10·1	5·6	4·9	3·4	7·1	6·0	4·5
24	41·6	40·0	— 0·5	1·0	4·3	6·9	—28·1	0·0	13·7	16·7	13·1	12·7	11·4	12·0	13·0	11·0
25	36·8	34·9	— 6·8	— 3·5	— 0·3	— 0·1	—33·9	11·2	23·0	26·8	20·6	19·8	18·6	20·8	20·7	19·0
26	37·6	31·5	— 4·8	— 3·0	5·3	6·4	—27·0	8·0	20·7	29·3	22·6	20·0	20·2	22·4	21·5	20·6
27	38·6	31·0	4·0	4·0	·	1·3	— 7·9	10.2	18·3	·	·	17·8	·	·	21·0	18·3
28	40·0	29·0	2·3	— 1·5	0.5	8·3	— 0·9	9·3	20·7	29·9	22·5	23·0	20·5	25·1	22·7	21·3
29	42·8	32·1	3·0	7·0	— 7·3	— 6·8	—11·6	14·0	21·5	24·5	21·4	17·9	19 9	23·5	20·5	20·0
	40·7	30·0	1·8	10·8	— 8·4	— 6·4	—20·2	14·5	24·0	27·4	21·4	22·8	22·2	24·8	24·1	23·1

TABLE VIII.—February, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—*Continued.*

Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beattice.	Secly.	N. Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
26·5	28·8	34·8	43·7	29·4	34·3	25·9	25·2	·	17·0	33·1	27·7	32·1	30·6	31·7	24·5	1
2·2	4·1	0·5	4·8	1·8	2·3	7·8	—6·3	·	—17·9	—6·5	—2·2	—9·1	—9·0	—4·9	—3·2	2
18·3	15·9	16·8	15·5	15·3	17·0	12·9	9·8	·	6·3	14·0	12·5	7·0	6·5	12·6	—2·4	3
12·0	9·9	6·7	12·4	8·7	8·3	6·0	—2·3	·	—5·0	10·0	11·6	5·9	3·4	8·1	8·9	4
14·5	18·0	13·5	13·7	15·8	16·7	14·6	8·7	·	10·1	19·0	10·8	2·4	0·3	9·6	—8·6	5
35·5	35·8	37·0	·	35·0	35·0	33·4	32·9	·	31·8	35·3	·	·	31·2	·	·	6
30·7	33·5	35·0	38·2	34·3	32·7	32·8	28·5	·	22·0	32·8	33·6	33·5	31·8	34·1	36·4	7
30·3	34·3	30·8	33·1	31·8	32·0	26·1	22·8	·	17·0	32·5	27·7	30·2	31·4	32·1	24·1	8
32·5	31·3	28·0	31·3	27·2	30·3	23·0	21·7	·	21·8	25·1	22·5	20·2	16·6	23·7	11·0	9
33·7	31·5	29·8	29·2	28·9	31·3	23·8	21·5	·	20·8	25·0	26·0	24·7	22·7	26·3	19·6	10
41·1	41·6	38·8	46·7	39·0	40·0	37·3	33·9	·	34·3	38·8	38·3	39·5	36·6	37·2	37·5	11
34·5	37·1	38·0	39·3	35·3	31·7	35·8	27·7	·	25·8	37·1	34·9	33·6	33·0	34·1	33·9	12
37·8	35·2	34·0	·	32·8	36·7	34·9	30·0	·	22·8	36·5	·	·	27·8	·	·	13
37·5	36·3	35·3	37·4	35·1	39·3	35·3	33·1	·	28·8	36·1	34·0	31·4	29·8	33·1	21·1	14
27·7	28·4	31·0	32·6	31·8	31·3	35·5	29·7	·	24·3	30·1	32·5	28·7	26·7	27·8	26·8	15
22·3	22·9	24·5	24·7	25·0	22·3	24·5	18·3	·	13·8	21·1	26·4	22·8	20·3	25·7	21·2	16
21·5	23 8	22·8	25·1	22·5	24·7	16·5	11·5	·	8·5	16·1	18·3	13·8	12.1	19·4	12·7	17
26·0	28·3	28·0	30·3	28·6	26·0	25·6	20·3	·	18·3	27·5	24·7	19·2	14·1	19·9	18·4	18
32·3	31·2	30·3	35·3	32·8	32·0	29·6	22·8	·	19·9	29·3	30·8	29·4	26·6	26·1	27·3	19
24·2	24·1	21·0	·	22·2	22·0	15·8	6·9	6·5	4·8	17·0	·	·	12·5	·	·	20
31·3	30·3	32·5	30·3	29·2	35·0	26·6	23·3	18·5	20·6	21·8	24·5	21·2	20·4	22·9	13·1	21
17·8	17·6	17·8	21·2	19·2	20·3	17·7	7·1	4·8	4·5	13·1	18·3	17·3	12·9	18·7	21·3	22
6·7	5·9	6·5	7·6	4·6	4·3	—0·2	—8·3	—10·3	—11·1	—3·7	3·1	—4·7	3·4	—1·5	—5·7	23
15·5	14·3	10·8	13·8	9·6	13·3	3·3	—4·2	—4·0	—8·0	7·5	4·3	2·9	—4·8	2·5	—3·4	24
22·6	23·8	19·3	20·5	17·5	20·7	13·7	13·6	12·2	10·9	17·5	12·7	10·7	9·9	11·2	2·6	25
24·3	25·0	17·8	22·9	20·6	19·3	15·0	14·7	12·0	9·9	14·1	16·0	15·5	14·2	16·5	7·1	26
21·9	20·2	17·8	·	16·4	18·7	12·5	13·1	11·3	10·0	15·0	·	·	10·5	·	·	27
26·5	22·4	17·5	21·3	17·4	24·0	14·2	13·1	11·0	10·4	15·1	13·8	13·1	11·9	14·4	7·8	28
22·7	19·3	22·3	22·3	21·2	23·0	14·9	17·9	15 5	16·1	22·6	19·7	22·0	20·8	22·2	20·4	29
25·0	25·2	23·0	26·1	23·8	25·0	20·6	16·8	·	13·4	21·5	20·9	18·5	17·4	20·1	11·9	

TABLE VIII.—February, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—*Continued.*

Day.	Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown.	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	26·3	21·9	27·2	19·8	18 7	29·8	28·2	13 0	9·2	28·4	22·1	27·0	24·2	23·7	26·0	28·3
2	—6·5	—10 5	7·9	10·1	0·0	28·8	27·3	17·5	15·7	31·4	31·3	33·7	40·1	34·7	28·3	34·5
3	2·2	—2·2	—4·2	—9·3	—7 8	3·8	0·1	—2·2	—5·3	11·1	10·2	·	4·8	1·5	2·7	11·0
4	6·0	1·2	5·5	3·0	1·6	22·1	13·0	2·4	6·0	28·6	22·9	27·4	20·3	19·7	22·3	12·7
5	—7 5	—9·7	—9·9	—14·1	—13·5	—6·7	—10·9	—16·1	—17·7	1·3	—2·4	—3·9	—11·3	—10·0	—10·0	—1·3
6	22·0	·	·	6·9	21·5	22·4	·	·	—4·5	18·4	10 0	20·4	19·0	18·7	6·7	8·2
7	33·8	32·9	36·5	26·5	32·3	37·3	36·9	25·5	19·5	36·9	34·3	35·2	33·7	34·0	28·0	37·3
8	23·2	12·4	20·9	11·0	9·5	24·0	16·4	6·3	3·5	27·2	16·2	22·1	11·4	11·5	8 7	13·2
9	10·0	11 0	7·2	5·3	6·3	11·9	5·7	—5·0	5·2	17·6	7·6	11·7	6·9	6·2	1·3	7·0
10	18·0	17·7	17·4	12·3	17 3	15·6	12·0	—1 5	—5·0	15·7	8·2	12·2	9·1	8·2	4·0	11·0
11	36·3	36·6	32·4	23·9	28·2	21·2	13·1	11·7	5·3	19·2	10·7	22·8	17·0	14·5	10·0	5·7
12	34·0	29·9	31·8	27·7	22·5	35·3	31 9	26·5	21·0	38·5	33·6	34·0	30·4	31·3	27·3	33·0
13	25·5	·	·	16·6	12·0	27·7	·	·	15·0	30·9	26·3	28·0	23·7	24·2	19·0	20·2
14	27·0	24·0	18·6	16·0	12 8	19 2	12·7	13·0	12·0	23·2	16·4	20·4	14·6	14·8	20·3	12·5
15	25·5	23·4	26·2	23·4	24·8	29·7	24·4	23·5	·	30·6	22·1	29·4	25·6	25·0	23·7	15·7
16	20 5	15·6	20·7	·	16·3	33·9	33·7	32·5	·	35·6	34·4	34·8	35·2	33·7	28·0	31·0
17	11·7	12·1	15·0	·	10·7	23 5	20·3	23·8	·	27·9	28·8	26·3	23·2	26·7	28·7	31·5
18	17·0	14·4	17·0	18·0	16·3	26·5	24·8	27·4	·	27·6	23·2	27·7	26·9	26·5	25·3	31·7
19	24·5	23·4	21 9	20·0	21·8	27·6	24·0	23·2	·	30·2	22·6	27·1	25·9	23·7	22·5	25·0
20	11·8	·	·	16·2	12·0	26·0	·	·	·	28·6	27·9	25·7	24·6	26·7	25·7	27·3
21	19·0	8·4	15·0	12·5	11·0	20·2	17·4	24·3	18·0	21·4	24·8	21·5	21·9	20·3	29·7	32·2
22	19·7	14·3	22·4	18·9	14·8	26·0	19·8	21 2	20·5	24·6	23·0	24·9	24·8	27·0	31·7	34·2
23	—6 8	—6·8	—3·1	—5·7	—13·5	12·2	6·6	1·4	—1·2	23·2	20·9	19·4	13·4	18·2	28·7	33·0
24	—3 5	—5·7	—6·0	—13·1	—18·1	—13·3	—14·2	—11·8	—14·3	—6·9	—1·7	—11·0	—11·4	—11·5	12·0	14·7
25	3·2	7·8	1·9	3·3	—1·5	9·5	8·7	11·0	7·5	10·7	4·7	13·7	10·5	10 0	2·7	10·0
26	5·3	6·9	9 8	6 9	3·5	13·3	11·1	13·2	6·7	16·9	17 0	17·6	16·0	14·7	13·7	20·7
27	3·2	·	·	3·3	—3·3	13·7	·	·	11·7	19·8	18·6	13·2	14·1	13·7	20·3	28·7
28	9·9	12·4	7·2	9·1	7·0	17·8	13·7	17·9	15·3	20·9	19 7	16·6	17 2	19 3	18·0	27·0
29	20·3	24·2	18·2	18·2	14·6	19 9	16·8	14·6	14·7	21·6	21·2	20·9	21·2	22·7	34 7	28·0
	14·8	12·6	14·2	10·6	9·5	20 0	15·7	12 5	5 8	22·8	18·8	21 2	18·5	18·3	18 9	22·1

TABLE IX.—March, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.

Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
45·1	42·0	8·5	6·5	—1·3	3·6	—7·5	18·5	16·7	21·2	19·2	17·9	19·7	22·0	19·7	20·7	1
45·0	41·4	12·8	0·5	8·4	7·4	—6·0	12·9	13·0	18·2	15·4	12·5	12·7	16·4	13·8	13·7	2
43·2	38·0	8·8	5.0	9·8	10·8	-25·4	17·6	20·2	23·2	21·1	19·6	17·5	23·9	17·7	17·9	3
40·1	36·4	·	3·5	17·7	19·6	-30·3	28·0	27·8	27·0	30·1	27·2	25·6	27·6	25·8	26·6	4
41·1	32·7	—5·0	26·5	·	5·2	-27·5	35·7	37·0	·	·	39·0	·	·	40·7	37·8	5
37·9	37·1	—5·3	23·0	—2·8	0·6	-20 5	43·4	41·0	53·2	50·8	47·5	44·9	51·7	48·8	47·7	6
36·8	27·8	—2·8	—3·0	0·6	4·2	-13·1	27·6	35·5	46·1	45·2	40·7	44·1	51·9	42·5	46·4	7
34·7	16·5	—3·2	—2·0	13·8	14·8	3·6	15·2	16·3	27·5	16 9	19·6	18·3	24·6	20·5	21·3	8
30·3	15·9	—5·7	- 3·5	8·2	4·6	-21·2	18·0	28·2	33·8	27·7	27·1	25·7	27·5	27·5	18·9	9
32·2	16·0	—7·0	—6·0	—1·1	1·3	-21·6	33·4	42·7	40·3	41·0	35·3	34·1	35·6	34·3	32·6	10
37·4	20·6	—6 0	—2·0	—1·8	—1·4	-24·3	32·9	41·2	49·8	45·1	43·0	38 4	40·8	40·5	36·2	11
38 8	30·3	0 5	—6·0	·	—7·3	-17·7	21·8	26 7	·	·	29·1	·	·	32·7	34·4	12
39·0	34·1	—3·2	—4·0	—4·7	—0·9	-13 3	7·2	14·0	18·5	15·1	11·1	13 8	17 5	13·8	14·9	13
37·6	31·1	1·0	0·0	—6·0	—2 9	-26·3	8·9	14 2	23 0	16·2	16 2	16·0	18 3	16·5	15·8	14
35·5	22·7	—7·3	—3·0	2·9	5·8	-26·6	14·4	21·7	25·9	23·6	19·6	19·4	20·4	20·5	18 2	15
36 7	16 1	—6 6	—5·5	9·8	11·2	-23·1	14·8	28·8	35·7	29·9	31 8	26·8	29 9	33 0	27·3	16
36·1	17·6	—7·0	3·5	—5·8	—5·9	-14·8	8·4	17·7	20·3	21·4	20·6	21·4	24·3	18·5	24·6	17
39·0	21·8	0·5	—3·0	—3·0	0·2	-11 0	1·7	6 8	10·0	5·5	3·6	—2·3	6·9	4·7	3 4	18
40 6	30·1	13·3	14·0	·	— 2·1	-15·0	10·3	14 2	·	·	14·2	·	··	13·8	12·4	19
44·1	37·5	32·5	28·5	—2 4	1 5	5·5	16 2	18·0	21·9	19·8	18·6	18·2	20·5	19·2	17 7	20
43 5	41·1	28·8	34·0	8·5	10·7	9·5	22·2	21·2	22·6	21·7	19·3	19·5	22·7	20 3	20·8	21
45 9	45·7	25·7	39·0	15·8	18·6	—8·8	21·2	24·3	27 9	23·3	21·1	21·0	27·4	22 7	23 1	22
44·6	43·6	29·8	34·0	25·1	26·9	—2·4	23·0	25·0	33·6	29·5	27·4	25·2	32 5	27·5	28 6	23
42·4	37 1	28·0	33 0	30·6	28·9	—6·9	25·8	34·5	33 8	34·8	30 1	28·7	31·7	30·5	28·0	24
45·2	37·1	20·0	20·0	16·6	14·7	-15·0	29·0	34 0	36 1	35·8	33·7	33·2	34·9	34·5	32·5	25
40·4	35 5	13·0	27·0	·	16·4	-14·2	28·6	30·5	·	·	28·2	·	·	29·5	31·0	26
43 0	45·8	19·5	22 0	13·3	13·6	—4·7	23·6	26·2	30·4	25·9	22 5	25 5	29·1	24·7	25 8	27
46·8	43·5	28·0	35·0	16·8	18·5	—5·6	20·7	23·3	23 5	24·6	23·5	24·0	26·3	25·0	24 0	28
41·0	43·3	32·3	46·0	9·5	15·4	0 0	25·8	22·8	23·2	22·0	20·8	21 8	25·3	21·5	23·0	29
40·4	37·9	31·0	26·0	15·8	19·5	2·8	30·6	27·3	31·9	26·6	24·7	25 1	28·2	25 8	26·0	30
43 2	41·0	24·3	31 0	17·8	22·0	16·4	28·9	28·3	31·3	29·5	26·7	28·2	31·5	28·7	29 3	31
40·0	32 8	10·0	13·6	7·8	8·7	-11·7	21·5	25 1	29·3	26·6	24·9	23 9	27·7	25·6	28·2	

TABLE IX.—*Continued.* March, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.

Day.	Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seeley.	N. Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	21·0	20·2	15·8	22·8	18·8	21·3	17·7	11·4	15·0	16·8	17·1	17·3	20·2	16·6	20·6	23·3
2	10·2	17·5	13·0	18·1	13·8	17 3	10·7	9·8	9·1	6·5	12·0	11·9	15·8	15·4	19·4	20·5
3	15·1	21·6	21·3	24·9	20·4	19·3	17·5	9·7	10 0	11·3	26·6	19·1	17·7	15·3	21·3	11·6
4	22·5	28·1	27·0	29·9	26·2	27·0	24·9	20·6	20·0	21·3	31·3	28·4	22·7	16·0	30·4	23·5
5	37·5	40·5	37·0	·	35·3	41·0	34·1	34·2	31·0	32·4	42·8	·	·	29·6	·	·
6	48·8	47·2	51·5	52·8	42·7	48·7	43·9	42·8	43·5	44·3	50·1	45·9	43·5	43·7	40·7	40·7
7	42·3	44·5	47·8	51·7	43·1	49·0	43·2	41·3	39 0	39·8	47·8	44·9	42·2	43·9	42·9	49·1
8	24·1	21·5	21·0	24·7	23·0	24·0	16·5	15·4	13·5	13·0	15·8	21·9	18·5	19·2	25·8	34·5
9	28·5	27·6	24·5	28·9	25·1	27·7	24·6	20·1	20 2	19·5	35·1	23·6	19·1	23·5	26·2	23·6
10	39·3	34·8	32 0	33·4	31·7	36·3	31·8	32·8	31·8	30·8	38·8	34·1	29·6	28·2	28·4	24·3
11	42·1	37·6	35·8	35·1	36·2	42·3	36·9	34·5	32·8	32·0	38·6	34·6	32·2	32·4	36·3	31 5
12	33·4	35·3	33·8	·	36·8	35·3	32·5	33 1	30·1	30·4	36·3	·	·	34·7	·	·
13	12·3	16·0	14·3	21·5	15·6	·	12·2	5·3	0·2	—1·3	9·0	16·4	13·1	8·4	17·9	19·5
14	19·9	20·1	13·8	20·4	14·2	15·0	9·0	3 7	4·8	—1·0	9·1	12·4	7·5	9·2	10·6	8 5
15	21·2	21·6	18·0	21·4	18·5	21·0	17·5	7·6	10 8	8·5	17·6	15·7	14·3	12·8	15·0	13·1
16	32·7	30·5	22·5	28·1	24·8	32·3	20·3	16·7	12 7	12·8	18·3	17 3	12 3	14·6	16·2	14·3
17	18·3	20·5	21·8	27·6	26 1	27·7	24 0	15·7	10·9	9·3	22·6	22·8	19·7	19·3	14·5	22·6
18	7·0	6·7	4·0	12·4	3·2	4·7	—0·5	0·0	3·2	—8·0	—4·0	4·8	2·5	4·2	7·2	3·6
19	16·7	19·6	13·8	·	14·5	13·7	12·4	1·7	0·4	2·5	16·0	·	·	6·8	·	·
20	21·0	21·2	20·8	23 6	22·6	20·0	17·0	17·1	14·8	13·5	17·6	16·7	16·0	15·6	20·4	12·6
21	21·3	21·6	21·0	25·3	22·2	22·7	18·9	20·2	18·5	17·5	20 8	22·2	23·9	22·6	24·1	26·6
22	24·4	23·3	21·8	26·9	24·4	23·7	22·0	15·8	15·9	16·0	21·8	22·8	19·9	16·9	22·7	24·9
23	30·1	28·0	20·3	32 4	27·9	29·3	25·0	15·2	15·2	15·3	29·5	26·4	26·2	21·8	24·9	26·7
24	30·3	32·2	25·5	31·0	29·1	31·7	23·8	24·4	24·1	25·3	31·3	27·7	23·8	20·8	27·6	23·2
25	32·3	34·4	32·8	34·5	32·9	37 0	30·9	29·4	27·3	26·4	33·0	31·3	31·5	29·4	27·1	27·3
26	31·0	31·1	32·0	·	34·0	32·3	31·8	31·6	29·7	29·9	33 6	·	·	31·8	·	·
27	21·8	26·3	27·8	29·7	28·9	28·3	25·7	25·0	23·5	·	27·0	28·2	29·4	27·6	30·5	35·1
28	26·1	26·4	25 0	24·2	27·7	25·0	23·7	24·0	22·5	24·3	26·1	24·7	25·8	25·4	29·7	31·5
29	23·4	22·8	23·0	25·7	25·4	25·3	23 5	24·1	22·1	22·5	29·8	27·3	28·2	25·7	31·2	32·5
30	27·4	26·2	28 8	28·4	28·7	26·7	25·4	27·4	26·8	25·6	29·5	28·8	27·5	26·2	33·0	30·8
31	30·1	30·0	31·3	34·5	32·8	33·0	28·8	30·8	28·6	27·9	27·5	31·6	33·5	31·6	34·2	34·8
	26·4	26·9	25·3	28·5	26·0	27·9	23·4	20·4	19·4	18 8	26 2	24·4	22·8	22·2	25·1	24·8

TABLE IX.—March, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—*Concluded.*

Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
22·8	20·7	23·2	17·7	19·5	19·7	14·7	8·5	10·0	24·8	22·4	23 8	19·7	20·7	27·7	30·3	1
15·4	11·6	21·1	18·7	13·3	17·9	16·4	7·3	11·3	22·4	17·8	16·9	14·8	14·3	21·7	27·0	2
10·2	9·9	16·5	13·2	9·2	19 7	18·2	4·6	13·0	19·3	19·0	15·3	16·7	18·0	20·7	27·3	3
21·0	24·2	23·4	16·7	11·7	23·0	19·4	16·5	17·0	19·8	14·3	8·7	14·4	11·7	15·3	17·3	4
30·0	·	·	26·3	29·3	29·1	·	·	21·5	28·5	19·7	22·9	24·4	24·3	21·7	12·0	5
44·0	44·5	40·7	35·7	38·7	35·3	38·2	36·7	33·7	35·7	34·3	35·8	35·6	37·5	29·7	22·0	6
48·3	46·4	41·3	26·8	37·5	34·7	29·7	17·7	19·2	37·1	30·7	35·4	24·0	23·5	26·7	23·7	7
43·2	24·3	33·1	26·0	34·1	35·4	21·2	21·2	16·0	40·5	36·8	45·5	37·5	40·7	26·0	27·7	8
31·3	23·8	23·6	23·4	20·3	33·2	31·0	22·5	20·5	35·3	35 8	31·1	28 5	29·0	32·7	45·0	9
23·0	25·0	22·7	21·8	18·2	22·0	21·6	20·7	20·5	26·6	28·0	26·4	25·1	25·7	30·7	29·5	10
22·5	28·5	30·7	25·1	27·0	25·1	23·8	23·5	19·0	28·4	28·9	28·1	26·8	27·2	30·3	34·3	11
33·0	·	·	28 6	30 8	30·2	·	·	24·7	32·7	29·7	31·8	29·0	29·5	28·3	35·7	12
15·2	4·3	24·2	26·6	23·1	35·0	34·0	33·0	27·7	34·5	33·1	39·2	35·6	34·8	39·0	35·0	13
7·5	2·5	7·8	5·4	0·2	20·0	16·4	17·5	17·7	27·8	34·3	26·0	27·0	31·5	33·0	40·2	14
14·0	5·5	12·4	10·8	6·0	10·8	10·0	12·7	9·8	13·3	18·2	13·2	14·5	14·7	39·3	34·3	15
16·0	13·1	12·9	11·9	12·9	19·5	17·2	15·1	9·5	24·4	22·8	21·0	18·8	17·3	22·0	39·0	16
19·8	16·7	19·2	15·2	13·3	22·8	19·0	·	13·2	23·8	21·2	22·9	18·5	18·5	23·0	26·5	17
4·0	—0·7	8·9	8·8	3·5	15·1	12·9	13·1	9·5	24·0	27·9	22·6	18·9	21·5	25·7	32·3	18
4·0	·	·	11·5	6·4	10 3	·	·	5·0	16·6	15.7	11·1	10·4	10·7	14·3	29·5	19
10·0	11·9	13·7	16·0	16·9	18·2	15·6	13·8	10·5	18·5	11·6	15·9	11·5	10·8	14·0	21·0	20
24·5	26·2	23·7	21·3	24·6	28·5	25·1	20·0	15·7	27·4	16·6	26·5	24·4	22·0	21·0	24·5	21
23·2	18·2	25·7	23·7	20·6	34·3	31·3	33·4	30·0	33·6	31·2	34·3	34·0	33·5	29·0	32·7	22
23·5	15·3	25·1	22·7	16·5	28·6	25·8	27·9	23·5	30·7	32·2	28·8	30·0	31·0	32·0	40·8	23
24·0	21·9	26·7	23·8	17·7	28·9	20·3	24·7	21·3	31·4	25·6	30·1	28·9	29·5	32·0	32·3	24
27·5	30·8	24·4	22·0	23·3	29·9	23·6	24·6	17·8	31·6	27·2	31·7	28·6	30·0	33·0	29·0	25
33·5	·	·	29·7	33·7	34·5	·	·	·	32·2	29·6	34·5	32·4	30·7	29·3	31·7	26
35·4	30·6	35·0	31·1	29·8	36·0	35·6	33·0	·	33·8	31·6	36·3	33·9	33·0	30·7	35·2	27
29·0	28.0	30·7	32·1	29·0	35·5	36·9	32·2	32·7	36·5	32·9	37·2	36·8	37·5	34·3	40·0	28
31·5	34·0	33·1	30·8	32·1	35·7	36 1	32·1	28·7	34·4	34·8	·	36·3	35·5	35·7	31·7	29
29·8	31·0	30·2	28·7	21·5	34·9	34·7	34·8	33·8	36·0	37·4	34·1	34·9	36·0	34·3	40·5	30
32·5	32·1	33·2	32·6	28·5	34·3	31·9	30·6	30·0	35·6	33·4	33·3	33·5	34·5	36·0	40·7	31
24·3	21·5	24·6	22·1	20·9	27·0	24·6	22·5	19·7	28 9	26·9	27·3	26·0	26·3	27·8	31·8	

TABLE X.—April 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.

Day.	Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	44·6	44·4	30·0	40·5	22·5	23·2	22·5	26·2	21·5	29·8	25·1	23·2	25·5	29·5	27·5	28·5
2	39·5	41·5	29·0	30·0	·	30 0	13·6	29·2	33·2	·	·	31·5	·	·	32·0	27·6
3	42·7	38·9	24·5	21·0	31·0	30·2	34·6	32·8	35·0	38·4	38·2	34·5	37·1	37·8	38·0	37·2
4	42·2	42·5	32·5	31·5	28·9	29·6	20 8	33·3	35·5	39·2	34·8	34·5	34·5	37·6	36·3	36·3
5	42·5	46·2	37·0	41·5	26·6	28·7	8·1	33·8	35·2	39·6	37·1	35·7	35·9	38·8	37·0	35·5
6	45·8	47·6	35·0	48·0	28·3	28·0	—2·9	34·4	35·7	43·9	36·8	38·2	36·2	40·1	40·5	38·1
7	43·4	45·4	34·0	37·5	20·7	22·1	—7·2	32·8	34·2	41·6	34·2	35·0	34·0	36·3	34·2	36·1
8	42·4	43·6	33·0	35·0	35·8	36·4	4·9	23·8	24·8	39·4	29·1	28·7	30·0	39·8	31·5	31·4
9	38·9	42·6	33·5	36·0	·	37·5	12·1	28·2	27·7	·	·	31·7	·	·	30·5	34·2
10	43·1	42·6	32·0	30·0	35·6	34·9	25·4	32·8	35·0	40·7	38·4	36·5	35·7	37·9	37·3	34·5
11	45·0	45·6	37·5	34·5	31·7	33·3	25·1	36·7	40·5	50·7	51·6	45·0	44·2	49·2	46·2	43·5
12	44·4	47·1	41·0	31·5	31·7	31·7	31·6	36·6	45·7	59·0	53·1	48·2	42·8	43·7	43·5	43·0
13	47·0	49·4	38·0	38.0	32·8	34·4	36·0	39·1	37·8	54·5	48·7	49·0	46·7	47·4	43·7	45·8
14	48·6	51·6	38·5	47·0	·	33·3	23 9	37·5	37·7	47·0	41·7	45·0	47·1	45·6	46·0	48·6
15	48·0	46·1	36·5	36·5	31·5	32·8	18·7	35·0	36·5	44·8	39·7	40·5	39·2	46·0	40 8	40·9
16	48·6	43·7	41·5	46·5	·	30·0	13·7	32·5	34·5	·	·	34·3	·	·	35·5	36·4
17	47·3	49·4	42·0	52·5	37·1	37·5	12·1	29·6	29·8	39·2	30·7	30·2	30·2	33·4	31·0	30·9
18	42·9	45·3	38·0	40·0	43·4	44·8	10·3	32·6	30·8	39·6	32·0	31·5	30·9	32·9	31·7	32·0
19	44·4	44·1	32·0	36 0	45·4	47·0	20·8	36·2	34·5	42·7	35·7	36·5	34·3	36·8	35·0	37·6
20	49·0	47·5	37·5	40·5	44·6	44·5	31·2	33·6	41·3	54·0	43·0	44·2	41·5	41·3	47·3	38·6
21	53·3	54·4	41·0	41·0	40·8	41·2	33·6	39·0	35·7	53·5	38·8	40·5	41·9	48·1	42·5	45 0
22	55·8	53·3	46·0	47 0	40·7	41·5	33·3	38·6	37·7	52·7	45·7	42·5	43·1	44·7	44·0	42·1
23	47·6	51·1	36·0	48·0	·	43·7	31·2	39·2	34·5	·	·	39·0	·	·	41·7	41·8
24	47·5	54·5	41·0	51·5	46·1	49·2	19·0	43·1	35·5	47·3	43·2	41·2	42·3	45·9	42·8	41·9
25	50·2	56.0	49·0	50·5	48·3	49·4	34·2	44·5	36·7	46·4	40·7	40·5	40·6	43·4	40·3	42·6
26	50·8	54·7	43·0	45·0	54·3	55·3	40·8	38·7	43·5	54·4	50·5	49·0	46·2	50·8	47·8	46·2
27	50·3	55·9	32·0	30·5	39·5	37·5	30·1	41·2	50·0	60·5	56·4	53·5	53·1	55·9	54·3	52·7
28	51·9	58·0	37·0	35·5	27·1	28·6	10·0	35·3	37·0	52·2	41·1	44·5	45·8	51·3	46·2	49·6
29	49·9	57·1	34·5	40·5	26·2	27·4	13·3	35·8	36·3	42·3	39·5	39·3	39·8	47·6	41·7	40·4
30	50·2	57·9	39·0	50·5	·	33·2	18·7	33·9	31·0	·	·	29·0	·	·	30·0	30·5
31	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
	46·6	48·6	36·7	39·8	35·4	35·9	20·7	34·7	35·4	46·1	40·2	38·4	39·1	42·5	39·2	38·8

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

Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
28·7	29·9	23 8	34·3	27·3	26·7	21·7	24·4	23·5	22·0	24·0	26·5	29·4	28·7	31·9	31·2	1
32·3	33·8	27·5	·	31·6	33·7	28·4	29·6	30·1	30·2	29·1	·	·	25·0	·	·	2
38·9	39·9	36·5	36·3	35·7	45·3	34·1	35·9	33·7	34·4	37·3	37·4	36·2	34·3	36·6	35·2	3
36 5	36·6	37·3	38·7	37·0	37·3	33·6	34·6	32·2	33·0	38 3	35 0	38·7	36·1	37·9	35·9	4
26·7	37·2	36·8	38·8	37·4	38 3	32 6	35·5	32·0	30·9	38·5	33·7	34·3	33·5	35·7	35·8	5
38·9	39 5	37 5	42·2	38·5	35·3	33·4	36·2	32 8	33·1	38 1	37·2	36·8	36·5	36·6	38 9	6
33·7	35·2	36·3	38·0	35·3	34·0	31·6	33·2	31·6	29·3	35·1	35·1	31·6	33·3	33·6	35·5	7
31·0	32·3	30·8	39·8	30·2	32·3	26·2	27·3	22·5	21·8	28·5	30·1	29·9	27·5	34·1	28·3	8
31·7	33·7	28·0	·	29 6	29·0	27·1	23·7	25·9	23·3	39·3	·	·	28·6	·	·	9
37·8	38·2	36·0	38·1	36 1	38·3	34·7	31·5	33·6	30·9	43·6	35·5	35·3	32·6	33·5	37·1	10
42·0	45·9	40·3	43·8	34·5	45·3	41·7	36·2	37·8	40·1	44·0	38·9	30 9	35·9	44·7	41·6	11
48·1	39·8	37·3	38·4	39·9	43·3	38·3	42·3	42·0	41·4	45·1	39·2	42·2	40·4	42·4	45·4	12
51·9	41·1	41·5	39·8	41·7	46·3	43·4	43·5	45·3	42·0	47·1	40·7	45·6	42·6	45·7	44·1	13
46·1	46·4	44·8	42·2	45 1	49·3	45·3	42·4	40·2	39·6	51·3	40·7	44·5	42·6	42·3	43 6	14
42·2	41 4	42·0	45·8	41·5	38·3	38·4	33·1	31·2	31·6	40·0	35·2	36·8	34·9	42·6	38·5	15
38·3	36·3	36·8	·	37·2	39·0	36·0	33·2	29 7	30 8	37 1	·	·	35·2	·	·	16
32·8	32·0	32·3	34·7	33·8	32·7	50·5	29·3	27 2	28·3	32·6	31·6	32·7	32 2	38·6	37·0	17
33·1	32·7	32 8	36·3	34·3	31·3	31·2	31·3	30·0	31·3	32 8	33·4	33·9	32·9	37·6	36·6	18
34·6	36·3	35·8	41·8	35·8	35·3	31·8	31·6	29·4	30·3	36·6	35·1	40·7	35·2	36·8	37·0	19
48·7	42·8	37·0	37·4	38·1	38·0	33·6	34·7	33·1	32·0	42·3	34·7	41·4	38·3	38·6	43·8	20
42·3	44·5	41 0	47·9	41·9	42·3	36·4	34·2	34·7	34·5	40·0	38·2	36·3	38·7	36·4	36·3	21
44·6	44·5	40·3	46·9	38·2	43·3	40·4	38·4	35·8	35·5	45·0	41·5	42·3	40·2	36·4	45·1	22
43·3	46·5	40·8	·	41·5	42·0	38 1	37·2	36·3	37·3	43 3	·	·	38·3	·	·	23
43·5	44·8	42·3	44·4	44·8	44·0	43·0	41·2	39·9	38·4	46·0	41·7	47·4	42·7	48·7	45·4	24
39 8	46·5	45·0	48·7	44·8	44·7	42·8	43·6	45 2	40·6	47·8	43·1	48·2	44·3	45·7	45·2	25
48·8	47·9	47·3	45·8	47·4	45·7	44·6	46·0	45·4	44·2	52·3	44·5	52·3	46·7	49·5	46·7	26
53·5	54·5	47·0	51·3	46·3	54·3	45·2	49·5	48·0	47·4	52·3	45·2	50·1	49 2	49·7	47·9	27
47·0	47·3	45·5	54·0	46·2	49·7	40·9	39·5	36·8	36·4	45 1	42·1	46·2	42·2	42·7	40·2	28
41·4	41 4	36·5	45·8	41·7	45·7	37·5	33·4	31·7	32·3	40·6	39·3	46·5	40·5	43·5	43·2	29
32·6	32·1	32·5	·	33·9	33·3	31·6	32 8	30·8	30·8	31·0	·	·	33·5	·	·	30
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	
40·1	40 0	37·7	42·1	38·2	39·8	35·8	35 4	34·3	33 8	40·1	37 4	40·1	36·7	40·1	39·8	

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

Day.	Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	28·0	27·0	32·0	27·1	22·7	32·8	32·2	30·8	26·7	31·5	30·4	·	29·5	28·7	31·0	34·0
2	25·3	·	·	28·2	25·5	36·2	·	·	26·5	35·2	29·2	·	30·3	29·8	28·0	33·3
3	36·5	33·2	32·5	28·1	31·0	35·7	33·9	25·6	25·3	34·0	26·1	·	25·1	25·0	28·3	31·0
4	33·3	36·7	32·8	28·5	28·0	31·7	29·5	22·0	23·0	28·4	25·4	·	28·4	27·2	30·0	28·0
5	36·3	35 2	35·3	31·4	30·1	31·8	31·8	26·5	25·2	30·2	27·8	·	31·1	30·7	26·3	32·3
6	36·5	36·8	36·9	34·9	31·5	31·6	33·1	30 9	28·5	31·6	31·6	·	32·6	31·5	32·7	37·5
7	34·7	31·4	34·9	33·7	33·4	36·2	36·2	32·7	33·0	36·0	34·2	·	34·8	34·5	31·0	38·5
8	25·5	21·7	26·5	29·0	23·5	33·6	32·7	30·0	30·7	34·4	33·2	·	34·3	33·0	30·0	39·5
9	25·3	·	·	31·1	24·7	34·6	·	·	32·7	35·1	33.9	·	34·0	33·7	33·0	37·3
10	34·5	33·1	35·2	37·7	33·8	35·8	36·4	36·3	36·7	37·2	34·8	·	33·6	34·5	34·3	39·2
11	38·3	39·9	43·2	39·4	38·7	38·5	39·0	38·3	38·0	55·6	32·6	·	32·2	32·0	34·3	40·5
12	40·5	42·6	44·0	34·4	31·5	39·7	39·1	32·5	35·0	35·5	33·7	·	32·1	33·5	32·0	35·7
13	43·5	45·6	42·9	37·6	42·4	36·8	38·2	37·5	38·7	38·9	38·6	·	40·2	39·3	33·7	36·3
14	44·5	41·7	39·2	32·9	43·0	42·7	39·6	33·3	32·7	39·8	36·6	·	37·6	36·5	33·7	35·7
15	39·0	39·8	38 7	37·9	35·3	39·3	39·2	39·0	36·5	39·0	36·9	·	37·5	39·0	32·7	41·0
16	37·5	·	·	36·6	32·3	39·6	·	·	39·2	42·2	41·6	·	42·7	43·0	35·7	41·5
17	35·3	33·4	35·4	35·9	32·0	39·1	41·4	41·1	40·7	40·7	41·7	·	39·9	43·0	35·3	44·0
18	35·2	33·5	35·8	35·5	31 5	38·3	39·3	36·4	39·0	38·4	38·5	·	36·1	39·3	34·7	44·3
19	36·0	35·6	38·4	36·3	34·3	40·3	39·9	36·7	42·0	39·8	39·7	·	38·6	37·7	36·3	41·3
20	40·0	39·1	41·4	37·8	35·9	40·4	40·0	40·4	39·2	42·0	37·1	·	40·2	39 3	31·7	38 0
21	36·5	39·8	37·7	37·0	36·0	40·5	41·0	37·3	39·3	41·6	38·9	·	38·1	38·0	39·0	37·0
22	43·5	38·7	43·8	37·5	36 3	38·7	39·8	35·2	34·0	40·1	34 6	·	35·5	37·0	44·7	38·7
23	41·0	·	·	35·8	35·6	38·3	·	·	32·0	38·9	35·0	·	36·5	35·0	37·3	37·7
24	41·5	46·2	43·1	34·0	35·4	36·9	36·8	28·9	31·7	34·3	31·4	·	29·1	29·0	33·0	30·3
25	42·3	46·0	42·5	36·2	38·7	35·3	36·3	30·0	31·5	33·1	33·1	·	31·7	31·3	31·7	34·7
26	41·0	50·4	44·7	36·7	40·3	34·1	35·0	29·3	30·7	31·4	31·6	·	32·4	32·5	34·0	40 0
27	43·3	51·9	44·1	34·0	35·1	33·5	33·3	32·9	37·7	35·4	32·4	·	33·1	33·5	33·7	40·5
28	40·2	39·5	39·4	31·8	37·5	37·6	39·0	34·4	35·3	35·7	34·6	·	33·0	33·7	36·0	39·5
29	39·5	37·0	39·7	37·9	33·7	37·7	39·5	35·5	33·7	37·3	38·3	·	35·5	36·0	39·0	42 5
30	37·8	·	·	33 9	32 6	36·3	·	·	·	36·1	39·4	·	39·9	36·0	39·7	43·0
	37·1	38·2	38·4	34·1	33·4	36·8	36 9	33 3	33 3	36 3	34·4		35·0	34·4	33·8	38·0

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

Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
55·2	58·1	47·0	48·5	34·1	33·7	34·0	40·5	33 8	43·0	34·0	35·0	36·4	41·8	37·0	38·0	1
50·9	56·5	53·0	45·5	32·1	32 6	29·5	40·8	36·0	43·2	38·8	38·0	40·5	43·7	37·2	41·4	2
49·5	54·6	·	51·5	39·0	39·0	27·2	42·4	40·3	50·9	44·2	40·5	43·4	38·7	43·5	44·0	3
46·4	50·9	·	46·5	40·2	40·2	28·0	38·6	37·7	51·7	40·2	45·2	44·7	52·4	48·2	46·9	4
47·3	48·8	·	47·5	44·8	44·8	40·3	40·3	47·3	51·8	49·4	48·2	44·7	48·2	50·0	44·5	5
46·6	51·1	·	46·0	46·4	46·6	44·7	44·2	39·0	49·6	46·7	50·2	48·5	56·3	54·3	51·6	6
50·9	59·2	·	52·0	·	45·8	45·8	43·5	52·0	·	·	59·5	·	·	59·8	57·6	7
51·6	62·6	·	67·5	48·5	46·8	38·0	42·7	41·8	53·6	47·4	51·7	51·0	56·3	33·0	54·5	8
54·2	61·5	·	66·0	44·2	45·2	33·7	43·8	37·7	50·7	43·3	43·0	43·7	47·4	43·0	45·0	9
51·8	62·0	·	51·5	45·7	48·1	31·5	48·0	38 3	49·2	40·9	43·5	44·2	50·2	44·5	44·7	10
52·1	62·1	44·0	57·5	48·8	46·2	34·2	46·8	40·5	52·0	44·9	47·0	46·1	53·0	46·2	47·0	11
48·6	57·0	·	60·5	48·6	49·8	26·7	43·1	39·8	49·6	44·8	45·8	46·4	47·2	47·0	46·3	12
46·8	53·2	50·0	56·0	50 6	52·0	27·0	42·7	36·0	52·7	39·4	41·7	44·0	50·7	44·0	44·9	13
47·6	52·5	34·5	38·5	·	50·4	33·7	46·2	43·0	·	·	50·3	·	·	48·3	47·4	14
44·1	49·2	43·0	47·0	50·8	52·1	46·0	44·2	44·5	57 6	45·8	43·7	43 8	46·4	45·0	44·0	15
49·8	55·5	49·0	53·5	48·2	45·3	56·2	46·3	50·0	52·8	50·2	47·0	44·5	46·6	45·8	44·4	16
50·2	57·0	49 0	44·5	54·7	53·1	45·3	46·2	52 0	70·5	61·4	59·0	59·7	60·4	58·5	57·8	17
50·3	56·1	49·0	50·5	64·1	65·6	42·7	55·5	44·5	62·5	51·3	56·2	57·6	64·7	58·2	60·5	18
55·2	61·0	50·0	55·0	62·2	62·2	53·3	55·8	56·0	62·4	60·4	59·7	61·8	63·7	60·0	59·8	19
52·8	64·3	56·5	58·0	59·8	58·2	39·8	49·3	58·3	73·1	68·7	69·2	66·8	68·8	63·5	67·4	20
53·3	62·5	57·5	59·0	·	53·2	31·0	59·5	59·3	·	·	67·5	·	·	68·5	70·7	21
58·8	66·1	65·5	63·0	54·3	55·2	48·2	46·1	41·7	52·3	43·6	53·0	50·1	54·4	51·5	53·8	22
57·9	73·7	67·5	60·5	63·4	63·2	32·2	51·3	43·7	51·8	45·1	44·0	45·4	49·2	47·7	46·4	23
50·2	63·6	68·0	61·0	·	69·4	38·5	58·3	53·5	61·7	59·0	59·7	58·1	62·1	56·3	56·3	24
51·5	57·1	57·5	54·0	67·8	64·4	57·3	48·8	44·5	62·0	53·7	57·7	60·2	64·7	60·2	60·5	25
53·5	58·1	57·5	56·0	71·2	71·8	40·0	58·0	60·0	66·3	62·9	62·8	59·9	61·7	62·0	60·7	26
51·7	55·4	63·0	56·0	66·4	68·0	34·8	65·9	58·3	71·3	67·0	66·8	67·8	73·0	66·5	67·4	27
53·2	58·0	51·0	54·5	·	64·9	34·5	61·9	59·2	·	·	69·0	·	.	65·7	67·6	28
48·3	54·9	52·0	52·0	60·1	62·6	50·3	50·0	50·5	71·1	56·6	61·0	63·6	63·7	63·0	62·9	29
53·0	53·5	42·5	43·0	62·1	63·4	32·5	48·5	52·0	57·6	56·6	50·3	48·5	50·0	48·5	48·3	30
51·9	54·9	36·0	41·0	41·6	44·0	29·3	54·9	69·5	72 6	73·5	74·0	66 5	70·1	68·8	63·1	31
51·1	57·8	51·8	53·3	52·1	52·8	38·3	48·5	47·1	57·2	50·7	52·9	51·4	55·4	53·1	53·0	

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

Day.	Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	North Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	37·7	32·1	39·5	42·6	39·3	38·7	37·3	35·8	36·9	35·5	35·8	37·4	38·8	39·6	38·7	37·9
2	42·2	40·2	43.3	46·5	43·7	43·3	41·1	41·9	40·1	40:5	43·1	40·8	48·1	45·0	44·1	50·9
3	46·6	45·7	47·3	50 3	45·7	47·3	42·2	41·7	38·4	38·8	46·5	43·6	45·4	4·0	45·7	44·5
4	50·2	46·2	44·2	52·0	45·5	49·0	41·5	38 3	36·2	37·4	45·6	42·1	44·8	39·9	45·3	44·5
5	47·8	48·5	43·8	41·2	42·8	52·0	46·3	44·3	42·3	40·0	46·8	42·8	47·9	45·4	44·9	47·4
6	55·4	57·4	49.8	54·7	52·3	56·3	47·4	42·4	38·6	30·2	51·3	45·6	51·9	48·6	48·5	53·7
7	60·4	60·2	54·8	·	50·8	61·7	54 5	48·7	45·2	45·4	55·6	·	·	52·7	·	·
8	53·3	54·0	53·2	53·9	53·4	54·3	50·7	47·9	46·3	46·4	53 6	50·5	50·4	52·3	56·7	56·3
9	43·8	46·1	47·0	47·9	46·3	·	43·7	44·4	42·5	42·8	51·8	44·2	47·9	46·5	50·5	53·0
10	45·6	44·9	44·0	43·6	44·4	47·7	42·2	45·4	41·7	40·3	46·0	43 5	48·2	45·9	49·3	52 5
11	48·2	44·2	50·8	53·0	50·2	52·0	45·1	45·5	45·7	44·0	46·8	48·2	52·9	49·8	50·6	52 5
12	47·3	47·1	47·5	50·0	46·1	48·7	45·4	44·6	42·6	42·8	48·0	47·9	49·1	46·8	47·4	48·9
13	45·8	46·1	43·5	50·3	46·8	47 3	42·2	43·2	38·8	36·0	44·0	44 8	46·0	43·4	46·9	47·8
14	51·8	52·5	49·3	·	48·6	50·0	47·3	43·7	41·4	42·4	49 5	·	·	48·0	·	·
15	47·8	43·8	45·8	43·2	43·0	45·7	40 8	40·9	40·2	41·5	43·0	41·2	42·9	41·6	47·0	46·0
16	48·3	44·0	48·5	42·4	47·6	52·0	48·9	52·9	53·9	51·0	52·8	45·4	52·5	51·4	52·0	46·9
17	59·2	60·4	53·0	55·3	50·8	60·3	55·6	56·5	52·8	53·8	59 6	55·7	58·2	56 0	55·3	58·5
18	60·1	60·0	60·0	67·1	60·1	65·0	58·2	53·2	51·8	51·4	55·8	57·2	62·5	59·3	60·1	58·7
19	59·5	64·2	61·5	64·1	59·6	64·3	60·4	60·3	58·2	58·4	56·6	59·8	64·6	60·6	60·1	59·7
20	67·5	71·2	56·8	54·0	57·0	68·3	56·9	64·9	62·8	62·3	67·0	59·8	61·4	57·9	61·3	64·4
21	68·1	69·1	66·8	·	63·3	69·0	71·5	67·8	64·5	64·0	73·0	·	·	64·7	·	·
22	52·5	50·5	50·3	60·6	52·6	53·7	48·0	44·3	42·1	40 8	49·3	50·4	52·6	49·5	44·8	52·4
23	46·7	47·2	47·3	51·0	44·6	44·0	45·3	42·6	43·2	43·4	49·3	47·2	49·9	48·1	45·2	45·0
24	54·6	60·5	62·5	59·9	57·4	53·7	58·9	55·9	56·1	57·6	63·3	59·2	64·1	59·6	57·2	60·0
25	60·2	58 5	52·8	59·9	54·1	65·0	53·4	48·3	47·9	46·2	55·5	52·2	57·1	52·4	52·6	49·6
26	60·6	63·1	62·0	59·5	53·7	60·7	57·4	57 9	56·9	58·8	64·8	55·0	61·6	58·9	52·9	58·4
27	64·4	68·5	72·0	70·5	65·9	65·7	65·3	64·9	62·9	65·4	73·8	66·4	71·5	67·7	61·9	70 8
28	65·7	70·8	70·5	·	69 3	70·0	68·2	64·2	63·1	61·4	69·3	·	·	69·1	·	·
29	61·8	62·1	59·5	59·8	58·2	65·3	56·0	46·8	45·3	43·1	56·3	54·5	57·2	50·2	61·0	55·2
30	52·3	51·5	45·0	46·7	45·0	51·3	44·2	48·3	48·8	57·6	49·0	48·3	50·2	46·9	47·3	47·0
31	69·3	67·2	62·0	53·9	57·3	70·0	61·6	70·0	67·1	69 9	63·0	57·3	67·5	65·5	67·2	65·5
	53·9	54 1	52·7	53·1	51·5	55·4	50 9	49·8	48·2	48·0	53·6	49·7	53·5	51·9	51·7	52·9

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

Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
36·7	37·8	36·9	35·2	31·8	37·3	35·9	34·2	33·5	36·7	33 6	38 0	35·9	34·5	34·3	44·7	1
46·0	44·0	46·3	36 2	36·5	38·7	37·6	34·0	37·0	37·4	35·7	36·1	34·9	36·5	35·7	42·7	2
42·5	44·8	43·2	37·2	37·0	37·9	38·1	35·7	37 8	38·7	34·5	36·5	34·3	35 5	42·0	35·5	3
44·3	41·8	43·7	35·6	41·0	38 0	37·4	33·4	32·3	35·4	33·9	34·9	35·7	35·5	44·0	42·0	4
48·0	44·1	45·6	37·6	39·4	40·1	41·6	37·1	36·0	39·3	38·4	41·8	39·4	40·0	48·3	39·5	5
55·5	52·5	48·8	37·3	38·6	42·8	41·0	37·6	40·0	38·0	45·1	40·6	41·5	43·5	47·0	39·3	6
48·0	·	·	36·6	44·0	45·8	·	·	·	48·5	40·7	46·6	43·0	41·3	36·0	45·0	7
57·3	49·9	50·4	37·5	50·5	47·8	47·4	36·0	36·7	42·5	35·9	48·2	43·5	41·5	38·7	46·7	8
51·5	46·9	52·2	46·2	47·3	44·3	51·3	39·3	38·5	39·8	40·8	46·7	44·0	43·0	37·0	48·3	9
50·0	43·8	50·8	44·4	46·2	43 3	49·8	39·0	44·0	47·3	51·1	51·0	47·1	53·0	35·3	51·0	10
50·2	46·4	50·0	41·8	40 5	44·1	43·5	39·1	40·7	46·5	45·4	49·2	37·2	39·5	42·0	46·5	11
45·3	48·3	48·4	44·3	42·3	43·7	49·0	41·3	47·0	49·6	42·5	44·5	43·5	42·5	41·3	40·3	12
46·0	43·8	46·6	48·4	42·2	42·5	45·6	36 5	37·0	46·3	38·9	46·2	43·0	40·7	36·3	39·3	13
45·7	·	·	41·9	37·7	43·3	·	·	·	46·5	38·4	41·8	37·9	37·7	43·7	45·0	14
44·3	46·3	45·8	40·9	36·6	41·5	41·3	39 4	41 0	43·7	40·1	42·4	41·0	42·5	41·0	45·0	15
48·5	51·7	49·0	43·1	40·0	43·1	39·4	40·6	41·5	43·8	39·0	40·8	39·1	39·5	42·0	41·0	16
56·0	55·4	53·5	50·8	52·8	43·7	44·8	41·4	44·5	44·3	36·3	40·5	42·2	40·7	42·3	41·8	17
56·5	53·3	54·8	50·8	47·3	42·9	45·1	45·6	47·5	45·0	47·8	47·4	48·5	49·0	42·3	51·0	18
55·5	57·4	58·2	51·6	44·9	49·5	50·6	46·6	50·5	49·6	45·9	49·6	45·8	46·0	42·3	45·5	19
58·5	59·4	60·0	55·2	51·0	53·4	55·3	46·0	50·0	51·1	39·7	45·6	40·8	42·0	46·7	45·0	20
68·3	·	·	55·8	62·1	48·1	·	·	·	46·6	42·9	44·7	49·1	47·5	47·0	54·3	21
50·0	45·9	54·3	52·2	51·0	48·7	51·7	52·7	45·7	42·8	43·7	48·4	48·6	49·5	39·0	54·0	22
46·3	51·1	45·0	45·7	40·8	15·3	46·4	44·6	45·8	43·3	44·7	38·6	36·3	36·0	39·7	45·7	23
57·3	55·6	55·8	50·4	52·3	47·2	53·4	·	47·7	48·8	47·6	46·5	50·5	49·5	49·7	43·7	24
47·5	44·5	49·6	46·6	41·1	45·7	50·0	41·3	42·3	50·2	53·0	49·4	46·5	48·3	45·7	51·5	25
54·5	61·1	54·8	48·6	50·7	45·3	49·1	47·7	42·7	50·5	43·9	46·0	46·9	47·0	45·0	40·7	26
70·5	72·1	68·4	61 8	66·5	46·3	64·6	54·1	52·3	52·1	54·3	53·7	55·1	53·7	45·0	42·0	27
68·7	·	·	63·9	61·4	46·7	·	·	·	56·5	60·3	57·0	61·6	64·5	46·0	50·7	28
51·5	51·0	53·4	51 0	46·4	50·6	54·1	45·5	49·3	53·1	55·8	54·5	47·8	49·8	42·3	52·2	29
46·7	52·3	46·2	47·9	42·4	48·1	49·2	43·9	·	44·4	39·5	39·8	39·8	38·5	44·7	42·3	30
57·5	67·6	59·9	59·4	59 0	47·4	52·1	59·4	52·8	47 6	47·9	48·4	51·9	50·7	44·0	·	31
51·8	50·7	50·8	46·3	45 8	44·6	46·9	42 0	42 8	45·4	43·1	45·2	44·5	43·8	42·1	45·7	

TABLE XII.—June, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature

Day.	Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current	Point Clark.	Windor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	51·9	58·2	39·5	36 0	38·3	40·0	36·7	65·9	65·0	75·1	74·7	70·5	71·9	78·0	71·5	72·2
2	55·2	61·7	51·0	57·5	40·4	42·0	37·0	56·7	60·5	71·9	68·1	69·7	68·6	70·2	70·7	70.3
3	55·2	65·0	61·5	62 5	45·8	46·0	53·1	55·5	56·7	62·4	62·1	57 0	57·8	64·4	58·5	57 8
4	56·7	64·9	65·0	69·5	·	57·5	39 8	50·4	51·0	·	·	55·2	·	·	56·8	57·2
5	53·7	64·5	62·0	59·0	58·2	58·4	33·4	52·5	48·8	60·0	49·3	48·5	49·4	58·8	49·8	50·9
6	53·9	62·4	60·0	63·0	55·1	57·2	46·5	58·9	55·5	63·3	60·9	57·3	55·5	61·5	56·3	55·8
7	49·9	57 6	55.0	58·0	54·1	54.6	42·4	55·7	56·0	66 4	64·4	64 5	62·6	65·8	63·5	61·6
8	53·0	60·5	59·0	59·0	55 8	56·7	46·8	67·3	65·5	76·0	74·3	70·0	70·5	75·3	71·0	68·4
9	52·4	61·7	60·5	49·5	58.6	57·8	62·8	63 2	59·8	73·1	64·8	68·7	69·6	74·4	70·5	71·6
10	53·2	62·0	54·5	54·0	64·0	64·7	67·9	64·9	70·8	79·3	72·9	73·5	70·9	76·4	73·0	72·9
11	53·4	60·4	52·0	55 5	·	58·4	48·1	66·0	73·5	·	·	72·8	·	·	74·5	74·1
12	55·9	64·9	66·0	57·5	60·6	62·2	46·3	64·7	64·2	79·9	79·6	76·0	75·6	80·3	76·7	75·3
13	57·0	63 9	65·0	60·5	66·1	69·1	40·5	64·9	61 8	78·6	71·9	73·2	72·4	76·8	75·2	73·5
14	60·6	65·1	59·0	55·0	69·5	72·4	48·1	69·5	65·8	76·8	72·9	73·3	73·3	80·2	74·7	73·4
15	58·1	72·5	66·0	63·0	55·4	55 2	39·0	65·4	68·3	75·1	74·3	72·0	72·2	75·0	75·0	72·9
16	64·6	73·4	62·0	63·0	48·2	48·6	38·3	64·1	74·0	73·7	73·9	70·2	69·7	76·7	72·5	72·0
17	70·6	76·3	67·0	65·0	50·1	50·8	49·7	63·1	72·0	68·2	72·1	68·3	68·2	70·3	69·8	68·9
18	63·5	78·1	75·0	72·0	·	54·1	56 6	57.3	61·0	·	·	64·2	·	·	61·3	63·2
19	57·2	73·5	78·5	73·0	57·2	55·8	56·3	53·8	58·0	61·4	60·3	59·4	60·1	67·5	62·2	61·6
20	59·2	69·1	73·0	74·0	69·6	69·7	39·5	55·0	55·5	59·4	57·2	57·0	54·6	65·5	58·0	59·7
21	53·7	63·6	68·0	64·0	73·3	77·2	42·0	56·3	57·5	65·5	60·7	59·3	58·2	63 0	58·7	60 3
22	54·8	61·7	61·5	58·5	73·8	75·3	63·8	65·7	60·0	68·5	62·2	62·6	62·3	67·6	63·5	64·4
23	51·9	57·4	58·5	63·0	67·6	67·8	73·0	63·8	66·5	70·3	69·2	70·9	70·1	75·5	70·0	69·0
24	54·5	58·4	57·5	64·0	72·1	73·8	63·0	69·4	68·8	77·0	73·2	73·6	72·3	80·0	71·3	74·1
25	52·5	57·3	50·0	52·5	·	72·4	44·4	71·4	66·3	·	·	72·1	·	·	71 8	74·3
26	54·2	62·5	56·0	59·0	62·3	59.2	46·3	67·7	71·3	79·0	75·6	76·6	74·9	79·0	75·8	74·5
27	57·4	68 0	54·0	60·0	59·6	59·4	45·4	64·2	64·0	73·5	70·9	69·5	70·1	75·9	70·5	72·2
28	62·3	61·4	68·5	66·5	56·8	55·9	52·0	65·3	63·8	67·2	67·1	63·6	64·2	69·6	64·5	65·8
29	60·9	70·6	59·0	59·0	61·9	63·8	60·5	62·2	65·0	69·2	69·3	66·4	64·7	71·3	65·3	65·5
30	57·4	74·4	65·0	64·5	65·6	64·8	53·8	55·6	59.5	68·9	64·1	64·0	64·4	70·7	65·0	63·7
	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
	56·5	65·0	61 0	60·6	59·2	60·8	49·0	61·8	62·9	70·8	67·9	66 7	66·3	71·9	65·1	67·0

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

Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	North Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
71·7	74·1	70·3	62·9	62·4	74·0	67·8	70·1	70·4	70·1	74·5	67·9	74·9	71·6	71·3	74·2	1
·	70·6	73·0	73·7	64·9	70·7	63·8	65·6	63·1	64·9	72·2	67·5	72·3	71·3	67·8	77·3	2
·	60·1	61·0	60·9	58·8	64·7	61·0	56·9	55·8	54·7	61·3	59·4	65·6	61·6	63·9	66·8	3
60·0	58·8	59·3	·	58·5	61·7	57·6	57·1	50 9	51·6	59·1	·	·	60·8	·	·	4
52·9	52·8	54·0	56·8	53·7	58·0	51·1	49·2	47·8	48·3	54·5	51·5	57·4	53·7	55·6	64·0	5
55·8	57·9	59·5	61·8	55·3	57·7	51·3	55·2	53·3	53·1	56·0	59·8	61·8	57·7	55·5	59·5	6
60·2	67·8	60·5	57·8	58·2	65·7	48·3	59·5	58·5	58·3	61·5	58·4	61·2	57·8	61·5	55·6	7
70·5	71·6	74·3	71·5	62·5	73·3	50·6	65·2	64·6	64·6	73·4	68·4	69·7	66·8	66·9	61·2	8
67 3	72·0	74·0	75·5	67·1	74·0	57·9	69·6	66·0	67·9	71·5	68·8	75·0	68·3	69·2	75·1	9
70·4	75·4	74·5	75·1	68·1	71·3	64·1	65·7	62·8	65·1	70·7	67·6	74·1	73·1	69·2	70·5	10
74·5	75·2	75·5	·	66·8	78·7	69·7	73·2	72·4	74·7	70·3	·	·	70·9	·	·	11
76·2	77·1	74·3	70 2	69·3	79·3	74·3	73·9	73·3	79·1	75·0	72·5	78·6	79·5	74·3	72·2	12
72·6	·	73·5	68·1	68·6	76·7	71·8	78·5	72·7	80·1	72·9	73 3	74·7	71·3	74·5	76 6	13
75·9	77·0	75·0	76·6	70·9	77·0	71·7	69·5	67·1	68·4	69·9	69·4	75·6	69·5	73 0	73·9	14
74·2	75·2	73·5	69·3	68·7	75·3	72·4	70·9	67 9	70·4	73·0	70·8	76·3	77·0	76·9	74·2	15
73·1	74·3	75·8	76·8	70·3	81·7	72·6	76·0	73·3	73·7	75·1	72·7	78 6	76·5	76·0	79·6	16
69·0	71·4	68·8	72·7	66·0	73·0	69·7	74·0	67·9	69·2	70·6	69·1	70·3	68·1	72·7	78·4	17
61·4	64·5	66·8	·	64·3	72·3	67·9	66·3	64·2	65·1	67·4	·	·	66·7	·	·	18
66·5	63·5	66·0	70·3	63·1	67·0	63·3	62·9	60·0	65·2	62·7	64·8	67·1	61·6	68 2	71·5	19
60·5	60·4	62·3	65·6	63·1	65·3	65·4	57·9	55·2	56·3	63·3	62 2	64·0	57·9	65 3	70·4	20
60·4	60·6	61·3	65·5	60·8	62·0	58·5	57·9	52·2	53·3	60·1	58·3	62·9	59·4	66 1	64·0	21
64·3	67·6	64·0	69·7	63·3	65·7	60·5	62·5	58·0	59·5	66·6	61·7	67·4	61·5	69 8	65·4	22
68·5	69·8	74·8	76·4	68·4	70·0	68·6	72·6	67·9	66·6	77·7	70·3	74·9	65·7	72·4	70·5	23
71·5	71·3	77·0	79·1	74·2	73·0	72·1	71·7	67·7	68·8	76·1	72·4	76·8	73·2	73·8	75·4	24
71·7	77·4	75·5	·	75·2	74·7	70·7	68·8	66·8	67·7	73·0	·	·	70·5	·	·	25
73·4	75·1	76·0	73·4	68·8	76·7	71·0	76·7	71·5	72·7	74·4	70·1	71·1	71·1	72·3	71·6	26
70·3	·	75·5	74·6	73·8	72·7	73·3	66·8	62·0	63·5	74·1	73·7	78·8	75·8	75·8	77·0	27
63·4	75·6	67 5	70·1	67·4	73·3	64·3	62·3	61·5	58·6	66·9	65·9	69·1	64·7	71·0	72 9	28
68·7	67·6	71·3	73·9	67·2	71·3	64·0	64·4	59·0	62·7	67·8	65·7	70·8	67·2	71·7	72·4	29
65·6	67·4	66·5	74·4	66·1	66·7	63·5	61·4	57·6	57·9	66·0	64·2	69·9	65·9	71·2	71·1	30
68·4	69·0	69·3	70·1	65·5	70·8	63 9	66·1	63·0	64·4	68·5	66·3	70·7	65·1	69·5	70·8	

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

Day	Hud. Bay.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	70·7	72·6	67·6	70·1	69·6	50·5	57·9	63·6	64·0	50·1	55·6	57·8	56·3	59·3	48·0	43·5
2	70·0	73·6	73·8	74·3	74·3	53·6	61·6	64·0	69·7	56·8	62·8	64·3	63·3	67·3	45·0	55·5
3	69·0	58·6	67·1	56·4	62·7	55·0	64·6	50·4	54·3	53·6	66·9	67·9	56·3	63·3	45·7	63·5
4	55·7	·	·	46·1	46·8	44·4	·	·	·	55·9	48·9	47·4	41·8	43·2	45·7	60·3
5	60·3	54·4	58·8	·	52·0	47·1	46·4	44·3	45·0	54·1	53·2	61·1	56·2	58·5	42·3	42·7
6	58·0	58·6	59·6	·	51·4	54·5	57·8	47·3	50·7	56·1	60·4	61·9	56·4	55·2	44·3	51·3
7	58·5	59·3	56·0	·	48·9	56·3	59·6	50·9	54·7	56·2	51·2	53·2	48·5	48·7	48·7	52·7
8	58·7	65·4	57·6	52·8	52·3	53·3	56·4	50·6	57·3	55·8	53·3	53·1	49·9	48·8	49·7	50·3
9	70·0	67·5	64·1	52·7	59·5	52·9	53·1	53·6	50·3	54·7	47·8	58·4	56·3	47·5	52·3	55·0
10	70·0	69·1	67·6	51·2	61·5	51·9	55·8	47·4	48·0	59·8	45·5	60·3	53·6	50·0	45·0	59·7
11	68·5	·	·	52·9	64·1	56·9	·	·	·	54·7	45·7	58·0	52·3	50·0	46·7	66·5
12	72·5	79·1	69·0	66·0	67·0	55·9	62·2	58·7	61·7	55·8	60·5	63·9	57·1	56·3	46·0	58·7
13	73·7	77·4	71·7	73·6	69·6	53·4	65·1	68·7	68·5	62·2	67·5	66·3	64·0	66·7	50·7	57·5
14	70·5	66·0	68·5	68·4	64·3	56·7	67·1	71·8	70·3	58·6	66·6	66·8	64·5	67·8	49·7	59·5
15	74·0	74·9	71·7	67·5	65·0	53·7	62·7	63·8	65·7	64·1	66·7	63·3	63·2	63·3	52·3	62·0
16	77·5	77·9	76·5	69·0	74·0	55·3	64·8	62·6	55·5	65·2	58·6	64·4	62·5	59·5	52·0	61·5
17	73·7	72·7	72·3	77·2	73·0	54·1	68·8	71·7	74·0	65·9	68·1	64·8	66·0	67·0	58·0	61·3
18	71·3	·	·	75·7	71·6	54·3	·	·	77·8	69·4	72·5	65·7	68·4	70·0	57·0	61·0
19	68·7	70·2	68·9	68·4	65·5	62·3	71·3	72·3	69·5	65·8	73·2	70·2	68·6	71·5	64·7	62·3
20	65·8	65·2	68·8	67·8	66·3	56·5	70·4	74·8	72·3	67·1	71·8	69·3	69·4	71·7	54·3	64·5
21	61·0	60·4	62·0	62·7	59·5	54·4	64·9	67·8	71·5	64·2	67·6	67·1	65·2	68·3	52·0	68·2
22	58·5	61·7	61·5	60·8	54·3	54·2	63·4	63·4	62·0	62·2	63·9	61·9	64·8	65·0	50·7	68·0
23	66·7	63·0	67·6	62·3	53·7	58·7	61·1	61·0	61·7	59·6	63·6	58·8	59·5	60·5	52·0	61·3
24	73·8	73·7	72·9	62·5	60·7	54·3	61·1	63·3	·	60·0	64·0	61·9	61·2	62·5	57·0	61·0
25	72·0	·	·	63·7	61·5	58·5	·	·	58·7	60·2	59·3	61·8	61·6	59·8	51·7	63·5
26	69·3	72·5	70·5	66·1	59·0	63·7	65·4	60·6	57·5	67·4	63·9	62·3	62·4	62·7	50·7	61·5
27	73·5	72·8	72·5	65·2	69·3	60·5	68·6	62·3	72·3	65·1	63·1	65·0	65·2	62·5	58·3	55·8
28	67·7	69·8	70·8	71·0	66·3	57·1	71·5	71·9	69·5	63·0	65·1	68·2	66·9	68·3	53·3	67·8
29	69·3	69·9	70·6	70·4	65·5	64·1	72·9	65·9	55·8	72·5	64·3	65·8	66·5	65·7	58·7	53·7
30	66·2	67·5	66·7	63·6	61·8	62·9	66·1	60·0	·	56·1	57·0	59·9	59·3	58·7	57·7	59·2
	67·8	68·3	67·5	61·4	62·4	55·6	63·1	61·2	62·2	60·5	61·0	62·3	61·1	61·1	52·2	59·4

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

Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort MacLeod.	Winnipeg.	Fort Garry.	Fork Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
61·2	76·4	58·5	75·0	·	69·5	52·5	64·6	63·5	67·9	64·7	68·3	60·0	63·2	62·2	58·9	1
58·5	70·1	62·5	69·5	·	63·7	64·8	63·3	65·0	·	·	69·6	·	·	72·5	72·7	2
60·1	70·8	65·0	68·0	63·0	62·0	44·9	67·2	66·0	73·4	68·9	71·2	70·0	74·6	72·2	70·7	3
56·7	73·4	64·5	68·5	61·9	62·5	54·5	61.2	61·8	69·9	67·7	64·7	64·6	66·9	69·8	67·1	4
55·3	60·9	55·0	67·5	65·9	67·6	62·3	61·1	62·7	69·9	71·2	61·5	66·0	69·6	65·5	65·4	5
57·2	59·3	54·0	49·5	67·8	68·7	58·8	67·5	69·5	75·8	70·5	68·8	67·7	72·6	68·7	68·2	6
56·2	65·1	49·0	48·5	67·9	66·4	56·5	72·6	72·2	81·3	74·0	77·7	75·2	78.4	75·5	75·2	7
54·2	64·6	51·0	47·0	69·6	70·9	50·1	75·8	74·7	85·1	79·4	80·3	79·3	85·3	77·8	80·8	8
56·9	65·1	51·5	59·0	·	62·4	47·5	79·4	75·8	·	·	81·4	·	·	80·5	81·3	9
55·4	60·3	55·0	61·0	62·0	62·0	55·8	67·8	65·0	80·7	72·1	74·7	77·9	78·8	75·3	76·3	10
56·8	62·4	56·0	56·0	65·7	66·2	54·5	71·4	65·3	74·0	71·3	72·8	73·6	76·7	74·0	75·1	11
59·9	65·5	54·5	55·0	63·3	65·0	57·3	74·9	71·0	82·0	78·5	78·0	77·4	80·1	77·8	75·6	12
61·4	68·6	55·0	59·0	65·6	63·3	54·5	72·8	70·0	83·0	76·9	75·8	76·8	79·5	77·0	76·3	13
60·2	65·9	62·0	56·0	67·7	67·0	55·1	70·4	61·5	73·8	69·9	73·8	71·7	74·4	73·2	74·8	14
54·1	68·6	53·0	57·0	67·6	68·2	57·6	72·1	58·5	72·4	62·4	66·0	66·3	7 3 3	68·8	67·8	15
54·7	66·0	57·0	51·0	·	74·5	52·4	72·9	65·2	·	·	68·5	·	·	69·7	68·9	16
56·3	65·4	58·0	61·5	63·2	62·6	52·0	74·8	68·0	80·6	79·2	75·6	74·1	81·8	74·8	72·3	17
57·4	70·3	61·5	63·5	70·2	72·6	55·9	74·5	66·7	81·2	74·1	75·0	73·2	75·5	74·7	75·9	18
59·5	73·6	62·0	61·0	63·4	64·3	47·4	76·4	74·2	81·1	77·9	75·1	74·3	77·4	75·5	74·6	19
61·3	75·9	64·5	54·0	56·9	57·5	45·5	66·1	64·5	77·9	69·5	68·0	69·5	77·1	70·0	72·8	20
59·7	76·5	51·0	71·5	55·4	56·3	49·5	61·2	57·5	66·7	61·4	59·8	60·9	67·2	62·2	62·7	21
64·1	77·8	60·5	71·5	60·5	57·7	53·6	56·8	55·0	68·4	60·4	59·5	58·3	66·6	58·7	60·4	22
59·4	76 5	63·5	75·0	·	61·8	55·4	61·6	52·5	·	·	55·1	.	·	57·3	59·3	23
59·8	74·0	73·5	74·0	64 6	65·9	65·9	58·8	56·0	66·1	57·8	55·8	57·1	61·6	56·7	57·4	24
59·7	70·5	67·0	71·0	67·7	69·9	66·4	54·6	56·0	62·0	58·7	57·8	57 2	63·9	57·7	57·9	25
60·9	71 5	68·5	65·5	65·4	64·4	67·8	61·3	56·3	66·8	62·8	58·2	58·2	59·4	63·5	57·6	26
60·5	75·1	65·0	64·5	68·5	68·9	58·8	62·9	64·3	75·3	72·8	65·2	66·9	72·6	68·7	66·3	27
55·3	74·9	64·5	69·5	71·2	71·2	53·1	63·0	58·5	75·0	65·6	65·1	65·4	71·3	67·0	68·2	28
57·8	70·9	65·5	75·0·	71·6	72·9	56·3	67·0	62·0	70·8	68·7	65·2	64·9	68·1	66·5	65·7	29
60·3	63·8	·	72·5	·	78·4	69 3	70·9	62·0	·	·	67·7	·	·	67·7	67·1	30
59·9	67·0	·	61·0	78·6	81·5	77·0	72·2	62·5	73·0	70·8	70·6	68·8	71·6	69·5	69·1	31
58·4	69 2	59·0	63·3	65 8	66 6	56·6	67·5	64·0	74·4	69·5	68·6	68·3	72·6	69·4	68·7	

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

Day.	Alymer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	61·2	62·1	62·0	62·4	61·1	63·5	61·5	68·4	63·2	65·3	65·3	62·0	67·4	63·6	69·5	73·5
2	71·2	72·6	66·1	·	65·3	74·3	64·6	66·0	62·8	63·0	68·3	·	·	66·1	·	·
3	70·4	72·0	74·0	72·6	72·6	71·2	70·4	68·3	64·2	63·7	74·3	70·8	73·6	72·7	69·8	73·5
4	66·3	66·6	69·5	67·4	64·4	65·0	65·9	64·4	62·3	64·0	71·3	65·5	70·8	66·5	68·8	72·1
5	65·7	65·7	68·3	74·3	64·5	71·3	63·5	67·6	62·1	63·2	66·8	64·8	67·7	66·6	70·5	73·6
6	63·1	·	70·5	72 3	66·6	71·2	69·8	63·4	60·6	62·6	70·0	67·3	71·1	64·7	70·8	70·2
7	72·3	·	76·0	86·7	67·3	75·0	67·5	71·3	69·2	64·9	74·6	71·8	70·5	71·9	72·8	72·5
8	75·9	74·6	84·3	73·6	80·6	80·5	78·7	75·2	72·5	75·6	81·3	78·7	81·2	79·7	78·8	80·2
9	81·1	83·5	86·3	·	82·7	79·8	82·7	78·3	77·8	78·1	84·3	·	·	82·3	·	·
10	74·4	78·5	77·0	85·1	76·5	79·0	81·6	76·8	72·5	74·6	84·3	76·8	85·6	80·2	80·7	79·4
11	74·0	76·1	72·0	73·1	71·2	72·2	79·1	75·1	72·1	74·6	76·3	74·8	75·2	72·4	72·1	73·2
12	79·4	79·9	79·0	80·7	74·9	77·8	75·2	73·5	71·5	75·2	80·8	76·7	81·1	77·9	76·6	78·1
13	78·4	81·1	77·5	79·7	76·3	78·5	78·1	69·8	69·2	70·6	77·6	75·2	81·7	73·9	80·4	80·4
14	75·7	73·1	72·5	77·8	73·3	74·7	73·7	72·7	68·9	68·8	75·3	72·2	75·4	72·5	78·1	76·9
15	69·7	70·2	70·0	72·0	70·4	70·3	69·0	68·9	66·0	62·3	72·8	69·2	75·3	72·3	75·9	72·2
16	71·7	74·1	72·3	·	70·2	69·7	65·2	69·8	63·8	71·4	75·8	·	·	68·6	·	·
17	77·3	77·9	77·5	76·8	73·8	76·5	68·0	82·1	71·7	73·0	79·8	75·8	78·5	76·3	77·4	77·5
18	72·9	76·3	77·0	73·8	73·7	73·0	76·0	73·0	69·8	71·9	79·3	74·7	77·5	74·4	77·0	81·0
19	73·1	77·5	78·3	76·8	75·0	77·0	73·9	78·9	73·9	70·9	80·5	73·7	80·6	74·5	78·4	80·5
20	70·0	70·7	79·5	77·0	72·2	70·0	71·3	71·5	69·0	68·0	73·8	70·9	74·4	70·4	76·0	79·8
21	62·4	66·0	63·0	66·1	65·0	62·5	61·8	59·4	57·1	60·9	63·1	63·1	66·4	60·4	68·9	63·2
22	62·4	64·4	62·3	67·5	61·0	67·3	60·7	56·9	54·2	52·3	66·5	59·2	62·8	59·5	67·4	65·0
23	56·4	59·7	59·5	·	61·7	57·7	56·9	60·3	54·4	55·3	64·8	·	·	57·7	·	·
24	59·2	·	59·8	63·6	59·8	58·5	55·9	61·7	53·5	53 2	62·8	61·0	61·2	57·9	63·1	66·6
25	56·9	·	57·8	62·9	57·8	55·3	55·5	54·9	50·5	48·8	61·6	59·1	60·4	56·8	62·1	57·4
26	58·5	·	61·0	63·3	58·5	58·2	56·3	54·0	52·8	54·1	61·1	59·9	61·9	57·9	62·9	59·9
27	68·2	·	64·5	69·6	62·8	72·6	61·9	63·8	60·9	58·2	68·5	66·1	65·7	62·9	69·1	66·2
28	68·3	·	66·0	72·7	67·3	69·5	62·6	61·9	58·5	58·9	68·5	62·8	69·2	65·2	70·6	68·4
29	66·5	·	67·8	71·2	65·8	66·5	64·6	65·8	63·0	61·1	73·1	67·7	71·2	65·7	68·6	66·8
30	69·7	·	70·3	·	68·3	70·0	70·3	69·0	65·1	65·1	72·3	·	·	66·8	·	·
31	68·3	·	72·8	70·6	71·4	66·2	66·5	68·3	66·3	62·9	73·0	70·0	75·0	70·5	74·1	73·0
	69·0	72·4	70·8	72·7	68·8	70·2	68·1	68·1	64·5	64·9	72·3	68·8	72·3	68·7	72·3	72·4

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

Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		°	°	
69·7	70·3	70·4	66·7	61·0	62 9	65·1	·	61·5	63·5	59·2	62·0	57 9	57·3	52·0	61·2	1
66·0	·	·	67·0	61·9	59·5	·	·	·	56 7	59·3	60·4	61·0	60·5	53·7	61·5	2
73·0	73·3	72·1	68·7	67·1	57 8	63·7	68·0	58·0	60·3	62·3	63 8	63·3	62·0	55·0	63·2	3
69·5	70·5	71·0	75 8	68·0	60·7	73·9	74·9	72 8	72 0	72·9	66·7	72·0	73·3	58 7	61·0	4
71·3	68·9	70·3	76·2	67·3	64·1	72·3	67·7	63·3	67·8	67·3	65·1	67·8	68·5	60·3	59 0	5
68·3	70·7	70·2	63·9	59·8	58 8	59·6	56·9	58·0	60·2	57 7	60·0	59·7	58·3	54·0	58·8	6
70·0	68·4	71·3	67·9	66·4	59·4	64·3	68·8	63·3	62·9	66·0	59·7	63·9	64·3	59·3	60·5	7
77·3	81·7	76·5	·	64·3	61·6	71·5	68·9	70·0	58·7	56·9	60·0	58·4	59·5	51·7	58·3	8
76·5	·	·	70·7	67·0	67·7	·	·	·	64·2	54·7	60·0	56·1	55·5	63·3	53·3	9
76·7	79·0	77·9	74 8	71·3	58·9	66·7	65·8	58·5	58·0	58·9	59·0	60·1	59·5	61 7	51·8	10
74·0	83·7	74·9	76·1	64·8	62·6	71·3	67·0	71·0	65·8	60·9	63·3	62·8	61·7	63·3	60·5	11
77·3	80·1	76 6	76·7	71·8	59·7	71·6	74·5	69·8	60·8	65·7	69·6	69·6	70·5	60·0	64·5	12
77·3	78·0	77·0	76·5	67·3	65·2	72 6	71·9	73·8	68·7	70·5	68·8	71·6	73·0	66·0	65·5	13
73·8	74·7	75·6	67·6	65·9	67·6	68·7	64·1	64·5	70·6	64·6	70·5	65·8	64·5	67·0	62·0	14
68·8	70·2	69·8	69·8	61·6	68·0	66·1	62·2	66·3	70·2	62·9	66·1	64·9	64·3	61·0	61·3	15
72·3	·	·	71·5	66 1	68·3	·	·	·	69·5	62·1	62 5	64·6	62·7	63 7	60·2	16
77·8	79·8	76·6	74·7	71·1	64 7	72·7	70·5	62 0	64·7	62·5	67·5	66 9	66·0	66·7	62·7	17
77·5	77·8	79·0	79·0	71·4	59·6	74·2	73·4	76·5	65·6	67·0	66·8	69·0	69 7	65·0	66 0	18
78 0	77·9	77·0	75·0	69·9	69·1	73·4	66·0	64·5	67·1	67·6	71·5	68·6	67·3	62·0	63·5	19
74·5	76·7	76·3	76·6	71·0	60·7	74·3	74·6	68·3	63·8	67·0	69·5	69 9	71·5	56·7	71·0	20
62·3	61·7	66·6	64·5	58 1	64·3	71 6	64·3	64·7	64·6	65·9	63·0	63·5	63·0	59·3	63·5	21
60·0	58·3	62·5	58·9	54·4	64·9	63·1	62·7	59·8	62·4	58·4	62·8	63·6	62·5	68·3	61·3	22
59·5	·	·	56·1	52·5	59·7	·	·	·	61·0	56 1	62·7	62·7	62·7	57 6	65·5	23
60 0	55·5	61·9	59·2	54·8	57·6	55·6	60·0	54 0	57·8	57·4	61·1	60·3	59·0	56 0	62·3	24
56·0	56·7	58·0	57·9	53·3	57·5	61·3	60·4	59·5	62 0	64·5	62·7	65·9	64·0	59·7	61·5	25
58·5	57·8	59·6	58·4	47·7	57·1	58·6	62·3	61·0	63·6	62·9	67·0	64·1	65·7	65 7	65·0	26
64·8	64·0	64·6	61·0	55·3	58·7	60·5	62·9	60·7	61·4	61·0	60·0	62·1	62·5	59·0	61·5	27
67·5	66·4	66·6	61·9	61·8	57·3	62·9	61·2	57·5	60·7	64 0	63·1	63·3	65·0	62 7	66 0	28
65·8	67·6	66 6	64·0	59·9	59·5	62·8	63·1	60·2	61 2	61·0	66·4	65 8	62·2	65 3	63·3	29
68·5	·	·	67·5	63·2	63·0	·	·	·	67·8	64 9	64·1	67·9	65·7	61·0	64·0	30
68·7	71·9	72·2	64·1	63·6	60·2	62·8	63·6	65·0	62 1	63·2	·	62·2	62·3	63·7	67·3	31
69·8	70·8	70·8	68·3	63·2	61·8	67·0	66·7	64·0	63·7	62·7	64 2	65·2	63 8	60·6	62·2	

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

Day.	Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	59·4	66·5	65·5	67·5	72·0	72·6	67·9	65·3	65·5	74·5	74·0	70·5	68·7	70·6	68·7	67·9
2	58·9	69·0	53·5	62·0	70·3	69·5	72·4	69·8	65·3	73·7	77·4	72·0	70·9	74·9	70·5	68·0
3	61·4	69·4	62·0	64·0	67·9	67·0	71·1	70·7	70·0	71·6	72·5	67·6	68·2	72·1	69·7	69·3
4	56·7	63·8	52·5	59·0	71·4	75·4	56·0	75·5	72·5	75·4	78·1	74·7	72·1	77·6	75.0	73·0
5	57·0	67·4	60·0	56·0	67·8	66·0	50·5	74·8	73·3	72·8	75·9	73·7	72·9	79·9	74·7	76·3
6	60·4	60·9	64·0	69·5	·	65·3	58·2	74·0	73·8	·	·	71·2	·	·	72·8	74·2
7	56·4	62·9	67·5	71·0	70·8	73·4	65·7	70·5	66·0	74·8	71·3	67·0	67·8	78·6	69·5	72·2
8	56·7	60·9	55·5	63·0	77·0	81·4	71·3	69·1	63·7	72·6	71·0	66·6	64·2	74·0	68·0	67·0
9	52·9	59·6	56·5	59·0	73·7	77·3	52·0	73·8	71·5	73·4	75·6	69·5	69·3	73·3	68·8	68·6
10	55·4	62·1	56·5	59·0	59·9	59·3	44·0	74·1	77·8	77·2	79·7	72·6	71·4	73·8	70·5	70·5
11	56·4	59·9	51·5	54·5	64·3	66·2	42·8	71·8	73·8	75·6	77·5	74·1	73·9	76·4	73·2	72·8
12	57·2	61·3	48·5	47·5	61·1	61·2	45·0	72·0	71·5	74·7	75·5	73·6	73·1	76·3	73·5	73·1
13	57·2	63·2	52·5	46·0	·	53·6	56·6	74·7	74·7	·	·	74·6	·	·	74·0	73·7
14	60·9	67·2	58·5	56·5	55·4	54·7	60·5	74·3	77·0	80·2	81·3	74·2	74·1	77·1	73·0	73·6
15	58·4	70·4	50·0	51·0	54·4	52·8	54·4	61·7	65·8	70·6	66·6	66·5	69·5	73·6	69·0	69·4
16	58·3	72·5	57·5	58·5	56·9	57·5	53·1	66·1	62·5	67·5	67·4	62·4	64·2	66·5	64·5	64·6
17	60·4	73·4	64·0	62·5	62·2	64·2	57·8	64·9	64·5	73·0	72·3	71·7	69·8	71·7	69·5	69·3
18	54·4	71·3	54·0	58·5	64·0	64·2	48·5	66·4	68.7	76·7	72·4	70·0	70·5	73·5	71·3	71·9
19	54·1	63·0	53·5	59·5	53·3	58·6	48·8	66·7	66·7	73·2	69·5	67·8	69·6	73·9	68·7	70·4
20	55·3	61·9	55·0	63·0	·	63·0	56·5	57·5	53·3	·	·	55·8	·	·	62·7	59·4
21	54·5	61·7	52·0	54·5	67·7	68·1	66·1	61·3	54·0	64·4	59·2	57·2	54·7	62·5	56·0	56·1
22	52·0	55·0	43·5	59·0	68·8	69·0	70·5	66·3	63·0	68·3	68·2	65·0	62·3	64·4	63·2	61·9
23	50·3	57·7	41·0	40·0	63·7	64·0	55·9	65·3	64·7	76·5	64·8	64·3	63·6	67·4	65·0	65·0
24	54·4	60·6	45·5	57·0	53·0	54·0	44.2	70·0	68·3	81·3	75·2	70·8	73·4	73·1	67·5	70·8
25	56·6	61·5	47·5	54·0	50·8	51·7	43·5	61·3	58·0	73·4	65·2	63·3	65·3	70·8	64·0	67·9
26	53·1	60·0	50·0	55·0	53·7	55·9	47·3	57·5	60·5	64·2	61·3	58·0	57·9	62·1	59·0	58·4
27	56·3	59·7	53·0	57·0	·	62·9	46·1	61·5	57·3	·	·	54·3	·	·	54·0	55·9
28	53·7	58·8	48·5	47·0	63·9	64·3	58·6	67·1	60·0	68·2	63·2	60·6	59·4	63·5	60·8	60·3
29	54·5	65·0	52·0	59·0	66·6	65·6	58·9	66·3	65·5	70·6	68·0	62·5	66·9	68·4	65·8	65·4
30	56·0	64·4	41.0	48·0	63·6	64·1	54·5	65·9	68·7	72·1	70·7	66·0	66·5	68·8	66·7	69·1
31	56·6	62·4	47·0	50·0	54·6	54·7	48·9	71·9	71·5	78·4	75·7	72·2	75·2	75·0	73·5	75·1
	56·3	63·9	53·5	57·0	63·3	63·8	55·6	67·9	66·8	73·1	71·5	67·4	68·0	71·8	67·9	67·3

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

Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Days.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
66·8	·	71·5	73·9	69 9	74·8	68·0	69·1	65·9	6)·6	71·6	70·7	74·1	68 3	73 9	71·1	1
70·7	·	74·8	71·1	71·1	73·5	68·1	67·5	68·7	67·5	71·9	71·2	79 7	68·7	74·2	74·2	2
70·2	·	72·3	73·2	70·2	74·5	72·6	73·2	70·3	70·9	75·1	73·6	75 7	71·9	73·7	75·4	3
74·6	·	78·8	75·7	73 7	77·0	74·3	73 7	70·5	71·4	77·6	75·9	77·6	72·1	78·4	78·2	4
76 9	·	81·0	81·0	77·6	80·0	79·5	77·2	74·4	79·8	79·5	76·6	81·5	76·1	79 8	81·9	5
73·1	·	79·0	·	77 8	78·0	76·4	76·3	72·9	75·0	79·1	·	·	78·7	·	·	6
70·7	·	78·3	78·1	73·3	76·0	71·1	69·1	65·5	66·9	75·9	73·2	76·2	72·6	79·5	79 7	7
66·5	·	75·0	77·3	68·6	69 0	68·7	68·9	66·5	66·2	71·5	71·3	76·2	70·9	73·5	74·4	8
68·5	72·0	72·5	77·6	72·0	72·5	71·1	71·3	66·5	69 0	74 0	72·0	79·5	67·3	73 6	75 5	9
71·0	78·6	73·5	75·4	73·9	76.7	71·7	78·0	70·8	73·2	78·5	74·2	81·5	72·5	79·7	79·6	10
74·5	75·5	77·3	77·4	75·4	76·0	74·9	77 9	72·4	74·9	76·5	75·3	82·0	76·4	81·8	79·4	11
73·4	75·4	77·3	79·3	76·0	74·5	76·3	74·8	71·7	71·0	76·5	76 2	77 2	74·3	82·0	83·8	12
75 6	77·3	76·3	·	76·4	77 5	76 2	78·5	74·9	74 6	78·8	·	·	75·1	·	·	13
73·8	75·3	80·8	82·1	76·8	76·5	74·9	78·7	73·9	72·8	80·2	77·7	81·6	74·7	73·7	82·4	14
69·2	68·7	69·8	73·8	70·4	72·5	68 9	66·7	60·6	57·4	76·3	70·1	73·9	66·1	72·8	72·4	15
64·7	67·8	68·5	68·9	66·0	65·8	63·1	61·6	57·3	60·0	70·0	65·4	66·8	61·0	71·9	66·1	16
68·3	72·3	71·3	69·9	69·8	68·5	66·4	62·1	60·2	61·1	67·9	68·0	68 3	62·6	72 8	68·7	17
71·7	72·9	76·3	74·0	70·5	74·0	70·3	68·0	65·0	69·7	71·9	69·8	72 5	69·6	71·4	70·9	18
70·2	71·3	71·3	76·2	72·8	75·0	71·1	65·0	65·8	65·9	73·4	71·5	73·3	70·2	63·6	73·9	19
60·5	60·6	58·0	·	61·3	58·7	57 4	58·4	57 8	50 6	62·4	·	·	54·1	·	·	20
58·1	62·6	58·3	64·4	59·4	60·3	53·7	55·9	51·5	50·6	64·0	58·9	61 8	57·4	53·9	59·7	21
64·9	65·9	69·5	67·6	64·4	66·7	63·2	65·0	60·5	58·0	69·2	64·7	69·8	·	56·2	66·6	22
66·7	68·8	74·5	71·5	70·8	70·3	66·4	69·0	65·0	63·2	71·3	70·9	73·5	60·4	59 9	66·6	23
71·0	73·1	72·3	73·3	69·6	73·5	69·6	69·5	67·7	68·0	75·6	71·1	71·1	68·8	60·9	67·9	24
66·3	67·5	67·8	75·3	69·4	69·0	69·1	62·7	59·8	59·2	65·8	66·3	68·1	64·3	66·9	72·0	25
56·7	62·1	62·0	69·9	61·6	59·0	60·4	60·0	56·0	52·9	65·2	59·3	62·8	60·7	70·1	65 2	26
55·6	·	58·8	·	60·7	60·7	58·0	54·8	52·1	53·6	62·0	·	·	59·6	·	·	27
56·9	·	67·5	69·1	63·6	59·8	56·7	57·9	52·4	60·8	61·9	62·3	63·3	59·5	64·7	59·5	28
64 8	·	72·5	72·0	67·7	66·7	62·1	64·3	62·5	63·9	67·4	68·0	67·2	66·4	63·5	60·5	29
65·1	68·5	74·0	75·2	71·1	69 0	63·6	61·9	66·1	65·2	71·0	68·5	69·2	66·5	62·1	62·0	30
74·8	75·9	80·5	78·1	75·2	73·5	72·6	71·8	69·6	69·6	77·3	73·8	77·0	74·2	62·1	71·9	31
68·2	70 6	72·2	74·1	70·2	71·0	68·4	68·0	65·0	65·2	72·2	70·2	73·4	68·0	70·2	71·8	

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

Day.	Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown.	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	67·0	68·6	69·5	68·7	62·4	64·5	65·9	64·3	68·0	64·0	62·8	63·5	64·8	63.5	·	63·7
2	69·8	71·8	72·2	77·3	61·5	67·3	68·1	69·4	61·5	65·2	61·3	63·7	65·7	65·7	·	66·3
3	70·3	76·5	73·6	73·3	69·0	63·8	69·6	72·8	74·8	66·0	66·5	·	70·2	70·0	·	64·5
4	76·7	78 0	75·4	73·6	68·5	61·4	72·0	73·3	76·7	66·6	72·0	64·8	70·9	71·7	·	66·5
5	79·2	79·6	80·0	81·7	73·5	59·9	74·8	76 2	76·3	67·5	71·9	66·3	70·5	72·7	·	66·2
6	80·3	·	·	77·1	72·3	62·1	·	·	76·7	74·8	74·1	70·5	73·7	76·5	·	70·3
7	80·0	78·4	79·1	70·2	72·1	64·0	79·1	76·2	·	75·1	73·3	75·2	75·0	75·5	·	66·3
8	69·0	72·3	74·7	70·3	64·3	63·4	73·5	70·7	74·0	71·8	74·0	70·9	73·8	74·5	·	67·5
9	72·5	75·4	75·9	78·3	65·7	68·9	71·8	75·4	73·3	72·2	71·5	67·5	73·9	72·5	·	67·2
10	74·5	77·5	77·4	75·5	69·8	65·7	75·1	77·6	73·7	72·3	75·1	68·1	75·5	74·8	·	71·5
11	78·0	79·9	78·2	76·9	72·8	61·4	75·6	77·8	79·0	72·3	77·7	66·1	75·2	76·5	·	71·5
12	77·5	75·8	78·8	76·2	74·5	58·5	71·6	76·2	74·7	69·4	76·1	65·2	71·7	71·2	·	73·0
13	80·5	·	·	78·2	73·5	60·7	·	·	79·0	71·4	72·1	69·7	71·2	71·0	·	73·0
14	78·3	82·3	82·1	79·0	75·9	58·9	73·8	75·2	77·5	69·6	74·3	66·7	71·3	73·0	·	70·7
15	69·8	68·9	72·9	71·5	69·0	63·7	72·6	71·4	70·5	70·5	74·8	75·8	75·7	75 0	·	71·5
16	63·5	61·9	62·9	59 5	57·0	61·2	61·9	59·3	57·5	62·7	61·7	56·8	56 0	56·8	·	56·5
17	67·8	68·6	65·5	62·8	57·6	58·1	58·8	59·7	56·3	59·0	58·0	58·7	65·0	61·0	·	53·0
18	69·3	71·3	68·6	64·9	59·0	57·3	61·1	61·3	60·8	62·3	61·6	59·2	61·4	62·3	·	60·3
19	68·0	68·9	67·2	60·0	58·4	54·7	59·3	63·0	58·7	61·6	57·1	61·2	65·4	62·7	·	62 3
20	57·5	·	·	57·5	52·3	56·3	·	·	·	60·9	60·4	62·9	59·6	64·3	·	64·2
21	56·5	59·0	56·2	50·1	46·3	54·3	52·5	52·1	49·0	53·9	56·0	52·4	54·5	53·5	·	53·8
22	62·8	68·6	64·1	54·3	52·1	54·7	52·6	51·1	51·7	52 1	54·0	50·8	51·5	52·7	·	55·5
23	62·3	69·9	63·5	55·6	55·5	55·4	53·3	56·4	57·0	54·2	53·9	52·0	54·3	52·8	·	56·0
24	64·5	68·9	64·3	60·6	53·5	59·5	58·7	57·0	52·3	59·2	53·2	56·5	53·2	53·0	·	58·0
25	73·3	69·4	70·2	60·7	63·0	56 9	59 9	58·5	52·0	61·0	56·5	59·3	62·5	61·3	·	59·0
26	62·2	59·9	62·4	59·8	56·7	58·2	65 9	60·7	57·5	62·6	64·2	66·0	65·7	66·0	·	64·3
27	54·5	·	·	50·3	46·5	56·8	·	·	51·5	61·8	63·7	60·8	64·2	63·7	·	61·5
28	55·0	61·4	58·0	54 0	52·3	56·1	54·2	53·9	51·5	56·4	58·4	54·7	56·9	55·3	·	64·5
29	60·0	66·7	63·2	60·1	53·5	58·8	58·8	54·5	54·3	57·9	55·8	54·2	54·3	55·7	·	57·5
30	61·3	66·8	67·0	63·7	53·1	57·7	58·3	54·1	51·3	58·4	55·0	56·7	55·6	54 5	·	54·7
31	67·3	73·5	69·8	62·2	60·5	59·4	59·0	56·4	57·7	58·9	55·3	55·4	55·2	52·7	·	58·0
	68·7	71 1	70 1	66·6	62·1	60·0	65·1	65·1	64·0	64·2	64·6	62·4	65·7	64·9	·	63·7

TABLE XV.—September, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—*Continued.*

Esquimalt	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
59·2	63·4	51·5	56 0	52·6	52·2	49 5	61·5	63·0	64·4	64·4	61·4	63·0	70·6	64·0	65·6	1
55·4	68·9	55·0	55·0	58·1	62·4	45·4	59·0	54·7	59 0	58·3	53·8	53·1	57·8	53·5	56·0	2
58·1	61·2	45·5	52·0	·	51·9	48·9	62·0	61·0	·	·	58 1	·	·	59·7	58·4	3
54·7	59·8	46·0	48·5	54·5	54·6	52·7	57·3	56·0	63·2	57·8	54·2	55·9	61·0	56·3	59·1	4
54·0	64·0	46·0	49·0	56·0	57·8	42·1	57·8	50·5	56·2	56·7	50·5	51·2	56·7	52·7	55·0	5
53·9	66·4	50·0	50·5	53·4	53·8	46·0	59·5	58·5	60·2	61·6	57·0	55·6	58·4	55·0	54·2	6
54·0	62·4	51·0	52·0	51·5	52·7	41·0	60·3	62·5	69·2	64·6	65·0	61·6	65·5	64·0	62·6	7
52·3	57·4	47·5	47 5	51·9	52·5	42·9	62·4	61·2	66·2	62·9	61·5	61·0	66·0	61 3	63·9	8
54·7	60·1	51·0	51·0	52·9	53·2	53·0	60·3	59·7	62 5	63·4	58·5	58·5	59·2	59·5	57·9	9
55·0	61·5	51·0	49·0	·	54·2	56·4	56·0	57·0	·	·	55·2	·	·	55·7	55·7	10
52·8	64·1	47·0	47·0	52·5	54·7	59·6	60·3	56·0	58·8	60·5	54·2	53·8	56·6	53·5	54·8	11
62·4	65·8	48·5	49·0	52·7	54·2	50·0	54·9	51·0	58·2	56 0	53·7	53·3	56·2	55·0	54·3	12
60·8	53·2	49 0	50·0	52·7	53·3	42·4	56·5	52·8	57·5	55·8	54·7	53·6	54·5	57·5	53·6	13
55·7	62·8	49·0	53·0	53·2	53·9	36·4	54·9	52·0	60·3	59·6	56·1	55·6	59 6	56·7	56·8	14
·	57·6	51·5	54·0	57·2	57·2	37·9	57·0	49·0	58·8	55·9	53·4	53·9	57·6	54·0	56·8	15
52·3	62·0	49·0	52·5	61·3	60·5	45·5	56·5	53·3	59·5	57·9	54·7	53·2	56·1	56·5	52·3	16
52·0	62·6	46·0	49·5	·	57·9	45·6	59·7	54·5	·	·	53·5	·	·	52·7	51·8	17
54·8	58·0	49·5	54·5	53·9	54·2	43·0	57·5	54·0	59·8	55·7	54·7	55·4	58·3	55·5	56·0	18
50·9	54·6	51·0	49·0	57·0	57·6	48·0	58·0	57·2	63·7	60·1	58·4	58·1	59·0	59·3	59 2	19
53·6	55·0	43·0	51·0	54·8	55·2	52·4	59·6	65·3	68·2	66·7	61·7	61·3	61·9	61·7	60·9	20
50·3	53·8	42·5	49·5	56·8	57·1	59·7	56·4	62·5	64·7	64·4	61·0	59·9	61·4	59·5	60·0	21
53·3	53·2	46·5	44·0	57·0	59·1	54·7	61·3	63·5	63 6	66·6	60·9	60·2	62·1	60·3	58·4	22
51·4	52·8	39·5	47·5	53·0	54·7	50·3	57·5	59·0	63·2	62·5	59·7	58·3	59·9	59·0	58·5	23
52·0	51·7	40·0	48·0	·	52·5	46·5	62·7	56 2	·	·	60 2	·	·	59·0	59·4	24
55·4	58·5	47·0	52·5	44·7	45·0	42·4	57·5	59·0	64·7	61 6	62·4	62·2	63·9	62·5	62·2	25
54·5	58·8	55·5	54 5	46·4	47·0	42·9	53·5	51·5	51·7	51·4	45·3	43·9	51·5	45·5	48·3	26
54·5	61·2	44 0	51·0	49·8	49 2	41·5	47·5	50·5	48 9	49·5	43 7	44·3	48 5	44·7	45·3	27
53·8	61·6	40·0	43·0	40·5	40·2	34·3	49·7	52·8	50·4	51·3	50·5	48·3	54·6	50·0	47·1	28
58·4	62·0	43 0	51·0	36·6	36·3	32·7	46·9	49·5	48 9	51·3	43·7	45·7	50·0	46·0	48·7	29
54·7	60·6	45·0	47·5	35·2	32·3	31·6	46·0	47·5	45·4	48·7	43·8	42·1	46 2	43·5	43·6	30
53·8	59 8	47·2	50·3	51·8	52·6	45·8	56·9	56·0	59·5	58·7	55·4	54·7	58 2	55·8	55·5	

TABLE XV.—September, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—*Continued.*

Day.	Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	North Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	66·1	65·7	67 5	73·3	67·7	68·0	66·3	64·3	58 5	59·8	67·0	65·7	71·2	65·8	62·3	73·1
2	55·3	55·3	58·0	63·0	58·9	56·5	56·7	53·7	52·0	48·9	61·3	60·8	59·6	57·7	62·9	59·6
3	63·9	63·8	62·7	·	62·0	62 8	58·4	58 8	54·5	55·1	68·3	·	·	53·3	·	·
4	57·3	56·7	60·8	64·6	60·7	59·5	57·5	58·4	53·6	53·1	61·3	58·6	70·2	57·8	64·4	59·8
5	51·6	55·7	55·5	59·2	56·8	52·2	50·8	50.9	48·4	46·8	59·5	54·7	57·4	50·1	62·6	53·6
6	58·6	60·2	59·5	68·0	58·7	59·7	58·3	58·3	50·7	52·4	60 3	59·3	59·1	53·4	63·7	55·8
7	63·2	63·6	62·5	63·9	61·4	66·5	63·3	63·4	59·5	60·1	66·8	63·2	66·4	63·6	63·1	62·6
8	62·1	65·6	62·8	68·1	64·6	64·3	61·1	60·3	57·6	60·9	65 3	62·6	67·2	63·4	64 8	58·3
9	59·7	57·2	58·5	64·0	58·3	58·0	58·8	56·1	54·3	56·4	62·2	58·3	62·6	56·9	68·8	53·0
10	56·0	55·8	56·8	·	58·2	55·7	57·6	52 7	50·6	52·6	58·7	·	·	52·8	·	·
11	56·9	53·1	56·3	60·0	56·4	50 5	56·8	58·3	52·4	53·6	60·3	61·3	59·3	53·0	66·3	56·1
12	52·8	54·6	56·3	56·5	54·4	54·0	53·5	49·5	45·5	47·3	58·8	55·1	55·1	47·6	64·7	50·5
13	55·7	57·0	53·5	56·7	54·6	54·5	50·6	50·1	46 8	42·5	57·8	56·4	53·8	45·0	64·1	48·3
14	58·1	56·9	58·0	59·2	59·5	60·5	57·1	52·5	50·3	50·0	59·8	57·6	59·4	54·4	61 8	54·6
15	54·0	57·4	57·3	58·9	59·0	56·5	54·6	55·2	48·5	46·0	60·2	57·0	58·1	54·2	63·3	58·5
16	54·1	55·8	52·8	63·2	56·8	54·3	49·0	50·5	48·3	47·1	55 7	55·2	54·9	50·6	63·4	50·2
17	54·1	53 1	54·0	·	54·5	53·0	50·2	56·0	54·3	52·1	54·3	·	·	52·8	·	·
18	56·0	·	59·8	62·7	59·9	57·8	56·6	54·5	50·6	52·8	60·2	57·6	59·5	59·2	62·3	57·7
19	58·9	·	60·5	62·4	59·8	60·0	57·6	59·2	57·7	53·8	60·2	58·7	61·1	60·3	62·8	52·0
20	63·3	·	61·5	65·7	59·7	60·5	58·8	61·8	58·6	61·4	61·5	62·5	62·7	61·3	60·7	55·6
21	61·7	58·2	60·8	62·4	61·4	62·2	63·5	59·0	56·9	53·6	61 0	61·8	59·6	59·0	62·1	56·8
22	60·1	59·5	60·3	61·7	60·6	61·8	60·9	61·4	59·5	55·1	63·0	61·9	62·3	59·7	63·1	59·5
23	60·7	59·1	58·5	61·7	59·1	61·2	60·3	58·3	57·0	55·6	61·7	60·2	61·0	58·4	60·9	61·2
24	60·1	59·8	60·3	·	59·4	59·3	60·6	61·2	59 3	53·8	62·8	·	·	·	·	·
25	63·4	62·7	60·4	65·9	62·6	63·0	65·6	62·7	60 6	51·5	67·2	62·7	63·8	·	55·8	62·7
26	46·8	47·3	48·3	53·7	51·1	48·5	49·6	49·8	46·0	62·1	51·8	50·5	53·7	·	53·9	57·1
27	43 9	45 8	46·8	48·4	46 9	45·2	42·5	44·6	39·9	51·0	46·2	44·8	42·9	·	50·7	46·5
28	52·0	52·0	50·0	54·0	50·9	53·3	48·4	49·2	46·0	47·3	50·5	49·2	50·8	54·0	50·8	52·2
29	44·6	47·0	47·3	53·4	50·2	49·7	49·7	42·9	42·2	51·1	50·8	46 9	49·3	44·9	52·1	52·4
30	42·2	43·9	45·5	50·9	45·8	46·0	43·2	43·1	40·8	42·8	45·5	44·8	45·9	41·5	52·8	47·7
	56·4	56·4	56·1	60·4	57·5	57·2	55·9	55·3	52·0	52·5	59·4	57·2	58·7	55·0	60·9	56·0

TABLE XV.—September, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—*Continued.*

Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
72·0	68·4	73·2	60·0	63·5	58·1	56·5	57·0	51·0	59·1	57 5	59·3	60·9	59·5	·	59·3	1
58·3	57·1	61·3	54·0	51·1	57·9	58·2	56·9	52 5	62·7	62·3	61·1	61 8	62·3	·	57·0	2
59·7	·	·	57·6	51·1	59·8	·	·	53·7	58·9	57 9	58·3	59·4	59·0	·	56·3	3
57·3	57·9	59·6	54·0	50·8	57·2	54·3	57·7	55·3	57·7	59·4	55·0	60·0	58·3	·	52·0	4
51·5	54·1	53·2	48·9	44·3	54·9	53·5	51·2	49·0	56 9	59·7	51·4	54·3	57·7	·	58·5	5
53·2	57·3	55·9	56·2	49·9	52·7	52·9	49·7	51·0	51·4	54·3	49·6	51·4	49·5	·	54·7	6
58·7	61·7	57·5	54·5	49·0	56·6	54·5	51·5	51·2	54·8	51·3	48·8	50·3	48 3	·	50·5	7
55·0	61·1	54·9	51·8	48·0	53·2	49·3	49·0	51·0	52·5	52·0	49·8	50·1	·	·	48·0	8
50·8	61·1	54·9	53·4	47·0	51·5	52·3	53·5	48·6	50·6	49·9	48·6	50·7	49·0	·	54·3	9
51·3	·	·	55·8	47·0	53·9	·	·	53·4	50·5	49 6	46·7	50·3	48·5	·	50·2	10
53·8	58·9	59 5	54·9	49·5	55 5	55·3	·	52·1	55·2	49·2	53·5	56·4	52·0	·	47·0	11
48 5	55·7	56·2	54·2	46·7	56·7	53·6	·	50·4	55·1	48·7	49·2	51·8	49·3	·	48·7	12
51·0	55·0	56·5	53·0	45·9	56·4	51·6	·	52·3	53·5	50·0	46·4	54·0	50·3	·	50·0	13
55·3	53·0	56·6	54 8	52·1	55·1	53·9	·	53·1	55·5	54·3	50·5	57 6	55·5	·	51·0	14
53·0	55·5	58·9	55·1	52·3	55·4	55·2	·	53 7	57·5	57·3	57·7	59·0	57·5	·	52·0	15
48 7	51·8	49·4	47·1	40·5	51 2	47·7	·	41·8	52·4	52·0	44·0	47·6	46·0	·	49·3	16
53·0	·	·	50·5	47·8	48·4	·	·	46·7	50·1	48·7	43 5	50·9	47·5	·	46·5	17
56·7	60·2	55·0	50·8	47·4	50·3	49·1	52·3	48 9	52·3	49·9	51·6	54·3	54·8	·	53·0	18
52·7	61·1	51·9	50·9	50·1	53·1	52·0	53 2	50·1	51 8	49·9	52·1	55·7	55 5	·	53 5	19
53·3	61·2	54·3	50·9	50·0	51·4	51·1	51·4	48·3	50·6	46·4	51·0	52·0	53·3	·	51·5	20
56·5	59·1	55·1	51·1	50·9	53·3	51·9	44·9	45·0	51·9	45·1	49·3	51·6	49·0	·	54·0	21
58·0	66·3	57·2	55·5	52·3	50·6	50·6	53·4	55·7	51·5	48·3	46·8	53·1	50·3	·	53·7	22
59·7	61·3	59·5	57·1	55·5	53·8	54·0	55·3	58·6	56·4	54·3	49·8	56·5	54·0	·	54·2	23
61·7	·	·	56·6	56·0	55·0	·		52 5	54·9	53·6	54·8	55·1	52·7	·	52·5	24
61·7	64·8	60·6	58·4	57·5	57·0	56·5	52·9	53·8	53·2	54·0	53·9	56·4	55·3	·	53·5	25
53·8	54·4	55·7	58·5	53·4	53·3	53·4	57·1	52·7	51·7	49·6	52·7	53·0	52 7	·	51·5	26
44·7	42·6	47 3	46·8	43·5	52·4	51·8	51·6	48·7	51·8	49·7	53·6	54·2	54·0	·	55·7	27
53·0	50·4	50·2	47·0	43·8	51·4	48·8	49·7	46·0	52·3	54·2	50·1	53·2	51·7	·	57·5	28
49·8	50 6	51·5	51·4	49·5	53·5	51·5	·	52·0	53·2	53·2	51·1	56·1	55·0	·	55·7	29
45·3	48·1	49·4	48·4	46·7	56·5	56·2	55·6	54·9	57·4	50·2	57·5	56·6	54·0	·	50·5	30
54·8	57·0	56·0	53·3	49·8	54·2	52·9	52·8	50·9	54·1	52·4	51·7	55·1	53·2	·	53·8	

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

Day.	Esquimault.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Fort Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	52·8	60·3	53·5	50·5	·	49·6	36·9	44·4	48 7	·	·	45·0	·	·	44·5	45·1
2	53·7	58·9	38·0	41·5	43·1	44·0	33·4	53·5	55·0	53 0	53·9	48·3	47·9	52·1	49·7	47·2
3	52·3	57·7	38·0	38·0	30·6	29 3	25·1	46 0	49·8	49·5	50·0	46·0	45·7	50·9	48·3	49·5
4	51·8	63·7	53·0	48·0	30 7	33 9	21·2	42·4	46·0	44·4	46·2	42·0	42·0	44·4	43·0	44·8
5	52·9	62·9	40·0	42 0	33·1	34·0	26·2	41·4	45·0	48 4	44·1	43·5	41·7	47·6	46·5	45·2
6	51·0	57·7	40·0	36·5	33·3	34 9	23·0	42·2	47·7	47·4	49·0	44·5	45·5	50·5	44·5	46·8
7	52·9	56 3	35 0	37 5	27·7	27·3	20·8	34·8	43·3	43·1	43·4	37·3	36·6	41·9	39·3	39·9
8	49·0	54·9	35·0	43·0	·	32 6	24·2	34 6	39·0	·	·	34·0	·	·	34·2	36·4
9	51·9	52·3	41·0	44·0	37·3	37·5	26·5	44·9	47·3	43·6	44·3	42 8	39·1	41 6	42·5	39·7
10	52·3	54·3	30·0	42 5	29 6	27·9	23 0	36 7	40·2	44·3	40·7	37·0	36·7	44·1	38·0	42 1
11	50 8	55·0	35·0	43·0	36·5	36·0	19·4	37·4	39·5	36·8	37·4	31·6	29·8	36·7	32·0	32·8
12	48·5	52·5	29·0	36·5	29 9	29·2	18·6	43·7	45·2	38·0	44·8	35·6	36·1	41·0	37 3	36·4
13	49·3	50·5	30·5	30·5	26·2	26·5	18·1	35·8	47·5	45·6	48·1	43·7	42·5	46·9	43·7	42·9
14	54·0	52·4	33·5	35 0	27·8	29·2	15·4	24·8	32·8	35·7	32 9	30·4	32·6	38·4	32·3	35·8
15	54·1	65·3	36·5	57 0	·	32 7	22·9	32·0	35·5	·	·	29·3	·	·	30·0	27·8
16	50·0	60·1	48·0	53·0	38·1	39 6	24·4	42·5	46·5	43·3	44 9	40·0	37·9	42·9	40·3	39·5
17	50·2	56 4	40·0	51·5	47 4	44·8	31·4	34·5	34·0	44·6	38·2	35·5	36·1	40·8	37·5	41·0
18	50·3	53·1	40·0	44·0	52·7	52 5	28·0	48·7	41·8	43·4	41·2	37·5	36·0	37·7	38 0	39·4
19	49·8	53·0	37·5	43·5	50·3	49·9	33·1	48·3	50·5	52·5	53·3	47·6	43 4	48·6	43·7	41·4
20	48·6	49·4	33·0	42·5	49 2	49 1	32·9	48·6	57·5	60·5	59·1	54·5	53 0	54·4	52·8	49·1
21	48 2	45·4	28·0	38·0	40 0	39·3	34·4	53·5	51·5	61·2	59·1	55·3	56·4	64·0	58·5	59·9
22	50·3	43·9	33·0	34·0	·	37 0	33·4	51·0	58·2	·	·	58·3	·	·	59·2	57·6
23	49·3	42·9	31·0	33·0	36·4	36 5	34·0	46·0	46·5	47·4	49·9	47·9	49·2	55·1	49·0	51·1
24	50·3	46·3	30·5	31·5	33·9	33·8	31·3	40·3	44·7	42·6	44·5	40·6	40·5	47·9	41·8	42·1
25	51 4	47·6	29·5	41·5	31.2	30·7	25·4	35·5	41·8	40·3	41·2	36 5	36 0	40·9	38·5	37·4
26	51·5	51·0	41·0	50·5	29·9	29·9	14·4	33·9	37·5	38·7	38·2	33·5	33·3	37·8	35·3	34·8
27	47·0	49·8	40 0	42·0	36·7	35·8	21·4	30·8	35·7	38·8	37·0	34·8	33·7	36·7	35 7	34·3
28	45·6	39·5	31·0	38·5	40·8	39 6	29·8	37·2	36·0	48·2	36·7	34·5	33·8	37·5	35·0	33·2
29	45·3	41·4	34·0	40 0	·	50·0	34·0	34·6	38·5	·	·	35·0	·	·	35·7	34·6
30	42·8	45·0	31·0	30·0	41·4	41·6	32·4	44·7	44·5	53·4	49·3	46·5	40·7	46·8	44·2	40·4
31	42·2	37·5	24·0	28·0	37·4	37·1	29·4	54 8	51·0	63·0	55·8	53 6	54·3	59·0	52·8	53·1
	50·1	52·2	36·1	40·9	36·6	37·2	26 6	41·3	44·6	46·4	45·5	41·4	40·8	45 6	42·1	41·6

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

Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillimb'ry	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
45·2	45·4	45·5	·	45·6	45·5	44·6	44·2	40·1	42·0	48·3	·	·	45·5	·	·	1
53·8	51·4	51·0	48·0	51·3	51·3	48·3	49·1	45·8	44·5	52·4	49·8	47·4	47·6	53·9	47·0	2
48·9	49·5	51·9	53·7	49·5	48·2	47·6	46·9	42·9	41·5	49·9	48·1	56·7	48 0	56·8	54·6	3
45·5	44·1	44·4	46·7	45·8	42·8	42·8	42·1	38·3	39·0	44·3	42·7	44·5	44·6	52·3	48·4	4
48·3	47·2	41·0	52·4	47·3	43·5	44·9	40·0	36·2	37·0	45·2	43·0	48·1	43·1	51·2	43·5	5
46·9	46·2	38·7	51·0	48·4	48·8	50·4	48·1	44·3	44·8	49·8	48 2	49·8	47·6	46·6	50·9	6
42·6	40·2	37·4	43·4	42 3	43·5	37·7	36·2	34·1	33 0	39·2	38·7	40·0	·	45·9	42·3	7
36·4	45·1	34·1	·	37·6	34·5	35·4	33·5	30·1	29·0	34·3	·	·	34·5	·	·	8
45·7	43·2	41·9	46·3	41·4	40·2	39·6	40·4	37·5	31·3	42·5	40 0	39·4	40·8	41·4	39·4	9
42·2	40 8	39·0	43·4	40·9	42·0	37·3	37·7	32·5	32·0	39 2	38·9	40·3	38·3	42·8	48 5	10
31·0	34·6	34·2	35·0	34·4	30·5	34·7	31·8	29 6	38·8	35·8	33·7	32·9	30·4	40·5	37·6	11
36·6	40·1	37·8	41·7	38·0	38 8	39·7	38·4	34·0	22·5	45·1	38·5	·	36·3	41·8	41·8	12
44·6	46·0	48·0	51·0	45·5	44·5	46·4	41·3	37·6	32·0	31·2	44·4	·	42·9	41·9	42·4	13
33·0	30·6	32·3	38·7	84·5	34·5	32·7	29·6	27·0	36 8	32·5	35·0	·	31·6	43·4	34·7	14
29·6	·	27·0	·	32·7	29·5	30·2	32·2	28·3	23·3	34·9	·	·	·	·	·	15
43·1	·	42·2	44·4	42·7	42·2	40·1	36·7	39·3	34·5	45·4	40·4	·	·	37·4	38 3	16
35·8	39·1	35·1	40·5	38·9	36·0	35·0	32·3	28 7	28·3	38·9	37·6	·	·	38·9	36·4	17
35·3	43·1	38·3	37·4	36·7	33·8	39·1	32·8	29·5	31 1	38·0	38 9	38·3	·	40·1	37·7	18
46·9	46·9	39·9	39 0	43 1	42·2	42·7	43·9	42·3	46·5	45 6	45·4	46·6	·	41·3	40·0	19
56 5	53·6	47·1	47·8	49 8	59·3	47·4	55·0	51·7	50·9	56·5	50·3	52·0	·	41 0	46·1	20
59 8	61 5	58·2	60·4	53·0	56·2	53·5	57·6	56·3	57·6	59·6	56·9	56 8	·	42·9	47·4	21
61·2	58·3	55·2	·	53 5	60·3	54·2	56·5	53·3	55·8	61·0	·	·	52·2	·	·	22
49·5	51 0	53·1	53 0	52·3	53·0	32·8	49·8	47·8	50·1	52·0	52·0	56·0	55·4	50·6	60·7	23
42·7	42·3	41·4	46·4	43·7	44·5	41·3	42·2	49·7	41·4	44·9	43·4	45·0	43·2	44·5	51·6	24
39·9	39·0	39·8	40·6	41·1	39·7	38·1	38·5	35·0	35·3	41·0	39·7	40·2	38·8	39·3	43·7	25
36·6	35·4	36·4	40·1	37·8	34·5	33·1	34·9	31·5	29·8	37·0	36 8	35·2	35·3	38·0	39·0	26
36·3	35·6	34·9	38·0	37·1	34·3	33·2	30·0	27·7	26·8	34·6	35·6	33·0	32·5	38·5	37·3	27
36·3	36 9	35·4	40·2	35·5	35·2	32·7	32·1	30·6	28 9	37·9	36·1	31·1	30·6	33·4	29·6	28
38·7	38 0	30·3	·	32·7	32·5	31·5	30·4	28·8	33·3	31·9	·	·	28·4	·	·	29
50·8	43·5	39·0	40 0	42·0	42·0	40·0	42·3	39·9	37 8	47·5	42·2	40·1	34·0	39·3	36·8	30
55·2	53·0	53·5	57·4	50·6	46·8	50·0	49·4	48·6	47·0	54·6	51·0	49·0	48·4	51·3	45·5	31
43·7	44·2	42·7	45·2	42·8	42·2	41·1	40·5	38·0	37·6	43·6	42·6	44·0	40·2	43 7	43·1	

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

Day.	Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	51·7	·	·	46·1	41·0	49·8	·	·	43·3	53·8	53·0	51·4	50·5	·	50·0	50·7
2	46·5	46·2	45·9	43·3	40·3	47·3	43·4	43 2	38·7	48·6	50·1	45·2	50 0	·	50·7	51 5
3	54·2	49·7	53·5	51·5	48·6	48·7	45·3	46·1	39·3	46·3	47·7	42·7	48 8	·	48·3	45·8
4	48·2	46·6	48·8	47·2	41·8	54·3	53·9	53·5	45·0	52·5	47·4	51·3	55·5	·	48·3	49·3
5	41·0	43·5	44·9	43·1	38·0	50 8	46·2	46·8	38·5	58·0	56·7	59·1	54·3	·	54·3	53·3
6	49·5	46·8	47·2	41·8	42·3	49·7	45·4	42·9	28·2	53·2	53 1	52·8	53·1	·	54·3	53 7
7	40·5	42·3	43·6	41·5	37·5	51·3	47·1	44·4	41·5	55 6	55·2	53·2	52·3	.	49·0	54·0
8	37·7	·	·	34·1	31·9	43·1	·	·	34·3	45·9	45·9	43·5	43 9	·	46·3	46·3
9	36·0	37·0	37·3	34·6	29·5	40·1	36·2	37·0	31·0	41·2	41·4	38·7	40·6	·	41·3	38·2
10	45·7	40·7	45·8	40·4	40·7	47·2	44·0	44·2	36·5	47·5	45·3	46·5	50·1	·	45·0	46 5
11	34·3	36·3	37·3	35·2	30·7	43·3	40·4	38·3	·	48·2	47·4	44·1	44·7	·	44·0	46·5
12	40·5	42·6	39·8	37·7	34·3	39·5	37·7	39·0	35·5	39·4	39·2	38·2	40·7	·	40·0	43·0
13	40·3	38·2	41 8	37·1	30·0	45·7	41·3	35·5	33·3	45·3	44·3	43·6	43·9	·	41·7	42·7
14	34·3	28·6	34·3	30·6	31·0	38·1	31·3	33·5	33·7	40 7	40·1	38 2	39·7	·	41·3	44·7
15	31·0	·	·	30·7	25·5	40·8	·	·	34·0	49·9	46·1	55·6	51·3	·	40·3	42·5
16	37·5	37·4	34·7	31·5	29·5	35·3	33·2	34 3	31·5	37·5	41·0	36·6	36·8	·	41·7	45·0
17	35·5	35·8	35·8	34·7	31·0	40·3	38·1	37 5	33·0	42·7	42·5	40·8	40·2	·	38·7	40 7
18	35·0	37·5	38·3	35 9	30·3	40·3	39·2	37·6	34·5	38·5	39·2	37·9	39·4	·	40·3	43 2
19	38·0	44·1	42·7	37·7	35·3	40·4	36·2	37·3	34·3	37 8	37·5	33·0	37·2	·	40·3	43·0
20	43·5	50·3	47·0	41·2	40·5	45·6	38·9	37·4	39·0	42 2	41·6	42·2	46·1	·	41·3	42·5
21	46 7	55·9	48·8	40·8	46·5	46·5	43·3	40·2	36·3	43·3	38·6	40·8	41·1	·	41·7	44·3
22	54·5	·	·	49·3	54·5	50·5	·	·	40·5	47·3	40·4	48·3	46·9	·	40·0	43·0
23	42·7	55·8	62 3	44·5	58·8	55·3	55·0	46·4	41·3	52·5	48·6	57·1	52·2	·	44·7	47·7
24	49·5	47·7	50·1	49·1	45·6	56·7	56·0	52·3	47·0	54·3	47·0	58·2	54 8	·	45·0	50·3
25	41·7	41·7	45·2	43·3	38·5	49·4	48·7	47·7	42·3	54·1	54 5	48 8	49·7	·	46·3	49·7
26	38·0	36·1	39·3	39·0	35·7	44·0	42·0	42·5	39·7	45·4	46·7	44·3	46·7	·	43·0	46·5
27	33·0	32 3	36·2	34·6	29·8	40·8	40·2	39 2	37·0	42 9	44·7	42 6	44·1	·	42·7	50·7
28	28·5	32·0	30·8	30·9	25·0	33·5	33·1	33·2	30·5	36·0	40·1	34 6	35·1	·	36·3	46·5
29	28 0	·	·	32·3	27·5	35·5	·	·	36·0	36 0	35 9	35·1	35·5	·	34 3	40·7
30	33·3	36·5	36·5	33·4	29·1	36·7	34·9	33·6	30·7	34·4	37·9	33·4	38·4	·	38 0	38·3
31	43·7	40·8	43·2	34·9	35·4	40·3	36 9	34·0	27·3	39 4	39·6	38·6	40·7	·	39·0	35·7
	41·5	41·6	42·6	39·0	36 6	44·5	41·8	40 7	36 0	45·5	44·8	44·4	45 5	·	43·5	46 9

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

Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Fort Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Grantton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
47·8	34·6	24·0	22·0	36·0	36·6	27·0	49·5	49·5	63·5	54·9	55·7	55·1	60·0	55·7	55·3	1
39 6	34 6	29·0	8·0	24·9	32·2	4·6	43·3	49·2	54·2	53·3	47·8	53·9	58·7	53·0	55·2	2
42·3	39·1	8·5	6·0	25·5	23·9	— 3·3	41·1	43·5	43·3	42·6	40·4	38·1	44·6	41·3	41·0	3
41·8	36·8	2·0	7·0	11·9	11·1	1·0	40·7	42·7	42 8	42·1	37·1	36·3	42·6	37·2	38·8	4
44·6	30·6	15·0	26·5	·	12·6	0·0	42·7	44·0	·	·	40·4	·	.	40·5	39·2	5
46·8	37·0	38·0	36·0	15·7	15·1	13·7	41·9	42·0	45·1	41·9	40·5	39·4	44·7	40·3	40·3	6
43·5	40·3	51·0	44·0	26·0	28·8	36·2	36·2	41·7	39·8	41·1	36·7	35·9	41·3	38·0	37 5	7
39·9	39·6	37·0	48·5	37·0	40·8	20·4	33·0	38·3	36 6	37·0	35·0	35·7	43·4	35·8	35·8	8
45·5	46·5	36·0	49·0	36·9	38·9	8·5	32·4	35·5	35·8	35·7	35·0	35·2	38·9	36·5	35·6	9
43·4	44·6	21·0	25·0	38 9	41·4	19·9	29·2	32 8	33 7	35·2	32·5	34·3	36·1	34·5	33·0	10
37·9	27·3	1·5	3·0	20·1	20·4	— 7·4	38·1	36·7	36·7	37·3	34·7	35·1	35·9	35·5	34·8	11
38·7	18 3	—11·0	—5·5	·	14·1	— 3·1	40·7	42·8	·	·	40·0	·	·	37 5	36·9	12
41·2	28 9	— 8·0	—6·0	3·7	0·0	—11·5	39·2	43·5	51·2	47·4	43·8	42·4	43·6	43·5	42·4	13
50·4	36·0	— 6 0	—2·5	8·1	9·6	—16·3	26·1	33·8	33 5	34 7	33·8	33·7	36·4	34·7	34·2	14
48·2	37·9	1·5	5·0	7·1	9·0	—12·9	26·3	31·7	37·0	34·1	33·3	31·5	33·8	32·3	31·2	15
45·8	37·4	— 4·5	11·0	14·8	13·4	— 3·5	35·0	37·0	35·0	37·0	34·3	33·6	38·6	35 5	34·1	16
45·3	32·4	— 5·5	5·5	25·0	27·0	—14·6	38·5	38·7	38·3	38·9	36·8	36·3	39·2	37·3	36 5	17
49·9	34·7	18·0	26·0	2·1	— 0·4	— 2·9	37·7	42·5	43·9	42 2	41·3	39·4	46 0	42 7	40·1	18
47·8	36·8	15·0	24·0	·	17·6	13·9	41·4	46·3	·	·	43·3	·	·	43·5	42·9	19
43·0	36·1	20·5	30·5	15·8	13·7	18·6	41·4	41·7	43·9	42·9	39·8	39·1	42·0	39·8	38·4	20
45 1	34·4	17·0	29·0	7·6	9·6	19·8	41·2	40·2	43 6	42·8	41·0	39·7	42·9	40 2	40·0	21
44·3	40·0	21·0	30·0	10·9	9·9	8·4	37·2	34·0	31·7	35·2	31·8	31 2	36·4	32·2	34·6	22
44·2	39·6	24·0	37·0	12·2	13·0	8·7	30·3	33 8	31·2	33·7	29·2	29·7	33·4	30·0	30·5	23
50·7	36·9	23·5	39 0	16·9	18·1	7·1	31·1	31·7	31·4	30 9	28 0	27·3	32·8	29·0	28·4	24
48·8	37·5	21·5	40·5	23·1	21·4	1·1	32·3	32·0	32·9	31·7	30·5	29·3	32·9	31·3	30 3	25
42·9	33·8	20·0	27·0	·	19·3	— 4·1	32·5	33·0	·	·	28·8	·	·	30·5	29·8	26
38·4	29·1	13·5	15·0	— 3·1	— 6·6	—20·4	30·3	34·2	32·7	32 9	30·2	30·1	32·4	31·0	28·8	27
36·6	24·5	8·5	8·0	—10·4	—13·4	—19·0	28·8	29 5	29·2	34·0	29·8	28·8	30·9	30·0	30·0	28
40·6	26·3	3·0	18·0	—10·3	—11 6	—20·2	18·6	28·7	28·2	29·1	24 8	24·7	27·9	25·0	26·2	29
44·8	32·1	15·0	30·5	—24·2	—23 0	—17·9	1 8	18·3	20·2	17·8	12·5	11·8	20 2	14 5	14·8	30
43·5	34·8	15·0	21·0	14·3	14·8	1·4	33 4	37·7	38·3	37·1	35·6	34·9	39·1	36·3	35·7	

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

Day.	Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	54·8	57·5	57·5	58·2	53·1	54·5	56·0	51·8	51·2	49·0	56·5	54·0	52·5	52·3	51·1	46·7
2	52·6	52·4	56 8	62·4	51·4	57·0	51·8	55·3	52·2	49·8	59·5	51·6	55·8	54·8	55·6	48·6
3	42·0	42·1	42·8	44·6	44·2	42·3	42·0	39·9	36·9	36·5	44·5	44·0	41·5	38·3	44·4	44·9
4	38·0	40·5	36·8	44·5	40·4	37·7	39·3	38·4	36·7	39·0	42·0	40·5	40·3	37·4	44·1	39·0
5	39·4	42·2	41·5	·	40·6	40·0	38·0	40·9	37·5	35·1	41·3	·	·	36·8	·	·
6	41·6	41·0	43·3	41·7	42·5	40·8	39·7	39·5	35·0	34·0	39·6	41·9	39·7	39·3	42·1	39 0
7	38·9	39·9	40·0	41·4	40·7	36·5	39·9	38·2	36·9	34·9	40·8	39·0	39·7	38·2	41·5	43·2
8	39·8	39·2	40·2	39·7	40·4	36·2	38·7	34·8	33·5	32·4	41·0	39·5	40·7	36 9	42·0	37·6
9	34·2	37·6	37·0	40·9	38·3	36·8	36·0	33·6	31·8	31·0	41·0	36 6	36·3	33·3	38·9	37·8
10	35·1	36·7	37·5	36·7	36·4	34·5	32·3	32·1	30·7	30·9	39·0	35·8	30·8	32·0	38·9	32·3
11	35·0	37·5	36·7	36·7	34·8	30·7	34·6	33·1	32·1	31·1	39·6	37·3	35·7	34·4	39·9	37·3
12	42·0	42·9	·	·	34·3	34·3	35·7	34·1	33·0	36 3	37·8	·	·	31·1	·	·
13	45·2	44·2	·	44·0	42·1	46·2	38·1	41·3	40·1	32·5	40·2	42·4	34·7	36·0	41·4	38·5
14	34·6	34·9	·	39·7	37·2	35·3	32·8	32·4	29·5	27·9	35 8	35·3	39·5	30·4	35·9	37·7
15	33·7	33·5	·	36·8	33·8	29·5	32·2	30·0	26·5	26·3	32·8	33·1	31·2	30·4	34·7	31·4
16	36·4	38·1	·	37·8	37·2	34·7	35·5	34·6	31·1	30·8	37·0	35·4	31·8	29·7	33·5	31·1
17	38·3	38·9	·	39·4	38·9	37·3	36·3	38·2	35·0	33·6	36·8	38·4	37·8	35·1	38·3	33·7
18	43·9	43·0	·	41·9	43·7	44·0	37·7	39-8	38·4	36·0	36·8	40·9	38·3	36·5	39·0	35·5
19	45·6	43·5	·	·	43·5	42·5	39·0	42·5	40·3	39·6	42·6	·	·	39·4	·	·
20	40 5	41·5	·	42·1	41·3	39·5	38·7	39·7	37·7	37·8	40·0	40·4	39·2	37·5	40·0	38·4
21	42·1	41·6	·	42·3	41·3	41·2	37·0	40·4	39·3	38·5	36·2	40·4	37·8	37·2	38·4	35·9
22	33·0	33·1	·	36·9	38·0	35·8	34·2	34·6	33·5	32·3	39·2	36·1	38·3	·	39·4	36·0
23	30·7	31·3	·	34·5	33·6	30·0	31·9	31·3	29·4	29·5	37·5	33·4	33·1	·	36·3	38·6
24	29·7	30·3	·	32·4	32·0	30·0	30·6	30·8	27·5	25·8	33·6	31·9	31·3	·	32·1	30·2
25	31·9	32·9	33·5	33·8	33·7	32·0	30·6	30·0	27·8	26·3	32·6	32·7	30·8	·	31·8	32·2
26	·	33·6	25·5	·	29·4	30·7	28·6	29·1	26·2	26·5	30·0	·	·	·	·	·
27	·	31·2	29·2	30·2	27·7	29 0	21·1	26·0	25·2	26·8	30·8	30·8	23·7	·	31·5	25 8
28	33·8	29·4	30·7	32·2	31·1	29·8	26·6	23·1	19·9	20·0	30·0	30·2	23·2	·	29·4	28·6
29	25·0	27·2	23·7	29·2	26·5	26·5	25·9	21·9	19·7	19·0	24·2	28·3	24·9	·	26·4	25·4
30	15·8	16·1	8·5	18 2	10·4	14·7	7·7	6·3	0·0	—1·0	13·6	7·5	6·8	·	12·6	9·2
	37·3	37·8	35 8	39·2	37·3	36·6	34·9	34·9	32·4	31·6	37·7	36·8	35·4	·	37·7	35·2

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

Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
44·5	46·7	45·4	41 9	39·3	45·2	44·5	40·8	40·0	41·5	39·0	36·8	37·9	37·7	38·3	35·5	1
44·3	45·4	43·1	40·6	39·1	45·4	42·5	·	39·2	42·4	38·1	41 8	41·2	41·2	39·3	37·8	2
42·5	41·9	45·5	41·5	40 3	49·4	47·6	42·7	37·1	49·9	44·3	51·9	49·5	49·7	37·0	42·0	3
38·5	36·2	38·0	35·7	32·5	39·5	37·9	37·4	35·3	42·5	45·8	40·8	41·5	41·0	42·3	42·5	4
34·0	·	·	33·3	29·3	33·7	·	·	29·7	32·9	35·4	29 8	35·6	35·3	33·0	39·3	5
39·0	39·0	39·2	36·1	33·5	32·3	30·2	32·1	31·5	32·4	32·3	28·6	31·6	31·0	31·0	32·5	6
39·7	40·6	40·5	34·6	33·2	41·7	35·0	34·8	31·6	40·4	32·4	39·4	37·7	38·3	33·0	44·0	7
37·0	41·3	37·8	35·9	35·0	53·3	44·0	40·8	39·6	51·8	49·1	58·6	52·6	54·0	42·3	59·0	8
37·5	31·8	38·1	36·6	36·4	44·7	41·6	39·7	37·5	57·3	57·4	59 9	48·6	56·8	45·3	55·3	9
34·3	36·2	37·3	37·9	34·5	41·5	40·7	38·7	39·2	48·6	47·3	43·7	40·4	41·3	43·7	40 0	10
37·2	36·6	38·9	37·6	38·1	44·1	40·9	39·2	37·0	45·7	41·4	47·1	44·4	44·0	39·3	44·2	11
39·7	·	·	35 5	32·7	45·7	·	·	38·7	46·5	42·1	47·5	45·3	44·7	38·7	40·7	12
37·3	42·4	37·7	36·4	34·3	41·3	40·8	38·2	37·4	43·6	44·5	42·9	44·1	44·3	37·3	49·5	13
36·0	33·8	37·2	35·2	30·6	39·5	38·8	37·6	35·0	42·5	42·4	41·5	39·8	40·3	32·7	46·0	14
28·5	30·3	29·6	27·2	24·0	33·8	32·6	29·4	27·1	38·5	40 3	36·7	35·4	35·5	35·7	43·0	15
29·2	31·8	30·8	29·1	27·3	30·7	29 6	29·6	26·1	34·7	37·0	33·5	32·2	32·7	36·0	40·7	16
31·5	34·6	31·7	27·8	30·1	28·2	28·1	26·9	24·5	30·7	33·6	29·8	29·1	·	32·7	36·3	17
33·3	34·7	32·1	31·2	28·3	29·9	30·5	28·1	27·0	30·0	32·9	30·6	31·3	31·3	30·7	38·3	18
40·5	·	·	30·3	28·5	28·6	·	·	22·5	30·5	32·6	30·2	30·0	30·7	29·3	36·5	19
37·0	39 8	35·9	32·4	27·6	32·7	29·9	29 6	28·3	34·9	33·3	33·4	33·3	34·3	28·3	35·8	20
33·3	41·6	33·8	31·3	27·0	36·1	35·0	33·5	32·6	38·0	32·7	34·9	33·9	35·3	30·0	34·7	21
35·7	35·6	32·9	31·5	29·8	35·7	35·6	34·2	32·5	37·2	34·9	36·2	37·0	37·0	33·0	35·0	22
36·5	35·5	37·9	34·1	32·7	37·6	35·8	34·8	33·0	37·8	36·2	36·2	37·0	36·3	34·8	36·3	23
28·3	28·4	30·9	30·5	27·5	37·3	36·1	34·5	32·7	38·2	39·7	37·2	38·2	38·5	38·0	40·3	24
25·5	30·6	26·2	25·1	22·3	33·5	31·7	32·3	29·8	37·7	40·2	38·5	38·0	38·5	42·3	43·0	25
26·7	·	·	24·0	23·3	32·3	·	·	30·5	35·9	38·9	35·5	34·7	35·5	46·7	42·5	26
24·0	26·8	24·5	24·7	21·3	30·0	28·4	29·1	28·4	33·7	35·6	33·8	30·8	33·0	35·0	44·5	27
27·3	28·2	26·5	26·6	21·4	28·7	27·6	27·4	24·7	30·9	31·9	30·6	29·1	29·8	32·7	37 0	28
24·3	22·5	24 0	21·8	15·8	27·2	26·2	26·9	22·1	30·2	30·7	28·3	27·6	29·0	30·7	45·0	29
6·3	4·4	11·2	10·9	6·3	19·4	17·6	18·7	15·9	23·3	25·6	18·7	20·1	21·8	30·3	40·5	30
33·6	34·7	34·1	31·9	29·4	36 6	34·6	33·5	30·5	38·7	38·3	37·8	37·0	38·1	36·2	41·6	

TABLE XVIII. December, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.

Day.	Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	49·0	33·2	32·0	40·0	—11·4	— 8·7	—17·9	9·2	19·5	15·9	15·1	10·7	7·7	11 6	12·5	10·4
2	48·7	36·8	33·5	48·0	1 6	3·3	9·6	15·5	26·7	25 9	23·7	20 5	19·3	22·9	21·0	20·3
3	49·8	38 5	28·5	41·5	·	2·8	16·8	25·5	27·3	·	·	22·5	·	·	23·0	22·7
4	45·2	39·5	32·0	46·0	13·4	11·8	13·5	20·4	27·2	22·2	23·1	21·9	17·4	21·8	17·0	21·3
5	36·4	32 6	19·5	25·0	24·6	25·2	13·3	30·3	30·5	23·0	29·0	20 0	19·5	24·6	22·0	21·2
6	39 0	28·4	28·0	27·0	4·7	2 6	— 3 6	31·5	33·0	28·7	31·9	25·8	25·4	32·6	28·5	27·7
7	39·8	24·7	12·5	23·0	— 9·7	— 7·0	—17·9	15·1	27·0	25·7	27·6	22·0	22·4	26·6	25·0	23·8
8	37·2	22·6	17·5	19·0	—25·4	—27·2	—27·0	9·4	19·7	14·7	19·2	13·6	14·3	19·6	16·2	16·9
9	38·4	25 5	35·5	39 5	—11·8	— 9·3	—31·6	—10·4	9·5	2·7	7·8	4·0	4·2	6·9	5·2	5·5
10	39·1	28·7	32·5	39·0	·	0·0	— 8·0	7·6	6 5	·	·	3·2	·	·	7·5	1·5
11	45·0	32·1	35·5	41·5	23·4	22 3	— 6·5	20·3	17·5	11·0	15·1	14·5	12·0	20·8	17·3	11·3
12	41·2	33·9	21·5	23·0	19 0	18·4	—22·4	26·6	30·7	32·7	30·6	28·5	27·4	32·3	30·3	27·7
13	37·2	26·2	12·0	21·0	6·7	3·8	—24·4	31·8	34·5	38·6	36 0	33·2	33·5	40·3	36·2	35·3
14	36·9	23·4	28·5	27·5	—13·7	— 9·7	—17·7	17·6	28·0	29·7	29·9	25·2	26·7	32·9	26·3	29·9
15	35·4	24·2	14·5	19·0	—15·4	—15·4	—30·1	11·7	24·2	17·9	18·9	16 8	14·1	19·3	14·3	17·1
16	35·6	25·6	17·5	10·5	—28·7	—27·6	—28·4	—14·9	3·8	0·7	1·1	— 3·3	— 4·7	— 0·4	— 3·0	— 0·1
17	35·8	24·9	15·0	10·0	·	— 7·9	—27·4	—11·6	5·5	·	·	4·5	·	·	5·2	1·5
18	34·4	26·5	28·0	27·5	— 9·1	—11·8	—24·5	3 3	15·8	11·4	13·8	8·4	6·5	10 6	10·0	6·9
19	36·8	24·5	26·0	22·0	—15·7	—14·2	—30·4	— 5·5	13·5	7·7	14·6	7·4	3·2	10·8	5 7	7·9
20	39·7	28 0	9·5	27·5	—12·4	—12·8	—32·3	0·6	11·7	15·1	11·0	8·8	6·4	10·8	9·5	5·7
21	41·1	32·0	8·0	21·5	—20·1	—17·5	—19·6	18·4	18·2	21·6	16·8	14 2	12·9	14·6	16·5	12·9
22	41·4	34·1	27·0	— 4·0	—14·9	—16 3	— 0·4	8·9	23·3	21·7	21·9	20·0	19·2	23·4	21·3	20·2
23	44·0	31·6	27·0	— 6·0	— 4·1	— 5·6	— 8 7	— 2·1	17·5	18·2	18·7	15 2	14·4	19·1	16·7	16·2
24	45·0	25·5	14·0	15·0	·	— 5·1	— 0 8	— 3 6	9·3	·	·	7·4	·	·	6·0	5·4
25	44·3	28·1	16·0	25·0	·	—12·6	5·5	5·1	15·5	18·0	18·3	16·2	15·5	18·9	17·5	14·2
26	43·2	28·0	18·5	18 0	— 4·0	— 8·7	3·5	13·9	23·3	19·7	20·7	15·9	16·0	22·3	17·3	17.5
27	39·7	27·6	11·5	17·0	— 8·0	— 5·8	— 1·0	22·6	22·0	13 5	20·2	15·4	14·4	18·8	16·0	15·7
28	43·2	27·4	4·0	5·0	— 5·9	— 4·6	—10·5	2·5	19·3	16·7	18·9	16·3	15·9	18·3	17·5	16·6
29	46 0	26·4	21·5	32 0	—20·8	—18·4	—17·4	4·1	19·7	22·7	18·8	17 0	16·8	19·7	18·8	18·2
30	43·2	26·3	11·0	22·0	— 9·6	— 7·8	— 6·5	3·6	19·0	16·6	18·8	14·4	14·0	16·4	15·2	13·3
31	44·7	27·6	20·0	33·0	·	—10·5	—13·8	3·9	22·0	·	·	16·6	·	·	17·3	17·0
	41·2	28·9	21·2	24·4	— 5·9	— 5·6	—12·2	9·9	20·0	18·9	20·1	15·4	15·2	19·8	16·4	15·3

TABLE XVIII.—December, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—*Continued.*

Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Scely.	N. Gwillimb'ry	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Day.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
13·5	14·3	9 0	10·6	8·6	11·0	6 6	7·1	3·2	4·8	9 6	9·5	4·3	·	6·4	3 1	1
23·0	23·9	18·5	23·1	19·1	18·0	14·7	16·5	13·7	13 8	18·6	19·1	20·5	·	22·4	18·8	2
26·5	24·3	20·5	·	22·6	21·0	15·8	22·2	16·9	17·1	24·8	·	·	·	·	·	3
24·2	24·0	18·5	24·4	19·2	18·3	15·3	19·6	10·9	11·4	24·1	21·8	18·6	·	21·4	22·0	4
24·2	22·6	24·3	27·2	25·4	19·7	18·4	24·5	20·3	20·6	30·5	26·4	21·9	·	27·3	22·7	5
30·5	30·3	28 3	34·0	29·9	31·3	24·0	28·4	26·5	27·0	27·2	27·8	27·6	·	30 6	31·4	6
25·5	21·9	23·0	26·2	25·5	24·2	21·2	24·7	20·5	19·3	26·1	26·5	24·7	·	30·1	29·6	7
15·5	16 2	18·0	21·1	20·4	18·5	18·0	17·3	14·8	14·9	21·6	20·2	21·3	·	22·9	17·4	8
4·2	6 7	0·3	10·3	4·9	6·0	2·0	—7·5	—3 5	—10·3	4·8	5·1	—1·0	5·8	4·6	8·8	9
7·0	8·4	3·0	·	4·2	5·5	—3·4	—7 6	—9·6	—9·8	4·5	·	·	—8·2	·	·	10
23·0	21·3	15 3	18·9	18·6	18·5	7·9	9·6	7·5	7 3	13·0	13·1	6·6	5·3	4·7	—0·9	11
34·3	31·0	30·8	32·2	30·1	30·5	20·9	24·8	21·5	20 8	30·1	26·1	22·6	22·9	23·1	15·8	12
36·5	36·6	35·3	39·5	35·8	36·0	31·5	31·2	28·5	29·0	33 3	33 0	33·8	32·4	37·2	34·9	13
25·8	25·9	21·3	33·2	30·8	31·3	26·3	29·5	27·0	27·0	11·1	32·6	31·5	32 0	34·0	37·4	14
21·3	21·6	19·5	1·4	21·3	19·7	9 7	12·7	7·5	7·0	14·3	17·2	14·3	·	20·0	15·7	15
—2 6	—2·1	0·8	20·7	1·1	9·0	4·0	—13·1	—17·0	—20·0	—2 7	1·1	—8·3	·	—6·5	—8 0	16
6·7	9·1	3·3	·	4·8	4·3	0·1	—6 4	—8·1	—8·3	—4·1	·	·	·	·	·	17
12·5	10·6	8·3	10·2	9 4	10·2	0·3	0·0	—5·0	—5·0	6·5	6·7	—3 7	·	—2·9	—5·5	18
10·4	12·2	6·8	11·2	10·5	11·3	9·9	1·3	—3·5	—6·3	9·0	12·4	6·2	·	7·7	3·1	19
10·7	13·1	6·8	8·6	6·6	10·0	4·1	1·8	—6 6	—5·3	—2·3	1·5	—5·7	·	—2·7	—7·7	20
18·3	20·6	12·3	16·1	15·7	19·2	10·4	11·3	9·5	8·8	11·1	10·0	7·9	·	6·7	—0·1	21
·	24·6	20·0	23 9	21·0	24·3	15·9	13·5	12·4	12·5	22·0	18·6	16·2	16·1	9 7	9·7	22
·	16·0	18·3	20·1	15·2	17·2	10·6	7·1	3·5	2·9	13·8	12 6	6·3	6·3	2·3	10·8	23
·	12·7	6·0	·	5·1	7·3	—2·7	—9·8	—6·5	—8·5	7·3	·	·	—1·2	·	·	24
·	21·1	13·3	17·8	17·0	16·2	7 8	9·8	9 6	6 9	10·3	7·9	5·9	11·0	6·0	2·2	25
·	20·0	20·0	22·3	20·5	21·0	15·5	20·0	17·7	18·4	22·3	17·8	19·0	17·7	17·6	11·8	26
·	16·0	18·3	20·4	19·7	17·3	14·0	20·0	18·0	17·3	20·1	19·5	17·6	7·6	20 0	19·1	27
·	20·9	20·3	21·1	20·2	18·0	14·5	18·2	13·4	12·0	22·0	21·8	20·0	14·3	20·1	13·7	28
·	19·3	16·5	22·2	17·5	15·0	12·8	7·6	7·4	6·5	13·5	15·0	14·6	12·1	16·0	0·7	29
·	13·8	18·3	17·4	16·5	12·7	13·3	3·6	6·0	5·4	14·3	14·9	9·9	10·6	11·6	14·0	30
16·0	17·1	18·0	·	17·1	16·5	13·4	9·4	4·8	5 6	20·0	·	·	2·3	·	·	31
19·4	18·5	1 [illegible]	20·5	17·2	17·2	11·8	11·2	8·4	7·8	18·0	16·9	13·5	·	15·0	12·3	

TABLE XVIII.—December, 1876. Daily Mean Temperature.—*Continued.*

Day.	Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. Johns.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	5·8	7·6	6·1	10·6	4·5	17·8	18·1	28·5	28·5	22·3	33·9	22·1	30·7	·	37·7	43·2
2	18·3	22·9	19·7	18·4	16·2	29·8	32·7	32·9	33·0	31·0	35·6	31·9	34·6	·	37·0	40·8
3	25·5	·	·	26·1	21·0	30·4	·	·	·	30·1	34·6	30·3	33·0	·	36·7	43·5
4	20·3	18·4	24·6	25·9	20·1	31·1	29·1	27·6	25·1	29·5	31·7	28·4	28·0	·	32·0	37·3
5	23·0	23·9	22·2	22·8	19·1	27·4	27·1	24·8	23·9	27·2	31·4	19·3	27·9	·	30·7	34·5
6	32·8	27·3	31·1	27·4	26·2	30·6	26·5	28·9	25·7	33·3	31·2	·	30·3	·	33·3	34·2
7	30·3	25·6	29·9	27·5	25·3	33·7	25·5	27·8	27·0	35·6	35·9	33·6	31·8	·	35·3	36·5
8	15·3	12·2	12·8	12·8	10·3	27·3	19·2	14·5	·	29·4	30·8	24·2	24·2	·	33·3	36·2
9	5·5	2·1	12·7	16·9	12·7	22·9	17·9	16·0	11·8	28·6	28·0	25·1	26·2	·	27·3	34·5
10	— 6·5	·	·	— 3·4	—10·8	9·1	·	·	10·5	18·5	24·3	15·6	15·3	·	27·3	31·2
11	0·5	— 3·0	— 4·8	— 5·6	— 6·5	— 0·5	— 6·9	2·3	1 1	9·3	15·0	0·7	5·9	·	26·3	27·5
12	15·5	9·4	12·8	11·7	9·2	15·7	9·3	15·2	14·7	25·4	20·5	25·4	25·6	·	22·0	26·0
13	34·5	30·0	29·2	19·1	25·7	26·3	18·3	20·3	20·0	30·7	28·4	29·4	27·1	·	24·7	36 0
14	34·3	35·7	30·6	·	26·4	36·5	27·5	22·7	22·1	35·6	31·0	32·6	30·1	·	34·0	36·2
15	17·5	8·6	17·3	14·2	6·5	29·9	22·5	20·6	16·3	32·8	34·3	31·0	28·2	·	34 3	40·0
16	— 8·0	—15·8	0·6	— 3·2	— 7·3	18·5	5·8	6·4	3·3	23·3	26·3	17·2	14·7	·	28 0	33·5
17	—13·0	·	·	—19·4	—21·8	— 7·8	—11·7	·	— 5·0	3·1	5·4	— 2·8	— 5·5	·	12·0	25·0
18	— 5·0	— 7·1	— 4·7	— 4.1	— 5·3	6 3	— 4·1	— 0·2	— 0·1	14·9	12·6	12·8	8·4	·	20·0	30·5
19	0 5	— 2·4	— 2·4	— 5·6	— 7·5	16·2	9·2	6·5	10·0	25·7	28 6	21·7	21·7	·	27·0	32·5
20	— 9·0	— 7·5	— 6·5	— 7·9	—12·5	4·3	0·0	5·0	1·3	14·2	16·5	11·4	5·6	·	19·3	26·5
21	— 1·3	1·3	— 3·3	— 6·4	— 6·7	2·5	— 4·9	3·6	0·4	15·4	16·6	14·8	7·7	·	22·3	26·2
22	7·8	6·1	7·3	7·7	6·7	8 9	5·3	2·4	1·5	16·3	19·2	11·0	10·0	·	23·0	31·2
23	9·0	7 6	12·7	11·8	8·2	15·8	13·4	5·1	2 0	20·8	19·8	18·7	17·8	·	24·7	31·5
24	0·3	·	·	8·1	4·3	14·3	·	·	11·2	18·6	21·8	16·3	15·0	·	25·7	29·5
25	3·0	2·9	·	2·4	0.0	12·3	9·8	15·6	9·5	13·1	22·9	11·8	13·0	·	22·7	30.0
26	10·3	11·8	8·1	4·0	8·5	14·8	7·2	4 5	12·6	18·7	24·3	12·6	17·1	·	23·3	28·2
27	16·5	18·5	17·6	13·1	15·6	17·4	4·4	17·5	7·5	18·8	24·6	12·3	15·5	·	22·7	30·2
28	9·0	9·9	17·3	14·3	13·7	20·6	14·7	8·3	11·2	21·0	21·5	15·3	19·1	·	22·7	26·0
29	7·0	10·0	11·4	13·3	11·5	16·5	9·9	26·8	11·5	16·9	22·4	10·5	17·1	·	23 7	29·0
30	13·0	10·8	15·4	17·1	12·7	27·4	22·5	·	18·5	31·5	29 7	31·6	29·5	·	33·0	30
31	8·7	·	·	7·6	4·3	14·2	·	·	18·0	20·6	24·7	19·3	14·8	·	22·7	30·3
	10·4	10·3	12·7	9·2	8·6	18·4	12·9	15·2	12·9	23·0	25·3	19·5	20·3	·	27·3	32·2

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

—	Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Jan. 1 to 5, inclusive.	41·3	27·3	·	6 8	7 2	7·4	18·9	20·2	33·2	38·8	33·4	33·1	29·5	33·9	33·3	33·4
" 6 to 10, "	34·2	10 6	·	5·2	3 7	5·0	15 3	22·1	31 6	31·8	29·7	29·1	26 4	30·7	32·1	31·4
" 12 to 15, "	38·0	18·7	·	32·5	1·6	2·0	9·7	11·5	23·7	22·3	21·6	18·8	18·2	20·7	18·8	18·5
" 11 to 20, "	37·8	22·8	·	11·6	2·3	7·8	1·6	29·0	33·0	30·0	27·6	33·7	26·5	29 9	35 6	34·4
" 21 to 25, "	27·8	2·7	·	6·3	13 6	13·4	18·5	12·3	23·7	27·2	22·4	22·5	20·7	24·4	24·5	23·2
" 26 to 30, "	35·0	11·6	·	2·9	5·4	6·4	29·9	22·8	27·2	25·7	20·7	27 0	22·5	26·1	27·2	27·5
Jan. 30 to Feb. 4, incl've	39·1	15 4	·	7·0	26·4	26·7	36·0	2·9	17·7	20·2	18 3	15·1	15·8	18·5	16·0	16 9
Feb. 5 to 9, "	37·0	20·7	3·3	7·0	4·8	5·7	27·4	21·4	28·4	29 7	27·8	26·6	25·7	28 0	29·3	27·6
" 10 to 14, "	41·5	29·4	5·0	16·8	3 8	2·4	13·7	24·7	35·1	39·6	36·7	35 5	34·7	37·4	36·2	34·5
" 15 to 19, "	42·2	38·0	22·0	30·1	5·3	4·0	10·1	19·8	26 9	29·0	27·2	24·2	24·5	28·0	25·5	25·8
" 20 to 24, "	44·2	40·4	0 0	13·2	10·7	8·7	24 5	3·9	16·5	21·1	16 9	17·6	15·4	17·2	17·7	16·4
" 25 to Mar. 1, "	40·2	33·4	2·0	0·8	0·5	2·1	14·8	11·9	20·2	26·3	21·3	19·4	19·8	22·8	21·0	20·0
Mar. 2 to 6, inclusive.	41·5	37·1	2·8	11·7	8·3	8 7	21·9	27·5	27·8	30·4	29·4	29·2	25·2	29·9	29·3	28·7
" 7 to 11, "	34·3	19·4	4·9	3·3	3·9	4·7	15·3	25·4	32·8	39·5	35·2	33·1	32·1	36·1	33·1	31·1
" 12 to 16, "	37·5	26 9	3 0	3·7	0·5	1·2	21·4	11·4	21·1	25·8	21·2	21·6	19 0	21·5	23·3	22·1
" 17 to 21, "	40·7	29·6	13·6	15·4	0·7	0·9	5·2	11·8	15·6	18·7	17·1	15·3	11·8	18·6	15·3	15·8
" 22 to 26, "	41·7	39·8	23·3	30·6	22·0	21·1	9·5	25·5	29·7	32·9	30 8	28·1	27·0	31·6	28·9	28·6
" 27 to 31, "	43·9	42·3	27·0	32·0	14·8	17·8	1·8	25·9	25·6	30·1	25·7	23·6	24·9	29·9	25·1	25·6
April 1 to 5, inclusive.	42·3	42·7	30·6	52·9	27·2	28 3	19·9	31·1	32·1	36·7	33·8	31·9	33·2	35 9	34·2	33·0
" 6 to 10, "	42·7	44·4	33·5	37·3	30·1	31·8	6·5	30·4	31·5	41·4	34·6	34·0	27·2	30·8	34·8	34 9
" 11 to 15, "	46·6	47·9	38·3	37·5	31·9	33·1	27·1	37·0	39 6	51·2	46·9	45·5	44·0	46·4	44·0	44·4
" 16 to 20, "	46·4	46·0	38·2	43·0	42·6	40 8	17·6	32·9	34·2	35·1	28·3	35 3	34·2	36·1	36·1	35·1
" 21 to 25, "	50·9	53·9	42·6	47·6	44 0	45·0	30·3	40·9	36·0	50·0	42·1	40·7	42·0	45·5	42 2	42·7
" 26 to 30, "	50·6	56·7	37·1	40·4	41·7	36·4	22 6	37·5	39 6	52·4	46·9	43·1	46·2	51·2	44·0	43 9

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

—	Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Jan. 1 to 5 inclusive.	·	34·0	33·4	33·2	33·0	33·9	28·7	25·0	·	20·6	32·2	28·6	26·5	29·9	28·0	22·9
" 6 to 10 " ..	·	33·3	31·5	28·4	31·1	31·9	28·6	24·4	·	21·1	30·9	26·8	20·2	23·0	25·2	17·2
" 11 to 15 " ..	·	20·9	21·0	21·5	20·4	19·6	15·3	10·4	·	9·7	17·4	17·8	14·6	14·9	17·4	8·5
" 16 to 20 " ..	36·0	35·6	35·7	39·4	35·1	35·1	32·2	30·7	·	28·6	35·2	33·4	32·9	33·8	34·7	31·9
" 21 to 25 " ..	25·4	25·0	24·3	25·5	24·7	25·3	19·4	14·0	·	10·8	20·7	17·7	15·2	17·0	16·9	8·5
" 26 to 30 " ..	29·4	29·0	30·3	32·6	29·2	28·2	27·0	23·3	·	18·8	27·4	29·1	29·1	28·2	34·4	25·8
Jan. 30 to Feb. 4 incl'	18·4	18·4	18·0	22·0	17·5	19·0	16·7	11·2	·	5·4	17·4	14·9	12·7	11·2	15·4	10·2
Feb. 5 to 9 " ..	28·7	30·6	28·9	29·1	28·8	29·3	26·0	22·9	·	20·5	28·9	23·7	26·6	22·5	24·9	15·7
" 10 to 14 " ..	36·9	36·3	35·2	38·2	34·2	35·8	33·4	29·2	·	26·5	34·7	33·3	32·3	30·0	32·7	28·0
" 15 to 19 " ..	26·0	27·0	27·3	35·6	28·1	27·5	26·3	20·5	·	17·0	24·8	26·5	22·8	20·0	23·8	21·3
" 20 to 24 " ..	19·1	18·4	17·7	18·2	17·0	19·0	12·6	5·0	4·5	2·2	11·7	12·6	9·2	8·9	10·7	6·6
" 25 to Mar. 1 " ..	23·2	21·8	18·4	22·0	18·6	21·2	14·7	14·0	12·8	12·4	16·9	15·9	16·3	14·0	17·0	12·2
March 2 to 6 inclusive.	26·8	31·0	30·0	31·4	27·7	30·7	26·2	23·4	22·7	23·2	32·6	26·3	24·9	24·0	27·9	24·1
" 7 to 11 " ..	35·3	33·2	32·2	34·8	31·8	35·9	30·6	28·8	27·5	27·2	35·2	31·8	28·3	29·4	31·9	32·6
" 12 to 16 " ..	23·9	24·7	20·5	22·9	22·0	25·9	18·3	13·3	11·7	9·9	18·1	15·4	11·8	15·9	14·9	13·9
" 17 to 21 " ..	16·9	17·9	16·3	22·2	17·8	17·8	14·4	10·9	9·6	7·0	14·6	16·6	15·5	13·7	16·5	16·4
" 22 to 26 " ..	29·6	29·8	26·5	31·2	29·7	30·8	26·7	23·3	22·4	22·6	29·8	27·1	25·4	24·1	25·6	25·5
" 27 to 31 " ..	25·8	26·3	27·2	28·5	28·7	27·7	25·4	26·3	24·7	25·1	28·0	28·1	28·9	27·3	31·7	32·9
April 1 to 5 inclusive.	32·6	35·5	32·4	37·0	33·8	36·3	30·1	32·0	30·3	30·1	33·4	33·2	34·7	31·5	35·5	34·5
" 6 to 10 " ..	34·6	35·8	33·7	39·5	33·9	33·8	30·6	30·4	29·4	27·7	36·9	34·5	34·2	31·7	34·5	35·0
" 11 to 15 " ..	46·1	42·9	41·2	42·0	40·5	44·5	41·4	39·5	39·3	38·9	45·5	38·9	40·0	39·3	43·5	42·6
" 16 to 20 " ..	37·5	34·0	34·9	37·6	35·8	35·3	36·6	32·0	29·9	30·5	36·3	34·7	39·7	34·8	37·9	38·6
" 21 to 25 " ..	42·7	45·4	41·9	47·0	42·2	43·3	40·1	38·7	38·4	37·3	44·4	41·1	43·6	40·8	41·8	43·0
" 26 to 30 " ..	44·7	44·6	41·8	49·2	43·1	45·7	40·0	40·2	38·5	38·2	44·3	42·8	48·8	42·4	46·4	44·5

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

Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown.	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.	—
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
25·6	18·2	22·2	22·4	20·7	27·9	22·9	15·8	18·2	28 4	25·0	24·8	25·0	24·3	24·7	24·6	Jan. 1 to 5 inclusive.
17 6	13·2	16·4	13·7	13·6	19 9	12·4	11·7	10·4	24·7	21 0	23·7	19·3	19 6	17 5	18·3	" 6 to 10 "
9·3	7·2	5·8	1·5	0·2	8·0	0 8	2·1	0 4	13 4	9·3	10·7	7 3	7·4	13 7	14·9	" 11 to 15 "
30·6	28·9	31·3	21·2	24·2	28·3	25 6	24·2	19·5	30 1	28 3	29·4	26 2	28·2	27·5	26·7	" 16 to 20 "
9·9	7·4	8·6	2·8	0·6	9 4	4·1	2 5	2 3	13·8	10·3	9 8	6 6	6·6	9 7	12·1	" 21 to 25 "
20·4	22·7	24·4	12·1	13·6	18·9	15·5	5·2	3 7	25·2	14·9	17 3	14·2	13 9	9 7	16 7	" 26 to 30 "
10·2	7·2	11·3	6 8	5 6	19 9	13·8	6 6	4 7	22 9	18·9	24 7	20·2	18 3	18·0	22·1	Jan. 30 to Feb. 4 incl'
16·3	11·7	16·2	7·1	11·2	17·8	12·0	2 7	1·2	20·3	13·1	17·1	11 9	12·1	6 9	12·9	Feb. 5 to 9 "
28·2	27·1	25·0	19 3	18·6	23 8	19·9	11·7	9 7	25·5	19·0	23·5	19·0	18·6	16·1	16·5	" 10 to 14 "
19·8	17·8	19·8	20·5	18·0	28 2	25·4	26·1	·	30·4	27·0	29 1	23·0	27·1	25·6	27·0	" 15 to 19 "
8·0	2·6	7·1	5·8	1·2	12·2	7·4	8 8	5·7	18 2	19·0	16·1	14·7	16·1	25·6	28·3	" 20 to 24 "
10·6	14·4	10 1	9·7	6·6	15·6	13·0	10·7	11·0	19·1	15·8	17 6	16 5	16 9	19·5	24·1	" 25 to Mar. 1 "
24·1	22·6	25·4	22·1	20·4	25·0	23·1	16·3	19·3	25·1	25·0	19·9	21·2	21·2	21·8	21·1	Mar. 2 to 6 inclusive.
33·7	29·6	30·3	24·6	27·4	30·1	25·5	21·1	19·0	33·6	32·0	35·3	28·4	29·2	29·3	32·0	" 7 to 11 "
17·1	6·4	14·3	16·7	14·6	23·1	19 4	19·6	17·9	26·5	27·6	26·2	25·0	25·6	32·3	36·8	" 12 to 16 "
12·5	13·5	16·4	14 6	12·9	19·0	18·2	15·6	10·8	22·1	18·6	19·8	16·7	16·7	19·6	26·8	" 17 to 21 "
26·3	21·6	25·5	24·4	22·5	31·2	26·0	27·7	23·2	31·9	29·2	31·9	30·8	30·9	31·1	33·3	" 22 to 26 "
31·6	31·1	32·4	31·1	28·2	35·3	35·0	32·5	31·3	35·3	34·0	35·2	35·1	35·3	34·2	37·6	" 27 to 31 "
31·9	33·0	33·2	28·7	27·5	33·6	31·8	26·2	25·3	31·9	27·8	·	30·9	28·3	28·7	31·7	April 1 to 5 inclusive.
31·3	30·8	33·4	33·3	29·5	34·4	34·6	32·5	32·3	34·9	33·5	·	33·9	33·4	32·2	38 4	" 6 to 10 "
41·2	41·9	41·6	36·4	38·2	39·4	39·0	36·1	36·2	37·8	35·7	·	35·9	36·1	33·3	37·8	" 11 to 15 "
36·8	35·4	37·8	36·4	33·2	39·5	40·2	38 7	40·0	40·6	39·7	·	39·5	40·5	34·7	41·8	" 16 to 20 "
41·0	42·7	41·8	36·1	36·4	37·9	30·8	32·9	33·7	37 6	34·6	·	34·2	34·1	37·1	35·7	" 21 to 25 "
40·4	44·7	42·0	35 5	35·8	35 8	36·7	30·0	34·4	35·2	41·6	·	43 5	42·9	45·6	51·4	" 26 to 30 "

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

—	Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
May 1 to 5 inclusive..	49·9	53·8	50·0	47 9	38·0	38·1	31·8	40·5	39·0	48·1	41·3	41·4	41·9	45·0	43·2	43·0
" 6 to 10 " ..	51·6	59·3	·	56·6	46·2	46·5	38·7	44·4	41 8	50·8	44·6	49·6	46·9	52·6	50·9	51·3
" 11 to 15 " ..	47·8	54·8	42 9	51·9	49 7	50·1	33·5	44·6	40·8	53·0	43·7	45·7	45·1	49·3	46·1	45·7
" 16 to 20 " ..	51·7	58 8	50·7	52·3	57 8	56·9	47·5	50·6	52·2	64·3	58·4	58·2	58·1	62·8	59·2	58·0
" 21 to 25 " ..	54·3	64·6	63·2	59·5	61·8	61·1	41·4	52·8	48·5	56·9	50·4	56·4	53·4	57·6	56·8	57·5
" 26 to 30 " ..	51 9	56·0	53·2	54·1	64·9	66·1	38·4	56·9	56·0	66·6	60·8	62·0	59·9	62·1	61·1	61·4
May 31 to June 4 incl've	54·2	60·9	50·6	53·3	42·5	45·9	39·2	56·7	60 5	70·5	69·6	65·3	66·2	70·7	65·3	64·1
June 5 to " 9 " ..	52·6	61·3	59·3	57·7	56·4	56·9	46·4	59 5	57·1	67·8	62·7	61·4	61·5	67·2	62·2	61·7
" 10 to " 14 " ..	56 0	63·3	59·3	56·5	65·1	65·3	50·.	66·0	67·2	78·6	74·3	73 8	73·3	78 4	74·8	73·8
" 15 to " 19 " ..	62·8	74·8	69·7	67·2	52·7	52·9	49·8	60·7	66·7	69·6	70·1	66 8	67·6	72·4	68·2	67·7
" 20 to " 24 " ..	54·8	62·1	63·7	64·7	71·3	72·8	56·3	62·0	61 7	68·1	64·6	64·7	63·5	70·3	64·3	65·5
" 25 to " 29 " ..	57·5	64·0	57·5	59·4	60·1	62·1	49·7	66·2	66·1	72·2	70·7	69·6	68·5	73·9	69·6	70·5
June 30 to July 4 incl've	58 8	73·0	63·1	69·1	63·5	64·5	54·1	62·4	63·2	70·0	66·4	67·6	64·7	68·9	68·3	66·6
July 5 to " 9 " ..	56·0	63·0	52·1	54·3	68·8	67·2	55·0	71·3	71·0	78·0	73·8	73·9	72·1	76·5	73·6	74·2
" 10 to " 14 " ..	59·7	64·5	56 5	56·7	64·9	64·3	55·4	71·5	66·6	78·7	73·7	75·0	75·5	77·9	75·5	75·6
" 15 to " 19 " ..	56·4	68·8	58·3	58·8	66·1	68·5	53·1	74·1	66·5	78 8	73·4	72 0	72·0	77·0	72·7	71·9
" 20 to " 24 " ..	60·9	76·1	62 6	69·2	59·4	59·8	54·0	60·9	57·1	69·8	62·3	59·6	61·4	68·1	61·0	62·5
" 25 to " 29 " ..	58·8	72·6	66·1	69·1	68·9	69·5	60·5	61·8	59·4	70·0	65·7	62·3	62·5	67·1	64·7	63·1
July 30 to Aug 3 incl've	60·0	67·1	60·3	65·4	72·2	73·8	71·5	69 8	65.1	73·2	73·7	69·7	69·2	72·3	69·2	58·3
Aug. 4 to " 8 " ..	57·4	63·2	59·9	63·7	71·7	72·3	60·3	73·8	69·9	73·9	74·1	70·6	69·7	77 5	72·0	72·5
" 9 to " 13 " ..	55 8	61·2	53·1	53·2	64·7	63·5	48·1	73·3	73·9	75·2	77·1	72·9	71·9	74·9	72·0	71·7
" 14 to " 18 " ..	58·5	71·0	56·8	57·4	58·6	58·7	54·9	66·7	67·7	73·6	72·0	69·0	69·6	72·5	67·5	69·8
" 19 to " 23 " ..	53·2	59·9	49·0	55·2	63·4	64·5	59·6	63·4	60·3	70·6	65·4	62·0	62·6	67·1	63·1	62·6
" 24 to " 28 " ..	54·8	60·1	48·9	54·0	55·4	57·8	49·9	63·5	60·8	71·8	66·2	61·4	64·0	67·4	61·1	62·7

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

Aylmer.	Brantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Scely.	North Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	—
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	•	°	°	°	°	°	°	
44·9	42·5	43 6	46 5	43·4	46·1	41·7	40·4	38 8	38·4	43·6	41·3	45·0	42·8	43·7	45 0	May 1 to 5 inclusive.
51·7	52·5	49 8	50·0	49·4	55·0	47·7	45·8	42·9	41·0	51 7	44·8	49·6	49·2	51·3	53·9	,, 6 to 10 "
48·2	48·3	47 4	49·1	46·9	48·7	44·2	43·6	41·7	41·3	46·3	45·5	47·7	45·9	48·0	48 8	" 11 to 15 "
58·9	60·0	56·0	56·6	55 0	62 0	56·0	57·6	55 9	55·4	58·4	55·6	59·8	57 0	57·8	57·6	" 16 to 20 "
56·4	57·2	55·9	57·8	54 4	57·1	55·4	51·8	50 8	50 5	58·1	52·3	55·9	55·1	49·9	51·7	" 21 to 25 "
61·0	63·2	61·8	59·1	58·4	63·6	58·2	56·4	55·4	57·3	62·6	56·1	60·1	58·6	55·6	56·3	" 26 to 30 "
67 0	66·2	65·1	62·9	60·4	68·2	62·4	63·9	61·5	62·2	66·0	63·0	70·1	66·2	67·6	71·0	May 31 to June 4 incl've
61·3	64·4	64·5	64·7	59·4	65·7	51·8	59·7	58·0	58 4	63 4	61·4	65·0	60·9	61·7	63·1	June 5 to " 9 "
73·9	76·2	74·6	72·5	68·7	76 6	70·3	72·2	69·7	73 5	71 8	70 7	74·7	72·9	72 7	73·3	" 10 to " 14 "
68·8	69·8	70·2	72·3	66 5	73 9	69·2	70·0	66·7	68·7	69·7	69·4	73·1	70·0	73 4	76·9	" 15 to " 19 "
65·0	65·9	67·9	71·3	66·0	67·2	65·0	64·5	60·2	60·9	68·8	65·0	69 2	63·5	69·3	69·1	" 20 to " 24 "
69·3	73·9	73·2	73·0	70·5	73·5	68·7	67 8	64·2	65 0	71·2	68·9	72·4	69·9	72·7	73·5	" 25 to " 29 "
66·9	68·1	67·6	69·2	65·9	68·1	65·2	65·7	62·0	62·8	69·0	65·6	70·4	67·0	69 8	72·5	June 30 to July 4 incl've
71·6	74·6	77·1	76·7	72·3	75·6	72·4	71 2	68·4	68 9	75·4	70·6	72·6	73·0	73·2	74·1	" 5 to " 9 "
76·4	77·7	75·6	79·3	74·4	76·4	77 5	73·6	70·8	72·8	78·9	75·1	79·8	75·4	77·6	77·6	" 10 to " 14 "
72·9	75·2	75·0	74·9	72·6	73·3	70·4	75·5	69·0	69 9	77·6	73·4	78·0	73·2	77·2	77·8	" 15 to " 19 "
62·1	65·2	64·8	68·6	63 9	63·2	61·3	62·0	57·6	57·9	66 2	63·6	66·2	61·2	68·9	68·7	" 20 to " 24 "
63·7	·	63·4	67 9	62·4	64·4	60·2	60·1	57·1	56·3	66·6	63·1	65·7	61·7	66·7	63·7	" 25 to " 29 "
69·1	·	72 3	72·2	70 2	71·8	69·1	69·4	67·3	65·2	72·8	71·4	76·1	69·2	74·0	73·4	July 30 to Aug. 3 incl've
72·4	·	78 0	78·0	74·2	76·0	74·0	73·0	70·0	71·9	76·7	74·2	77·9	74·1	77·8	78·6	Aug. 4 to " 8 "
72·6	75·8	75·4	77·4	74·7	75·4	74·0	76·1	71·3	72·5	76·8	74·7	80·1	73·1	79·3	79·6	" 9 to " 13 "
69·5	71·4	73·3	73·7	70·7	71·5	68·7	67·4	63·4	64·2	73·5	70·2	72·6	66·8	72·5	72·1	" 14 to " 18 "
64·1	65·8	66·3	69·9	65·7	66·2	62·4	62·7	60·1	57·7	68·1	66·5	69·6	60·5	58·4	66·7	" 19 to " 23 "
61·3	67·6	65·7	71·9	65·0	64·4	62·8	61·0	57·8	58 9	65 9	64·7	66·3	62·6	65·6	66·2	" 24 to " 28 "

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

— —	Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown.	Georgetown.	Channel.	Bay St. George.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	•
May 1 to 5, inclusive..... ...	43·5	42·5	43·1	36·4	37·1	38·4	38·1	34·9	35·3	37·5	35 2	37·5	36·0	36·4	40·9	40·9
" 6 to 10 "	52·5	48·3	50·6	40·4	45·3	46·0	47 4	38·0	39·8	43·2	42·7	46·6	43·8	44·5	38·8	46·1
" 11 to 15 "	46·3	46·2	47 7	43 5	39·9	43 0	44·9	39·1	41·4	46·5	41·1	44·8	40·5	40·6	42·9	43·2
" 16 to 20 "	55·0	55·4	55 1	50·3	47·2	46·5	47·0	44·0	46·8	46·8	41·7	44·8	43·3	43·4	43·1	44·8
" 21 to 25 "	53 9	49·0	51 0	50·1	51·5	47·0	50·4	46·2	45·4	46·3	46·3	46·5	46·2	46·2	44·2	49·8
" 26 to 30 "	58 5	59·1	55·7	54·8	53·5	47·4	51·2	47·8	48·1	51 3	48·4	50·2	50·2	50·7	44·6	45·6
May 31 to June 4, inclusive...	64 6	68 1	67·1	61·3	62 5	50·2	59·1	59·4	60 2	52·8	56·4	57·2	53·9	56·8	45·7	55·7
June 5 to 9 "	60 9	61·0	59·2	52·7	52·8	52 8	54 8	49·3	51·6	55·4	53·2	57·5	53·5	51·7	47 5	50·4
" 10 to 14 "	71 0	72·9	69·2	62·4	65·3	55·0	62·5	61·7	62·1	58·2	57·2	63·1	58·3	58 2	57·6	60·4
" 15 to 19 "	73 0	73 9	72·4	71·6	69·8	55·9	67·9	67·6	68·5	66·1	67·8	65·7	65·7	66·3	56·8	61·6
" 20 to 24 "	65·2	64·8	66·6	63·2	58·9	55·6	64·2	66·1	66·9	62·6	66·2	63·8	64·0	65·6	53·2	64·6
" 25 to 29 "	70·4	71·3	71·1	67·3	64·3	60·8	69·6	65·2	62·8	65·6	63·1	64·6	64·5	63·8	54·5	60·5
June 30 to July 4, inclusive...	68 9	70·4	70·1	68·2	64·0	60·8	67 2	66·0	64·1	61·7	61·9	62·6	62·7	62·4	55·4	61·2
July 5 to 9 "	72·7	72·4	72·1	69·7	65·0	62·3	66·9	63 6	63·6	62·8	60·5	61·0	61·4	61·2	57·7	58·0
" 10 to 14 "	75·8	79·1	76·4	74·3	68·2	62 8	70·2	68·7	67·5	64·8	64·1	66·2	66·0	65·8	65·6	60·9
" 15 to 19 "	70·9	76·4	75 6	74 0	68·0	65·9	71·6	68 0	67·3	67·4	64·4	66·9	66·8	66·0	63 7	62·7
" 20 to 24 "	63·3	63·1	66·8	63·1	58·2	65 4	66·2	65·4	61·7	61·9	71·0	63 8	64·0	63·7	59·6	64·7
" 25 to 29 "	62 5	62·5	63·1	60·6	55·6	58·0	61·2	62 0	59·8	61·8	62·7	63·8	64·2	63·7	62 5	63·5
July 30 to Aug. 3, inclusive...	68·9	72·2	71·9	70·2	64·5	63·8	66·6	67·5	67·3	65·0	63·7	63·8	66·2	65·4	62·3	66·4
Aug. 4 to 8 "	77·0	77·1	77·3	74·6	70·1	62·2	74 9	74·1	75·9	71·2	73·1	69·5	72 8	74·2	·	67·4
" 9 to 13 "	77·6	77·2	77·6	77·0	71·3	63·0	73·5	76·7	75·9	71·5	74·5	67·3	72·7	73 2	·	71·2
" 14 to 18 "	69·7	70·6	70·4	67·5	63·7	59·8	65·6	65·4	64·5	64 8	66·1	63·4	65·9	65·6	·	62·5
" 19 to 23 "	61·4	66·6	62·7	55·5	52·9	55·1	54·4	55·6	53·9	56·5	56·3	55·9	57·1	57·2	·	58·4
" 24 to 28 "	61·9	64·9	63·7	57·1	54·4	57·5	59·7	57·5	53·0	60·2	59·2	59·5	60·5	50·8	·	61·4

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

Esquimalt.	Spence's Bridge.	Fort Calgary.	Fort Macleod.	Winnipeg.	Garry.	York Factory.	Little Current.	Point Clark.	Windsor.	Goderich.	Granton.	Stratford.	Simcoe.	Ingersoll.	Woodstock.	—
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
56·3	64·8	49·3	53·6	59·1	59·8	51·4	64·9	64·7	68·9	67·4	63·2	64·0	68·1	64·7	66·2	Aug. 29 to Sep. 2, inclusive.
54·9	63·8	47·7	50·4	53·9	54·2	46·1	59·4	57 7	62·2	60·2	57·0	56 1	60·4	57·5	51·9	Sept. 3 to 7 "
55·4	61·8	49·0	48·7	52·5	53·8	52·4	58·8	57·0	61·4	60·7	56·6	56·7	59·5	57·0	57·3	" 8 to 12 "
55·2	59·6	48·9	51·8	56·1	56·6	41·6	56·9	52·3	59·0	57·3	54·5	54·1	56·9	55·5	54·3	" 13 to 17 "
52·6	54·9	46·5	49·6	55·9	56 6	51·6	58·6	60·5	64·0	62·7	59·3	59 0	60·5	59·3	58·9	" 18 to 22 "
53·6	56·6	45 2	50·7	48·5	49·7	44·7	55·7	55·2	57·1	56·2	54·3	52·2	56·0	54·1	54·7	" 23 to 27 "
54·7	60·7	43·9	46·7	38 9	40·5	33·8	48·1	50·7	49·4	51·3	46·3	46 0	50·7	46·7	46·3	Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, inclusive.
52·2	59·7	41·2	40 4	31·1	31·9	23·3	41·4	46·4	46·6	46·5	42·7	42·3	47·1	44·3	45·2	Oct. 3 to 7 "
50·5	53·8	34·0	41·8	33·3	32·6	22·3	39·5	42·2	40·7	41·8	36·2	35·4	40 9	36·8	37·5	" 8 to 12 "
51·5	56 9	37·7	45·4	34·9	34·6	22·4	33·9	39·3	42·3	41·0	35·8	37·3	42·2	36·8	37·4	" 13 to 17 "
49·4	49·0	34·3	40·4	48·1	45·8	32·4	50·0	53·7	54·4	53·2	50·6	47·2	51·2	50·4	49·5	" 18 to 22 "
49·9	47·4	34·4	39·7	33·6	33·3	25·3	37·3	41·2	41·6	42·2	38·7	38·5	43·7	40·1	39·9	" 23 to 27 "
44·7	36·9	28·8	31·7	38·9	40·6	32·5	44·2	43·9	57·0	49·2	45·1	46·0	50·8	44·7	43·3	" 28 to Nov. 1 "
43·0	35·6	18·5	16·7	19·5	19·0	3·2	41·9	44·3	46·4	45·0	41·2	41·9	47 6	42 5	42·9	Nov. 2 to 6, inclusive.
42·0	39 7	29·3	33·9	31·8	34·1	15 5	33·8	37·0	36·5	37·5	34·8	35·2	39·1	36·1	35·3	" 7 to 11 "
44·9	31·7	$\overline{5}$·6	0·4	8·4	9·2	$\overline{9}$·5	33·5	37·8	39·2	38·3	37·0	35·3	38·1	36·7	35·8	" 12 to 16 "
46·2	34·9	13·0	23·0	12·6	13·5	7·0	40·0	41·9	42·4	41·7	40·4	38 6	42·5	40·7	39·6	" 17 te 21 "
46·2	37·6	22·0	34·7	15·8	16·3	4·2	32·7	32·9	31·8	32·9	29·7	29·4	33·9	30·6	30 7	" 22 to 26 "
41·9	29·0	14·4	22·3	$\overline{11}$·9	$\overline{12}$·7	$\overline{19}$·1	17·7	26·0	25·2	25·8	21·6	20·6	24·6	22·6	20·0	" 27 to Dec. 1 "
43·8	35·2	28·3	37·5	11·1	9·1	9·9	24·6	28·9	24·9	26·9	22·1	16·3	20·4	22·3	22·6	Dec. 2 to 6, inclusive.
39·9	26·7	26·7	32·4	$\overline{5}$·9	$\overline{4}$·2	$\overline{18}$·2	8·4	16·0	13·5	17·4	11·5	13·2	18·5	14·2	11·8	" 7 to 11 "
37·3	26·7	18 8	20·2	$\overline{6}$·4	$\overline{6}$·1	$\overline{24}$·6	14·6	20 2	23 9	23·3	20·1	19·4	24·9	20·8	22·0	" 12 to 16 "
37·6	26·4	17·3	21·7	$\overline{14}$ 3	$\overline{13}$ 8	$\overline{26}$·8	1·0	12·9	13·9	14·1	8 7	7·2	11·7	9 4	7 0	" 17 to 21 "
42·4	29·5	20·5	9·6	$\overline{7}$·7	$\overline{9}$·8	$\overline{4}$·1	4·4	17·8	19·4	19·9	14·9	16·3	20 9	15·8	14·7	" 22 to 26 "
43·4	27·1	13·6	21·8	$\overline{11}$·1	$\overline{9}$·4	$\overline{9}$·8	7·3	20·4	17·4	19·2	15·9	15·3	18·3	17·0	16·2	" 27 to 31 "

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

—	Aylmer.	Blantford.	Brampton.	Hamilton.	Toronto.	Welland.	Newmarket.	Gravenhurst.	Beatrice.	Seely.	N. Gwillimbury.	Barrie.	Peterborough.	Norwood.	Belleville.	Cornwall.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Aug. 29 to Sept. 2, inclusive...	64·8	66·4	68·5	72·3	68·1	66·7	65·3	63·2	61·7	61·5	68·8	67·4	68·8	66·1	62·6	65·4
Sept. 3 to 7, "	58·9	60·5	60·2	63·9	59 9	60·1	57·7	58 0	53·3	53·5	63·2	58 9	63·3	55·6	63·4	57·9
" 8 to 12, "	57 5	57·3	58·1	62·2	58·4	56 5	57·6	55·4	52·1	54·2	61·1	59·3	61·1	54·7	66·2	54·5
" 13 to 17, "	55·2	56·0	55·1	59·5	56·9	54·8	52 3	52·9	49·6	47·5	59·0	56·6	56 6	51·4	63·1	52·9
" 18 to 22, "	60·0	58·9	60 6	63·0	60·3	60·5	59·5	59·2	56·7	55·3	61·2	60·5	61·0	59·9	62·2	56·3
" 23 to 27, "	55·0	50·9	54·9	57·4	55·8	55·4	55·7	55·3	52·6	54·8	56·0	57·1	55·3	·	55·3	56·9
Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, inclusive....	47·6	47·9	47 9	51·6	48·8	49·2	46 8	45·7	43·0	45·5	49·5	47·7	48·4	46·7	52·4	49·8
Oct. 3 to 7, "	46·3	45·4	42·7	49·4	46·7	45·4	44 7	42·7	41·2	39·1	45·7	44·1	47 8	46·8	50·6	48·0
" 8 to 12, "	38·4	40·8	37·4	41·6	38 5	37·2	37·3	36·4	32·7	30·7	39·4	37·8	37·7	36·1	41·6	41·8
" 13 to 17, "	37·2	38·6	36·9	43·6	38·9	37·3	36·9	34·4	32·2	31·0	36·6	39·3	·	·	38 6	37·9
" 18 to 22, "	51·9	52 7	47·7	46·2	47·3	50·4	47·4	49·2	46·6	48·4	52·1	47·9	48·4	·	36·3	42·8
" 23 to 27, "	41·0	40·7	41·1	43·6	42·4	41·2	39·7	39·1	38 3	36·7	41·9	41·5	41·9	41·0	42·2	46·4
" 28 to Nov. 1, "	47·2	45·8	43·1	49 9	42·8	42·2	42 0	41·2	39 8	39·2	45·7	45·8	43·2	38·7	43·8	39·6
Nov. 2 to 6, inclusive..	42·7	43·6	46·2	48·3	45·8	43·6	42 2	42·8	39·7	38·9	45·3	44 5	44·3	41·3	46·6	42·9
" 7 to 11, "	36·6	38·2	38 1	39·1	38·1	34·9	36·3	34·4	33·0	32 1	40·3	37·6	36·6	35·0	40·2	37·6
" 12 to 16, "	36·4	38·7	·	39·6	36 9	36 0	34 9	34·5	32·0	30·8	36·7	36·6	34·3	31·5	36·4	34·7
" 17 to 21, "	42·1	41·7	·	41·4	41·7	40·9	37·7	40·1	38·1	37·1	38·5	40·0	38·3	·	38·9	35·9
" 22 to 26, "	31·3	32·2	·	34·4	33·3	31·7	31·2	31·2	28·9	28·1	34·6	33·5	33·4	·	34·9	34·2
" 27 to Dec. 1, "	22 0	23 6	20·2	24·1	20 9	22 2	17·6	16 9	13 6	13 9	21·6	21·3	16 6	·	21·3	18·4
Dec. 2 to 6, inclusive.....	25·7	25·0	22·0	27·2	23·2	21·7	17·6	22 2	17·7	18 0	25·0	23·8	22 2	·	25·4	23·7
" 7 to 11, "	15 0	14 9	11·9	19·1	14·7	14·6	9·7	7·3	5·9	4·3	15·0	16 2	12·7	1·0	15·6	14·0
" 12 to 16, "	23·1	23 6	21·5	25·4	23·8	25·3	16·9	17·0	13·5	12·8	17·4	22·0	20·4	29·1	21·6	19·2
" 17 to 21, "	11·7	13·1	7·5	11·5	9·4	11·0	5·0	1·6	2·7	3·4	4 0	7·6	1·2	·	2·2	2·6
" 22 to 26, "	· ·	18 9	15·5	21·0	15·6	17·2	9·4	8·1	7·3	6·4	15·1	14·2	11·0	10·0	8·9	8·6
" 27 to 31, "	·	17·4	18·3	20 3	18·2	15 9	13·6	4·8	9·9	9·3	18 0	18·8	15·5	9·4	16·9	11·9

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

Huntingdon.	Pembroke.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Cranbourne.	St. John.	Fredericton.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Halifax.	Sydney.	Truro.	Charlottetown.	George Town.	Channel.	Bay St. George.	—
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
63·8	66·5	66·9	60·0	56·3	58·4	58·2	57·8	53·4	59·4	57·2	57·3	57·6	56·9	·	57·3	Aug. 29 to Sept. 2, inclusive.
56·1	57·8	56·6	54·2	48·2	56·2	53·8	52·5	52·0	55·9	56·5	52·6	55·1	54·6	·	54·4	Sept. 3 to 7, "
51·9	59·2	56·4	56·0	47·6	54·2	52·6	51·3	51·1	53·8	49·9	49·6	51·9	49·7	·	49·6	" 8 to 12, "
52·2	53·8	55·4	52·1	47·7	53·3	52·1	·	49·5	53·8	52·5	48·4	53·8	51·4	·	49·8	" 13 to 17, "
55·4	61·6	54·7	51·8	50·1	51·7	50·9	51·0	49·6	51·6	47·9	50·2	53·3	52·6	·	53·1	" 18 to 22, "
56·3	55·8	55·8	55·5	53·2	54·3	53·9	51·2	53·3	53·6	52·2	53·0	55·0	53·7	·	53·5	" 23 to 27, "
49·3	48·8	49·2	47·2	44·3	51·7	50·0	49·5	47·0	53·1	52·1	51·1	53·3	·	·	53·2	Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, inclusive
46·7	45·8	47·6	45·0	41·6	51·0	47·6	46·7	40·5	53·1	52·0	49·8	52·8	·	50·8	51·2	Oct. 3 to 7, "
38·8	39·2	40·1	36·4	33·4	42·6	39·6	39·6	34·3	44·4	43·8	42·2	44·0	·	43·3	44·1	" 8 to 12, "
35·7	37·5	36·7	32·9	29·4	40·0	36·0	35·2	33·1	43·2	42·8	43·0	42·4	·	40·7	43·1	" 13 to 17, "
43·5	46·0	44·2	41·0	41·4	44·7	39·4	38·1	36·9	41·8	39·5	40·4	42·1	·	40·7	43·2	" 18 to 22, "
41·0	42·7	46·6	40·1	41·7	49·2	48·4	45·6	41·5	49·8	40·3	50·2	49·5	·	44·3	49·0	" 23 to 27, "
35·6	39·0	39·0	34·7	31·3	38·2	37·3	35·4	32·9	37·5	38·5	35·7	37·3	·	37·2	39·3	" 28 to Nov. 1, "
37·7	40·6	41·4	37·4	34·9	40·1	39·6	37·4	34·6	40·0	39·2	38·6	39·9	39·6	36·5	38·8	Nov. 2 to 6, inclusive.
37·1	37·3	38·5	36·5	35·4	45·1	40·4	38·6	37·0	48·8	45·5	49·7	44·7	46·9	40·7	48·5	" 7 to 11, "
34·1	34·6	33·6	32·7	29·8	38·2	35·5	33·7	32·9	41·2	41·3	40·4	39·2	39·5	36·1	44·0	" 12 to 16, "
35·1	37·7	33·4	30·6	28·3	31·1	30·9	29·5	27·0	32·8	33·0	31·8	31·5	32·9	30·2	36·3	" 17 to 21, "
30·5	32·5	32·0	29·0	27·1	35·1	34·8	33·9	31·7	37·4	38·0	36·7	37·0	37·0	39·0	39·4	" 22 to 26, "
17·5	17·9	18·5	18·9	13·9	24·6	23·4	26·1	23·9	28·1	31·5	26·7	27·7	28·4	33·3	42·0	" 27 to Dec. 1, "
24·0	23·1	24·4	24·1	20·5	29·9	28·9	28·7	26·9	30·2	32·9	27·5	30·8	·	33·9	38·1	Dec. 2 to 6, inclusive.
9·1	9·2	12·7	9·6	6·2	18·5	14·0	15·1	12·6	24·3	26·8	19·8	20·7	·	29·9	33·2	" 7 to 11, "
18·8	13·6	18·1	10·5	12·1	25·4	16·7	17·0	15·3	29·6	28·1	33·1	25·1	·	28·6	34·3	" 12 to 16, "
5·6	4·2	4·2	11·4	10·8	4·3	2·3	3·7	1·3	10·5	15·9	13·6	7·6	·	20·1	28·1	" 17 to 21, "
6·1	7·1	9·4	6·8	5·5	13·2	8·9	6·9	7·4	17·5	21·6	14·1	14·6	·	23·9	30·1	" 22 to 26, "
10·8	12·3	15·4	13·1	11·6	19·2	12·9	17·5	13·5	21·8	24·6	17·8	19·2	·	25·0	29·2	" 27 to 31, "

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

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	·	34·92	62·08	69·00	74·17	71·17	48·75	49·58	7·25
2	·	39·08	66·00	67·00	72·67	72·00	49·67	52·43	7·42
3	·	45·42	63·92	68·00	74·50	61·75	53·25	46·25	20·33
4	·	45·67	61·21	72·67	76·67	61·17	50·33	42·08	24·08
5	·	43·75	61·83	69·33	75·33	65·50	46·92	41·67	21·75
6	·	44·42	58·46	67·00	78·17	55·92	50·17	44·75	24·67
7	·	50·25	59·33	67·83	78·75	57·83	43·08	44·33	33·17
8	34·33	50·83	60·42	68·33	76·17	65·67	40·33	40·25	30·08
9	27·17	52·75	62·67	75·08	74·82	66·33	41·08	39·42	23·50
10	27·50	48·75	65·25	80·75	77·11	56·75	46·25	36·08	10·00
11	34·08	48·92	64·50	80·92	80·67	56·25	36·42	39·08	5 75
12	37·25	51 50	72·42	75·25	81·78	59·25	43·33	40·17	6·25
13	40·92	46·42	76·33	73·50	80·44	57·58	47·08	39·67	20·83
14	45·00	48·58	75·83	77·58	81·22	54·17	36·58	38·17	35·67
15	43·58	44·42	71·75	76·83	81·11	59·50	31·33	32·17	29·42
16	39·50	46·83	76·92	75·75	82·63	57·83	40·00	34·42	19·25
17	38·67	51·08	76·17	74·50	66·40	57·08	40·33	38·33	9·17
18	33·83	52·75	73·13	77·17	69·17	54·42	39·25	36·50	8 75
19	35·37	56·17	66·83	81·75	72·75	59·33	44·42	32·58	3 33
20	37·25	59·67	66·75	77·67	74·58	58·33	50·75	39·67	7·67
21	38·50	58·75	65·33	77·42	56·42	57·75	58·08	38·58	2·83
22	40·25	60·00	68·42	63·67	57·58	59·58	56·25	41·00	5·42
23	41·00	48·75	70·21	67·58	66·42	61·33	58·58	37·58	10·83
24	43·67	43·75	65·17	66·17	71·67	61·42	50·75	31·33	13·25
25	46·00	52·75	70·83	60·83	69·92	66·00	44·42	32·75	2·25
26	43·96	54·25	71·25	58·58	72·25	63·42	39·42	28·00	6·50
27	46·92	55·50	73·58	61·83	64·42	56·42	37·75	30·42	15·83
28	48·75	59·50	72·50	68·50	62·83	45·50	34·67	29·25	17·17
29	43·75	64·42	70·00	60·83	62·92	51·00	31·68	11·08	13·50
30	41·92	55·33	69·33	68·08	65·92	47·50	38·58	9·92	13·67
31	·	49·50	·	71·17	68·17	·	48·42	·	13·00
	39·53	50·47	67·97	71·09	72·17	59·19	44·43	36·92	14·92

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

	Barometer at temperature of 32°.				Temperature of the air.				Extremes of Temperature.			Mean pressure of Vapour.	Mean relative Humidity.	Mean amount of Cloud.	Precipitation.			Mean Velocity of Wind, in miles.	No. of Aurora.	Number of Solar Halos.	Number of Lunar Halos.
	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.				Rain.	Snow.	Total.				
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°										
January	30·033	30·031	30·041	30·035	28·03	21·18	26·42	25·51	4·0	49·5	45·5	·013	91	3·5	·	4·0	0 45	6 68	9	8	5
February	29·919	29·938	29·948	29·935	28 68	21·20	24·25	24·60	1·0	41·0	40·0	·013	85	4·1	·	0·2	0·02	8·74	10	5	3
March	30·058	30·053	30·076	30·062	10·11	2·10	5·50	4·75	29·5	38 0	67·5	·038	77	4·7	·	9·7	0·99	10·78	12	5	3
April	30·114	30·099	30·126	30·113	7·67	18·53	9·87	11·49	43·5	22 5	66·0	·073	86	6·3	0·25	7·8	1·03	9·83	10	3	1
May	29·868	29·849	29 860	29·859	30·42	37·44	29·77	31·85	71·0	9·0	62·0	·168	88	7 4	2 53	24·7	4·99	6·43	5	1	1
June	29·882	29·896	29·907	29·895	42·13	46·53	40 80	42·56	79·0	30·0	49 0	·223	78	6·1	1·45	·	1 45	9·82	0	0	0
July	29 782	29·783	29·800	29 789	52·29	56·50	48·87	51·63	78·0	40 0	38·0	·309	77	6·3	2·66	·	2·66	9·13	1	0	0
August	29·844	29·826	29·824	29·831	52 02	59·35	52·53	54·11	76·5	40·0	36·5	·364	85	4·1	3·63	·	3·68	6 05	6	0	0
September	29 866	29·865	29·872	29·868	40·41	48·90	40·68	42 65	66·0	28·0	38·0	·221	76	5·9	1·40	0·1	1·41	8·46	10	0	0
October	29·952	29·942	29 961	29·952	23 31	28·27	24·79	25·29	43·0	8·0	35 0	·132	93	7·9	·	8·4	0·70	6 58	4	0	0
November	29 921	29·928	29·938	29·929	3·93	1·38	2·40	1·84	35·5	40 0	75·5	·071	94	5 4	·	8 4	0·84	7·78	13	2	3
December	29 843	29·812	29·831	29 831	17·05	12·52	15·11	14·95	22·0	40·5	62·5	·032	84	6·5	·	27·3	2·93	8·15	12	5	1
	29·923	29·918	29·933	29·925	13·37	20·34	14·47	15·66	79·0	49·5	128·5	·138	85	5·7	11·97	90 6	21·21	8·20	92	29	17

TABLE XXI.—ESQUIMALT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	39	33	45	33	45	35	48	42	54	46	59	42
2	44	35	42	38	49	41	46	35	55	45	61	51
3	42	39	45	37	45	40	50	35	57	41	61	51
4	44	40	44	37	46	34	50	35	57	43	63	53
5	46	37	45	39	43	37	47	31	54	44	60	51
6	38	34	43	36	38	37	48	41	48	41	63	51
7	38	29	38	33	42	35	48	41	48	46	52	49
8	35	27	40	35	40	33	46	40	61	44	54	49
9	39	32	37	31	35	28	47	35	60	48	56	49
10	38	29	42	36	37	22	51	35	58	47	56	49
11	38	28	43	37	40	31	51	33	63	43	65	49
12	35	28	42	38	42	36	52	34	54	46	65	50
13	37	33	43	39	43	38	52	36	54	41	64	52
14	42	37	49	40	42	32	53	46	52	38	74	50
15	52	41	49	44	40	32	58	46	48	41	66	49
16	49	44	47	38	40	31	52	47	57	40	79	52
17	47	41	45	40	38	33	54	46	55	46	84	54
18	42	32	43	36	43	33	47	40	55	47	72	54
19	34	28	42	38	42	37	50	37	65	44	66	56
20	32	24	44	38	46	41	55	42	57	50	65	53
21	27	20	47	43	49	38	58	44	60	48	59	51
22	28	24	53	43	48	43	59	49	67	50	56	49
23	30	26	48	40	47	41	58	47	70	44	55	50
24	33	25	47	39	46	38	54	45	55	48	65	48
25	36	18	45	34	42	35	52	42	55	47	58	43
26	39	33	42	29	43	35	56	49	63	49	59	51
27	31	22	45	35	44	38	56	46	61	41	65	53
28	39	20	46	34	51	42	60	40	58	46	69	52
29	44	35	45	38	55	40	57	47	51	43	66	52
30	39	33			48	34	54	46	56	49	63	53
31	39	26			45	33			56	49		
	38·6	30·1	44·4	37·3	43·7	35·6	52·3	40·9	57·2	45·3	63·3	50·5

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
68	56	69	48	69	51	62	47	49	44	50	44	1
64	51	70	53	70	49	61	47	51	38	53	47	2
69	51	68	54	64	53	60	46	49	39	52	46	3
71	50	63	53	60	50	59	45	48	39	52	41	4
65	50	63	46	60	51	60	44	48	36	33	31	5
62	49	69	50	60	46	56	49	48	43	35	32	6
66	49	64	50	57	47	48	46	51	41	43	38	7
61	52	65	49	54	51	54	44	44	35	39	35	8
64	53	56	51	60	51	53	43	47	39	39	35	9
64	50	46	50	64	50	54	48	48	42	42	36	10
63	53	60	50	60	45	57	49	44	33	45	38	11
66	48	61	45	76	48	56	44	40	32	46	37	12
74	51	66	46	72	55	52	44	46	37	39	34	13
65	50	71	50	59	51	51	49	56	42	43	33	14
56	53	72	50			59	52	52	46	36	31	15
56	51	64	50	56	50	56	48	49	44	37	34	16
64	51	67	49	61	44	57	47	48	36	44	30	17
63	51	62	53	60	51	53	49	55	46	37	29	18
71	50	58	50	55	44	54	47	49	45	39	33	19
69	53	60	51	58	51	52	44	45	40	42	35	20
65	53	59	50	54	45	49	47	47	44	43	39	21
72	51	56	49	57	49	55	46	47	44	43	40	22
66	55	58	42	55	49	53	47	46	42	46	41	23
69	53	64	42	54	48	55	48	54	44	46	42	24
66	50	64	52	65	50	55	48	52	48	48	42	25
64	50	56	50	63	50	54	49	47	40	46	41	26
66	54	60	52	63	50	53	45	44	32	41	38	27
65	51	64	46	62	47	49	42	41	30	45	39	28
63	54	60	48	77	48	49	44	43	33	47	44	29
67	54	64	49	63	49	50	38	47	35	45	37	30
65	53	66	51			49	39			46	43	31
65·4	51·6	63·3	49·3	61·6	49·0	54·5	45·9	47·8	39·6	43·3	37·6	

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

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	35	22	14	4	54	30	57	37	74	42	70	46
2	29	21	23	4	52	35	48	35	67	49	76	46
3	30	23	30	23	42	36	50	29	67	42	78	53
4	32	20	28	16	40	35	55	30	63	45	77	54
5	37	22	32	15	38	28	58	35	61	41	77	54
6	32	19	28	20	44	33	56	42	61	36	74	54
7	21	7	25	16	34	22	57	38	78	46	71	48
8	9	3	19	6	23	13	55	34	87	45	73	50
9	12	2	27	16	23	12	56	32	80	47	72	50
10	12	4	20	8	25	6	53	34	79	46	73	52
11	15	7	35	17	28	11	62	30	80	46	68	51
12	18	6	45	24	38	23	60	33	60	50	78	52
13	24	11	36	28	39	28	63	35	63	45	79	53
14	28	18	51	29	37	27	64	41	62	41	84	50
15	32	24	48	33	29	18	61	35	63	42	89	55
16	37	26	53	36	25	7	54	33	70	42	92	55
17	34	22	47	35	24	15	58	42	70	46	95	57
18	35	22	45	33	34	8	58	36	70	41	100	60
19	27	17	43	31	34	25	57	32	79	42	85	62
20	17	2	37	30	45	29	62	34	84	48	83	56
21	2	—10	54	29	54	33	69	39	80	49	71	59
22	2	— 9	58	33	58	36	64	47	84	50	73	50
23	4	— 4	56	40	56	34	64	37	90	54	67	51
24	0	— 8	50	35	45	31	68	40	83	54	67	48
25	9	— 4	42	31	46	32	70	43	67	49	68	45
26	15	5	42	24	45	28	65	45	69	48	78	46
27	9	— 2	39	23	55	32	68	43	72	41	83	52
28	6	— 5	39	23	49	39	71	42	72	45	76	54
29	40	6	41	23	52	37	68	49	65	45	86	53
30	35	11			49	30	71	45	61	47	94	54
31	14	1	·	·	54	29			66	48		
	21·0	9·0	38·2	23·6	41·0	25·9	60·7	37·6	71·8	45·6	78·6	52·3

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
89	61	80	55	81	49	79	48	42	30	41	28	1
89	56	82	57	88	52	74	48	42	27	44	31	2
87	56	81	58	73	54	72	46	46	34	45	34	3
90	56	76	57	67	50	77	50	42	32	51	35	4
74	56	84	51	81	50	81	50	35	25	40	29	5
69	47	71	58	83	57	70	51	40	33	32	24	6
78	54	72	53	71	59	72	46	49	34	31	21	7
75	57	71	50	64	50	70	46	50	32	27	19	8
77	52	70	51	69	53	66	43	61	34	30	20	9
69	54	74	51	71	54	61	46	52	39	33	23	10
71	55	69	52	80	54	62	51	40	20	37	25	11
78	52	68	54	80	55	66	44	22	10	40	29	12
81	55	77	55	75	51	65	43	34	20	32	23	13
75	54	84	50	77	49	64	41	41	28	29	19	14
81	58	87	54	64	50	73	56	42	32	27	20	15
79	56	87	59	70	48	68	56	41	3	31	23	16
76	59	89	60	73	56	66	49	38	31	32	20	17
88	52	84	61	66	53	63	44	39	29	30	23	18
90	58	73	57	61	48	60	45	43	33	28	21	19
94	59	71	53	63	50	55	45	42	31	35	22	20
96	60	72	51	62	43	50	42	38	31	39	23	21
94	64	67	51	63	46	49	40	45	33	39	32	22
89	63	69	45	62	46	49	36	45	37	38	27	23
86	64	75	47	57	47	52	39	42	33	29	24	24
84	55	73	54	70	49	54	42	42	33	33	23	25
90	57	68	52	73	48	59	45	41	30	32	26	26
88	63	67	53	77	48	58	44	37	24	31	25	27
87	60	69	49	77	50	45	37	32	21	30	25	28
80	64	77	54	78	51	49	35	30	19	30	23	29
73	57	74	59	77	50	52	40	37	29	30	22	30
79	57	79	49			46	32			37	23	31
82·5	57·1	75 5	53·6	71·8	50·5	62·2	44·5	41·0	29·2	34·3	24·6	

TABLE XXIII.—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. Maximum

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	13	— 4	—21	—41	16	—20	35	4	39	31	42	36
2	6	—19	—13	—36	22	— 1	39	8	38	29	48	35
3	—14	—29	—17	—39	24	— 8	40	23	50	30	62	31
4	— 2	—28	— 5	—44	24	9	37	20	49	33	78	36
5	— 1	—21	3	—19	10	1	40	6	56	34	77	44
6	14	—11	— 3	—14	5	—10	37	20	62	35	70	41
7	6	— 9	— 6	—31	8	—18	34	6	64	28	59	52
8	2	—12	7	—26	22	4	44	22	67	33	61	52
9	— 6	—24	23	5	16	— 4	43	32	57	31	68	54
10	— 3	—22	31	— 4	5	— 8	42	29	56	31	75	55
11	0	—25	— 2	—22	6	—10	42	24	63	33	69	54
12	5	—27	— 7	—30	3	—18	42	25	63	30	78	46
13	24	— 5	6	—17	13	—21	42	24	64	31	85	58
14	19	— 6	2	—15	13	—22	48	25	58	45	85	55
15	—	—	0	—22	15	—12	38	25	61	45	68	50
16	32	8	3	—24	18	0	35	25	52	43	57	38
17	33	17	20	— 9	6	—16	55	25	70	45	64	33
18	21	1	17	—17	13	—22	58	29	80	44	69	41
19	4	—19	—12	—24	10	—14	57	38	78	53	81	35
20	—12	—31	7	—21	10	—19	54	35	73	51	85	53
21	— 8	—39	— 9	—20	18	— 7	52	33	67	42	91	56
22	2	—18	— 8	—30	31	4	55	28	78	32	88	67
23	—13	—29	— 1	—32	32	11	62	29	79	45	81	57
24	—11	—33	12	— 2	37	23	60	30	89	48	93	53
25	3	—26	5	— 6	23	8	66	40	85	51	82	65
26	15	2	9	1	22	8	77	39	88	54	75	51
27	10	—10	10	— 6	28	0	55	26	79	51	76	49
28	— 5	—31	10	—12	31	0	34	22	88	48	68	50
29	7	—35	8	—20	27	— 7	41	16	71	41	85	46
30	10	—25			30	1	42	17	80	55	84	53
31	—20	—35			33	0			55	36		
	4·5	—18·1	2·4	—19·9	18·4	—5·5	46·9	24·1	66·3	39·9	73·3	48·2

and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
87	52	82	56	67	42	66	30	41	31	2	—30	1
78	57	85	56	74	43	54	35	36	29	9	— 5	2
78	52	82	56	75	42	38	21	35	11	12	— 8	3
78	48	88	53	73	39	38	19	19	2	17	3	4
76	49	77	60	69	43	38	28	21	3	36	16	5
79	60	80	53	60	48	40	22	27	3	22	—13	6
76	59	87	52	63	43	34	15	36	12	— 3	—14	7
93	63	98	63	63	42	41	16	55	22	—13	—35	8
78	55	89	63	57	49	51	24	50	25	— 1	—36	9
78	53	69	54	63	48	36	25	64	29	16	—17	10
84	50	79	50	67	39	54	23	35	15	35	7	11
78	54	71	53	70	37	35	24	18	7	33	3	12
83	51	75	47	68	40	34	17	10	— 3	27	—14	13
85	51	65	44	67	38	36	14	13	— 2	2	—26	14
78	54	65	45	71	42	47	21	12	— 4	3	—28	15
93	61	73	46	67	53	57	24	19	8	—21	—36	16
73	52	80	43	73	49	64	31	32	16	0	—31	17
86	49	77	53	67	44	68	36	23	—15	8	—28	18
73	56	70	44	70	43	60	43	27	—14	— 7	—27	19
74	46	77	40	66	45	54	45	27	6	— 3	—32	20
69	44	72	65	72	44	48	36	15	0	—13	—33	21
76	39	75	65	67	43	39	33	16	— 2	— 2	—30	22
79	48	75	55	73	43	41	31	17	— 2	— 1	— 7	23
82	49	57	50	65	42	38	31	25	9	1	—13	24
82	54	62	40	58	35	37	26	27	10	— 7	—22	25
76	57	67	36	59	32	45	26	30	7	4	—18	26
85	53	80	53	65	40	48	26	10	—12	0	—17	27
88	57	82	49	48	36	56	30	— 2	—18	1	—20	28
92	54	79	59	43	34	59	38	1	—27	—13	—28	29
91	57	73	56	47	26	61	30	—16	—33	0	—28	30
90	71	65	46	/		49	30			0	—19	31
81·1	53·4	75·9	51·8	64·8	41·4	47·3	27·4	24·0	3·8	4.6	—18·9	

TABLE XXIV.—Fort Garry, Manitoba.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	16	— 9	—20	—41	23	—17	36	3	40	30	47	34
2	9	—15	—10	—36	23	— 5	39	10	38	28	49	36
3	—11	—24	—15	—32	27	— 9	38	23	47	27	59	30
4	— 2	—26	— 9	—43	26	5	38	24	48	31	75	33
5	— 1	—22	4	—18	20	2	40	10	59	34	72	46
6	15	—13	— 4	—20	6	— 5	36	22	60	36	72	40
7	5	—13	— 5	—28	13	—16	33	6	61	31	58	52
8	3	—11	7	—25	24	3	45	21	68	33	63	52
9	— 6	—14	17	4	15	— 4	44	35	55	30	68	53
10	— 3	—24	32	— 4	5	— 8	44	32	58	32	76	55
11	— 2	—18	8	—14	7	— 4	43	20	64	40	71	54
12	— 2	—26	— 5	—24	11	—16	42	21	64	29	78	44
13	26	— 6	6	—15	16	—21	45	22	65	30	84	54
14	18	— 7	6	— 8	17	—18	44	22	58	46	85	54
15	25	9	1	—19	17	—10	38	20	60	42	72	50
16	34	9	7	—25	19	6	36	24	57	43	57	45
17	36	18	17	—12	11	12	52	19	69	42	63	34
18	25	3	14	—16	15	—23	58	28	80	44	68	40
19	8	— 3	8	—25	12	—10	58	39	80	55	72	35
20	— 8	—24	8	—24	19	—19	54	34	72	50	85	47
21	—10	—36	0	—20	22	— 5	53	30	65	49	92	52
22	3	—16	8	—30	38	— 2	57	24	76	32	92	60
23	—1	—25	0	—31	32	5	61	27	82	42	80	56
24	— 4	—35	11	— 5	38	24	62	28	89	45	90	52
25	2	—23	6	— 6	25	10	66	40	87	48	85	62
26	16	— 2	9	0	23	8	75	37	90	53	75	55
27	10	— 5	12	— 4	29	2	50	30	88	51	74	48
28	— 5	—23	15	— 3	33	— 6	40	19	84	47	70	47
29	0	—34	16	—22	30	— 6	37	16	71	46	77	47
30	10	—17	·	·	29	— 2	43	17	79	54	55	54
31	— 8	—34	·	·	34	0	·	·	60	45	·	·
	6·1	—15·0	4·4	—19·0	21·3	— 5·0	46·9	23·5	66·8	40·1	73·2	47·3

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
86	49	84	67	67	44	67	25	41	30	0	—29	1
75	58	88	54	76	40	52	43	36	30	12	— 8	2
74	54	82	60	67	42	39	24	34	17	14	—10	3
77	48	91	52	70	39	42	20	22	4	20	— 1	4
84	46	79	61	72	41	41	28	22	5	39	4	5
80	63	83	52	60	50	40	18	28	6	23	— 8	6
76	59	87	57	62	46	36	20	37	10	— 2	—18	7
95	63	95	64	57	41	40	15	56	23	— 4	—34	8
75	54	93	64	58	48	50	26	50	24	— 5	—38	9
73	52	71	55	63	48	37	24	64	29	10	—18	10
79	50	77	50	68	38	55	20	37	18	35	8	11
78	53	70	58	70	39	37	24	18	12	32	8	12
80	50	58	51	69	40	33	22	12	— 5	28	—10	13
82	51	68	42	70	37	38	15	13	— 6	4	—28	14
81	55	65	43	73	39	46	20	12	— 1	10	—28	15
92	59	71	45	69	52	58	22	20	4	7	—35	16
74	59	80	43	74	46	64	28	32	10	— 1	—36	17
88	50	78	56	70	40	68	32	27	—10	8	—24	18
78	61	76	45	74	39	60	43	25	—13	—10	—29	19
77	45	77	39	68	47	53	45	26	5	— 2	—22	20
70	51	72	66	73	42	49	36	14	— 4	—12	—30	21
72	39	76	66	68	42	39	34	16	8	—10	—28	22
76	44	74	59	67	40	42	27	16	— 3	— 1	—15	23
82	47	60	53	59	42	38	25	24	13	2	—10	24
84	53	61	46	60	34	37	25	27	10	— 5	—24	25
77	60	69	32	60	30	35	24	29	12	6	—18	26
83	54	79	54	68	42	49	25	12	—11	2	—17	27
89	56	82	50	50	36	57	28	— 5	—18	1	—10	28
92	57	80	58	47	32	61	35	— 2	—19	— 7	—27	29
93	57	74	54	48	25	58	28	—13	—32	— 2	—28	30
92	69	65	48	·	·	50	30	·	·	— 2	—19	31
81·1	52·9	76·2	53·0	65·3	40·8	47·3	26·8	24·3	4·9	6·1	—18·9	

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

Day	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	·	·	—28	—45	— 1	—26	30	— 9	43	16	51	27
2	·	·	—22	—35	9	— 5	40	2	35	26	43	29
3	·	·	—20	—49	12	—32	24	2	31	24	63	34
4	·	·	—38	—53	—22	—32	44	15	33	24	72	33
5	·	·	—13	—38	—24	—46	28	3	50	33	42	29
6	·	·	—12	—40	—15	—46	12	3	55	33	54	32
7	·	·	—23	—46	— 8	—29	4	—13	57	35	67	35
8	·	·	—14	—35	— 3	—28	0	—17	58	34	55	31
9	·	·	—14	—37	10	—22	13	—12	38	30	74	44
10	·	·	—10	—26	—19	—32	28	9	36	27	77	52
11	·	·	— 3	—12	—12	—31	37	17	38	29	69	40
12	— 1	—23	— 5	—14	—19	—36	28	24	31	25	51	35
13	— 1	—22	— 6	—28	— 5	—34	41	28	32	22	51	34
14	— 6	—27	— 9	—25	4	—32	42	20	43	25	56	29
15	5	— 7	— 4	—22	—13	—32	35	13	56	29	52	34
16	9	—14	— 3	—25	—19	—37	23	12	63	40	43	31
17	19	6	10	—27	— 8	—35	20	9	57	39	59	34
18	22	— 2	17	7	0	—30	20	9	53	31	68	41
19	2	—23	15	—20	10	—25	21	— 1	67	44	69	40
20	— 2	—23	—16	—38	— 6	—24	32	3	52	2	51	36
21	— 4	—18	— 9	—18	14	—19	36	26	40	28	49	35
22	— 7	—18	—10	—33	—18	— 3	43	20	72	23	69	46
23	— 3	—22	—23	—29	9	—30	47	23	43	27	79	52
24	—15	—38	—21	—34	24	—28	48	12	53	25	74	58
25	—13	—25	—24	—35	10	—20	28	10	78	45	50	38
26	— 6	—26	—21	—46	— 9	—25	51	18	48	33	50	42
27	— 4	—34	— 1	—22	— 6	—21	53	35	44	31	51	37
28	—25	—43	1	— 5	2	—14	54	8	41	27	59	38
29	—24	—42	3	—20	7	—15	18	4	61	27	74	34
30	—29	—48	·	·	9	— 9	16	7	50	26	72	44
31	—20	—37	·	·	15	—11	·	·	33	26	·	·
	— 5·6	—24·3	—10·5	—29·3	— 1·1	—26·1	30·5	9·4	48·1	29·6	59·8	37·5

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
62	41	78	62	59	43	42	28	28	24	—12	—29	1
72	52	80	61	55	41	38	32	28	1	13	—16	2
65	40	80	61	58	39	32	23	6	— 6	18	3	3
64	40	67	49	65	40	25	20	10	—10	23	9	4
72	42	56	42	46	39	30	19	9	— 7	24	6	5
65	54	67	53	52	38	26	17	18	0	6	—10	6
66	49	78	52	46	41	23	16	32	17	— 7	—25	7
55	40	84	65	50	39	26	17	35	17	—20	—31	8
50	40	67	44	62	38	31	22	16	4	—27	—35	9
62	51	46	42	63	46	28	18	36	8	— 2	—33	10
65	50	48	39	74	45	27	15	9	—11	7	—12	11
69	50	50	39	72	40	20	10	5	—12	— 4	—29	12
61	52	76	40	51	35	20	16	— 5	—17	—20	—36	13
60	48	70	40	42	32	19	14	— 9	—22	—13	—28	14
60	48	71	44	41	33	36	15	— 8	—24	—13	—35	15
75	45	61	46	53	38	30	14	6	—14	—20	—32	16
72	44	76	45	53	28	37	25	— 6	—21	—24	—35	17
63	49	57	41	52	41	35	27	0	—14	—19	—28	18
56	43	54	37	52	38	35	27	16	— 3	—23	—38	19
50	40	70	39	60	49	34	32	21	12	—26	—36	20
51	42	80	39	68	46	37	33	23	18	—13	—36	21
73	42	86	59	69	50	37	33	17	5	3	—13	22
60	40	71	50	62	41	35	32	11	2	— 2	—14	23
91	50	55	42	55	38	34	31	21	1	3	—14	24
82	57	55	41	48	41	31	21	8	—15	8	0	25
87	56	57	38	48	34	22	8	20	—17	10	1	26
65	55	60	29	43	36	26	10	—14	—25	5	— 6	27
65	47	68	42	42	31	33	22	— 9	—25	— 1	—16	28
63	43	67	51	36	31	37	32	14	—26	—14	—22	29
85	45	63	48	33	28	33	32	13	—25	— 2	—16	30
99	65	54	47	·	·	32	28	·	·	— 5	—19	31
67·2	47·1	66·2	46·1	53·7	38·6	30·7	22·2	9·9	— 6·2	— 4·7	—20·2	

TABLE XXVI.—LITTLE CURRENT, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	38	29	5	— 9	24	7	34	18	47	33	80	53
2	50	30	—11	—22	22	6	35	16	50	32	67	54
3	32	14	14	—11	29	4	36	30	52	33	62	49
4	10	— 3	— 1	—11	37	9	39	31	45	33	57	47
5	30	7	31	—15	41	24	39	28	42	33	58	44
6	21	5	37	28	48	36	40	29	50	39	68	44
7	33	10	42	17	50	13	41	29	50	38	62	45
8	39	23	23	12	20	6	32	20	52	38	73	50
9	43	33	23	10	25	10	35	17	54	35	73	56
10	41	0	33	9	38	25	38	21	57	36	77	48
11	11	— 4	41	20	38	33	42	28	59	36	75	66
12	12	— 3	38	18	34	13	41	32	50	40	75	58
13	17	— 4	24	6	15	1	43	32	54	35	72	59
14	24	7	39	19	17	1	52	34	53	31	75	62
15	36	3	32	19	21	0	41	33	50	37	73	65
16	32	30	20	13	18	14	40	29	54	42	73	61
17	39	31	20	7	18	3	36	25	55	41	69	61
18	34	32	36	10	13	—11	38	29	64	42	69	52
19	31	30	35	7	19	— 2	44	29	67	41	66	47
20	13	0	17	6	21	5	36	25	58	45	64	50
21	9	— 3	31	6	26	15	46	33	70	49	65	53
22	21	— 2	14	— 8	29	10	49	35	53	39	73	56
23	28	16	1	—15	32	15	53	31	60	32	76	57
24	22	6	7	— 8	32	11	52	32	72	45	80	58
25	24	0	15	1	33	27	54	29	60	44	86	61
26	37	0	10	6	34	25	51	29	74	36	79	58
27	36	8	13	8	32	18	48	37	76	49	72	60
28	37	29	16	6	27	11	50	31	77	50	75	53
29	39	0	18	10	31	19	43	28	77	47	70	51
30	31	— 3			36	26	42	34	54	42	68	54
31	34	28			36	23			64	45		
	29·3	10·7	21·7	5·9	29·0	13·1	42·3	28·3	57·8	39·3	70·8	56·2

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
72	48	77	57	70	51	52	41	56	45	13	— 1	1
66	60	77	43	65	51	58	36	53	41	21	9	2
76	61	82	48	67	46	59	43	50	39	24	15	3
72	58	84	61	64	49	55	39	46	35	26	11	4
66	55	85	67	67	46	45	33	48	35	35	21	5
77	56	85	67	65	41	51	38	62	35	37	29	6
79	62	75	67	65	40	45	31	44	35	32	9	7
86	66	77	57	66	56	37	31	55	31	12	2	8
89	66	84	55	68	54	51	28	34	31	13	—14	9
80	62	83	60	67	46	56	33	36	28	13	—17	10
80	57	79	70	68	47	41	32	48	26	23	12	11
81	58	79	68	63	46	52	31	44	31	28	22	12
82	65	83	63	61	37	44	24	47	31	35	26	13
79	64	86	64	64	45	44	25	44	24	35	4	14
78	56	73	56	63	49	35	23	29	20	29	— 8	15
81	61	70	52	63	41	48	32	39	23	14	—21	16
84	66	74	61	65	40	43	30	39	34	— 5	—21	17
82	69	72	52	65	54	55	26	40	34	9	— 9	18
84	61	76	61	68	52			43	37	19	— 9	19
74	62	66	51	67	51	56	33	44	39	5	—14	20
69	57	71	43	66	52	61	45	42	37	23	3	21
62	52	76	51	65	52	59	48	44	34	19	— 8	22
70	56	76	61	64	55	55	44	43	29	7	— 7	23
68	55	78	59	70	51	49	37	36	27	4	—13	24
67	44	63	54	68	54	48	37	35	29	9	— 6	25
84	46	64	51	59	42	44	30	37	26	17	6	26
66	47	68	51	56	46	31	26	40	29	27	17	27
70	59	74	59	58	44	43	31	32	26	23	— 5	28
88	55	75	60	54	41	42	27	32	12	11	— 5	29
80	57	70	50	52	41	60	34	14	— 5	11	— 3	30
82	57	84	62			55	38			9	19	31
76·0	57·9	75·9	57·2	61·6	45·5	49 0	33·3	41·8	29·8	18·7	0·8	

TABLE XXVII.—PARRY SOUND, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	43	35	42	— 8	24	5	41	15	47	25	82	61
2	50	30	8	—22	24	— 2	48	6	53	26	72	50
3	37	2	20	—23	32	—11	41	31	55	30	64	46
4	12	— 4	21	—17	35	0	40	32	46	32	58	43
5	30	7	21	—20	42	13	41	28	47	31	57	40
6	29	3	41	17	47	36	41	31	53	36	68	41
7	35	8	39	21	52	25	41	26	54	37	70	43
8	38	27	28	15	29	12	34	17	54	38	79	49
9	47	34	27	17	31	8	41	10	53	37	73	57
10	45	— 2	30	4	44	23	43	13	53	35	80	53
11	14	— 5	45	24	42	32	57	24	55	30	91	55
12	11	— 5	42	13	42	18	50	32	53	36	87	63
13	13	— 7	40	13	21	— 8	53	39	53	31	90	60
14	28	8	37	24	18	—13	53	35	50	27	77	60
15	37	— 2	35	22	29	—13	42	32	53	35	82	60
16	37	29	23	13	20	13	42	27	65	37	85	66
17	39	31	19	1	20	0	42	26	64	46	79	67
18	40	36	31	11	9	—15	42	26	60	41	78	55
19	39	26	35	9	20	—19	44	26	72	35	71	49
20	28	8	17	— 3	23	— 6	45	21	76	43	61	53
21	17	— 6	34	— 5	29	14	45	29	74	54	63	52
22	19	— 4	20	— 3	29	13	53	28	66	36	70	48
23	27	18	2	—15	35	7	53	29	54	29	78	50
24	27	7	8	—11	47	4	55	25	64	32	75	55
25	27	2	24	— 8	34	26	55	29	62	39	82	58
26	25	—12	20	8	37	27	58	24	71	34	83	54
27	36	21	18	3	34	21	60	39	76	43	70	57
28	38	28	19	10	32	15	53	30	74	48	73	53
29	44	— 1	26	13	40	19	45	25	58	40	79	48
30	22	— 7	·	·	36	19	43	23	65	31	66	51
31	34	13	·	·	36	26	·	·	86	43	·	·
	31·1	10·2	26·5	3·4	31·6	8·5	46·5	25·8	60·1	36·0	74·7	53·3

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
77	46	81	50	72	57	52	36	53	47	12	— 6	1
68	55	86	52	64	50	57	32	58	46	20	8	2
74	62	84	58	67	47	54	44	53	36	25	12	3
73	52	85	65	64	49	48	37	45	35	26	8	4
76	51	87	65	64	38	45	30	46	36	35	8	5
76	54	86	68	68	40	53	39	43	34	41	29	6
76	54	76	65	69	55	43	32	43	33	41	13	7
81	64	79	54	67	52	41	28	41	31	22	8	8
89	63	85	51	69	51	53	26	38	29	22	—19	9
82	67	89	53	69	46	54	31	41	26	1	—30	10
84	59	89	63	71	41	43	27	42	30	17	— 5	11
84	59	85	68	60	42	48	36	47	30	31	14	12
83	63	88	67	65	41	47	36	48	31	39	27	13
80	59	89	67	65	46	44	22	44	27	39	16	14
81	57	75	54	66	42	42	19	36	19	23	— 9	15
80	54	74	47	67	37	46	29	39	27	20	—21	16
87	56	75	58	65	41	44	24	41	34	1	—30	17
84	67	77	56	65	50	48	21	42	35	3	—10	18
87	64	76	61	65	50	61	29	46	39	7	—17	19
78	66	68	48	74	45	64	43	45	37	5	—27	20
71	51	68	43	71	52	69	51	43	35	16	1	21
60	49	73	48	71	51	60	42	43	36	21	5	22
70	46	80	60	65	56	60	44	42	29	13	— 1	23
66	48	81	59	71	55	49	40	42	23	10	17	24
65	42	72	58	68	51	44	34	42	28	18	15	25
69	42	64	54	59	43	40	29	41	26	26	16	26
76	47	65	52	50	40	37	24	34	24	27	20	27
63	58	71	45	56	45	44	26	29	16	25	— 1	28
76	54	77	49	53	42	44	25	27	8	16	— 6	29
81	52	80	51	53	41	48	26	14	— 5	12	0	30
84	51	81	59	.	.	54	43	.	.	15	— 1	31
76·8	55·4	78·8	56·4	65·3	46·6	49·4	32·4	41·5	29·3	20·2	1·0	

TABLE XXVIII.—WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	67	39	39	14	26	17	36	22	53	26	82	65
2	·	·	14	6	30	13	·	·	54	34	81	64
3	62	27	19	9	35	8	43	20	61	36	75	57
4	33	14	18	8	43	16	47	34	59	45	·	·
5	47	22	29	5	·	·	43	31	56	42	64	50
6	42	28	·	·	65	31	52	32	56	43	77	47
7	45	26	44	24	57	32	48	35	·	·	77	50
8	53	34	38	22	32	24	50	29	75	48	86	61
9	·	·	45	29	42	29	·	·	59	44	79	63
10	52	3	54	31	53	26	48	26	57	44	90	65
11	21	14	55	33	59	38	64	34	59	39	·	·
12	22	12	50	27	·	·	73	44	58	43	90	62
13	21	8	·	·	45	14	68	48	61	40	86	65
14	31	15	56	33	30	14	60	40	·	·	85	68
15	42	20	34	23	28	20	49	36	66	34	84	67
16	·	·	24	20	48	23	·	·	58	45	81	68
17	48	31	31	22	35	14	46	30	84	52	74	66
18	52	38	41	19	15	7	48	30	68	57	·	·
19	50	26	40	30	·	·	56	29	68	57	67	50
20	30	23	·	·	25	7	71	37	87	55	64	51
21	27	18	43	22	27	17	64	40	·	·	73	53
22	28	23	33	17	34	10	66	42	85	44	76	61
23	·	·	17	2	42	26	·	·	62	39	79	58
24	43	25	26	10	39	25	56	33	73	31	90	63
25	36	22	36	14	40	32	68	35	80	45	·	·
26	33	13	36	23	·	·	66	34	83	46	90	65
27	50	32	·	·	35	28	68	51	83	54	80	67
28	51	33	34	22	31	21	60	42	·	·	75	64
29	51	14	27	21	27	18	50	35	85	53	79	55
30	·	·	·	·	32	21	·	·	68	49	76	54
31	42	10	·	·	34	27	·	·	88	52	·	·
	41·8	21·8	35·3	19·3	37·3	20·6	55·6	34·8	68·3	44·4	79·1	60·0

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
78	62	80	60	73	61	·	·	77	55	19	13	1
·	·	84	60	71	50	62	38	64	42	31	18	2
81	64	77	63	·	·	54	40	48	41	·	·	3
79	66	89	61	74	44	53	37	49	38	33	18	4
81	61	79	65	64	46	61	36	·	·	34	10	5
90	58	·	·	63	53	50	37	53	35	35	19	6
91	68	89	65	77	60	48	37	44	35	30	19	7
93	73	87	57	71	63	·	·	40	34	24	7	8
·	·	85	55	68	60	54	23	45	30	8	— 8	9
93	71	89	62	·	·	58	36	46	24	·	·	10
88	64	85	70	64	56	48	29	51	26	27	— 9	11
94	70	79	70	68	50	54	23	·	·	36	26	12
93	73	·	·	66	45	59	26	62	31	42	32	13
80	67	89	67	69	55	45	29	43	33	40	17	14
83	61	78	64	75	50	·	·	44	32	28	10	15
·	·	77	57	68	48	49	25	37	30	27	—15	16
80	58	83	64	·	·	54	25	41	35	·	·	17
92	73	85	61	71	53	62	26	46	34	19	— 1	18
91	71	83	67	78	42	70	34	·	·	16	— 4	19
88	69	·	·	80	53	69	46	49	41	20	— 8	20
75	60	77	47	71	60	74	50	46	40	26	8	21
79	52	77	48	67	61	·	·	44	29	25	17	22
·	·	88	64	67	59	65	42	34	27	26	8	23
80	50	93	66	·	·	48	38	33	27	·	·	24
81	53	82	66	76	52	43	37	36	30	21	2	25
72	50	77	48	62	40	43	32	·	·	25	14	26
82	61	·	·	60	41	46	25	37	29	22	5	27
85	65	82	45	56	39	51	33	34	26	20	— 3	28
70	63	80	57	58	38	·	·	31	20	30	11	29
·	·	84	64	59	39	64	41	24	16	23	7	30
83	60	91	67	·	·	77	54	·	·	·	·	31
83·8	63·3	83·2	60·8	68·2	50·7	56·1	34·7	44·7	32·3	26·3	8·2	

TABLE XXIX.—SAUGEEN, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	51	35	44	— 8	24	6	32	15	39	27	82	64
2	65	35	15	— 5	18	1	46	10	44	25	72	49
3	45	11	20	— 1	33	— 2	44	32	47	28	66	44
4	20	7	20	6	38	15	41	30	47	35	58	44
5	43	17	29	0	59	26	40	30	49	32	53	42
6	32	19	44	27	56	40	45	30	54	36	66	36
7	35	24	40	25	59	20	42	27	61	40	65	37
8	42	28	31	23	21	12	32	17	56	38	83	54
9	63	32	32	22	34	13	35	14	43	37	75	57
10	37	7	42	22	64	28	52	20	45	36	78	54
11	17	8	56	32	59	36	60	28	62	31	85	62
12	19	10	45	30	40	20	58	30	47	36	76	57
13	22	5	44	24	21	7	55	35	42	38	85	60
14	30	19	44	30	18	— 2	63	33	52	32	75	55
15	40	23	37	27	27	5	46	31	46	39	77	62
16	37	31	29	19	25	16	40	29	59	40	81	61
17	45	32	27	15	28	7	33	29	70	50	78	64
18	49	36	36	19	15	— 6	38	26	60	37	70	50
19	47	28	39	22	23	— 8	41	23	69	40	70	50
20	29	18	24	15	22	9	50	29	83	54	60	53
21	20	10	37	14	24	15	43	31	79	55	62	48
22	31	10	24	6	29	18	53	30	69	37	66	47
23	35	26	11	— 5	33	15	43	29	55	32	71	51
24	27	18	14	— 1	45	17	49	28	70	34	81	52
25	23	19	29	9	37	26	46	27	62	39	76	55
26	27	14	23	17	34	28	61	27	69	34	83	50
27	39	26	20	12	29	24	70	45	78	56	75	56
28	49	30	23	14	27	18	58	29	70	55	81	50
29	64	14	26	14	27	20	46	27	63	43	75	53
30	26	15	·	·	30	22	38	24	65	33	65	47
31	37	24	·	·	34	24	·	·	85	44	·	·
	37·0	20·3	31·2	14·9	33·3	15·1	46·7	27·5	59·3	38·3	73·0	52·3

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
78	46	80	52	67	58	49	43	56	48	21	7	1
74	58	78	54	64	47	60	44	61	42	25	19	2
77	63	80	61	68	43	62	44	52	40	27	21	3
75	60	83	60	64	55	51	39	47	38	27	20	4
71	51	83	55	63	39	49	36	50	37	33	22	5
75	51	83	66	67	38	55	40	46	37	38	26	6
86	62	77	63	70	53	46	34	46	33	38	22	7
86	61	76	50	65	56	50	32	39	32	25	12	8
89	63	80	51	67	45	52	27	39	32	15	3	9
76	57	85	57	66	52	53	37	41	28	8	— 4	10
74	53	83	65	70	46	40	32	46	28	21	— 2	11
81	60	80	67	62	38	47	29	53	30	34	20	12
79	58	84	65	66	33	50	40	58	36	39	30	13
70	60	85	66	62	48	53	27	39	29	42	19	14
77	53	76	63	62	42	37	25	36	22	30	5	15
78	50	74	52	70	36	50	36	39	28	24	— 1	16
86	58	74	59	65	45	49	26	46	29	7	— 3	17
84	61	78	60	58	52	51	25	45	36	20	3	18
86	56	74	60	64	51	68	35	51	43	20	5	19
80	55	69	53	79	52	66	45	45	40	12	0	20
66	49	66	39	71	55	69	46	44	39	19	6	21
65	46	74	45	75	54	63	45	45	33	25	17	22
64	49	77	60	63	57	62	44	37	31	20	9	23
62	52	84	60	69	52	49	37	34	28	17	3	24
64	46	73	49	71	50	45	36	31	28	19	— 2	25
68	38	69	45	62	44	43	34	38	23	24	15	26
79	52	66	46	63	44	39	31	33	26	23	18	27
69	51	70	42	58	44	44	32	36	27	24	20	28
71	49	76	52	54	39	50	27	34	21	22	13	29
73	51	80	50	52	43	57	35	23	8	20	12	30
74	50	85	59	.	.	58	48	.	.	22	16	31
75·4	53·9	77·5	56·1	65·2	47·0	52·2	35·9	43·1	31·7	23·9	11·3	

TABLE XXX.—GODERICH, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	54	40	43	15	26	13	32	22	39	31	82	69
2	59	38	11	6	24	10	42	17	44	30	76	60
3	39	18	19	9	29	9	44	34	53	30	68	54
4	24	14	19	7	38	22	43	33	54	36	64	50
5	42	21	30	3	48	33	42	34	53	36	53	48
6	34	27	41	28	57	37	44	31	57	40	70	43
7	36	29	39	30	57	30	41	32	63	50	68	45
8	48	33	34	24	29	14	34	25	63	43	80	63
9	53	42	39	30	34	7	35	21	49	39	73	62
10	42	14	45	25	51	31	48	29	47	39	83	60
11	19	14	53	33	56	38	60	34	50	35	86	68
12	21	16	44	31	43	25	61	34	50	44	86	70
13	22	16	48	33	25	14	59	36	45	37	80	64
14	30	21	42	32	21	13	57	35	56	34	80	63
15	39	27	32	26	27	15	48	34	54	45	80	64
16	38	32	29	21	37	23	42	32	54	44	77	69
17	44	35	27	23	33	9	35	30	72	53	77	66
18	50	38	35	23	9	— 6	37	30	61	40	70	58
19	50	27	36	29	21	4	40	26	70	53	70	54
20	26	22	27	18	23	14	55	34	79	55	62	54
21	24	17	40	20	24	18	45	35	77	57	66	55
22	34	17	28	6	29	15	55	33	68	39	68	54
23	38	29	10	3	35	18	41	31	56	34	78	59
24	28	23	17	6	43	26	54	33	67	45	82	60
25	26	21	29	14	41	30	50	43	59	46	79	65
26	35	19	28	22	36	29	60	33	73	45	84	61
27	38	33	22	17	29	25	65	45	76	57	76	67
28	51	35	27	20	27	23	50	35	72	60	74	63
29	51	15	24	20	26	21	55	33	69	48	77	60
30	29	14	...	...	29	20	36	28	66	44	71	54
31	38	24	...	...	34	26	...	...	85	52	...	...
	37·5	24·8	31·7	19·8	33·8	19·6	47·1	31·1	60·7	43·2	74·7	59·3

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
69	60	80	60	74	63	52	42	59	51	23	7	1
77	62	85	64	63	53	58	46	62	46	26	22	2
75	63	78	67	69	48	55	48	45	42	30	19	3
72	63	83	66	65	54	51	44	46	38	29	13	4
77	58	83	69	63	44	50	42	50	31	32	21	5
77	56	84	60	67	47	54	44	50	39	36	30	6
84	68	78	65	69	56	49	38	43	37	33	25	7
88	69	79	55	68	58	49	34	41	35	27	13	8
89	73	81	60	71	57	54	33	39	34	17	5	9
79	66	87	63	61	57	54	36	41	31	13	4	10
76	64	85	70	62	51	42	33	45	34	23	5	11
84	70	80	70	64	50	49	33	52	34	34	23	12
82	65	84	67	62	44	54	41	55	41	39	33	13
77	64	86	69	63	53	50	29	40	32	36	22	14
73	58	78	59	62	49	37	27	39	31	29	13	15
78	55	74	58	68	44	49	36	43	34	29	— 2	16
86	62	77	63	63	52	46	33	43	36	12	0	17
83	68	81	65	58	53	50	30	52	38	19	16	18
88	65	74	64	66	55	63	39	52	45	28	12	19
77	63	67	53	75	56	67	49	45	42	15	8	20
69	57	67	45	74	59	67	55	46	39	21	11	21
68	54	75	49	73	58	67	55	46	34	25	15	22
68	52	74	59	66	60	64	46	37	33	25	15	23
63	49	85	65	70	59	49	42	33	30	16	6	24
66	48	73	57	69	57	45	37	33	30	24	9	25
71	47	67	53	58	43	40	36	27	12	24	18	26
80	63	66	55	53	48	41	34	35	20	24	19	27
72	58	71	49	63	52	39	33	35	30	23	13	28
73	54	77	61	54	47	43	35	37	33	23	15	29
78	59	77	64	52	45	56	39	33	26	21	15	30
76	58	84	63	...	...	59	53	...	...	23	17	31
76·6	60·3	78·2	61·1	64·9	52·2	51·8	39·5	43·5	34·6	25·0	14·3	

TABLE XXXI.—KINCARDINE, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Min	Max.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	53	37	·	·	25	13	31	20	41	28	87	69
2	59	37	·	·	20	8	44	16	41	32	75	55
3	39	16	21	12	32	7	45	33	50	29	69	50
4	22	13	21	4	41	20	45	33	49	35	62	48
5	42	21	29	2	48	30	42	34	54	38	58	44
6	39	24	40	28	57	40	49	31	55	37	70	43
7	35	28	38	29	57	21	43	29	60	41	64	44
8	47	32	34	24	22	13	33	23	52	39	86	61
9	50	35	33	24	35	18	35	21	45	38	78	59
10	37	14	49	24	54	31	50	27	44	36	87	59
11	19	15	64	32	55	33	54	33	52	33	94	66
12	·	·	44	29	36	23	60	41	52	39	79	59
13	22	12	48	29	24	11	56	36	45	35	90	55
14	·	·	40	31	19	9	56	34	54	34	75	54
15	37	26	32	25	29	11	·	·	52	43	79	63
16	38	32	27	20	34	20	41	30	54	42	80	69
17	42	34	28	20	34	18	34	28	77	47	79	66
18	50	36	37	23	·	·	39	26	62	38	70	55
19	38	25	36	23	·	·	43	26	68	49	69	53
20	27	20	24	18	·	·	52	32	84	58	68	54
21	21	15	41	18	·	·	53	35	86	56	64	54
22	34	15	24	7	·	·	52	35	68	37	74	50
23	37	27	8	5	·	·	41	32	61	35	·	·
24	·	·	18	5	·	·	47	31	77	44	89	64
25	30	21	29	12	·	·	44	31	77	44	81	62
26	31	20	25	19	36	27	63	33	79	41	91	56
27	37	29	21	16	29	24	69	46	85	55	77	61
28	48	32	23	17	29	21	57	33	78	58	78	57
29	44	13	25	17	27	21	50	28	66	45	·	·
30	27	13	·	·	30	22	37	29	70	40	82	54
31	39	24	·	·	34	27	·	·	92	48	·	·
	37·1	23·6	31·7	18·8	34·9	20·1	46·9	30·4	62·1	41·0	76·8	56·4

Maximum and Minimum Température, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
73	51	76	56	70	60	51	44	59	48	23	8	1
79	56	79	59	66	49	59	47	62	43	26	21	2
82	64	77	64	67	47	55	44	45	41	28	22	3
82	64	82	63	66	54	51	42	45	39	30	19	4
75	54	82	70	63	42	52	40	52	40	33	19	5
81	54	89	68	68	44	53	42	48	38	36	28	6
93	67	79	58	69	57	47	36	·	·	33	23	7
95	68	78	53	65	57	45	33	39	34	24	13	8
96	70	83	59	68	53	52	35	40	34	19	7	9
77	62	90	61	60	55	53	36	42	31	9	0	10
79	57	83	69	69	50	41	33	46	32	22	2	11
83	67	81	69	59	50	48	33	54	33	33	21	12
77	63	82	70	63	42	52	45	55	37	38	30	13
74	59	87	75	60	50	48	26	39	33	36	20	14
74	54	77	61	59	47	38	26	37	28	21	11	15
84	51	73	56	66	40	50	38	39	32	13	0	16
90	72	76	62	65	48	49	30	43	32	8	3	17
81	66	82	63	57	51	55	29	45	38	19	4	18
92	60	72	63	65	53	66	39	51	45	19	9	19
78	57	64	46	72	52	66	46	47	41	16	7	20
65	53	69	41	77	57	68	48	46	40	22	11	21
64	50	76	48	74	56	63	49	46	34	·	·	22
63	50	77	61	66	59	62	42	38	31	·	·	23
61	48	81	61	69	55	49	41	34	29	·	·	24
65	46	74	51	70	53	49	37	34	27	·	·	25
75	41	68	51	56	42	40	34	39	20	·	·	26
79	57	71	49	53	46	41	33	36	31	·	·	27
70	56	74	47	55	48	40	34	36	30	28	17	28
71	56	77	58	53	45	47	32	34	22	24	15	29
72	54	78	63	49	42	57	38	24	11	22	16	30
·	·	90	66	·	·	59	49	·	·	26	18	31
77·3	57 4	78·2	59·2	63·9	50·0	51·8	38·0	43·2	33·6	24·2	13·8	

TABLE XXXII.—STRATFORD, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	58	42	35	13	25	14	35	16	45	22	83	62
2	·	·	13	3	21	8	·	·	49	29	80	64
3	44	17	17	4	30	3	43	18	54	29	65	52
4	20	9	17	— 6	35	15	40	32	49	42	·	·
5	39	16	22	— 9	·	·	39	30	47	40	65	44
6	37	23	·	·	50	27	42	31	56	44	69	38
7	35	24	37	21	49	36	45	31	·	·	75	46
8	41	29	37	19	37	16	35	26	66	48	81	59
9	·	·	33	28	32	16	·	·	49	41	79	64
10	46	10	33	26	43	25	44	21	48	40	84	58
11	15	10	46	33	45	32	57	31	54	31	·	·
12	16	6	39	27	·	·	55	38	52	40	89	60
13	19	9	·	·	40	10	52	41	51	37	85	63
14	24	10	40	31	23	6	56	38	·	·	83	63
15	35	21	34	25	26	7	48	34	60	31	82	66
16	·	·	26	19	32	20	·	·	49	40	78	66
17	39	30	24	18	35	9	40	28	69	45	74	65
18	47	36	31	17	15	— 9	37	28	66	43	·	·
19	47	28	35	25	·	·	43	25	72	48	69	49
20	30	20	·	·	27	— 9	48	28	81	47	63	51
21	24	15	37	14	23	16	50	37	·	·	66	52
22	25	15	32	8	29	15	52	31	80	42	74	54
23	·	·	9	— 2	37	15	·	·	58	34	81	54
24	37	21	16	3	38	16	50	33	69	42	83	61
25	27	18	28	11	35	29	49	34	72	49	·	·
26	24	15	25	18	·	·	57	30	76	44	88	57
27	39	23	·	·	34	23	60	45	81	54	79	66
28	39	31	23	16	27	22	54	36	·	·	74	59
29	45	12	22	17	25	20	49	30	78	55	80	51
30	·	·	·	·	28	19	·	·	61	41	74	51
31	34	11	·	·	34	25	·	·	83	41	·	·
	34·0	19·3	28·3	15·1	32·3	15·7	47·0	30·9	61·8	40·7	76·8	56·7

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
63	51	85	52	81	57	.	.	65	49	13	0	1
.	.	86	48	66	44	59	38	61	50	21	10	2
84	61	74	60	.	.	52	43	51	35	.	.	3
73	62	89	55	72	36	49	36	42	33	26	6	4
78	57	91	55,	68	33	51	35	.	.	27	12	5
81	53	.	.	68	37	51	41	51	32	32	20	6
89	61	84	57	69	56	43	34	39	34	26	19	7
89	70	83	47	72	53	.	.	38	33	25	9	8
.	.	86	48	68	45	48	27	39	33	9	2	9
92	71	90	53	.	.	50	32	41	29	.	.	10
87	66	89	60	64	47	41	23	42	31	18	— 6	11
90	65	85	68	69	41	45	26	.	.	30	18	12
89	69	.	.	69	38	56	29	54	28	38	29	13
84	64	90	63	66	50	46	24	42	31	34	19	14
81	53	80	62	67	47	.	.	39	26	21	7	15
.	.	81	51	70	32	46	19	35	30	26	— 7	16
88	50	86	57	.	.	46	29	38	35	.	.	17
84	70	83	56	60	48	56	20	42	36	12	— 8	18
87	59	81	57	70	52	61	25	.	.	14	— 9	19
82	62	.	.	77	48	67	39	45	38	10	—16	20
73	52	82	34	73	53	68	46	42	37	18	4	21
71	49	81	38	69	54	.	.	43	29	25	15	22
.	.	74	57	62	56	64	42	37	27	20	11	23
68	44	88	61	.	.	46	36	33	24	.	.	24
69	44	74	55	73	56	40	33	32	26	20	0	25
74	40	69	45	61	40	37	32	.	.	19	10	26
78	52	.	.	52	40	39	28	34	24	17	12	27
73	61	78	38	55	38	34	32	32	26	20	10	28
79	47	80	53	54	43	.	.	30	20	21	14	29
.	.	79	60	51	34	50	30	20	7	19	9	30
83	55	89	60	.	.	59	44	.	.	.	.	31
80·1	57·2	82·6	53·8	66·2	45·3	49·9	32·5	41·0	30·9	21·5	7·3	

TABLE XXXIII.—SIMCOE, ONTARIO. Maximum

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	61	44	38	18	25	15	35	24	54	23	88	61
2	·	·	20	0	22	8	·	·	53	27	84	61
3	58	25	20	0	33	3	49	13	60	32	71	59
4	27	12	20	— 4	39	11	43	32	62	32	·	·
5	48	17	25	—10	·	·	43	30	53	44	71	47
6	41	21	·	·	67	26	44	32	60	50	70	41
7	41	26	43	20	56	42	48	30	·	·	77	45
8	48	30	41	22	45	22	45	29	71	47	85	58
9	·	·	33	29	33	21	·	·	57	41	88	66
10	52	13	35	26	44	27	47	21	58	37	90	64
11	24	12	53	35	51	32	63	31	64	36	·	·
12	20	13	43	27	·	·	55	34	56	42	94	62
13	20	13	·	·	42	10	56	38	57	32	86	62
14	26	10	44	30	27	0	68	39	·	·	89	63
15	39	26	34	26	27	16	39	25	64	30	87	66
16	·	·	27	21	38	20	·	·	51	41	84	70
17	41	32	27	22	38	12	47	30	72	47	74	66
18	52	39	36	19	12	2	37	28	76	54	·	·
19	51	30	41	24	·	·	50	26	71	48	74	50
20	33	24	·	·	23	0	53	25	79	56	73	58
21	24	17	40	20	27	19	57	38	·	·	73	55
22	31	18	40	12	31	17	55	36	84	44	76	56
23	·	·	40	3	38	20	·	·	59	34	84	52
24	44	25	19	4	40	13	54	34	74	38	90	52
25	32	22	27	12	39	32	54	34	77	50	·	·
26	30	15	24	19	·	·	61	30	75	44	88	62
27	49	30	·	·	37	25	63	42	87	53	87	70
28	44	32	27	12	30	22	63	43	·	·	76	62
29	42	15	27	17	30	22	58	30	86	54	81	51
30	·	·	·	·	32	21	·	·	61	42	82	52
31	39	11	·	·	39	28	·	·	81	40	·	·
	39·1	22·0	32·9	16·2	35·8	18·0	51·5	30·7	66·8	41·4	81·4	58·1

and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
65	53	85	45	80	60	.	.	66	50	16	4	1
.	.	84	47	68	50	58	36	65	53	26	15	2
85	63	80	57	.	.	56	49	57	41	.	.	3
74	64	87	54	71	43	51	39	48	38	30	11	4
81	57	91	57	69	41	54	40	.	.	33	14	5
82	56	.	.	67	40	57	44	50	33	35	27	6
90	61	87	57	70	58	46	37	44	39	34	23	7
95	73	83	47	76	56	.	.	47	36	25	14	8
.	.	87	45	68	46	49	27	44	34	13	4	9
99	73	87	48	.	.	54	37	41	30	.	.	10
84	71	85	52	60	53	44	30	43	32	30	— 4	11
91	73	87	60	67	40	51	24	.	.	37	26	12
87	77	.	.	66	45	58	33	57	28	43	34	13
89	71	86	55	70	51	51	29	49	34	42	30	14
85	60	84	64	67	53	.	.	39	29	32	9	15
.	.	77	55	68	44	48	22	42	33	30	— 4	16
90	55	82	60	.	.	50	32	41	37	.	.	17
87	72	82	59	62	48	54	23	50	39	15	— 4	18
89	66	86	62	73	54	59	27	.	.	17	4	19
90	65	.	.	70	53	67	36	50	39	17	— 7	20
77	54	72	40	70	54	72	58	45	39	25	10	21
75	51	78	44	68	55	.	.	45	33	28	19	22
.	.	75	60	64	56	64	47	37	31	23	16	23
.	.	85	60	.	.	53	39	36	28	.	.	24
73	39	80	59	71	57	44	36	36	28	22	— 6	25
74	37	72	47	63	43	41	34	.	.	25	19	26
80	40	.	.	50	45	44	30	39	25	25	15	27
80	54	76	42	60	41	41	34	34	27	25	6	28
77	42	78	58	58	46	.	.	34	23	22	16	29
.	.	78	62	54	40	56	33	29	13	23	10	30
82	50	84	61	.	.	69	45	.	.	.	.	31
80·0	56·8	82·1	54·0	66·5	44·8	53·5	35·5	44·7	33·6	26·6	11·7	

TABLE XXXIV.—AYLMER, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀	♀
1	·	·	38	16	25	19	38	20	41	26	82	64
2	·	·	17	— 4	22	2	40	20	43	29	·	·
3	·	·	19	— 4	34	— 1	48	33	53	29	·	·
4	·	·	19	8	38	8	42	32	56	29	65	55
5	·	·	23	—11	47	19	42	32	60	43	59	45
6	·	·	39	21	53	38	44	33	56	43	68	41
7	·	·	39	26	52	38	43	28	60	45	77	46
8	·	·	39	20	37	21	43	26	71	50	81	58
9	·	·	33	29	35	21	46	27	59	49	78	63
10	·	·	35	30	54	28	47	26	52	41	83	61
11	·	·	52	34	32	34	65	34	52	40	86	59
12	·	·	39	27	42	30	61	39	59	34	90	67
13	·	·	46	30	30	6	57	41	55	41	85	69
14	·	·	42	31	28	0	59	39	54	40	84	66
15	·	·	34	26	25	19	50	36	59	30	85	67
16	·	·	26	19	40	22	43	31	51	42	80	69
17	42	35	27	19	38	12	36	30	52	42	75	65
18	50	39	32	15	13	1	41	27	70	48	69	56
19	46	29	39	24	23	6	42	27	70	56	71	48
20	30	22	31	20	23	14	56	28	67	48	68	51
21	25	15	40	22	24	15	56	34	79	56	67	53
22	30	18	32	9	36	14	58	31	77	58	76	51
23	41	30	12	— 1	38	18	47	35	64	42	81	50
24	32	24	19	4	40	16	53	34	69	35	85	63
25	32	22	32	10	38	32	51	34	75	42	84	65
26	31	16	28	20	35	29	57	28	75	45	84	62
27	46	29	23	19	30	16	63	44	81	48	83	68
28	47	30	30	21	28	16	60	40	78	48	74	56
29	48	15	27	18	28	19	53	29	75	56	77	50
30	25	11	·	·	32	20	40	26	65	43	75	52
31	36	23	·	·	37	26	·	·	84	43	·	·
	·	·	31·1	17·2	34·2	18·0	49·4	31·5	63·2	42·6	77·6	57·9

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
66	53	81	·	79	56	53	30	66	50	17	5	1
84	64	81	·	69	44	60	41	64	49	26	14	2
78	64	79	·	73	40	58	46	51	39	34	14	3
75	62	83	·	70	49	51	35	42	34	36	14	4
79	56	85	·	70	37	55	39	52	31	34	11	5
80	54	81	·	68	39	56	43	49	36	36	24	6
85	69	82	·	71	55	46	38	41	36	34	22	7
92	69	79	·	74	53	49	34	40	30	25	10	8
92	69	82	·	70	44	51	23	45	30	11	1	9
92	69	85	·	59	52	53	35	39	28	12	— 7	10
86	61	84	·	60	53	42	26	41	32	28	5	11
87	67	80	·	70	45	51	20	51	28	35	25	12
82	70	82	70	70	42	58	24	52	32	40	34	13
82	70	82	70	71	51	47	25	45	32	37	17	14
82	63	82	63	68	45	39	21	39	28	·	— 2	15
77	52	77	52	70	37	49	28	39	32	·	— 5	16
86	57	86	57	60	50	51	27	41	37	·	— 7	17
87	58	87	58	59	51	56	21	47	42	·	7	18
85	60	85	60	74	53	64	25	48	43	·	8	19
72	52	72	52	76	50	63	35	44	39	·	4	20
76	37	76	37	73	54	70	53	44	38	·	10	21
78	41	78	41	68	55	66	48	44	32	·	·	22
78	59	78	59	64	57	63	46	38	29	·	·	23
88	60	88	60	65	57	49	37	34	27	·	·	24
80	56	80	56	72	55	43	36	34	28	·	·	25
73	42	73	42	63	43	41	34	·	·	·	·	26
73	38	73	38	54	40	45	33	·	·	·	·	27
80	39	80	39	60	37	38	32	54	25	·	·	28
78	55	78	55	58	39	45	35	35	23	·	·	29
80	58	80	58	54	34	62	36	22	12	·	·	30
87	58	87	57	·	·	68	49	·	·	·	12	31
81·2	57·5	80·7	54·0	67·0	47·3	52·9	34·0	44·1	32·6	·	9·8	

TABLE XXXV.—STANLEY, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	51	40	39	14	33	15	40	20	50	29	81	60
2	51	34	15	— 7	26	8	44	20	54	30	74	60
3	38	21	20	— 7	36	— 2	43	35	65	32	71	58
4	27	17	22	— 6	38	—11	46	33	64	43	66	52
5	43	24	30	— 9	39	20	44	31	53	44	63	48
6	42	26	40	20	49	37	45	32	60	44	66	43
7	38	28	42	28	48	34	50	31	64	47	73	47
8	44	30	39	14	36	22	44	27	63	47	81	59
9	48	38	37	24	34	22	46	21	54	43	74	60
10	42	12	43	30	47	29	43	25	54	43	79	59
11	19	12	49	35	51	38	50	33	58	37	82	58
12	22	13	40	25	44	25	58	39	57	42	90	62
13	25	12	48	30	31	9	56	40	56	40	81	62
14	28	18	44	31	29	3	52	40	56	32	83	62
15	38	28	35	24	28	15	52	37	64	43	80	67
16	37	31	31	20	30	22	46	32	56	43	80	69
17	38	32	30	19	35	12	40	30	63	49	79	65
18	47	34	34	15	13	3	43	26	73	51	73	60
19	47	27	41	28	25	3	45	27	63	47	80	58
20	30	24	33	22	26	15	58	29	65	54	67	57
21	25	15	38	23	27	17	67	38	70	53	72	55
22	35	20	31	9	36	14	54	33	65	40	73	57
23	43	30	10	— 1	38	22	50	34	55	33	77	55
24	32	24	20	5	42	17	60	33	61	36	75	62
25	32	20	33	12	42	33	53	33	67	42	77	61
26	33	15	34	21	36	31	51	30	66	44	80	61
27	43	30	30	20	35	21	56	44	71	49	80	64
28	43	29	33	23	29	21	65	38	70	48	75	57
29	43	14	39	19	34	21	62	32	72	55	77	52
30	28	8	·	·	35	21	50	28	64	44	76	54
31	37	26	·	·	41	25	·	·	77	45	·	·
	37·0	23·6	33·7	16·5	32·4	18·8	50·5	31·8	62·2	43·6	76·2	58·2

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
73	54	84	57	78	57	54	37	59	52	17	4	1
80	63	84	58	69	47	60	44	58	46	28	15	2
75	64	80	66	71	44	57	47	50	40	33	13	3
78	63	86	62	73	48	52	41	48	34	33	16	4
81	59	89	66	70	42	54	41	51	30	31	15	5
80	54	83	69	77	43	57	44	50	39	36	28	6
79	64	84	61	71	58	50	37	43	38	34	22	7
82	65	82	55	73	55	51	32	40	35	24	9	8
85	67	84	57	68	47	53	26	45	30	10	1	9
90	69	86	58	60	54	54	36	40	29	16	— 4	10
80	65	86	66	64	54	43	27	45	33	32	0	11
86	67	84	72	68	47	50	23	49	31	36	26	12
88	71	84	70	69	44	56	27	56	33	42	34	13
89	65	85	66	71	52	51	27	44	33	36	18	14
94	57	82	60	68	50	41	23	40	29	30	9	15
82	55	78	55	71	41	50	30	41	33	31	— 4	16
84	55	82	60	61	51	52	32	42	37	11	— 4	17
89	69	82	60	61	52	55	25	48	38	19	7	18
84	65	84	64	71	55	57	28	50	44	17	10	19
85	62	73	51	71	52	66	40	45	40	17	8	20
79	55	75	43	72	55	63	51	45	39	28	9	21
76	52	83	47	69	57	60	52	46	33	29	19	22
73	53	74	60	66	57	59	45	38	28	22	15	23
74	48	81	63	66	58	50	38	34	28	16	— 4	24
76	50	83	55	70	58	44	37	35	30	24	7	25
71	48	75	50	60	42	41	34	37	29	24	17	26
79	54	75	44	57	42	46	35	35	30	24	12	27
83	62	78	44	59	40	47	35	36	28	23	— 2	28
76	55	76	58	60	44	48	36	35	23	25	16	29
84	53	79	62	55	40	55	38	25	14	22	12	30
87	57	83	62	.	.	63	50	.	.	21	9	31
81·2	59·4	81·3	58·8	69·6	49·6	52·8	36·1	43·7	33·6	25·5	10·6	

TABLE XXXV.—GRANTON, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	48	34	33	24	26	12	37	29	39	34	67	41
2	39	34	43	5	25	12	48	27	48	33	61	46
3	41	30	9	—4	30	10	47	29	44	30	65	50
4	32	7	31	3	31	12	39	20	47	31	55	43
5	10	1	15	—14	35	19	36	28	48	31	53	42
6	32	10	34	—13	37	31	35	28	48	37	59	47
7	20	7	44	31	41	29	44	28	50	41	64	53
8	20	3	35	16	42	26	37	30	55	40	58	46
9	25	18	19	4	43	24	40	30	51	41	58	48
10	37	18	22	10	27	17	40	32	48	40	57	48
11	28	—1	34	4	29	20	45	32	48	39	64	50
12	13	1	41	29	38	20	53	34	49	37	63	52
13	13	—3	39	16	38	31	44	27	48	39	57	50
14	13	—6	25	8	38	12	47	36	49	37	67	51
15	25	9	38	20	20	0	43	36	49	33	62	51
16	34	15	40	31	31	10	45	33	50	32	62	50
17	21	5	33	17	25	19	44	34	52	32	58	50
18	39	20	34	18	24	6	45	32	47	39	58	50
19	41	35	31	24	17	2	47	35	59	40	73	54
20	38	21	33	16	29	27	52	31	64	46	59	54
21	22	5	29	12	35	19	44	37	54	41	58	53
22	9	2	31	16	39	31	45	35	53	45	63	49
23	29	0	27	—4	37	23	44	34	60	40	68	52
24	29	3	—3	—19	35	20	42	32	56	36	57	49
25	10	—5	24	—15	35	21	45	25	56	40	65	53
26	15	3	20	8	38	29	42	29	55	36	77	52
27	32	0	25	0	40	32	39	28	49	41	68	55
28	32	30	30	5	40	31	42	32	50	44	62	54
29	36	27	26	13	38	32	41	34	59	40	76	52
30	35	11	·	·	38	31	39	33	61	41	79	59
1	25	—3	·	·	40	29	·	·	55	38	·	·
	27·2	10·7	29·0	9·0	33·6	20·6	43·0	30·9	51·7	37·9	63·1	50·1

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
64	55	75	57	66	57	55	46	50	40	21	12	1
63	54	75	44	67	54	55	44	47	43	36	19	2
69	55	69	57	70	52	55	39	52	45	35	27	3
73	53	67	56	63	52	58	50	48	34	35	25	4
75	55	65	55	64	50	55	46	40	28	32	22	5
66	56	66	55	61	45	56	37	39	25	38	22	6
69	52	69	58	66	49	57	43	49	34	38	29	7
69	52	74	56	59	45	48	36	58	48	33	19	8
75	60	76	61	58	46	47	35	52	43	28	18	9
66	53	73	60	66	44	52	33	44	40	24	—2	10
70	53	73	58	67	45	53	33	48	39	4	—7	11
66	56	63	54	64	51	46	32	48	44	24	—1	12
76	55	63	55	68	45	55	40	43	35	39	13	13
74	62	63	54	63	46	46	26	43	35	38	34	14
79	60	73	56	60	52	52	29	40	30	44	14	15
83	58	69	56	61	46	39	29	34	27	37	—4	16
71	58	63	53	55	39	44	37	33	23	—2	—15	17
63	56	64	53	57	44	47	35	35	26	35	—12	18
78	57	60	51	57	49	48	32	33	23	42	6	19
68	55	62	52	54	49	52	39	36	28	14	—3	20
80	54	64	46	52	48	53	36	40	33	7	—5	21
71	57	62	49	58	43	54	46	39	32	13	3	22
63	57	64	49	63	47	60	49	40	34	19	12	23
62	53	75	49	64	46	60	49	41	34	19	8	24
64	53	67	50	65	51	55	46	36	31	20	6	25
62	54	62	55	59	49	48	36	36	30	24	8	26
62	54	62	52	57	50	45	38	36	26	24	8	27
62	54	65	48	58	47	40	31	35	23	25	9	28
62	57	65	53	58	47	42	28	31	23	21	9	29
71	56	66	52	62	52	44	31	25	15	36	20	30
65	56	73	50	.	.	47	29	.	.	22	9	31
69·1	55·5	67·3	52·4	61·4	48·0	50 6	27·4	41·0	32·4	26·7	9·8	

TABLE XXXVI.—INGERSOLL, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	62	47	37	17	26	16	40	20	49	28	83	63
2	48	37	18	7	24	12	43	17	52	31	82	65
3	41	19	20	0	34	3	48	32	58	32	72	56
4	22	13	19	—3	37	11	46	34	56	42	67	54
5	44	17	24	—6	48	24	43	32	53	43	59	45
6	40	25	40	20	58	40	48	32	60	48	72	42
7	40	25	39	27	53	37	46	31	76	49	79	47
8	46	28	42	21	37	19	40	28	60	50	83	58
9	52	46	33	30	36	20	45	21	52	41	80	56
10	49	10	34	27	45	26	49	26	52	41	92	63
11	17	10	53	34	46	32	66	34	58	37	90	62
12	18	12	41	26	40	29	57	32	56	41	90	62
13	19	10	44	31	30	10	56	40	54	39	89	65
14	26	12	45	33	26	3	60	40	60	33	86	65
15	38	24	34	25	26	13	51	36	53	40	90	68
16	39	32	25	19	40	21	44	34	50	41	81	69
17	41	34	26	19	40	10	39	25	72	47	76	66
18	52	40	34	11	14	—5	42	29	69	55	71	57
19	49	28	38	29	26	3	49	26	72	49	72	52
20	28	22	29	18	23	12	57	28	82	57	64	57
21	25	14	40	18	24	17	55	38	79	63	68	53
22	28	17	33	10	32	15	56	38	65	44	81	55
23	41	27	11	2	39	18	53	34	61	36	85	54
24	30	22	17	4	41	20	53	35	72	40	91	62
25	28	19	31	12	36	30	52	33	72	37	86	67
26	28	14	25	19	36	28	60	31	79	46	89	63
27	45	25	22	18	29	23	64	45	81	57	82	62
28	46	33	28	18	27	23	58	39	82	53	77	60
28	51	13	24	17	27	20	53	31	76	59	78	53
30	24	9	·	·	30	20	40	26	66	43	76	56
31	37	17	·	·	35	26	·	·	68	43	·	·
	36·8	22·6	31·0	17·1	33·9	18·7	50·0	31·5	64·6	43·7	76·7	56·4

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
65	55	88	55	78	58	52	37	66	46	15	5	1
84	63	87	55	67	48	59	40	64	51	25	14	2
81	66	82	65	72	43	55	46	46	39	29	17	3
78	66	91	63	69	50	52	39	46	34	29	13	4
80	60	90	66	69	38	54	39	50	33	28	13	5
86	56	83	68	66	42	57	42	49	38	34	24	6
89	69	85	63	70	57	42	37	41	37	33	21	7
94	71	88	52	74	56	47	32	40	35	23	12	8
93	72	88	55	70	48	50	29	43	33	15	5	9
89	70	89	58	60	55	53	34	41	31	11	—5	10
92	68	87	62	58	51	42	29	43	33	21	3	11
93	68	86	70	70	42	48	24	51	28	34	21	12
93	71	90	67	70	43	57	29	55	33	41	21	13
87	61	88	65	70	51	47	26	44	31	35	20	14
84	57	83	62	69	49	38	25	39	26	17	8	15
90	55	81	55	70	51	47	28	39	32	0	—5	16
87	57	85	57	60	41	52	32	41	36	8	—5	17
85	69	83	61	61	52	59	24	45	37	15	4	18
90	65	83	60	73	55	57	27	49	42	14	0	19
86	65	74	53	75	53	69	38	44	40	15	—2	20
75	55	77	41	71	55	70	53	44	38	21	10	21
71	56	78	43	78	55	67	52	43	31	28	17	22
73	45	75	58	65	55	64	46	33	29	28	15	23
72	46	87	62	66	54	48	39	32	27	16	3	24
76	44	78	55	73	57	43	36	35	28	21	4	25
72	52	71	47	63	42	40	43	35	29	21	11	26
80	54	72	43	53	42	43	32	36	28	20	12	27
78	64	79	43	59	39	36	35	33	28	21	10	28
85	54	76	56	53	43	43	34	32	23	24	15	29
81	58	79	46	53	35	56	34	19	11	21	12	30
86	59	87	61	·	·	65	45	·	·	21	10	31
82·7	60·0	82·5	56 6	66·4	48·4	51·5	35·2	42·2	32·8	21·9	9·7	

TABLE XXXVII.----PORT DOVER, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	54	43	36	17	28	16	42	24	50	39	78	59
2	54	38	17	1	26	11	45	16	47	32	75	63
3	39	23	19	4	32	8	46	34	48	34	71	58
4	23	12	19	— 1	34	13	42	35	54	42	68	56
5	43	19	28	— 1	42	27	43	33	52	44	59	48
6	42	27	38	26	49	37	45	34	56	46	67	45
7	38	27	46	30	46	39	43	32	72	47	72	47
8	46	33	39	23	39	22	43	29	60	48	75	58
9	49	41	32	30	35	21	40	23	51	43	70	61
10	46	13	35	27	43	27	48	26	51	43	78	59
11	19	13	52	34	49	33	58	33	56	·	86	61
12	20	14	41	29	39	32	54	38	57	·	88	63
13	20	14	45	32	32	9	54	38	57	43	87	68
14	27	16	43	33	26	5	48	40	54	35	84	65
15	36	27	34	26	25	14	49	37	52	41	89	65
16	36	34	26	22	38	22	44	33	52	42	82	70
17	41	34	27	22	37	12	37	31	62	47	72	67
18	49	37	32	20	12	3	38	29	72	51	73	61
19	44	30	40	30	23	3	45	28	70	56	72	54
20	30	24	32	21	25	15	54	29	70	57	70	60
2	25	17	38	22	26	20	56	38	70	57	68	55
22	33	19	33	11	35	18	48	34	63	55	70	56
23	44	32	12	3	39	22	50	36	51	36	70	58
24	32	25	18	6	40	14	56	34	61	41	82	61
25	31	21	31	14	39	33	52	39	66	51	80	61
26	32	16	26	19	34	30	54	35	69	45	75	63
27	46	32	22	18	34	25	59	42	68	55	73	62
28	41	41	28	21	31	24	60	42	69	54	72	62
29	41	15	26	20	31	23	49	36	69	54	73	54
30	28	12	·	·	32	23	38	30	68	42	70	58
31	37	27	·	· ·	37	28	·	·	85	40	·	·
	37·6	25·0	31·5	19·4	34 1	20·2	47 9	33·0	60·5	45·1	74·7	59·1

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max..	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
66	54	90	60	78	60	53	37	55	50	17	5	1
84	62	89	61	68	51	56	44	56	50	25	17	2
77	64	82	66	70	46	53	49	51	41	28	20	3
71	62	88	68	70	52	49	42	47	38	30	16	4
79	58	92	69	66	45	52	42	49	34	31	18	5
76	57	82	70	66	44	56	46	47	42	35	31	6
88	63	84	68	69	59	46	38	42	39	32	24	7
91	69	80	55	73	57	44	31	42	37	24	13	8
83	72	90	61	69	49	50	25	44	35	13	3	9
82	72	89	60	59	56	50	36	40	30	13	— 3	10
82	69	87	64	59	55	43	30	41	33	30	9	11
84	69	81	71	66	49	47	25	48	29	33	27	12
81	73	90	68	70	45	51	35	48	33	40	33	13
81	69	89	69	70	51	48	28	47	34	36	21	14
81	60	85	64	69	54	38	22	38	30	30	10	15
84	58	76	57	71	46	48	32	40	33	30	— 4	16
88	57	84	62	53	50	51	33	41	37	10	— 4	17
83	72	82	61	60	51	50	24	48	39	14	7	18
93	66	82	64	65	55	58	27	48	44	15	3	19
84	60	73	56	71	53	69	39	44	39	12	— 4	20
81	55	72	46	70	54	61	54	43	38	20	11	21
72	73	75	47	66	55	60	54	39	35	27	20	22
72	57	74	61	64	57	59	49	36	31	20	16	23
72	49	80	61	63	58	49	40	36	28	16	1	24
71	50	79	59	67	58	42	36	33	30	21	8	25
74	48	72	51	61	44	40	35	32	28	21	15	26
78	53	74	47	53	42	43	32	33	28	20	15	27
80	63	73	45	58	44	39	32	33	29	21	9	28
80	55	74	58	58	48	43	34	31	24	22	11	29
82	60	76	63	54	41	60	34	26	11	17	11	30
84	61	79	62	.	.	62	45	.	.	20	16	31
80·0	61·4	81·2	60·4	65·1	50·8	50·6	36·4	41·9	34·3	23·4	12·0	

TABLE XXXVIII.—WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Mi ..	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	60	49	38	7	27	11	37	16	50	26	83	62
2	59	35	10	— 3	22	6	42	17	53	28	82	63
3	39	15	18	— 1	33	0	48	23	57	30	64	52
4	29	10	19	—11	37	14	41	32	55	40	66	51
5	45	15	24	—14	47	26	44	30	55	40	59	43
6	52	20	41	21	56	39	45	30	61	46	69	39
7	38	23	42	23	52	33	45	28	71	47	77	44
8	48	28	42	21	35	17	39	24	60	48	80	43
9	51	39	36	27	34	17	41	19	50	37	79	63
10	41	9	34	25	42	25	45	23	51	36	85	61
11	16	8	52	32	44	31	63	29	59	33	87	60
12	18	6	42	26	39	26	58	35	55	39	90	59
13	19	8	42	29	29	3	52	39	56	35	86	61
14	26	11	42	21	27	1	58	37	62	30	83	61
15	37	23	33	23	26	10	50	34	51	39	85	61
16	38	31	26	18	37	19	44	29	47	40	79	66
17	41	32	26	14	35	8	36	27	70	43	74	64
18	51	38	33	14	10	— 4	38	21	70	51	70	54
19	48	25	39	24	26	— 1	48	25	70	46	70	47
20	27	19	28	15	23	9	52	26	82	55	67	54
21	23	11	40	17	24	16	54	32	79	62	69	53
22	29	14	28	4	31	13	57	29	64	39	77	52
23	39	27	8	— 1	38	15	52	32	60	33	81	53
24	30	21	19	1	40	14	54	33	72	39	84	61
25	29	12	29	10	35	28	59	31	75	46	86	65
26	29	11	28	18	37	26	60	30	75	42	87	60
27	45	28	21	16	31	22	63	44	81	52	82	66
28	49	31	26	16	27	21	58	33	78	55	75	57
29	31	12	24	11	28	18	49	28	72	56	79	53
30	25	6	·	·	31	18	39	25	58	40	75	53
31	36	21	·	·	37	25	·	·	83	38	·	·
	37·0	20·9	30·6	13·9	33·6	16·3	49·1	28·6	64·0	41·7	77·8	56·0

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
76	52	84	53	79	56	54	40	66	48	17	3	1
84	63	84	50	68	44	58	39	64	45	25	15	2
79	64	78	62	74	39	55	42	46	38	29	16	3
73	61	87	60	39	44	51	40	37	32	28	11	4
79	56	89	64	68	40	52	38	49	30	29	10	5
81	54	83	67	68	36	53	41	48	36	34	22	6
87	60	83	55	71	57	41	34	41	36	30	19	7
90	71	82	50	73	51	45	30	39	33	24	6	8
92	71	86	56	69	46	50	28	43	31	10	2	9
89	70	89	54	58	53	51	32	40	28	9	—11	10
86	67	89	59	60	47	43	24	41	31	20	— 6	11
88	65	80	67	69	41	49	22	50	26	33	18	12
86	69	84	66	71	37	58	29	55	29	40	31	13
85	60	87	61	68	50	48	22	42	30	36	15	14
81	55	84	56	67	46	39	19	38	24	27	5	15
83	52	77	51	69	37	48	28	38	30	33	— 9	16
86	53	83	58	59	44	49	28	40	35	10	— 9	17
86	68	84	58	61	51	56	19	44	36	13	1	18
82	60	84	58	71	53	60	24	46	40	15	9	19
85	58	69	46	74	51	68	32	42	38	15	— 10	20
74	53	74	36	69	53	69	46	43	38	19	—11	21
72	48	79	40	66	47	66	47	43	30	28	14	22
69	48	74	57	61	44	61	44	34	27	21	9	23
69	44	88	59	64	56	49	36	32	26	12	— 1	24
70	45	79	51	73	55	42	34	34	29	20	3	25
73	43	78	45	58	40	41	32	34	25	22	10	26
79	50	73	41	54	39	41	26	36	24	20	7	27
71	56	79	39	60	36	36	32	35	26	23	9	28
79	50	80	50	56	40	39	31	33	18	23	13	29
80	55	79	60	54	40	50	31	21	7	24	9	30
81	56	87	60	·	·	44	41	·	·	·	9	31
80·6	57·4	82·3	54·8	64·8	45·8	51·4	32·6	41·7	30·9	22·9	6·2	

Table XXXIX.—Brantford, Ontario.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	59	40	39	22	30	14	43	24	52	29	85	62
2	60	33	22	2	26	12	44	22	59	32	85	62
3	40	20	18	2	33	7	54	31	59	35	69	58
4	27	12	18	3	36	17	47	35	56	40	67	56
5	46	18	25	— 5	49	25	45	26	48	47	48	47
6	46	24	41	20	58	40	46	31	63	47	73	43
7	40	24	40	31	57	37	45	32	76	45	82	43
8	46	31	46	23	38	12	41	29	62	50	83	62
9	52	44	37	29	36	20	48	24	55	42	80	61
10	51	4	25	25	40	22	51	25	52	40	88	63
11	17	10	51	34	43	32	61	36	60	36	93	65
12	20	12	42	28	41	32	49	37	56	42	98	63
13	22	11	43	32	36	10	48	38	56	40	89	64
14	26	14	44	31	28	9	64	36	60	35	89	65
15	39	20	38	25	27	13	50	33	53	39	89	62
16	38	33	28	12	35	22	43	32	46	40	84	65
17	40	33	26	19	37	11	35	29	72	43	79	66
18	52	39	34	19	15	— 1	40	29	71	56	73	60
19	51	28	38	28	30	4	49	27	79	50	73	50
20	30	21	30	18	22	15	51	48	87	56	67	52
21	25	11	40	20	26	19	54	39	82	66	68	54
22	30	18	31	9	31	16	56	35	67	40	80	55
23	39	28	13	0	39	18	57	35	65	36	81	55
24	34	22	24	3	42	23	58	36	74	43	88	55
25	28	18	33	13	36	29	63	59	77	50	86	67
26	30	12	32	20	39	29	62	36	80	44	90	64
27	44	25	25	12	30	24	65	43	83	54	.	.
28	50	34	26	18	32	23	57	40	81	58	90	61
29	51	12	26	16	31	20	54	37	74	54	79	55
30	25	11	30	14	29	18	39	24	61	41	76	61
31	39	22	.	.	36	21	.	.	88	40	.	.
	38.7	22.1	33.7	17.3	35.1	19 2	50.6	33.6	66.4	44.2	80.5	58.5

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
65	55	·	·	82	58	53	36	65	49	19	5	1
85	60	·	·	69	45	59	47	65	44	27	16	2
81	68	·	·	73	44	56	47	50	39	31	19	3
78	61	·	·	70	47	52	37	45	36	38	15	4
87	65	·	·	70	42	53	39	50	35	36	16	5
·	·	·	·	70	40	55	43	47	38	35	16	6
·	·	·	·	71	50	46	36	43	34	32	20	7
92	57	·	·	75	56	46	32	44	36	25	11	8
93	74	87	57	71	46	49	28	43	35	16	0	9
91	72	90	60	60	53	53	33	42	34	14	— 1	10
96	67	88	64	60	50	44	28	44	33	30	9	11
93	76	87	69	72	46	49	27	53	27	34	24	12
96	71	90	65	71	45	58	33	54	34	40	33	13
85	63	88	64	71	57	49	13	45	32	36	18	14
85	58	84	61	68	52	·	·	45	25	29	11	15
82	57	85	56	70	44	·	·	42	31	2	— 7	16
87	59	89	62	59	49	53	34	54	35	12	4	17
84	59	84	62	·	·	60	25	48	35	14	4	18
86	65	85	63	·	·	64	30	48	41	16	5	19
84	62	73	56	·	·	67	39	44	39	17	— 6	20
78	53	77	42	70	54	73	44	51	49	25	12	21
72	52	78	44	67	56	67	53	39	32	33	18	22
73	53	85	61	65	56	61	46	35	30	21	12	23
·	·	90	62	62	57	49	40	33	28	20	5	24
·	·	85	60	73	57	43	36	37	29	24	10	25
·	·	75	49	62	42	41	34	38	28	22	17	26
·	·	·	·	55	41	42	39	42	26	20	13	27
·	·	·	·	61	40	45	33	38	25	24	13	28
·	·	·	·	56	43	44	32	36	24	25	15	29
·	·	81	43	53	40	52	34	34	13	17	9	30
·	·	87	61	·	·	65	43	·	·	21	10	31
84·5	62·2	84·5	58·0	67·0	48·5	53·5	35·9	45·2	33·2	24·4	11·2	

TABLE XL.—GRAVENHURST, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	48	36	34	17	23	4	38	16	45	27	83	61
2	41	29	16	—20	22	3	40	1	53	26	77	56
3	35	9	14	—24	27	—12	38	14	53	33	68	43
4	9	— 2	15	—11	36	— 2	37	32	42	35	63	51
5	33	6	15	—14	42	13	39	24	46	32	56	42
6	33	0	37	12	47	36	40	30	50	38	69	42
7	32	0	37	25	47	34	38	27	58	35	73	40
8	36	28	29	19	30	13	32	18	55	39	80	53
9	44	34	24	18	30	14	36	7	44	39	78	61
10	46	0	28	4	40	22	47	11	47	40	78	58
11	11	—10	42	35	37	30	50	22	55	32	89	52
12	7	4	42	14	36	29	52	30	53	36	89	57
13	8	—12	38	17	30	1	50	38	49	35	90	59
14	25	7	35	23	14	— 5	52	39	53	26	79	64
15	35	4	34	27	24	—13	41	29	50	35	79	63
16	35	25	28	17	17	6	40	22	64	33	83	64
17	37	30	19	4	25	9	34	26	66	45	77	68
18	38	34	27	10	10	—13	37	25	70	46	75	61
19	42	28	33	15	19	—18	41	23	74	37	71	47
20	28	13	17	0	20	— 5	45	19	70	44	68	50
21	21	— 3	28	— 6	25	14	45	16	77	40	67	50
22	15	— 3	29	0	25	10	51	27	68	38	72	46
23	28	15	2	—13	33	3	51	26	56	32	83	59
24	25	11	7	—11	37	— 2	53	24	70	31	79	58
25	24	12	19	—10	32	25	55	25	63	40	84	57
26	21	11	18	11	36	27	60	25	72	34	86	53
27	37	19	19	6	30	23	59	26	79	45	77	61
28	35	14	15	10	28	17	50	32	78	51	77	51
29	41	6	24	12	31	19	45	24	57	33	82	46
30	18	— 6	·	·	33	17	40	25	62	28	71	50
31	34	17	·	·	35	10	·	·	83	38	·	·
	29·8	11·2	24·9	5·9	29·8	9·9	44·5	23·4	60·1	36·4	76·8	54·1

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
77	43	83	49	74	57	53	35	58	47	11	— 2	1
68	58	86	50	74	44	57	33	58	47	18	11	2
77	60	85	55	70	41	51	41	47	33	26	15	3
76	55	88	65	64	54	49	36	44	35	24	9	4
75	54	90	66	67	34	45	31	54	33	30	10	5
76	54	85	66	71	39	54	38	42	34	32	18	6
80	51	80	61	71	51	46	32	42	34	30	18	7
86	64	83	54	70	54	39	31	41	29	22	12	8
90	65	89	50	68	49	45	38	37	28	19	—12	9
85	68	90	53	67	45	52	31	41	27	6	—23	10
87	63	92	57	71	38	39	27	41	27	12	— 7	11
88	59	89	57	62	41	47	26	44	27	28	12	12
88	61	90	65	63	38	48	32	46	28	36	28	13
83	58	92	71	63	41	43	34	43	29	35	23	14
81	55	73	63	61	49	36	21	35	19	23	— 5	15
85	53	74	45	67	35	45	29	37	27	18	—14	16
90	54	71	56	62	41	47	27	41	33	0	—27	17
84	68	79	54	63	50	50	20	40	35	2	— 9	18
90	58	77	61	65	51	59	27	44	37	14	—13	19
81	64	68	51	74	46	64	36	42	36	5	—24	20
71	52	69	38	65	52	68	39	42	36	14	— 1	21
62	45	77	44	68	52	63	42	41	31	19	9	22
69	49	84	57	68	54	58	45	35	29	17	2	23
68	46	83	53	66	55	41	39	33	27	9	—16	24
64	42	74	57	74	53	43	33	31	26	18	—15	25
71	39	66	46	64	43	39	32	32	26	23	16	26
76	46	61	46	47	40	37	26	32	22	22	1	27
63	57	76	43	55	45	41	25	34	20	25	14	28
79	51	79	42	52	37	44	21	30	17	25	5	29
83	52	85	55	50	34	46	24	18	1	10	3	30
83	51	88	54	·	·	52	40	·	·	16	2	31
78·7	54·7	80·8	54·3	65·3	45·4	45·1	32·0	40·1	29·4	19·2	1·2	

TABLE XLI.—SEELY, ONTARIO.—

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	47	33	34	4	25	11	38	13	48	25	83	56
2	48	32	4	—25	24	— 6	48	5	57	23	74	58
3	36	2	13	—28	32	— 7	38	27	54	31	72	46
4	9	— 8	13	—16	38	4	36	30	39	33	58	46
5	27	1	17	—18	43	15	38	25	30	32	53	38
6	13	— 1	37	14	53	34	40	27	42	37	68	38
7	29	— 3	28	22	48	34	39	25	56	36	72	53
8	35	27	21	12	34	11	39	18	58	40	80	50
9	42	32	28	6	31	4	40	5	52	37	79	57
10	43	— 1	24	15	41	16	53	10	52	36	84	57
11	10	— 5	43	12	34	18	58	20	59	30	93	50
12	8	— 8	41	14	35	27	51	26	53	35	88	57
13	7	11	35	12	27	— 6	53	39	48	32	95	59
14	22	6	34	11	16	—16	51	34	53	24	79	64
15	35	3	31	22	29	—17	38	57	52	35	80	57
16	34	26	23	10	15	8	33	23	71	29	84	62
17	37	28	17	— 5	21	4	34	24	61	43	76	65
18	35	33	26	3	8	—18	38	25	66	45	75	61
19	36	28	32	10	22	—16	39	22	75	37	72	49
20	28	11	20	— 4	19	0	44	17	74	43	67	51
21	16	— 6	29	— 3	21	13	49	18	80	58	63	47
22	15	— 7	26	— 2	28	12	49	26	74	35	72	39
23	25	14	1	—22	31	7	50	28	62	26	82	50
24	22	4	8	—22	39	8	50	20	74	31	81	53
25	23	9	19	—11	29	24	57	25	63	39	84	53
26	21	11	16	6	36	25	57	25	73	32	88	55
27	34	17	14	0	Omitted	Omitted	58	37	79	45	70	61
28	34	24	14	7	30	12	52	30	79	52	76	48
29	42	— 1	25	11	34	17	44	22	52	36	78	44
30	16	—11	...	...	32	14	39	22	74	26	68	48
31	35	15	...	...	34	24	...	...	90	55	...	...
	27·9	8·8	23·2	22 0	30·4	8·5	45·4	22·0	62·0	36·1	76·4	52·4

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
78	43	83	44	95	52	54	34	54	30	10	— 8	1
71	59	84	61	64	38	55	30	58	39	18	7	2
73	61	83	55	68	36	48	28	46	34	23	10	3
78	53	84	65	63	46	46	30	45	30	22	7	3
77	49	101	69	64	30	48	31	41	31	29	2	5
78	55	83	61	66	32	51	37	41	30	30	16	6
77	49	78	60	69	49	47	27	38	32	30	8	7
91	57	83	50	67	50	35	25	39	33	20	9	8
90	62	84	47	66	50	44	21	34	28	16	—18	9
86	67	91	51	67	41	41	22	36	25	— 3	—31	10
88	58	89	56	70	31	48	26	39	25	11	—10	11
85	58	81	60	57	31	24	21	44	24	25	8	12
87	63	88	62	60	34	43	23	46	27	34	23	13
82	55	91	63	63	40	46	25	32	25	35	21	14
80	49	70	50	64	68	34	17	33	13	22	—16	15
82	51	71	39	66	30	41	18	35	20	—14	—23	16
88	61	76	53	62	36	37	19	37	29	— 1	—32	17
84	65	80	51	61	37	49	17	37	31	— 1	—14	18
86	58	81	52	64	38	63	16	41	35	12	—15	19
78	60	63	45	75	40	66	34	42	34	7	—23	20
69	45	69	34	63	43	76	41	44	35	14	— 5	21
56	43	75	40	71	45	62	41	38	31	17	7	22
66	41	82	50	69	43	61	40	33	25	11	— 1	23
61	47	80	54	65	41	47	38	32	20	6	—18	24
62	34	76	50	64	40	41	32	36	24	19	—16	25
66	33	65	41	73	36	34	30	31	18	22	12	26
78	43	66	40	60	38	35	24	32	20	21	13	27
66	56	76	37	62	35	41	20	32	14	22	3	28
76	45	80	45	71	40	43	19	26	15	14	— 4	29
81	53	81	47	54	30	45	24	19	— 4	10	— 5	30
81	46	84	57	...	...	53	30	...	...	14	— 3	31
77·4	52·2	79·9	51·3	65·9	39·1	47·0	27·1	38·1	25·7	16·0	3·4	

TABLE XLII.—STAYNER, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	47	35	38	0	21	6	40	14	50	24	86	61
2	·	·	3	— 6	15	— 1	·	·	48	31	81	54
3	53	10	19	4	30	— 6	40	23	55	32	67	46
4	17	9	19	1	39	6	42	25	48	32	·	·
5	43	14	28	—11	·	·	42	24	48	30	65	41
6	31	18	·	·	60	20	44	33	51	39	70	38
7	35	20	43	22	59	23	43	31	·	·	70	40
8	47	27	31	20	25	12	35	12	59	40	84	55
9	·	·	29	20	35	14	·	·	52	39	78	64
10	22	6	33	9	45	24	50	11	48	39	81	57
11	19	6	49	29	41	31	56	25	58	37	·	·
12	12	7	47	26	·	·	45	36	53	42	93	59
13	19	1	·	·	38	6	53	37	50	36	85	59
14	27	16	43	23	14	— 1	57	37	·	·	83	58
15	39	20	33	25	27	0	48	33	55	30	82	64
16	·	·	27	19	21	14	·	·	60	36	82	63
17	43	29	21	13	35	2	42	27	75	45	76	65
18	51	35	35	13	6	— 9	36	27	60	45	·	·
19	50	26	37	17	·	·	44	26	74	39	75	50
20	28	18	·	·	22	0	44	24	77	49	67	54
21	21	10	34	3	23	14	50	36	·	·	65	49
22	18	10	23	0	29	14	54	29	88	37	71	45
23	·	·	6	— 4	36	11	·	·	59	34	84	56
24	20	15	10	— 6	40	9	51	28	76	41	83	58
25	27	15	25	— 6	36	24	53	30	62	38	·	·
26	26	12	19	10	·	·	65	28	82	33	85	53
27	40	25	·	·	35	22	66	43	84	60	79	63
28	35	27	20	12	29	20	50	31	·	·	75	56
29	48	9	23	9	31	20	50	29	77	39	79	56
30	·	·	·	·	31	20	·	·	65	34	68	50
31	41	6	·	·	33	27	·	·	86	40	·	·
	32·8	16·5	33·2	9·7	31·5	12·0	47·6	28·1	62·6	37·9	77·1	54·5

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
75	45	83	51	68	54	·	·	58	49	19	1	1
·	·	86	49	63	47	60	36	63	42	27	17	2
80	60	83	60	·	·	52	39	47	40	·	·	3
79	59	87	68	72	44	50	38	47	35	27	15	4
74	59	91	68	63	40	52	33	·	·	30	20	5
79	60	·	·	70	36	57	39	50	32	32	24	6
88	59	90	60	70	54	45	34	46	33	30	21	7
88	67	79	54	69	49	·	·	41	33	22	10	8
·	·	85	49	68	48	53	30	39	32	13	— 6	9
94	68	91	54	·	·	53	33	40	30	·	·	10
84	64	90	59	68	45	43	31	42	29	15	— 7	11
88	63	87	68	60	40	45	27	·	·	31	16	12
85	63	·	·	65	36	52	41	53	26	40	25	13
79	63	92	63	64	43	44	23	41	30	38	17	14
78	56	73	59	61	41	·	·	36	23	20	10	15
·	·	75	51	69	36	47	32	39	28	23	— 7	16
90	53	73	58	·	·	41	30	42	34	·	·	17
86	64	81	60	62	52	52	22	44	36	15	— 8	18
90	58	81	53	62	49	63	27	·	·	15	4	19
83	59	·	·	·	·	62	36	46	39	6	— 7	20
69	48	68	43	70	46	71	42	42	38	15	— 2	21
62	49	77	43	66	50	·	·	42	33	24	14	22
·	·	85	60	67	51	67	44	34	30	18	10	23
65	49	88	60	·	·	51	38	35	29	·	·	24
66	44	77	51	75	49	45	36	34	29	15	— 9	25
70	45	78	49	55	43	40	32	·	·	25	4	26
76	51	·	·	50	42	40	31	34	21	23	17	27
68	54	72	41	55	39	39	26	35	19	28	18	28
78	52	77	52	53	36	·	·	32	21	17	1	29
·	·	82	57	52	33	51	24	22	1	19	11	30
82	52	87	60	·	·	60	43	·	·	·	·	31
78·8	56·6	81·9	55·8	63·6	44·4	51·0	33·1	41·4	30·2	22·4	7·5	

TABLE XLIII.—BARRIE, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	45	30	40	13	24	8	34	20	47	26	77	59
2	47	35	19	—10	20	4	34	10	51	29	77	57
3	41	22	18	—10	33	0	41	25	50	33	64	50
4	28	4	20	4	42	10	44	30	54	36	·	·
5	39	12	20	— 9	40	16	46	23	49	31	57	45
6	38	18	38	15	52	37	44	30	53	41	68	44
7	35	19	41	30	56	40	42	32	65	42	65	44
8	39	28	34	24	44	17	37	23	57	42	80	54
9	47	35	31	19	29	13	36	17	51	40	73	60
10	46	14	32	15	37	22	42	19	47	39	78	57
11	23	7	45	27	39	30	48	28	56	33	81	57
12	22	6	45	24	38	30	42	35	55	40	80	60
13	16	— 3	39	25	34	6	44	35	62	36	81	63
14	30	10	29	23	19	— 1	49	34	54	32	78	66
15	38	19	37	28	22	1	40	31	49	39	78	62
16	42	31	33	21	22	12	38	29	51	37	78	65
17	41	31	27	14	31	11	34	28	68	42	75	65
18	42	34	32	13	16	— 5	39	27	67	48	73	62
19	44	28	39	23	23	— 2	42	24	69	40	73	55
20	33	18	31	8	20	4	38	22	66	50	67	56
21	26	8	33	4	30	14	46	32	79	57	65	53
22	19	6	32	7	36	17	52	30	70	40	71	51
23	33	14	13	— 6	39	14	46	33	58	33	81	56
24	33	16	14	— 4	35	9	48	37	72	38	81	62
25	29	15	19	— 2	34	22	52	35	62	46	82	66
26	24	12	20	16	35	29	54	30	69	37	81	56
27	45	19	20	6	33	24	54	37	77	53	82	69
28	42	19	19	8	30	21	50	33	74	56	76	58
29	43	14	24	9	34	20	51	29	65	43	77	52
30	21	4	·	·	37	19	39	25	56	38	74	55
31	30	17	·	·	36	26	·	·	75	39	·	·
	35·0	17·4	34·0	13·3	32·8	15·0	43·4	27·7	60·1	39·7	74 8	57·2

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
69	48	81	56	76	58	51	39	59	49	16	— 3	1
70	61	81	55	68	53	58	39	59	47	22	12	2
76	64	81	63	69	46	52	43	51	40	25	16	3
73	62	85	67	64	51	50	38	45	37	25	17	4
72	59	87	69	63	42	48	37	45	37	30	19	5
77	55	85	69	65	44	53	37	44	38	32	21	6
81	59	81	66	68	56	47	35	45	35	30	22	7
88	68	81	65	70	56	41	30	42	34	23	17	8
89	70	84	57	65	51	48	26	41	34	21	2	9
85	72	86	59	63	52	49	34	39	32	9	— 7	10
83	64	87	64	69	53	40	29	41	33	18	4	11
87	66	83	69	65	44	42	29	48	31	30	14	12
85	66	86	67	64	45	50	35	48	34	36	25	13
81	66	88	67	64	51	47	24	46	31	36	19	14
80	59	78	62	66	50	38	23	39	24	33	13	15
82	57	73	55	66	43	44	30	39	30	23	— 6	16
89	58	74	60	61	50	47	33	41	34	3	— 7	17
83	70	77	63	62	52	51	28	44	36	11	— 3	18
90	61	81	65	61	53	56	33	45	40	17	7	19
83	59	75	50	71	51	56	42	44	38	12	— 8	20
73	54	72	45	66	55	68	50	42	37	14	1	21
64	49	75	49	66	57	63	47	43	32	20	10	22
68	51	80	61	64	56	56	46	37	30	20	7	23
69	49	82	64	65	55	50	40	34	26	12	— 6	24
65	45	77	56	72	52	44	36	35	26	14	— 4	25
69	45	69	50	64	43	40	34	35	28	21	10	26
75	54	70	46	49	41	40	33	35	26	22	15	27
68	58	74	49	54	39	40	32	37	21	23	16	28
75	52	80	51	53	42	41	31	35	21	22	11	29
77	56	78	59	51	38	47	32	26	3	18	4	30
81	56	84	61	.	.	56	40	.	.	20	4	31
77·5	58·4	79 6	59 3	63·9	49·2	48·6	34·8	42·0	32·1	21·1	8·1	

TABLE XLIV.—NEWMARKET, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	43	37	35	12	22	15	30	16	45	25	82	60
2	50	39	0	—17	20	1	40	—1	52	31	83	62
3	41	15	17	—17	34	— 5	40	28	60	30	70	50
4	17	6	14	— 2	35	4	41	31	54	33	70	52
5	41	13	21	—16	44	18	41	24	55	30	60	44
6	32	19	39	17	55	37	43	29	59	44	64	42
7	33	19	40	30	52	38	35	29	70	44	62	42
8	38	24	31	23	23	12	33	20	60	46	65	45
9	49	36	26	22	32	14	37	13	51	41	78	56
10	20	10	30	14	39	12	46	15	47	39	86	64
11	19	5	47	28	42	30	51	34	56	33	86	58
12	15	8	42	25	36	29	45	33	56	39	87	57
13	11	— 2	43	23	19	10	48	34	52	35	85	56
14	27	14	39	28	18	0	54	39	59	30	86	63
15	37	15	31	27	27	1	45	32	43	39	82	64
16	40	30	26	22	27	14	43	30	57	37	83	64
17	40	31	24	12	33	10	33	25	70	45	75	63
18	49	35	34	14	4	— 8	34	24	69	50	76	60
19	43	28	38	23	21	— 2	44	24	74	40	71	48
20	24	17	24	11	22	3	42	23	67	49	71	52
21	17	8	35	10	23	15	44	32	81	56	67	50
22	25	6	25	16	29	15	54	28	57	40	77	43
23	34	23	41	— 8	40	12	50	28	59	32	84	49
24	22	16	11	— 2	38	3	54	25	77	36	88	60
25	28	10	20	1	34	24	54	33	66	47	87	62
26	36	12	17	12	35	29	60	28	74	36	86	50
27	40	24	17	8	30	22	57	36	84	52	87	63
28	46	29	16	11	27	21	50	30	83	52	79	56
29	33	10	23	9	30	20	52	27	83	57	80	45
30	23	6	·	·	32	15	38	25	56	32	75	54
31	37	18	·	·	34	25	·	·	77	36	·	·
	32·5	18·1	26·5	11·5	30·9	14·0	44·6	26·5	63·0	39·9	77·8	54·5

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
68	43	86	48	76	58	53	33	65	50	12	— 4	1
69	54	88	45	66	48	59	34	60	49	20	10	2
80	64	82	60	71	38	54	43	46	36	21	12	3
75	60	89	65	65	40	49	33	44	33	22	8	4
76	57	92	64	65	34	52	37	46	29	29	9	5
82	60	87	65	70	33	55	42	45	32	30	14	6
82	58	84	68	71	52	42	34	42	35	29	16	7
94	70	88	48	71	50	42	30	44	30	23	15	8
94	72	89	49	67	42	50	26	40	32	6	—10	9
96	70	91	51	64	44	43	35	40	24	7	—20	10
94	67	90	60	70	50	39	27	42	26	19	1	11
93	67	88	68	65	37	48	25	46	23	31	12	12
91	67	90	63	66	34	54	31	47	3	38	26	13
85	64	91	59	65	40	37	30	38	31	35	14	14
82	54	77	60	66	43	36	15	38	23	19	5	15
89	49	76	48	68	32	48	29	39	27	— 2	— 7	16
92	50	77	56	61	34	44	34	42	31	5	—13	17
85	67	79	57	63	49	52	19	42	33	10	— 5	18
93	56	82	61	63	53	57	28	44	39	16	3	19
86	56	70	54	72	44	62	36	43	36	7	—13	20
72	53	75	34	79	53	68	43	42	33	15	3	21
65	42	79	38	68	49	62	41	37	33	25	12	22
70	54	83	57	68	54	59	53	36	29	19	0	23
64	43	85	58	64	55	49	36	34	24	7	—16	24
67	38	83	64	77	54	44	35	34	25	15	—11	25
72	37	71	40	58	40	40	31	33	24	23	10	26
76	37	72	45	48	39	37	29	34	7	20	10	27
71	60	78	34	56	37	40	27	34	14	24	5	28
82	46	82	35	56	43	40	21	33	15	16	10	29
82	51	83	55	51	34	48	24	12	2	18	6	30
86	55	89	56	.	.	59	40	.	.	19	5	31
81·2	55·2	83·1	53·7	65·8	43·8	48·9	32·3	37·4	28·5	18·8	3·4	

TABLE XLV.—HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	31	26	39	34	34	15	44	27	53	30	66	50
2	·	·	32	1	30	2	·	·	50	32	87	56
3	42	20	26	4	34	9	44	24	60	34	69	52
4	29	10	23	1	38	18	45	32	61	42	·	·
5	49	17	25	1	·	·	47	33	47	40	59	43
6	42	24	·	·	68	20	47	36	64	40	71	43
7	34	28	49	10	61	42	44	32	·	·	69	43
8	36	30	38	29	41	21	45	27	62	41	82	68
9	·	·	35	27	36	20	·	·	53	41	84	68
10	38	11	35	23	37	28	45	32	50	34	62	60
11	20	11	56	34	40	23	49	26	64	40	.	.
12	25	13	45	32	·	·	41	36	58	42	65	61
13	26	2	·	·	30	5	42	36	59	42	65	59
14	30	15	47	29	26	4	44	50	·	·	90	60
15	41	23	39	26	29	15	44	38	51	35	67	61
16	·	·	33	19	42	19	.	·	47	40	78	61
17	49	33	31	20	38	11	43	32	71	43	75	58
18	60	35	40	22	28	11	42	31	73	55	.	.
19	57	31	37	29	·	·	49	34	73	56	77	54
20	35	21	·	·	27	5	42	34	64	45	73	51
21	29	16	39	21	32	20	53	37	·	·	71	56
22	31	16	34	2	35	20	56	36	51	40	68	55
23	·	·	19	2	40	20	·	·	51	37	84	51
24	40	21	22	1	40	17	41	30	76	45	90	61
25	34	20	29	11	37	30	57	30	67	48	·	·
26	34	10	30	16	·	·	48	39	63	40	89	59
27	49	19	·	·	35	24	65	35	88	56	76	66
28	44	29	31	16	25	20	63	38	·	·	74	63
29	41	15	30	15	25	19	58	37	70	45	84	54
30	·	·	·	·	37	19	·	·	52	33	90	55
31	43	16	·	·	39	29	·	·	60	40	·	·
	38·7	20·0	34·5	16·9	36·3	18·3	48·0	32·6	60·7	41·4	75·6	56·3

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
63	56	86	60	83	56	64	41	73	40	14	7	1
·	·	81	54	76	50	58	49	70	54	28	14	2
84	66	83	65	·	·	63	40	48	33	·	·	3
75	49	80	62	79	44	64	42	50	36	32	20	4
84	61	94	60	79	44	63	43	·	·	33	22	5
83	57	·	·	69	49	49	39	53	34	39	30	6
81	61	92	65	71	60	·	·	50	35	34	20	7
96	72	90	60	80	55	·	·	46	33	29	17	8
·	·	90	57	71	48	48	37	47	35	18	7	9
96	74	81	63	·	·	53	35	40	30	·	·	10
83	66	90	68	67	50	46	29	45	30	25	12	11
94	59	89	68	70	45	55	25	·	·	34	22	12
70	68	·	·	68	41	61	29	55	33	43	34	13
90	65	95	68	67	49	47	25	51	34	40	29	14
84	60	90	61	70	51	·	·	45	30	4	— 3	15
·	·	80	57	67	47	53	35	43	30	25	14	16
88	64	82	62	·	·	49	30	42	34	·	·	17
80	60	83	60	67	48	59	23	45	36	13	— 2	18
93	57	90	62	68	51	55	30	·	·	19	7	19
90	62	·	·	70	55	57	32	47	35	13	2	20
80	51	78	45	67	52	76	40	46	39	23	10	21
76	49	83	46	67	54	·	·	47	33	30	16	22
·	·	81	63	64	55	53	46	39	31	24	17	23
71	51	86	61	·	·	51	35	36	25	·	·	24
73	45	86	60	75	58	45	32	37	29	24	12	25
73	49	79	51	60	41	46	31	·	·	27	19	26
80	54	·	·	54	41	47	28	38	20	24	19	27
80	61	86	45	62	44	48	33	39	26	27	15	28
80	50	80	54	61	49	·	·	38	24	25	15	29
·	·	87	62	57	41	49	30	29	9	28	12	30
84	57	95	65	·	·	73	40	·	·	·	·	31
81·9	58·6	85·8	59·1	68·8	49·2	55·0	34·6	46·1	31·9	26·0	14·8	

TABLE XLV.—TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	58	38	41	15	26	13	34	22	49	30	70	50
2	48	36	15	—1	21	10	38	17	51	34	77	57
3	43	16	20	1	33	7	41	33	57	35	68	56
4	22	12	20	—3	37	13	42	32	55	39	68	51
5	41	22	29	—4	44	21	44	28	46	38	60	46
6	37	24	41	16	51	37	45	34	60	42	64	44
7	36	25	40	27	48	36	40	30	63	43	64	46
8	41	28	40	26	36	20	35	24	60	46	74	53
9	49	39	32	24	30	19	40	21	52	42	76	61
10	49	12	33	22	33	26	45	23	50	40	77	58
11	20	9	44	32	41	31	47	29	58	39	77	58
12	18	11	42	28	41	33	42	38	54	43	77	59
13	20	5	39	30	32	11	45	38	56	40	78	59
14	28	17	40	29	23	7	55	38	55	34	79	59
15	40	25	36	29	25	8	50	36	49	41	75	65
16	42	29	29	22	29	21	45	31	51	42	77	61
17	43	33	25	18	39	12	41	31	60	43	71	61
18	48	36	37	19	12	—3	41	29	71	51	73	60
19	48	32	41	26	24	1	46	30	69	49	71	52
20	32	24	28	18	26	15	43	27	66	50	70	58
21	25	13	37	16	28	16	48	36	75	49	68	58
22	32	13	29	6	32	16	50	31	65	41	73	52
23	41	30	9	—2	41	19	49	35	55	34	78	54
24	30	22	17	3	37	18	52	36	73	39	86	62
25	30	19	22	6	34	29	51	40	63	47	86	66
26	31	15	22	17	41	30	57	37	62	41	78	57
27	42	30	20	14	32	26	52	39	82	46	87	62
28	38	35	21	15	31	26	56	34	80	53	76	59
29	42	13	26	15	32	20	54	29	67	46	77	53
30	27	13	.	.	35	21	40	29	51	41	77	55
31	41	23	.	.	41	26	.	.	70	40	.	.
	36·9	22·5	30·2	16·1	33·4	18·9	45·6	31·7	60·4	41·9	74·4	56·3

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
65	53	78	63	78	59	55	35	59	50	17	—1	1
70	60	79	59	70	48	59	44	57	45	22	16	2
82	65	75	64	73	49	54	46	51	43	25	18	3
72	57	83	63	70	49	51	40	47	34	26	12	4
75	58	87	67	67	45	54	41	47	31	31	18	5
78	56	85	68	67	43	58	45	45	38	34	24	6
78	56	87	60	69	55	47	40	44	36	30	21	7
93	62	81	56	75	54	50	30	45	34	26	14	8
92	73	83	58	66	52	47	27	43	35	15	—3	9
89	70	85	63	60	55	52	33	40	33	13	—10	10
80	66	87	63	62	51	43	28	43	30	28	7	11
87	62	83	71	63	48	49	25	42	28	35	24	12
85	69	85	69	63	48	54	34	49	31	40	32	13
87	62	89	68	65	51	46	25	46	30	36	20	14
80	58	82	61	69	52	42	23	38	29	30	12	15
80	57	75	57	63	49	48	32	41	27	30	—3	16
83	57	78	63	60	51	47	27	42	33	15	—7	17
84	68	77	65	64	53	48	24	45	39	16	3	18
84	62	85	63	65	55	51	31	45	41	17	3	19
86	62	70	53	67	53	58	39	43	39	17	—3	20
74	53	71	49	65	57	62	45	43	40	18	10	21
68	51	75	48	65	58	59	45	45	34	26	16	22
71	55	80	64	63	56	58	46	36	31	26	4	23
72	52	78	64	63	58	50	37	35	29	12	1	24
66	48	85	53	68	58	46	36	36	28	25	2	25
67	46	76	48	61	43	43	33	35	21	25	18	26
69	50	76	46	51	43	44	32	34	18	21	11	27
77	60	76	45	59	42	40	32	35	26	27	12	28
74	56	79	52	58	40	38	28	33	22	23	13	29
78	60	80	64	56	39	46	31	24	5	19	11	30
81	61	84	63	.	.	59	43	.	.	21	14	31
78·3	58·8	80·4	59·7	64·8	50·4	50·2	34·7	42·3	32·0	24·2	10·0	

TABLE XLVII.—WELLAND, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	50	40	37	25	25	17	34	25	47	27	84	41
2	45	34	8	— 2	23	13	45	12	49	32	78	60
3	35	25	23	— 2	30	4	69	30	60	35	67	57
4	20	12	13	0	38	14	43	33	57	38	67	53
5	46	15	25	— 7	54	19	43	25	58	42	62	46
6	30	21	40	16	57	40	39	30	62	51	68	43
7	36	25	40	25	52	40	38	30	69	45	75	45
8	42	30	43	20	26	21	38	26	62	43	82	52
9	48	40	32	26	34	19	34	20	62	42	82	64
10	20	13	35	25	45	21	46	25	54	30	82	63
11	18	11	50	30	50	25	52	34	63	40	89	65
12	18	13	37	26	38	32	55	35	57	41	90	60
13	17	10	48	28	·	·	55	38	54	40	85	61
14	24	18	45	32	27	1	55	38	58	32	85	62
15	35	25	35	27	29	11	46	30	53	40	80	67
16	38	30	25	20	33	13	44	30	57	42	89	68
17	40	31	30	20	32	20	35	30	70	45	79	65
18	50	31	35	19	10	1	35	28	74	47	80	64
19	40	36	38	18	28	— 1	45	25	77	49	75	53
20	27	22	28	18	24	6	43	25	78	55	70	57
21	23	12	46	16	30	16	47	35	75	51	65	56
22	30	17	27	12	30	17	50	28	63	43	74	55
23	40	30	10	0	39	19	51	35	53	53	78	54
24	26	22	20	2	42	10	50	30	64	38	80	62
25	32	19	32	10	40	27	53	37	86	43	82	64
26	27	19	22	10	35	30	57	32	73	42	87	61
27	45	25	20	15	33	23	65	39	76	56	83	60
28	38	30	28	18	25	25	60	39	78	50	77	65
29	35	14	29	17	28	22	50	30	75	51	81	53
30	23	9	·	·	32	20	36	30	62	39	81	59
31	37	17	·	·	39	23	·	·	84	41	·	·
	33·4	22·5	31·0	16·0	34·3	18·6	46·8	30·5	65·0	42·5	78·5	57·8

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
64	53	80	56	80	60	54	33	61	28	17	5	1
84	62	80	55	70	49	57	33	68	45	20	10	2
77	62	84	67	70	42	53	42	47	40	25	12	3
70	62	89	66	72	53	46	35	46	34	27	11	4
84	58	92	76	66	40	52	33	53	29	28	11	5
84	55	86	70	73	38	57	42	43	30	34	19	6
78	60	87	70	75	38	52	39	40	29	32	10	7
88	70	81	53	75	59	40	29	42	30	25	15	8
93	70	85	56	69	45	46	25	43	30	9	3	9
90	71	91	58	60	53	51	35	45	30	12	0	10
82	66	85	65	55	38	42	25	38	27	23	5	11
84	65	86	64	65	48	49	21	40	27	33	20	12
80	73	89	64	69	40	55	21	54	30	41	31	13
83	70	90	66	73	57	48	28	40	32	35	30	14
80	58	84	66	65	40	36	19	34	27	25	10	15
85	55	79	58	69	48	46	29	39	26	22	— 3	16
83	58	80	58	55	50	44	32	42	22	10	— 5	17
78	70	86	59	64	50	49	19	50	30	13	5	18
90	65	85	61	67	50	58	25	45	41	15	4	19
77	65	65	55	72	49	·	·	40	38	16	2	20
73	54	73	43	74	51	71	51	45	35	27	3	21
76	50	79	48	67	50	66	50	40	33	30	18	22
65	55	80	60	68	55	65	50	33	28	22	15	23
71	47	80	62	64	57	50	38	40	26	13	3	24
65	45	78	60	71	57	43	35	36	26	19	7	25
68	46	73	47	57	43	39	32	35	29	23	13	26
83	50	73	44	53	42	43	25	38	17	21	11	27
80	68	71	41	59	36	39	24	34	20	24	3	28
77	54	80	50	58	46	42	24	34	20	20	11	29
80	58	80	54	49	46	52	28	20	10	21	4	30
79	59	86	49	·	·	79	49	·	·	22	11	31
79·2	59·8	81·8	58·1	59·5	47·7	51·1	32·4	42·2	29·3	23·0	9·4	

TABLE XLVIII.—PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	44	38	35	22	25	14	41	22	51	22	88	57
2	·	·	32	—14	27	8	·	·	60	27	84	63
3	47	12	18	—14	29	3	43	20	55	37	76	56
4	16	2	18	—3	37	5	46	34	30	0	·	·
5	39	11	14	—13	·	·	40	23	48	26	72	44
6	41	10	·	·	50	10	45	30	50	42	74	45
7	33	11	39	4	48	37	41	30	·	·	76	44
8	37	25	35	25	33	13	39	20	69	38	82	54
9	·	·	23	18	30	10	·	·	54	40	83	63
10	48	6	30	15	39	19	50	18	55	37	84	60
11	14	0	44	22	35	24	56	23	58	32	·	·
12	14	4	39	22	·	·	56	23	57	39	93	57
13	15	—9	·	·	38	3	53	36	54	30	86	64
14	25	10	39	21	19	—1	55	38	·	·	87	67
15	39	15	34	22	26	1	45	30	60	26	85	66
16	·	·	28	18	17	10	·	·	63	36	87	66
17	39	20	22	8	36	3	47	28	67	42	80	66
18	40	30	29	10	8	—5	41	26	75	55	·	·
19	46	30	38	13	·	·	47	25	78	45	76	53
20	33	18	·	·	24	4	50	33	72	49	73	55
21	23	5	40	2	30	10	47	30	·	·	71	55
22	15	6	34	3	30	10	56	30	89	41	78	49
23	·	·	6	—11	38	7		·	69	51	86	55
24	40	10	13	—10	37	6	58	37	83	41	86	63
25	28	13	18	—4	33	23	59	36	64	35	·	·
26	22	12	20	10	·	·	63	40	78	40	87	58
27	42	15	·	·	37	23	63	30	88	52	90	63
28	41	29	16	5	30	20	53	30	·	·	80	57
29	43	10	30	10	33	20	54	33	85	45	83	50
30	·	·	·	·	35	10	·	·	62	35	79	57
31	36	21	·	·	42	26	·	·	60	40	·	·
	33·0	13·6	27·6	7·3	32·0	11·5	49·9	28 9	64·1	38 3	81 8	57·3

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
73	48	90	54	85	76	·	·	57	50	9	—2	1
·	·	89	61	73	53	58	33	60	51	26	10	2
81	63	84	64	·	·	·	·	57	32	·	·	3
87	63	89	60	75	44	52	39	40	37	24	11	4
77	55	95	65	63	42	53	39	·	·	30	9	5
83	57	·	·	75	42	57	42	45	30	24	20	6
80	56	88	69	79	54	47	36	44	37	31	21	7
92	68	89	56	78	60	·	·	45	35	24	10	8
·	·	94	57	69	58	46	27	40	32	21	—9	9
93	69	96	59	·	·	48	26	40	30	·	·	10
87	66	96	63	71	45	41	26	41	30	15	10	11
82	65	97	62	71	45	·	·	·	·	34	10	12
93	66	·	·	70	35	·	·	46	26	40	23	13
88	67	95	72	64	43	·	·	46	30	35	25	14
85	61	85	63	70	51	·	·	39	25	29	5	15
·	·	78	50	71	42	·	·	36	25	28	11	16
90	55	80	59	·	·	·	·	42	30	·	·	17
83	71	84	57	65	45	·	23	41	34	—1	—16	18
92	65	87	64	70	54	·	23	·	·	12	—5	19
89	66	·	·	71	56	·	25	42	36	4	—19	20
76	58	77	44	65	54	·	36	44	32	12	—5	21
73	48	83	47	69	56	·	·	44	31	20	9	22
·	·	88	57	67	56	·	41	37	30	20	2	23
74	52	86	55	·	·	·	47	35	28	·	·	24
75	45	90	57	72	65	41	36	33	26	15	—7	25
74	43	73	53	63	46	39	32	·	·	23	11	26
76	45	·	·	50	40	40	28	32	20	31	14	27
75	62	78	56	58	40	38	21	35	17	27	9	28
90	53	81	55	60	42	·	·	33	14	18	11	29
·	·	85	74	57	35	50	22	22	3	14	1	30
86	55	83	62	·	·	57	34	·	·	·	·	31
82·9	58·8	86·7	59·1	68·5	49·3	·	·	41·4	29·7	22·0	5·1	

TABLE XLIX.—BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	56	38	34	28	27	14	40	25	48	29	82	57
2	·	·	32	— 8	28	11	·	·	52	35	80	51
3	52	17	23	—11	30	5	40	26	52	39	72	60
4	17	4	24	0	34	22	44	34	53	37	·	·
5	38	9	18	—13	·	·	45	31	55	39	70	49
6	38	15	·	·	47	34	42	23	60	40	68	44
7	29	13	39	18	49	37	38	31	·	·	73	50
8	38	28	37	28	41	20	41	30	69	34	78	56
9	·	·	28	18	31	18	·	·	54	47	81	61
10	48	9	28	18	35	22	43	24	57	37	78	59
11	17	3	43	26	39	25	50	28	62	42	·	·
12	18	9	39	28	·	·	47	37	54	41	85	58
13	13	— 4	·	·	40	8	49	37	53	43	84	65
14	26	11	38	23	19	2	49	37	·	·	81	66
15	37	20	33	25	26	7	51	35	54	35	83	69
16	·	·	30	23	20	9	·	·	60	39	85	68
17	39	32	28	12	32	5	45	31	63	48	80	67
18	44	34	25	15	16	— 1	43	31	72	50	·	·
19	48	32	34	11	·	·	40	32	70	51	76	61
20	32	24	·	·	21	3	44	34	70	50	72	58
21	25	11	38	5	29	21	43	31	·	·	70	54
22	19	10	34	7	30	19	41	29	76	37	71	52
23	·	·	7	— 4	34	8	·	·	52	35	76	61
24	34	17	8	— 6	37	11	54	35	67	41	81	65
25	26	15	15	— 2	39	15	55	38	65	48	·	·
26	23	3	19	11	·	·	58	40	68	39	84	62
27	43	22	·	·	36	20	59	35	73	52	84	66
28	37	33	26	6	36	22	54	34	·	·	78	65
29	43	18	28	12	37	25	52	33	70	37	78	65
30	·	·	·	·	38	28	·	·	61	32	76	63
31	33	3	·	·	40	30	·	·	79	40	·	·
	33·5	16·3	27·9	10·9	32.9	16·3	46·6	32·1	61·6	40·6	77·7	59·7

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
74	61	82	61	72	55	·	·	54	46	11	— 1	1
·	·	86	67	72	56	58	43	60	47	28	10	2
79	57	84	68	·	·	63	51	52	40	·	·	3
76	61	85	69	79	54	59	47	51	37	30	16	4
79	61	86	72	78	45	58	44	·	·	34	14	5
77	60	·	·	74	47	54	42	50	35	36	20	6
79	61	84	77	71	51	56	39	45	35	36	24	7
89	72	80	62	74	54	·	·	45	34	30	20	8
·	·	85	58	76	52	52	31	44	35	22	— 2	9
92	72	88	61	·	·	52	32	44	34	·	·	10
81	67	88	64	79	58	49	25	44	34	12	—16	11
84	65	90	63	78	60	50	34	·	·	33	12	12
88	72	·	·	77	57	54	33	47	31	44	28	13
86	68	81	61	72	52	53	37	47	29	42	30	14
86	70	80	65	73	52	·	·	43	29	33	10	15
·	·	80	64	72	51	48	29	40	24	26	—10	16
86	55	80	68	·	·	47	35	45	33	·	·	17
84	60	76	64	68	47	52	30	43	35	2	—17	18
85	62	70	59	70	51	52	29	·	·	19	0	19
84	64	·	·	66	50	53	28	46	37	2	— 8	20
75	64	62	44	70	52	56	31	44	35	11	—11	21
70	54	63	48	67	56	·	·	45	35	12	1	22
·	·	65	51	67	55	65	41	42	33	10	— 1	23
69	54	66	55	·	·	58	25	36	29	·	·	24
68	50	71	60	62	51	50	33	37	20	17	— 7	25
71	48	75	64	62	51	51	29	·	·	23	10	26
74	49	·	·	61	45	54	28	37	18	25	12	27
78	54	74	60	58	41	41	25	36	24	25	9	28
76	50	71	59	60	45	·	·	33	20	19	11	29
·	·	70	56	61	45	48	24	26	7	16	8	30
85	59	71	58	·	·	54	39	·	·	·	·	31
79·7	60·4	77·5	61·6	69·9	51·1	53·4	33·8	43·5	31·4	22·9	6·4	

TABLE L.—KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	51	37	40	20	29	15	38	24	56	27	77	55
2	52	34	33	—12	25	12	41	20	52	35	69	54
3	44	17	26	—18	32	6	45	28	53	40	68	54
4	21	6	21	— 3	36	7	42	32	53	37	66	52
5	43	10	20	—18	42	20	47	33	53	37	63	49
6	36	8	40	13	48	36	47	31	61	46	64	49
7	25	6	49	30	52	39	45	28	65	43	69	48
8	39	21	44	21	49	22	47	22	61	41	71	54
9	46	34	41	15	34	19	43	13	64	39	72	59
10	45	8	29	16	36	21	47	22	56	41	72	56
11	28	2	48	24	42	22	47	29	63	43	85	57
12	21	6	43	26	46	35	51	29	46	42	83	65
13	9	4	37	24	48	5	53	34	58	40	84	65
14	40	7	37	19	32	2	57	37	49	35	79	65
15	36	15	40	23	22	4	47	35	51	42	87	67
16	38	32	30	19	28	11	48	33	62	39	82	69
17	39	33	30	11	39	16	50	31	58	46	78	69
18	48	37	27	10	28	0	41	30	65	44	73	63
19	47	34	40	17	20	— 3	42	32	66	49	74	59
20	36	24	40	11	24	2	45	30	66	49	70	59
21	28	10	41	1	31	19	47	35	75	51	65	58
22	20	7	47	9	39	16	47	33	58	37	71	50
23	34	17	12	— 6	35	8	53	36	49	35	73	58
24	28	10	10	—11	37	8	60	36	63	42	80	58
25	29	10	15	— 4	41	14	49	37	63	47	80	58
26	21	2	15	2	37	29	56	34	63	42	83	63
27	42	17	19	0	43	28	59	36	68	43	77	65
28	38	32	22	7	35	25	65	38	70	50	72	62
29	52	15	29	13	43	23	48	33	64	42	73	56
30	21	2	·	·	35	22	45	32	61	38	76	57
31	33	14	·	·	40	22	·	·	76	45	·	·
	35·1	16·1	31·8	8·9	36·4	16·3	48·4	30·6	60·5	41·4	74·3	58·4

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
71	55	84	63	79	61	56	39	53	47	10	0	1
71	63	84	61	72	54	55	42	64	47	32	9	2
76	63	81	67	70	47	59	49	51	38	30	21	3
68	62	82	70	74	50	59	45	52	36	26	19	4
78	60	85	69	75	44	53	43	49	34	31	15	5
74	61	85	70	79	46	57	46	54	37	42	29	6
72	59	83	66	75	49	50	38	53	40	37	25	7
78	64	82	62	75	59	49	32	48	36	30	18	8
84	73	82	63	64	51	57	29	49	35	31	— 8	9
84	68	88	64	68	49	61	32	46	33	11	—14	10
81	68	90	69	67	50	54	29	47	34	12	— 4	11
81	66	88	73	67	47	51	28	48	32	33	10	12
82	68	88	72	63	47	53	42	50	33	42	31	13
82	69	88	72	66	49	48	28	44	32	39	29	14
83	66	85	63	67	52	40	25	35	27	38	8	15
80	61	75	54	65	41	50	29	39	27	28	—10	16
82	61	78	61	62	47	54	33	50	32	1	—17	17
86	72	79	62	66	47	56	27	41	34	2	— 8	18
82	67	80	70	62	57	59	35	48	38	22	— 8	19
86	67	72	53	63	55	64	40	43	37	4	— 8	20
77	62	69	46	65	54	64	53	45	34	11	1	21
71	56	77	51	66	55	59	52	49	35	14	4	22
70	56	82	58	66	58	64	50	44	31	18	3	23
72	54	82	53	71	57	55	45	41	28	12	— 5	24
66	46	83	59	69	59	55	38	41	28	10	— 5	25
69	46	73	54	62	48	49	35	43	25	22	— 3	26
74	52	76	52	56	42	52	30	44	21	28	15	27
74	64	71	48	58	42	43	28	41	25	34	12	28
74	60	78	54	58	46	42	23	49	22	20	11	29
77	59	79	45	56	40	52	26	33	6	17	7	30
83	59	80	63	.	.	53	31	.	.	20	8	31
76·9	61·4	80·9	60·9	63·8	50·0	53·9	36·1	46·5	31·9	22·7	5·7	

TABLE LI.—BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	58	37	39	23	32	12	37	24	48	28	81	54
2	57	34	33	— 9	22	5	42	15	54	33	79	57
3	39	31	16	—21	26	— 2	39	23	49	39	70	57
4	36	3	24	— 1	33	— 5	42	32	52	39	74	54
5	24	5	7	—22	45	9	43	32	54	39	67	47
6	22	6	41	— 4	50	36	42	33	62	45	67	50
7	21	— 1	43	30	58	40	39	31	57	41	66	46
8	35	19	34	21	46	26	33	21	73	44	76	47
9	43	33	24	12	28	18	35	16	59	44	82	58
10	50	7	23	14	33	19	46	24	57	42	77	58
11	18	1	43	18	36	20	49	27	62	43	84	55
12	16	3	39	26	47	32	59	26	53	43	88	59
13	8	— 4	37	23	42	5	59	36	55	41	84	65
14	24	4	31	14	17	— 1	62	40	55	33	82	64
15	36	13	32	23	20	2	45	34	52	39	87	64
16	38	29	27	20	20	7	48	32	61	34	88	67
17	40	28	23	7	32	18	41	30	64	38	81	69
18	49	35	24	1	22	— 3	40	30	69	50	76	61
19	51	35	38	11	21	— 7	44	30	73	47	80	61
20	37	22	29	3	23	— 4	50	29	75	44	78	58
21	27	5	26	— 9	32	17	43	34	74	54	70	55
22	14	1	36	18	31	21	50	33	66	38	75	52
23	26	11	22	—11	34	9	54	33	59	34	73	55
24	25	3	8	—14	37	4	55	31	63	41	80	61
25	22	0	15	—11	33	21	56	32	59	44	80	61
26	15	— 7	15	5	38	29	58	31	65	34	82	62
27	43	9	14	— 5	40	31	63	30	74	51	83	61
28	39	31	16	4	38	21	59	40	75	53	78	61
29	46	18	29	13	37	25	54	32	64	43	78	55
30	21	— 2	...	...	33	22	45	30	63	34	79	53
31	38	13	...	...	44	22	...	...	79	37	...	..
	32·8	13·6	27·0	21·8	33·7	14·5	47·6	29·6	61·5	41·6	77·9	57·6

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
78	52	82	56	85	66	56	37	51	46	9	— 1	1
72	62	86	54	69	55	56	41	57	45	28	6	2
78	66	86	65	70	49	62	47	58	33	27	20	3
75	64	85	66	72	55	56	44	49	30	26	19	4
82	57	90	65	64	45	49	40	47	28	31	12	5
81	61	88	65	70	54	59	39	49	33	36	25	6
78	59	84	71	74	50	52	34	49	41	37	21	7
86	63	85	62	71	59	49	32	44	34	30	12	8
91	69	87	57	62	49	45	28	40	31	29	— 7	9
87	70	91	58	67	40	54	39	40	28	2	—12	10
84	68	93	61	70	39	45	30	41	32	11	— 3	11
83	66	90	68	64	45	50	26	45	31	25	8	12
90	68	91	66	66	40	51	37	45	33	43	23	13
84	65	93	66	65	40	45	29	43	32	39	29	14
83	60	90	64	66	49	36	25	32	26	37	11	15
86	59	76	51	62	40	45	29	39	22	30	—18	16
85	60	77	55	60	44	44	33	46	29	— 5	—19	17
93	69	82	61	64	52	48	28	39	30	— 1	—10	18
89	56	79	64	59	53	59	32	45	37	18	—10	19
88	65	73	55	63	52	66	36	43	32	2	—13	20
73	56	71	41	67	54	67	49	44	34	7	— 5	21
70	47	80	51	67	56	64	53	49	31	15	— 2	22
69	47	79	53	72	58	7	55	42	35	16	— 3	23
75	49	80	52	70	56	59	46	38	26	11	— 8	24
68	43	79	58	72	56	58	38	38	24	9	—12	25
71	49	74	51	64	49	45	36	33	25	18	8	26
76	52	70	48	57	41	44	27	34	19	24	11	27
76	64	76	45	61	42	40	23	37	23	26	2	28
79	59	77	54	58	49	40	21	31	23	16	1	29
80	58	83	49	54	36	52	21	26	6	18	7	30
83	65	83	56	...	...	53	34	...	...	19	4	31
80·2	59·8	82·3	57·8	65·9	49·2	51·9	35·1	42·2	30·0	20·3	1·9	

TABLE LII.—CORNWALL, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	59	39	32	15	29	20	38	25	44	29	84	55
2	57	32	32	—10	26	12	39	16	60	38	90	61
3	39	27	8	—17	22	1	41	24	50	40	73	63
4	29	4	18	1	33	8	39	33	52	40	67	50
5	17	4	1	—18	43	22	39	30	53	40	71	51
6	19	10	39	— 7	48	29	44	29	62	48	71	51
7	19	3	42	36	60	42	40	32	52	44	70	51
8	25	16	33	22	46	26	35	22	64	45	75	46
9	29	21	23	8	30	19	34	17	60	44	85	59
10	43	5	22	14	28	22	44	25	60	49	78	63
11	12	— 3	43	15	37	25	51	29	59	46	77	62
12	9	— 1	39	26	40	33	52	30	56	44	84	63
13	4	— 9	37	20	38	5	54	32	52	44	85	63
14	24	2	29	11	12	0	52	40	53	34	82	67
15	24	12	32	25	19	4	46	36	52	44	83	69
16	35	23	32	18	19	9	47	33	53	33	89	69
17	30	18	23	8	24	17	43	29	67	43	85	66
18	39	26	22	15	22	0	42	32	66	50	75	67
19	49	35	36	12	16	— 3	46	32	70	46	79	68
20	37	20	27	10	19	— 3	53	30	75	47	83	65
21	38	0	20	6	28	16	43	33	78	58	78	61
22	11	— 1	33	18	29	21	55	34	69	39	73	53
23	21	9	23	— 8	34	14	52	35	56	35	77	57
24	20	7	2	—11	33	14	53	29	69	43	83	63
25	14	0	9	— 4	31	13	53	33	58	45	83	62
26	13	— 2	15	1	38	28	53	33	67	35	84	59
27	40	— 2	11	—11	38	32	56	33	80	57	88	69
28	37	30	16	2	38	27	50	37	80	60	82	65
29	47	—21	26	15	37	27	52	32	67	39	84	58
30	21	— 2	·	·	38	25	49	34	55	31	83	55
31	35	7	·	·	41	25	·	·	77	37	·	·
	29·0	11·3	25·0	7·3	32·2	17·1	46·5	30·3	61·8	42·8	80·0	60·3

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
84	56	79	59	83	65	52	40	49	46	9	— 1	1
70	65	85	50	69	55	53	40	51	47	26	7	2
80	70	88	67	71	47	62	43	56	39	30	23	3
81	66	89	67	68	50	54	45	46	41	25	17	4
82	60	94	66	60	44	48	35	44	41	29	15	5
82	63	96	73	67	43	56	40	46	29	34	24	6
87	61	88	74	75	50	51	34	47	31	36	27	7
90	67	85	63	64	55	45	34	42	33	23	9	8
88	74	91	59	60	48	44	29	41	34	22	— 6	9
92	73	95	60	64	44	54	40	37	28	— 5	—15	10
81	70	97	63	70	44	54	30	39	33	7	— 9	11
89	68	96	65	62	44	48	27	44	39	20	1	12
90	73	93	69	64	39	51	27	40	36	43	20	13
84	65	96	72	63	37	41	30	41	32	46	29	14
82	59	92	60	62	52	35	26	35	27	35	8	15
86	62	75	50	56	38	45	34	36	27	21	—18	16
90	63	83	53	61	42	43	32	41	30	— 8	—20	17
90	68	82	51	65	42	44	33	38	29	— 3	—11	18
91	69	80	66	56	45	55	27	48	34	14	—11	19
91	70	68	53	59	51	54	37	41	35	0	—11	20
73	56	67	42	63	53	51	43	42	31	4	—16	21
75	49	75	47	64	52	60	43	40	29	13	— 3	22
68	57	75	47	69	56	72	57	41	35	15	4	23
78	55	76	58	68	56	60	48	36	25	5	— 4	24
70	44	83	58	70	57	49	30	·	28	8	— 9	25
72	48	75	57	69	52	49	36	29	19	14	5	26
72	59	63	56	52	40	43	29	32	15	23	12	27
76	63	63	45	57	42	39	23	32	24	23	3	28
75	61	74	54	56	49	32	19	28	20	15	— 5	29
80	60	76	47	54	42	47	24	24	7	17	10	30
81	62	83	55	·	·	50	39	·	·	11	6	31
81·7	62·4	82·7	58·3	61·0	48·0	49·8	34·6	40·6	29·5	17·8	2·5	

TABLE LIII.—PEMBROKE, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	51	35	32	13	29	13	40	16	47	27	86	59
2	51	32	17	—14	26	5	52	8	53	28	89	65
3	41	8	17	—27	35	— 7	40	25	52	41	72	52
4	10	— 4	9	— 9	46	— 2	42	33	46	39	74	55
5	15	— 2	4	—33	45	19	40	33	50	38	61	45
6	16	4	43	— 2	56	38	43	33	59	43	68	50
7	15	— 3	43	29	52	41	42	27	53	43	73	48
8	29	14	31	4	48	19	32	14	59	44	87	54
9	36	26	19	— 7	33	16	40	11	54	41	82	53
10	42	— 1	25	7	36	13	52	18	50	41	80	60
11	13	— 6	49	19	34	22	58	27	59	39	88	56
12	6	— 9	47	14	37	32	61	26	57	40	99	65
13	6	— 8	38	—10	35	0	54	3	50	40	90	67
14	24	— 2	29	16	15	— 7	55	39	59	33	78	62
15	24	4	27	21	25	—10	45	37	59	37	85	60
16	34	22	24	11	21	— 3	41	35	68	33	90	66
17	37	25	19	4	24	6	38	31	66	43	78	69
18	40	34	21	12	13	—13	41	29	63	50	74	65
19	42	33	40	12	22	—11	43	28	74	44	82	61
20	36	14	22	2	22	—11	54	27	67	46	75	56
21	21	0	23	—13	32	12	50	34	81	55	66	54
22	12	—12	23	7	29	14	45	35	70	38	74	52
23	23	— 7	10	—15	35	— 5	57	33	69	35	78	55
24	17	8	7	—11	44	— 8	62	31	76	40	89	58
25	16	5	18	— 4	37	22	63	30	58	36	81	53
26	21	—13	23	—11	41	29	69	32	81	56	87	59
27	32	8	23	—10	36	28	66	35	87	52	85	65
28	37	28	22	3	35	19	55	36	77	62	82	61
29	43	4	30	17	39	20	55	30	65	46	87	56
30	24	— 15	·	·	39	19	40	28	68	36	79	56
31	38	10	·	·	37	28	·	·	87	42	·	·
	27·5	7·9	25·0	2·0	33·8	11·3	49·1	28·6	63·3	40·9	80·6	57·8

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
85	55	89	56	86	60	57	37	49	39	17	— 1	1
78	54	90	52	68	52	57	36	49	41	26	16	2
80	65	89	59	71	42	56	45	55	36	28	20	3
82	64	91	60	64	52	55	41	44	34	22	15	4
79	57	95	68	64	45	52	41	43	29	33	8	5
83	56	93	72	72	46	56	36	42	37	33	22	6
84	56	88	71	70	52	49	33	45	36	33	19	7
96	66	89	56	72	55	50	33	48	36	23	7	8
99	73	94	60	74	56	45	24	41	35	16	—10	9
86	73	95	60	75	40	50	35	40	34	0	—21	10
93	66	96	64	73	41	42	30	42	33	7	—17	11
95	65	83	67	66	46	52	23	45	43	16	1	12
91	68	96	68	68	44	44	32	44	32	29	10	13
85	62	96	66	62	41	36	23	44	30	40	25	14
84	61	83	64	67	51	38	22	39	24	34	— 5	15
92	57	71	49	69	37	46	29	38	23	22	—23	16
93	58	83	55	65	38	40	33	38	31	5	—33	17
85	73	82	52	66	53	56	31	37	32	— 1	—13	18
94	63	79	64	64	58	66	27	42	35	4	—19	19
84	60	71	53	66	59	64	30	55	37	5	—16	20
71	56	73	42	63	55	72	47	50	37	10	—14	21
66	54	83	49	70	57	63	44	43	32	12	0	22
72	55	84	55	66	57	64	53	43	32	12	4	23
65	47	81	57	71	58	64	44	34	26	11	— 4	24
69	45	85	60	76	61	48	37	35	27	12	— 8	25
73	46	68	50	65	48	41	33	40	25	16	5	26
71	46	64	51	51	38	40	30	36	21	28	12	27
75	59	76	45	59	38	43	25	32	25	23	— 1	28
84	57	84	52	61	45	50	24	28	17	27	— 7	29
88	57	86	48	61	35	48	21	21	2	18	6	30
89	58	89	56	·	·	48	28	·	·	13	6	31
82·9	59·1	84·7	57·4	67·4	48·5	51·2	33·3	41·2	30·6	18·8	— 0 5	

TABLE LIV.—OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	52	35	32	14	33	15	42	19	49	28	88	55
2	53	34	— 3	—14	28	10	43	16	56	38	90	66
3	43	19	4	—21	25	— 2	43	20	50	39	75	56
4	17	0	12	— 5	35	— 2	37	25	52	39	74	58
5	12	1	4	—26	43	15	38	25	51	41	75	46
6	15	8	38	—10	46	36	42	29	67	41	63	47
7	13	— 6	42	28	55	37	43	28	49	39	71	49
8	23	11	28	13	55	22	32	20	56	46	77	48
9	33	21	15	2	27	16	35	15	59	42	87	58
10	43	2	31	10	32	14	41	25	60	46	80	62
11	10	— 6	42	15	34	15	52	27	60	43	84	63
12	4	—11	39	20	40	33	57	27	58	38	89	63
13	3	—11	33	17	34	0	50	35	62	42	87	65
14	17	—11	27	10	17	— 5	45	37	58	34	87	65
15	19	4	28	20	18	— 5	45	32	57	38	86	62
16	37	15	22	10	20	3	47	29	65	38	88	67
17	30	14	17	6	29	15	40	29	64	39	83	69
18	38	25	23	8	10	— 6	42	28	67	53	74	62
19	45	35	26	3	18	— 6	46	31	73	44	82	62
20	36	15	16	6	21	— 3	52	30	73	48	81	59
21	17	0	26	— 8	33	16	43	29	81	56	72	55
22	13	— 8	23	10	33	17	54	34	68	36	72	52
23	22	6	— 2	—13	33	5	56	33	61	36	79	56
24	20	0	3	—13	36	5	58	31	77	38	89	61
25	13	2	11	— 9	36	14	60	31	70	39	88	60
26	13	5	15	0	41	28	61	32	72	36	84	59
27	33	— 4	15	— 8	46	28	66	30	85	42	90	61
28	37	29	20	3	35	18	46	36	81	58	80	64
29	46	5	32	18	37	23	51	30	63	43	84	57
30	10	— 8	·	·	38	18	50	31	63	35	81	60
31	32	1	·	·	41	26	·	·	81	37	·	·
	25·5	7·0	21·5	2·9	33·0	13·0	47·0	28·1	64·0	40·8	81·3	58·9

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
82	55	84	59	86	64	56	38	48	40	12	1	1
73	62	91	56	78	54	52	38	45	40	30	10	2
84	65	90	61	75	48	58	44	48	34	26	20	3
84	65	90	71	72	50	56	44	46	32	25	19	4
80	59	96	66	62	42	52	38	44	26	29	10	5
81	61	98	71	71	45	56	36	45	33	35	19	6
79	59	92	70	70	49	45	33	48	37	34	18	7
93	66	87	62	70	49	47	31	48	35	18	5	8
96	75	93	57	66	50	44	27	40	33	18	— 8	9
93	73	95	58	70	46	52	38	40	32	— 7	—20	10
87	70	97	63	78	44	44	32	42	34	4	—16	11
92	66	96	66	73	46	51	24	46	31	18	— 1	12
93	70	99	68	68	41	43	34	42	36	39	16	13
90	66	98	66	68	43	35	27	40	30	39	25	14
83	63	83	62	64	50	36	24	37	24	35	2	15
91	63	83	54	66	42	46	25	40	24	22	—25	16
92	61	83	56	61	4	42	33	42	30	—13	—30	17
90	65	83	55	68	52	47	32	39	27	— 1	—16	18
94	66	82	61	68	55	57	25	43	35	10	—18	19
92	65	79	54	64	54	62	35	41	35	— 4	—16	20
74	57	73	43	65	51	50	45	44	35	6	—16	21
74	51	82	50	65	54	62	45	40	31	15	— 3	22
71	57	80	56	70	55	67	53	41	31	16	—11	23
78	50	85	56	73	56	57	47	35	26	6	— 6	24
73	44	88	54	73	56	48	39	35	23	9	7	25
74	50	76	51	60	48	41	35	30	23	16	5	26
77	50	75	54	51	41	40	27	33	18	26	9	27
81	61	76	47	60	41	37	25	30	20	22	5	28
83	50	79	53	55	42	41	22	30	17	17	— 3	29
	52	83	51	56	34	48	22	12	4	18	5	30
	64	87	51	·	·	47	32		·	13	6	31
9	60·6	86·3	58·1	67·4	48·1	48·8	33·8	39·5	29·1	17·2	0·3	3

TABLE LV.—HUNTINGDON, QUEBEC.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	46	37	34	13	26	20	36	25	41	29	85	50
2	58	33	— 2	—10	25	10	38	14	54	35	82	60
3	38	25	10	—16	22	— 3	45	20	50	39	76	55
4	9	4	15	2	33	5	36	32	48	40	63	50
5	19	4	— 1	—18	38	11	39	30	54	37	70	50
6	19	9	39	—10	50	39	40	35	66	47	71	49
7	17	5	40	30	57	37	40	34	52	45	70	50
8	24	15	26	22	59	28	31	24	74	45	70	45
9	27	24	13	4	41	28	33	17	59	49	86	57
10	46	5	22	16	26	20	43	24	58	47	78	63
11	10	— 3	43	32	26	18	51	28	58	44	76	60
12	7	— 3	38	27	37	22	56	31	54	39	85	60
13	3	— 8	38	18	38	6	57	30	49	42	83	60
14	22	— 2	32	10	11	2	52	39	52	35	83	65
15	24	10	30	24	21	4	48	35	55	40	83	62
16	35	28	25	19	20	8	45	34	63	30	91	67
17	27	18	15	8	25	18	41	33	71	37	83	65
18	36	30	24	14	10	1	42	31	68	50	77	62
19	48	39	35	10	17	— 5	46	31	71	43	78	64
20	28	20	15	9	24	— 4	51	28	73	40	80	60
21	10	3	23	4	27	15	39	32	78	57	68	55
22	12	— 3	35	18	27	21	52	35	66	42	71	53
23	20	15	— 3	— 8	34	10	52	36	66	34	78	53
24	15	8	— 2	—10	34	10	54	28	68	47	85	62
25	15	5	9	— 5	30	15	55	30	58	45	83	59
26	12	— 3	13	2	39	30	58	30	71	32	83	56
27	38	18	13	— 7	38	32	60	27	81	55	86	52
28	38	32	12	0	36	27	47	31	80	63	79	62
29	47	22	24	13	39	27	49	32	62	44	80	53
30	8	— 3	·	·	36	26	48	32	59	32	80	54
31	31	7	·	·	40	24	·	·	81	35	·	·
	25·5	12·6	21·2	7·3	31·8	16·2	46·1	29·6	62·6	41·9	78·8	57·1

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
81	54	79	56	83	65	54	39	48	44	7	2	1
68	63	85	50	65	55	53	44	45	42	22	10	2
79	65	85	56	70	44	65	44	55	38	29	30	3
78	65	88	65	68	50	55	45	43	30	26	18	4
81	60	94	65	58	43	48	36	43	27	26	19	5
79	62	96	68	68	42	57	33	48	29	35	24	6
82	57	91	74	68	47	45	38	47	35	36	25	7
89	65	82	62	61	53	44	32	40	29	17	15	8
85	69	90	55	59	47	44	29	40	36	17	— 5	9
89	72	90	59	65	42	54	36	38	29	— 4	—12	10
84	67	91	62	70	38	42	32	40	33	6	— 8	11
90	64	94	64	63	41	49	24	43	36	17	2	12
91	68	94	68	65	37	50	37	39	36	42	17	13
88	66	95	65	62	40	42	31	40	33	38	29	14
81	61	85	68	60	50	33	27	34	26	20	10	15
88	57	73	50	59	43	41	28	35	21	7	—10	16
91	62	80	51	60	43	38	32	39	29	— 9	—24	17
84	75	81	51	67	50	42	34	38	27	— 2	— 9	18
92	65	74	64	54	41	57	27	48	37	15	— 4	19
92	66	65	58	57	51	59	32	42	35	— 4	—12	20
70	62	68	43	63	53	50	36	40	30	1	—15	21
72	47	74	46	62	54	60	44	38	28	12	— 2	22
67	57	73	54	69	50	71	50	39	35	15	2	23
75	50	76	54	68	52	56	47	33	29	3	— 2	24
68	45	85	57	71	55	48	40	33	28	7	— 5	25
73	46	71	53	58	47	42	37	25	18	12	5	26
75	50	60	54	55	45	39	30	32	14	22	13	27
76	62	66	44	60	42	35	23	30	20	22	0	28
75	62	74	43	55	42	38	18	29	18	13	— 5	29
80	56	78	46	55	39	47	21	10	4	17	10	30
84	60	82	50	·	·	49	32	·	·	11	9	31
80·9	60·7	81·3	56·3	63·3	46·7	48·6	34·1	38·5	29·0	15·7	3·9	

TABLE LVI.—MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	54	34	32	21	26	21	42	25	42	31	80	56
2	53	32	30	—10	27	15	42	25	55	39	85	62
3	38	25	6	—14	25	9	41	24	50	38	70	57
4	26	5	15	— 3	32	14	34	30	51	39	60	50
5	11	1	— 2	—15	38	18	41	29	52	38	69	49
6	17	9	34	12	42	35	39	35	60	43	67	54
7	13	6	41	30	52	33	38	33	47	41	65	48
8	20	10	32	13	38	28	34	21	60	41	65	50
9	26	19	12	1	30	20	39	17	60	47	81	54
10	42	4	22	11	26	18	44	28	55	48	76	62
11	8	— 5	40	12	37	22	50	35	57	43	74	57
12	6	— 3	38	25	39	33	53	34	56	44	80	58
13	3	— 7	31	12	37	4	54	29	53	43	79	64
14	21	— 4	27	8	15	2	48	36	52	38	76	65
15	27	9	32	23	23	2	43	36	54	40	78	65
16	31	17	25	15	20	6	45	34	58	39	84	70
17	33	13	18	8	21	17	40	33	65	40	79	67
18	40	32	23	11	18	3	41	31	64	49	80	67
19	47	37	35	11	21	— 4	47	32	67	49	74	65
20	47	16	25	9	22	3	51	32	69	47	78	61
21	19	1	20	9	25	19	43	33	73	58	68	57
22	8	— 3	30	17	29	22	55	36	68	35	70	55
23	20	— 2	18	— 7	34	17	52	35	57	34	78	58
24	18	6	— 1	—12	35	19	50	34	69	42	82	64
25	12	6	11	— 7	30	15	54	31	57	43	80	66
26	15	3	18	3	38	28	53	32	67	38	77	62
27	33	5	11	4	39	31	57	32	81	58	80	65
28	35	28	17	— 3	35	27	46	31	80	63	76	67
29	46	13	28	8	42	28	49	33	67	40	79	62
30	14	— 5	·	·	37	26	44	33	56	35	78	61
31	31	5	·	·	43	25	·	·	73	43	·	·
	31·2	11·9	23·0	5·4	31·4	18·0	44·1	29·9	60·4	42·8	75·5	59·8

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
75	61	77	61	82	67	54	41	48	44	9	2	1
69	64	83	62	68	54	50	43	44	43	30	8	2
79	66	82	64	72	50	63	44	54	37	31	26	3
77	66	84	68	68	54	54	46	46	33	28	20	4
78	64	89	71	59	48	48	39	42	33	27	16	5
77	63	92	74	65	49	55	38	45	33	33	25	6
77	65	87	72	65	49	50	38	45	34	35	26	7
84	67	84	67	59	51	45	31	41	34	26	8	8
79	65	86	64	61	51	43	31	40	37	23	— 5	9
88	72	89	65	66	49	54	41	41	35	— 4	—11	10
80	69	88	68	70	49	44	33	42	37	1	—11	11
86	66	88	69	65	49	49	28	44	37	17	1	12
87	71	91	72	68	49	50	35	43	36	38	17	13
84	66	91	71	63	47	42	30	43	31	35	26	14
78	65	85	61	63	52	35	27	33	27	37	8	15
85	66	70	56	55	43	41	27	37	25	23	—19	16
86	68	77	56	61	44	40	31	37	29	— 8	—12	17
87	75	78	59	60	50	45	31	37	28	2	—10	18
86	68	69	65	54	51	56	31	45	33	·	—11	19
87	68	67	52	57	52	59	37	39	33	0	—11	20
72	61	66	48	60	50	48	42	39	30	2	— 7	21
70	56	75	55	61	54	63	48	39	28	14	— 1	22
67	56	70	57	67	54	68	56	40	36	19	8	23
73	54	76	53	67	54	63	47	36	26	10	3	24
70	50	82	60	69	55	49	42	30	24	15	— 3	25
69	52	70	56	61	51	43	35	25	20	12	1	26
73	55	61	52	51	41	42	31	31	19	23	12	27
74	62	66	49	60	41	38	27	30	23	25	13	28
73	63	73	55	54	47	41	25	30	18	16	5	29
73	62	79	54	56	55	44	29	19	8	21	11	30
80	64	79	54	·	·	47	37	·	·	12	8	31
78·3	63·5	79·2	60·9	62·9	49·9	36·2	12·9	30·2	8·5	17·9	4·3	

Table LVII.—Quebec, Citadel.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	43	29	25	9	22	14	33	23	38	30	83	55
2	42	28	28	—7	24	12	37	18	45	34	88	60
3	42	28	—3	—18	20	13	36	19	44	32	79	49
4	·	·	12	—4	25	3	31	25	41	31	54	45
5	8	—8	0	—22	35	20	35	27	43	31	·	·
6	13	7	20	—15	40	30	41	29	44	35	·	·
7	12	2	35	13	·	23	39	29	46	33	·	·
8	21	7	29	1	29	21	36	25	43	34	63	43
9	22	16	14	—12	27	21	38	22	56	35	56	53
10	31	12	16	1	24	17	44	30	51	40	55	50
11	13	—7	34	9	28	21	47	34	45	36	57	49
12	1	—7	34	23	31	26	46	31	55	33	76	52
13	3	—5	29	12	33	14	45	31	58	39	82	62
14	10	—5	20	7	15	—2	37	27	50	34	82	63
15	13	5	·	·	22	—3	42	33	50	32	78	59
16	20	11	·	·	18	0	41	32	53	32	83	59
17	19	11	·	·	19	14	42	31	60	35	86	65
18	35	19	21	15	16	1	41	31	55	46	84	65
19	37	24	25	15	20	0	45	31	59	45	77	65
20	35	8	27	12	19	9	45	32	64	41	77	62
21	8	—4	18	7	24	19	41	31	66	50	73	56
22	5	—8	27	12	29	20	47	37	68	45	68	54
23	16	—2	15	—14	30	14	42	30	56	33	70	50
24	15	4	—11	—21	30	20	39	27	64	40	74	54
25	4	—12	11	—13	30	9	43	29	55	40	75	59
26	8	—1	20	—5	33	26	44	34	59	33	76	55
27	19	—1	19	—2	35	29	38	28	76	49	77	56
28	20	12	21	—8	37	28	39	30	75	51	80	60
29	40	21	20	16	33	26	44	33	67	44	80	58
30	24	8	·	·	34	25	40	30	59	36	73	59
31	22	—8	·	·	39	25	·	·	74	37	·	·
	19·9	6·0	19·4	0·4	27·6	15·9	40·6	28·9	55·4	37·6	74·2	56·1

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
74	55	76	56	68	58	52	42	48	35	13	8	1
72	57	86	62	60	52	46	41	44	38	24	11	2
78	56	83	58	67	48	62	42	49	38	30	22	3
86	60	82	61	63	48	55	43	39	32	30	20	4
86	60	90	67	55	44	48	39	39	28	25	21	5
79	57	86	68	65	48	44	36	41	29	32	18	6
75	55	81	61	62	46	46	35	41	33	37	25	7
72	60	76	58	58	47	42	32	38	34	27	10	8
81	57	88	64	61	48	39	29	38	36	19	11	9
86	62	87	65	66	43	45	34	41	35	18	—9	10
86	64	88	64	65	43	42	33	39	37	·	·	11
86	65	85	67	63	44	43	29	38	34	15	2	12
88	62	96	68	64	44	44	31	44	33	24	13	13
80	57	90	69	65	41	34	28	43	30	28	20	14
79	55	84	65	63	48	34	28	30	26	32	0	15
88	57	75	53	54	38	37	28	·	·	20	—17	16
86	63	77	53	60	40	38	32	32	26	—16	—23	17
89	70	76	51	54	48	39	34	33	27	4	—19	18
83	62	70	59	53	49	45	30	33	29	4	—12	19
87	67	64	51	53	48	50	33	34	29	—5	—10	20
74	59	63	42	55	48	45	39	34	30	0	—14	21
65	47	75	41	62	47	56	39	33	29	13	—2	22
57	54	65	45	63	53	55	42	38	31	15	10	23
66	54	73	48	62	51	58	43	34	29	14	4	24
78	54	72	52	65	54	49	39	29	24	12	1	25
76	47	67	54	67	55	43	36	29	18	10	—7	26
75	48	63	40	56	45	40	30	30	19	17	8	27
68	57	60	46	54	38	35	25	30	23	18	10	28
71	63	69	53	60	48	41	25	27	18	18	9	29
78	54	74	50	55	47	42	27	18	9	23	13	30
72	58	77	45	·	·	38	28	·	·	13	5	31
78·1	57·9	77·2	56·0	60·5	46·9	44 6	33·7	36·0	28.7	17·0	4 3	

TABLE LVIII.—QUEBEC OBSERVATORY.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	44	27	30	9	37	12	43	23	·	26	·	55
2	45	29	28	18	36	14	44	16	·	32	·	63
3	42	29	8	—11	37	7	48	21	·	28	·	51
4	37	—3	5	—8	41	2	32	20	·	29	·	42
5	8	—4	—5	—20	42	4	46	25	·	29	·	42
6	11	7	25	—11	43	18	43	25	·	32	·	51
7	24	3	38	5	43	20	43	26	·	31	·	45
8	21	5	26	4	43	21	35	22	·	22	·	41
9	23	4	21	—9	28	19	43	16	·	30	·	49
10	32	2	16	9	43	13	58	26	·	38	·	47
11	23	—9	34	10	43	19	53	30	·	34	·	48
12	6	—9	34	22	36	21	53	32	·	36	·	50
13	4	—8	29	8	37	14	48	24	·	37	·	63
14	11	—8	30	6	36	—2	39	20	·	31	·	63
15	14	4	28	15	37	—4	47	27	·	28	·	63
16	22	9	30	11	26	—2	44	23	·	29	·	58
17	22	7	19	6	24	10	45	30	·	32	·	67
18	34	16	37	11	28	1	44	28	·	46	·	66
19	37	25	32	13	36	—5	44	27	·	44	·	62
20	34	7	39	11	37	—4	47	28	·	39	·	58
21	12	—6	37	5	38	14	·	28	·	46	·	54
22	14	—9	43	6	43	17	·	29	·	34	·	50
23	17	—4	14	—15	39	12	·	29	·	30	·	49
24	17	—5	3	—20	39	14	·	27	·	39	·	51
25	7	—15	11	—14	43	7	·	24	·	38	·	55
26	10	—2	32	—10	47	24	·	24	·	31	·	54
27	18	—2	17	—4	35	27	·	25	·	45	·	62
28	26	13	18	—6	38	29	·	28	·	46	·	59
29	40	10	37	13	35	30	·	27	·	44	·	57
30	20	—10	·	·	43	26	·	25	·	33	·	57
31	36	—4	·	·	40	20	·	·	·	40	·	·
	22·9	3·2	24·7	1·9	37·8	12·8	44·7	25·2	·	34·8	·	54·4

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
·	52	·	54	76	45	55	40	49	37	14	9	1
·	59	·	57	58	50	47	40	45	37	23	10	2
·	61	·	57	68	49	65	36	51	37	30	14	3
·	62	·	61	65	50	56	43	41	31	41	22	4
·	59	·	61	55	48	50	39	40	26	41	22	5
·	55	82	61	67	45	53	34	40	28	32	19	6
·	55	83	66	65	44	62	33	40	28	33	24	7
·	62	80	62	55	48	38	29	41	33	20	9	8
·	59	85	58	62	42	42	26	40	33	20	11	9
·	58	89	60	74	43	52	31	42	34	3	—8	10
·	63	92	60	67	40	48	33	39	35	10	—15	11
·	60	96	67	70	47	46	31	39	34	14	9	12
·	60	94	65	70	42	50	27	44	32	24	14	13
·	59	92	69	70	40	3[illegible]	26	40	28	29	12	14
·	52	84	61	64	49	34	25	34	25	29	15	15
·	52	69	50	61	34	35	28	39	23	22	—19	16
·	54	76	57	63	38	40	28	30	26	2	—23	17
·	70	82	51	54	42	41	32	34	25	4	—18	18
·	60	64	58	53	40	55	31	34	24	3	—16	19
·	68	64	50	54	45	57	37	36	28	—5	—10	20
·	56	61	40	59	44	45	39	33	29	2	—15	21
·	44	69	43	64	44	56	35	34	29	15	—12	22
·	52	69	42	67	49	56	41	36	30	15	9	23
·	51	76	43	64	48	56	39	38	26	17	6	24
·	52	74	59	67	50	50	42	32	22	18	2	25
·	47	80	56	69	53	44	30	35	19	10	—5	26
·	48	80	49	51	45	39	32	31	19	17	—2	27
·	56	65	46	57	36	37	28	29	19	21	8	28
·	61	71	49	58	48	44	25	28	16	17	7	29
·	54	74	48	58	43	49	28	17	11	22	12	30
·	56	80	45	·	·	38	31	·	·	9	6	31
·	56·7	78·1	55·1	62·8	44·7	47·5	32·9	37·0	27·5	17·8	3·1	

TABLE LIX.—CRANBOURNE, QUEBEC.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	·	33	·	6	·	8	·	19	37	29	85	52
2	·	33	·	—11	·	7	·	9	44	30	88	58
3	·	25	·	—20	·	— 3	·	14	45	30	76	57
4	·	— 4	·	— 5	·	— 2	·	25	47	32	52	45
5	·	—13	·	—24	·	10	·	24	47	34	63	44
6	·	5	·	—10	·	33	·	22	40	35	62	41
7	·	0	·	26	·	35	·	25	50	37	62	43
8	·	3	·	6	·	31	·	21	55	39	63	38
9	·	19	·	—10	·	19	·	14	54	45	72	50
10	·	9	·	11	·	12	·	25	54	40	70	56
11	·	—10	·	9	·	17	·	31	48	37	76	57
12	·	—10	·	18	·	23	·	26	54	31	82	55
13	·	—12	·	4	·	14	·	21	56	36	81	56
14	·	—12	·	1	·	— 5	·	38	45	30	74	63
15	·	7	·	15	·	— 7	·	33	48	27	79	61
16	·	9	·	14	·	— 4	·	28	53	27	85	54
17	·	0	·	5	·	11	36	30	66	27	85	65
18	·	19	·	12	·	— 1	37	28	54	47	84	63
19	·	33	·	10	·	— 8	43	27	55	41	76	60
20	·	6	·	8	·	0	43	28	69	32	77	61
21	·	— 5	·	3	·	15	45	27	75	45	70	54
22	·	—12	·	10	·	18	44	31	70	40	62	52
23	·	— 7	·	—19	·	13	57	26	53	30	68	46
24	·	— 4	·	—24	·	11	47	24	68	34	77	46
25	·	—13	·	—15	·	3	52	26	51	36	76	52
26	·	— 4	·	— 8	·	24	50	26	61	27	73	52
27	·	— 6	·	— 9	·	28	45	28	79	51	80	54
28	·	·	·	—14	·	28	53	22	72	56	77	62
29	·	26	·	6	·	27	42	30	60	40	80	53
30	·	—13	·	·	·	17	37	30	56	31	74	55
31	·	— 9	·	·	·	·	·	·	77	34	·	·
	·	3·2	·	— 0·2	·	12·4	·	25·3	56·2	35·8	74·2	53·4

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
75	52	79	49	71	58	48	37	43	35	7	2	1
71	54	83	51	63	50	46	37	40	37	21	5	2
77	57	81	54	60	44	60	38	47	37	24	14	3
77	60	82	54	59	47	49	38	37	30	30	13	4
78	68	89	64	50	36	43	36	39	24	23	16	5
71	54	88	64	61	44	47	31	43	21	30	14	6
77	52	84	66	63	39	47	35	35	30	30	23	7
73	62	75	61	53	45	36	28	40	33	23	5	8
82	54	85	51	59	42	36	26	39	33	17	9	9
85	62	88	55	64	35	47	29	37	32	13	—12	10
81	59	89	60	64	36	40	29	42	34	4	—23	11
85	54	90	61	61	38	43	23	37	32	13	— 6	12
81	64	90	61	62	37	39	24	36	32	32	11	13
82	54	89	62	66	36	34	21	36	27	32	17	14
71	50	81	63	61	49	35	24	32	21	29	— 3	15
79	55	69	45	55	33	33	24	35	18	16	—22	16
82	61	71	43	62	34	34	29	33	23	—16	—27	17
82	66	75	47	53	43	38	29	36	22	— 2	—12	18
83	57	64	49	52	46	47	25	33	25	3	—14	19
84	60	59	47	54	48	57	29	32	23	— 7	—15	20
70	54	59	37	64	45	58	29	33	25	— 1	—20	21
66	40	63	40	58	44	60	46	34	24	14	— 3	22
56	50	68	40	67	50	63	52	36	30	13	5	23
67	50	73	39	73	44	60	41	32	24	9	— 4	24
63	49	74	45	67	49	45	33	27	19	8	— 3	25
62	40	68	53	65	49	40	34	25	18	19	—10	26
67	39	56	44	52	42	45	27	23	17	17	11	27
65	53	58	44	52	37	30	21	25	15	19	10	28
66	57	64	44	60	42	35	20	21	13	16	6	29
77	49	68	43	55	43	41	19	14	4	18	10	30
77	55	76	40	·	·	39	23	·	·	11	3	31
74·5	54·5	75 4	50·8	60·2	42·8	44·3	30·2	33·9	25·3	14·8	— 0·1	

TABLE LX.—HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	49	29	33	22	32	20	37	26	44	33	64	36
2	40	29	45	16	31	12	47	27	48	32	75	38
3	45	29	17	2	27	12	47	23	51	30	65	49
4	32	9	40	12	32	5	36	20	39	33	72	50
5	14	3	23	—6	38	14	34	28	48	32	65	46
6	34	11	32	—8	41	30	35	27	40	35	60	52
7	32	7	46	31	50	31	52	26	66	38	61	52
8	27	—4	33	19	50	30	38	31	54	37	71	46
9	35	19	24	9	45	25	42	31	45	25	69	46
10	37	25	23	4	29	22	44	31	59	38	74	47
11	31	6	35	—3	33	23	43	32	53	39	62	51
12	22	6	48	31	40	23	45	30	61	39	64	49
13	15	—1	43	21	40	29	51	27	54	39	72	52
14	18	5	28	16	44	17	42	36	51	39	67	52
15	33	6	42	17	20	7	46	32	57	33	77	54
16	34	11	42	30	33	15	57	33	54	33	77	57
17	21	11	40	21	29	14	52	35	62	30	78	55
18	35	16	35	18	32	16	48	31	57	31	81	60
19	43	34	38	24	23	7	50	28	57	42	75	61
20	45	26	36	20	27	9	53	33	65	42	79	60
21	28	9	31	11	32	14	54	33	63	35	68	59
22	17	2	31	12	39	29	52	33	47	36	73	55
23	30	—1	33	10	39	25	53	27	48	35	73	50
24	30	4	11	—13	42	24	41	25	67	32	72	48
25	22	—5	28	—17	42	23	46	23	65	38	79	54
26	27	1	27	11	36	30	36	22	63	39	83	52
27	30	9	34	5	37	28	39	31	63	42	81	55
28	35	20	34	5	51	27	41	31	70	44	69	54
29	39	24	27	15	38	27	45	32	60	46	85	54
30	38	2	·	·	45	31	45	29	55	37	69	52
31	26	—4	·	·	46	26	·	·	63	33	·	·
	31·1	10·3	33·2	11·5	36·9	20·9	45·1	29·1	55·9	36·1	71·9	61·6

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
75	52	74	57	72	46	58	46	47	35	25	14	1
63	56	78	53	69	57	58	42	52	35	39	22	2
69	56	80	51	70	51	57	37	56	44	34	25	3
87	55	84	54	72	50	70	39	47	34	34	22	4
83	58	81	52	70	48	65	50	47	27	38	18	5
76	55	90	59	58	43	58	45	41	25	36	20	6
79	51	90	67	68	43	66	50	47	30	41	29	7
70	52	82	66	67	42	55	39	60	39	38	24	8
76	56	89	63	60	45	57	34	63	52	37	23	9
67	53	88	59	60	48	57	33	56	44	25	14	10
79	56	89	60	72	42	56	40	50	44	13	5	11
64	57	85	57	70	45	52	32	50	44	35	5	12
87	53	85	63	70	41	59	37	47	42	39	25	13
86	58	80	60	71	41	51	31	49	40	39	32	14
82	61	83	61	65	47	54	41	43	35	39	15	15
83	55	74	56	63	40	42	32	47	32	39	6	16
76	56	74	57	63	37	50	38	34	28	7	—1	17
74	58	74	52	61	44	43	33	36	26	34	1	18
83	60	73	52	55	49	52	29	35	26	43	18	19
74	58	75	53	53	48	52	31	39	27	21	11	20
71	57	66	47	63	44	52	34	39	36	20	8	21
73	54	62	47	69	40	51	43	45	32	19	9	22
71	53	72	46	71	41	60	47	40	35	24	15	23
61	54	73	48	65	45	60	49	41	36	22	15	24
71	57	74	47	56	51	64	44	40	35	19	5	25
71	59	65	59	56	47	55	41	40	31	31	5	26
73	53	76	51	57	48	53	36	40	30	28	9	27
72	49	70	50	63	46	40	32	35	26	28	13	28
74	54	73	47	62	42	47	31	35	26	25	9	29
82	59	72	48	65	54	42	28	29	18	37	17	30
68	60	74	48	·	·	49	27	·	·	31	4	31
74·8	55·7	77·5	54·5	64·5	45·3	54·4	37·8	44·3	33·8	30·3	14·1	

TABLE LXI.—SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	39	19	30	7	27	16	33	28	38	30	70	38
2	38	16	45	21	24	14	35	23	41	32	78	52
3	43	31	32	6	24	12	33	22	41	30	79	55
4	36	9	40	7	28	4	34	17	41	30	61	43
5	12	6	23	—12	35	— 7	33	21	49	30	64	43
6	25	8	28	—12	41	22	34	29	60	29	72	54
7	26	14	44	28	40	23	40	28	46	36	56	45
8	17	7	28	4	43	30	39	27	38	34	64	39
9	30	14	15	0	48	24	38	32	50	35	57	35
10	35	29	11	3	31	24	41	31	66	39	49	43
11	35	1	22	— 7	33	25	36	28	54	40	51	42
12	16	— 1	41	22	35	24	40	26	49	34	73	46
13	15	—12	33	20	40	28	46	28	43	35	79	58
14	16	—14	23	9	38	30	40	34	42	33	77	60
15	25	—10	28	10	31	13	40	33	48	32	78	59
16	31	3	42	27	27	18	51	34	51	30	66	54
17	30	9	36	19	30	13	53	35	45	28	81	55
18	34	10	32	8	37	16	45	35	64	27	81	61
19	43	34	34	10	22	9	52	29	52	39	83	63
20	46	25	35	10	16	3	45	29	41	38	82	64
21	28	6	30	19	27	— 5	47	29	55	37	75	63
22	7	1	36	5	34	25	45	26	57	34	74	54
23	25	— 4	32	5	37	28	45	29	54	40	74	53
24	25	3	8	—13	36	16	37	28	61	35	73	54
25	12	— 7	18	12	40	10	40	27	67	35	64	56
26	16	—15	23	14	37	24	39	26	48	41	73	54
27	18	0	32	3	34	27	34	29	67	43	74	55
28	31	4	29	8	40	26	39	31	78	44	75	54
29	38	8	27	8	47	24	49	31	74	44	76	50
30	39	2	·	·	47	31	53	30	44	32	66	49
31	18	2	·	·	41	29	·	·	59	32	·	·
	27·3	6·4	29·6	7·5	34·5	18·6	41·2	28·5	52·4	34·8	70 8	51·8

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
70	52	73	54	66	50	63	42	43	35	38	21	1
69	48	72	48	69	55	58	43	43	31	39	33	2
73	54	78	47	66	55	57	37	51	39	39	31	3
79	58	84	59	64	54	58	31	55	37	37	25	4
75	54	82	62	68	52	67	50	40	32	36	25	5
72	53	85	61	61	45	60	44	36	26	34	28	6
75	53	86	61	55	48	61	50	40	22	41	28	7
64	51	85	66	59	45	52	38	55	38	38	25	8
61	48	82	63	55	45	50	34	60	54	33	23	9
69	50	88	64	52	48	52	33	60	40	32	19	10
74	52	90	64	55	43	58	39	45	39	19	3	11
78	53	90	65	60	40	45	35	45	38	34	— 2	12
82	57	85	58	61	38	53	36	49	40	35	24	13
76	54	87	62	69	38	48	32	45	40	39	25	14
74	42	84	64	66	46	51	39	41	39	38	27	15
73	47	71	54	61	40	55	35	40	34	38	14	16
72	48	65	50	58	38	48	37	36	30	14	— 1	17
74	60	71	53	63	38	45	36	35	30	21	6	18
80	60	67	47	62	40	44	30	34	31	42	21	19
78	54	71	45	50	41	51	29	40	28	23	13	20
80	57	62	47	57	53	46	28	38	26	22	11	21
69	45	66	44	65	31	46	26	38	32	23	12	22
65	41	62	48	66	43	59	43	39	32	24	11	23
62	54	62	48	60	46	52	42	42	36	26	16	24
73	57	65	45	65	43	65	46	41	39	24	20	25
73	52	69	54	55	44	53	42	41	36	28	21	26
69	54	73	53	52	46	53	38	41	32	27	21	27
76	51	70	50	63	43	45	36	36	28	26	17	28
69	54	65	44	64	42	40	32	34	28	24	20	29
75	55	60	51	53	47	43	32	30	21	37	22	30
75	54	60	51	·	·	44	36	·	·	31	19	31
72·7	52·6	74 5	54 3	60·7	44·6	52 3	37·2	42·4	33·8	31·0	18·7	

TABLE LXII.—TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	41	30	31	14	27	21	·	·	45	35	72	38
2	39	29	50	25	24	14	·	·	42	33	80	53
3	41	30	26	2	23	10	·	·	44	32	80	55
4	30	12	39	11	25	— 9	·	·	39	32	64	45
5	12	5	23	— 7	32	1	·	·	52	32	71	46
6	29	5	28	— 9	40	26	·	·	44	31	67	·
7	27	8	40	28	40	27	·	·	51	42	58	51
8	21	—13	33	14	53	35	·	·	56	44	63	43
9	32	11	16	4	45	25	·	·	54	39	65	47
10	38	23	17	8	29	21	·	·	68	44	71	53
11	35	2	28	—12	31	24	·	·	60	45	62	56
12	17	2	40	28	40	21	·	·	56	38	72	55
13	16	2	37	25	49	30	·	·	53	40	78	59
14	18	—13	27	18	38	21	·	·	49	33	77	61
15	25	6	32	18	22	7	·	·	49	34	76	60
16	33	4	39	32	29	14	·	·	49	29	75	56
17	21	11	33	22	27	17	·	·	54	26	77	57
18	36	10	31	19	32	20	·	·	62	27	74	59
19	44	36	34	25	20	4	·	·	57	46	81	59
20	46	28	34	22	25	6	·	·	55	41	83	63
21	28	6	26	12	32	6	·	·	67	32	74	62
22	11	— 1	29	4	41	30	·	·	55	40	70	57
23	25	— 3	29	14	32	27	·		48	36	65	50
24	27	7	14	—14	35	24	·	·	59	27	71	46
25	15	— 4	21	—15	40	23	·	·	66	33	71	56
26	18	— 7	21	10	39	29	·	·	54	39	70	54
27	26	—11	25	1	39	33	·	·	72	42	79	51
28	28	11	29	— 1	44	34	·	·	78	46	74	58
29	38	20	25	14	45	30	·	·	70	47	80	60
30	39	1	·	·	42	29	·	·	48	36	67	56
31	21	6	·	·	39	27	·	·	63	28	·	·
	28·2	7·7	21·5	10·8	34·9	20·2	·	·	55·3	36·4	72·5	54·0

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
74	55	79	58	74	40	58	50	43	32	26	11	1
69	48	76	57	65	58	56	38	44	31	37	23	2
71	58	78	48	65	54	56	31	57	41	33	28	3
76	60	79	50	65	46	62	31	55	39	34	25	4
74	62	78	48	67	42	66	53	41	25	32	7	5
74	53	80	57	55	44	61	38	39	25	35	20	6
68	47	88	63	60	44	61	49	46	22	37	21	7
70	54	82	66	64	34	50	38	61	46	35	18	8
71	53	83	57	56	45	46	35	63	58	30	13	9
70	52	85	52	55	40	53	26	59	42	26	12	10
74	56	79	54	65	36	53	40	53	42	12	— 9	11
84	57	78	52	64	43	44	30	54	43	32	—11	12
80	60	83	58	64	32	53	35	47	41	32	21	3
79	58	80	60	66	37	46	25	44	40	37	26	14
77	62	86	59	68	38	61	40	40	35	39	26	15
74	51	73	51	60	36	56	31	36	32	36	9	16
80	49	69	·	57	30	46	38	33	28	1	— 6	17
79	59	70	50	65	35	42	31	32	27	23	— 6	18
85	60	76	45	64	46	44	29	34	29	41	16	19
81	58	76	55	58	47	53	27	38	28	19	7	20
74	58	61	45	62	44	54	31	40	30	18	6	21
78	47	60	43	64	35	52	39	41	33	16	— 1	22
77	52	61	41	64	35	66	48	40	34	23	13	23
63	·	66	49	70	41	61	53	40	35	18	12	24
74	57	72	40	66	44	60	43	41	36	17	5	25
77	53	70	61	62	47	51	39	38	34	25	3	26
68	50	69	54	60	48	48	41	38	28	22	2	27
79	46	62	52	60	45	42	33	35	27	24	2	28
73	54	65	47	63	32	41	29	34	26	20	— 4	29
74	60	63	50	63	52	39	30	26	14	38	12	30
65	54	63	46	·	·	46	22	·	·	29	17	31
74·9	51·8	74·2	52·2	63·0	41·6	52·5	36·3	43·1	33·4	27·4	10·0	

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

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	41	27	28	15	25	15	33	26	41	32	71	47
2	38	27	43	10	18	12	37	25	43	32	73	53
3	40	28	12	—1	22	10	34	20	40	30	80	41
4	29	9	28	5	22	8	35	19	42	30	43	39
5	10	4	14	—15	33	10	34	27	47	32	61	42
6	26	7	30	—17	40	23	34	26	47	34	61	52
7	24	9	41	26	37	17	40	25	50	40	55	43
8	14	0	29	6	43	21	37	31	49	34	57	41
9	26	13	10	2	42	20	40	30	47	38	63	46
10	35	25	14	3	27	21	37	30	56	40	59	51
11	30	2	31	—2	29	19	36	29	43	34	57	50
12	10	—2	38	24	36	20	37	29	49	35	64	50
13	9	—4	34	19	42	24	47	28	51	37	76	56
14	9	—3	20	11	37	14	40	35	42	34	73	55
15	24	4	31	16	20	6	40	35	45	38	71	57
16	32	10	36	30	24	14	49	35	46	32	72	57
17	14	8	32	17	24	14	48	35	49	35	75	57
18	37	9	31	17	28	11	43	33	59	36	79	60
19	41	33	32	21	14	3	47	32	55	39	79	59
20	41	21	33	19	20	5	47	30	49	35	81	63
21	23	2	25	16	30	6	46	33	60	33	72	62
22	6	—4	28	8	38	26	42	30	56	42	74	57
23	23	—1	27	1	33	26	45	28	49	32	68	53
24	24	2	3	—16	34	24	34	24	59	33	69	55
25	9	—2	17	—16	34	24	40	24	61	37	69	57
26	11	—2	21	9	35	26	39	26	56	37	72	56
27	25	—6	25	8	36	31	36	28	68	44	74	55
28	26	11	24	1	43	32	37	30	72	47	75	59
29	37	14	25	14	42	33	40	30	56	40	76	58
30	36	0	·	·	42	30	50	30	46	36	67	54
31	17	—1	·	·	40	29	·	·	63	35	·	·
	24·7	7·6	26·2	7·8	31·9	18·4	40·1	28·7	51·5	35·8	68·9	52·8

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
67	55	73	57	65	47	54	47	42	35	36	19	1
64	54	74	57	67	58	56	47	45	38	36	32	2
69	56	82	59	64	53	54	39	53	39	34	30	3
81	62	80	63	67	52	60	47	51	37	34	24	4
78	63	80	62	63	48	60	48	38	33	30	21	5
66	54	85	64	55	46	57	40	36	29	32	24	6
75	52	82	66	56	45	58	46	44	30	35	28	7
63	54	84	68	58	41	48	40	55	43	31	16	8
63	52	80	64	53	41	45	37	57	43	28	16	9
66	50	86	65	51	45	53	34	44	39	22	9	10
68	58	88	68	63	45	52	38	49	40	11	0	11
78	57	83	65	57	49	43	36	49	41	31	7	12
81	64	81	63	60	45	54	35	47	42	32	23	13
71	60	81	63	65	47	42	29	43	37	32	26	14
72	61	84	66	63	53	55	39	38	33	37	16	15
73	56	73	52	59	42	42	33	35	30	35	—4	16
74	53	66	52	58	44	44	36	32	27	—3	—13	17
77	64	70	57	62	43	40	34	32	28	26	—8	18
77	62	71	51	64	48	43	34	32	28	37	13	19
78	61	70	54	57	49	50	35	36	29	12	0	20
70	57	61	49	61	44	46	36	37	29	14	0	21
72	55	60	48	63	40	49	42	40	32	15	0	22
70	57	59	52	67	50	55	47	40	34	23	12	23
64	57	60	48	64	48	58	50	40	36	18	13	24
73	58	70	46	64	47	56	46	39	36	17	9	25
75	58	71	61	59	47	51	41	37	33	22	10	26
71	55	70	59	57	49	48	39	35	27	19	9	27
72	57	62	54	57	49	40	32	31	26	22	11	28
71	60	61	49	63	48	41	31	32	24	18	13	29
76	60	63	47	61	53	39	33	24	18	35	16	30
66	58	61	49	·	·	43	32	·	·	28	10	31
71·6	57·4	73·3	57·3	60·8	47·0	49·6	38·8	40 4	33·2	25·7	12·3	

TABLE LXIV.—GEORGETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	42	27	29	13	30	18	34	27	39	31	74	45
2	38	27	45	31	20	9	35	26	48	31	78	48
3	42	31	33	0	29	12	32	20	45	30	81	54
4	32	12	36	0	24	5	33	16	43	29	55	41
5	14	5	18	—12	35	8	35	25	51	30	70	40
6	25	5	30	—15	44	24	34	28	55	33	62	46
7	25	9	43	29	39	17	43	28	49	38	56	44
8	14	0	30	8	46	18	36	30	53	35	61	39
9	27	13	12	4	45	23	43	31	48	35	57	42
10	35	25	15	5	30	21	41	30	60	40	58	47
11	35	—2	4	—4	31	22	39	29	53	36	54	45
12	14	—3	39	23	37	20	39	28	53	35	64	50
13	9	—5	35	18	39	26	48	27	53	34	80	56
14	12	—3	22	12	40	25	41	35	44	33	78	58
15	27	2	28	16	24	6	46	34	50	33	75	59
16	33	16	39	25	24	14	54	35	52	33	71	53
17	26	7	34	23	24	10	54	34	53	30	80	54
18	34	7	34	16	29	16	49	33	64	33	80	61
19	47	33	34	15	20	5	50	31	57	42	82	59
20	45	35	35	21	19	5	49	28	55	35	83	64
21	30	5	29	16	25	2	51	33	58	31	75	63
22	8	—4	33	10	37	23	49	28	60	40	77	60
23	23	—1	30	14	39	25	42	28	49	33	72	55
24	12	8	15	—14	37	25	38	25	67	29	74	51
25	12	—5	16	—14	38	25	42	23	69	38	72	57
26	15	—6	22	0	35	24	40	28	58	36	74	55
27	19	—2	26	5	35	30	40	28	72	45	70	53
28	29	10	30	4	45	35	39	30	78	45	76	57
29	40	14	30	14	40	32	43	30	60	41	79	58
30	38	1	·	·	44	32	48	29	49	34	66	54
31	20	—2	·	·	42	30	·	·	65	31	·	·
	26·5	8·4	29·2	9·1	33·7	18·9	42·2	28·6	55·2	34·8	71·1	52·3

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
71	53	74	56	69	46	·	·	44	34	·	·	1
70	49	76	55	67	57	·	·	46	33	·	·	2
72	55	83	55	64	54	·	·	55	39	·	·	3
82	60	86	62	68	52	·	·	55	38	·	·	4
78	64	86	58	67	51	·	·	40	33	·	·	5
67	53	89	64	58	48	·	·	38	27	·	·	6
76	51	88	66	58	44	·	·	41	26	·	·	7
70	55	85	69	61	39	·	·	59	40	·	·	8
66	51	84	63	56	40	·	·	63	52	·	·	9
67	47	88	63	52	46	·	·	55	40	·	·	10
71	57	90	67	60	45	·	·	48	39	·	·	11
82	54	85	65	60	45	·	·	47	41	·	·	12
85	61	83	62	61	42	·	·	48	43	·	·	13
77	59	84	60	67	44	·	·	45	38	·	·	14
74	60	85	66	67	49	·	·	41	34	·	·	15
73	55	76	52	59	40	·	·	37	30	·	·	16
76	50	66	49	59	47	·	·	25	28	·	·	17
80	62	73	54	62	44	·	·	34	28	·	·	18
78	62	70	50	61	52	·	·	34	27	·	·	19
83	60	73	59	56	48	·	·	38	28	·	·	20
73	57	64	49	59	44	·	·	39	32	·	·	21
72	53	61	49	65	37	·	·	42	32	·	·	22
70	57	61	47	68	46	·	·	40	34	·	·	23
62	56	63	49	64	44	·	·	42	35	·	·	24
73	59	71	43	64	45	·	·	41	37	·	·	25
76	56	73	60	59	47	·	·	39	34	·	·	26
72	55	72	60	56	50	·	·	36	30	·	·	27
76	56	65	51	60	48	·	·	37	28	·	·	28
71	57	64	52	65	44	·	·	35	24	·	·	29
75	60	65	47	59	52	·	·	35	21	·	·	30
69	59	63	49	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	31
73·8	56·2	75·7	56·5	61·7	46·3	·	·	43·2	33·7	·	·	

TABLE LXV.—BATHURST, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	·	·	24	— 6	17	— 9	38	25	38	28	82	50
2	·	·	42	0	18	— 6	·	·	40	24	75	52
3	39	27	8	— 8	29	— 6	43	19	47	30	67	40
4	20	5	16	— 3	28	10	34	4	37	23	·	·
5	8	— 4	— 3	—22	·	·	32	17	46	27	46	38
6	13	3	·	·	45	3	38	24	42	23	57	42
7	12	— 5	39	—20	35	10	40	27	·	·	65	41
8	6	—17	26	3	24	14	32	26	42	32	57	36
9	·	·	12	— 8	29	18	·	·	43	32	54	40
10	28	8	14	—14	26	16	40	29	48	31	55	44
11	28	— 5	19	—14	24	18	43	30	45	33	·	·
12	4	— 6	35	16	·	·	43	30	48	36	72	41
13	11	— 5	·	·	38	21	44	19	48	29	78	51
14	9	—16	26	2	36	1	41	31	·	·	78	61
15	15	—10	25	15	18	3	46	30	46	31	74	59
16	·	·	38	15	25	6	·	·	48	33	69	56
17	11	—13	30	15	·	·	50	34	50	30	86	62
18	26	10	33	23	20	5	41	31	57	41	·	·
19	35	26	30	16	·	·	42	29	57	41	87	62
20	35	20	·	·	30	0	49	24	56	32	83	66
21	21	— 3	32	13	24	— 4	46	29	·	·	78	63
22	6	— 8	27	1	40	22	43	29	63	32	72	57
23	·	·	25	—10	34	25	·	·	58	34	72	53
24	10	—13	— 8	—17	36	10	43	23	·	·	72	51
25	11	— 9	18	—13	32	0	37	15	74	31	·	·
26	12	—12	23	6	·	·	36	10	58	33	72	50
27	8	—18	·	·	36	20	35	27	72	42	67	54
28	22	— 9	35	— 2	42	25	39	30	·	·	84	58
29	35	5	28	5	38	20	39	30	60	38	77	56
30	·	·	·	·	39	31	·	·	56	37	69	48
31	20	—16	·	·	38	22	·	·	73	32	·	·
	18·2	—2·6	23·8	—2·8	30·8	10·6	40·5	25·1	52·0	32·1	71·3	51·3

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
·	·	76	52	62	44	·	·	48	33	37	14	1
·	·	83	52	64	52	60	33	·	·	38	27	2
69	52	88	57	·	·	58	31	47	35	·	·	3
86	52	85	60	69	46	64	42	45	34	37	20	4
80	62	88	66	62	45	64	39	·	·	30	17	5
64	52	·	·	53	43	47	32	44	22	37	22	6
82	51	90	64	63	45	50	39	39	27	38	21	7
78	62	82	63	59	36	·	·	43	34	22	8	8
·	·	94	69	58	40	45	32	43	37	21	— 3	9
72	55	98	62	·	·	52	28	41	33	·	·	10
78	58	92	66	·	·	47	34	41	36	20	— 4	11
90	53	87	67	·	·	47	34	·	·	27	— 9	12
83	64	·	·	·	·	44	29	41	34	27	13	13
72	54	94	64	·	·	39	25	43	34	25	19	14
74	54	87	64	·	·	·	·	37	24	32	11	15
·	·	68	49	·	·	41	30	37	22	17		16
83	48	72	51	·	·	43	32	31	20	·	·	17
85	67	76	51	55	39	44	32	36	24	5	—14	18
72	67	72	52	58	49	50	30	·	·	29	1	19
87	58	·	·	56	46	52	29	32	17	10	— 3	20
76	57	64	44	55	35	47	33	37	28	9	— 7	21
70	47	59	46	63	46	·	·	37	31	13	—15	22
·	·	66	52	63	42	52	34	37	30	15	—13	23
69	55	70	44	·	·	58	43	37	31	·	·	24
65	54	67	42	60	44	57	41	35	30	·	·	25
70	53	67	54	64	46	48	36	·	·	28	— 1	26
74	52	·	·	57	48	45	34	38	23	18	— 3	27
69	50	64	45	55	44	36	29	32	23	23	— 7	28
69	57	62	48	·	·	·	·	32	24	23	— 3	29
·	·	62	47	65	39	44	28	32	16	30	— 3	30
45	51	71	45	·	·	38	24	·	·	·	·	31
75·7	55 1	77·2	54·7	60·0	43 6	48·9	32·8	38 6	28·1	24·4	3·5	

TABLE LXVI.—CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	41	29	30	14	22	7	37	27	37	33	83	47
2	38	25	51	1	23	1	44	20	42	32	88	49
3	40	20	9	— 6	31	6	43	15	47	29	75	41
4	23	4	17	— 1	30	4	33	7	44	27	42	38
5	7	— 4	4	—17	40	4	33	21	59	31	54	38
6	18	5	30	—16	47	29	39	25	51	30	69	49
7	13	— 9	42	20	39	12	46	23	51	37	63	43
8	16	—19	28	3	24	10	34	30	50	35	68	36
9	19	11	15	—10	32	18	40	30	65	35	61	47
10	31	14	18	— 4	24	16	41	30	54	40	54	48
11	22	— 3	20	— 9	27	17	43	31	44	38	54	43
12	5	— 7	36	6	35	18	44	28	60	36	76	44
13	12	—12	31	11	37	22	52	22	58	34	78	52
14	13	—22	24	— 4	37	9	38	33	49	35	80	57
15	20	— 5	32	15	20	3	44	32	47	35	80	57
16	19	— 2	40	29	29	10	51	32	47	31	79	50
17	11	— 6	32	20	20	13	51	35	64	27	87	54
18	33	11	35	21	18	6	52	32	61	36	86	54
19	48	33	34	20	15	— 4	49	30	59	45	83	54
20	39	14	32	14	32	1	51	28	63	38	84	57
21	14	— 4	35	11	27	5	53	28	76	33	79	51
22	7	— 7	27	3	44	27	46	31	61	47	75	47
23	12	—11	27	—10	37	22	46	28	60	35	72	40
24	12	— 6	— 8	—18	40	10	44	23	74	32	71	32
25	16	— 9	17	—16	40	5	48	19	52	37	73	42
26	17	—10	25	7	33	26	40	21	59	32	74	43
27	15	—11	36	— 4	35	30	36	30	73	44	80	44
28	22	—11	30	2	42	31	45	30	83	45	82	46
29	36	16	27	9	38	31	50	31	63	44	81	54
30	36	8			42	30	40	26	58	35	68	54
31	24	—15	.	.	40	21	.	.	73	31	.	.
	22·1	0·1	26·9	3·1	32·5	14·8	44·0	26·5	58·1	38 5	73·5	47·0

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
69	54	82	56	63	47	55	43	52	32	34	16	1
66	52	84	51	66	54	58	40	45	36	36	30	2
72	54	91	56	63	50	61	35	47	37	35	28	3
84	64	88	59	69	46	67	43	42	32	35	20	4
82	62	94	62	65	45	57	39	41	27	33	18	5
68	52	92	65	54	40	47	33	43	23	34	22	6
81	49	92	68	63	46	53	41	37	23	36	22	7
81	62	86	60	64	35	44	35	44	35	24	7	8
67	55	92	60	60	38	47	29	43	34	21	1	9
76	55	98	61	64	39	52	29	42	33	19	4	10
82	58	98	65	69	40	48	36	42	37	14	—10	11
90	55	93	63	65	43	46	31	43	39	25	—10	12
86	64	94	63	67	38	43	29	43	34	26	8	13
80	57	93	65	73	39	40	26	42	35	31	15	14
74	56	89	65	64	50	46	33	36	26	31	9	15
74	53	69	52	59	32	34	31	39	22	16	—12	16
83	51	74	50	65	32	41	31	33	20	2	—16	17
88	65	76	50	63	38	45	30	38	23	17	—16	18
77	58	76	48	58	48	50	29	34	18	29	3	19
87	57	61	50	61	49	57	31	32	23	8	— 5	20
79	58	61	46	61	41	55	30	38	28	8	—13	21
74	49	60	47	73	37	51	38	37	33	9	—17	22
65	56	66	46	76	45	54	48	37	31	15	— 8	23
62	55	73	46	71	40	62	49	37	33	23	8	24
78	55	79	43	73	42	60	44	36	31	20	0	25
72	53	80	54	68	49	50	34	39	29	29	— 6	26
74	51	73	51	56	44	47	33	36	22	17	—10	27
76	52	63	45	56	42	37	31	30	23	25	0	28
68	59	66	48	67	40	42	28	31	21	25	— 3	29
83	58	64	47	66	52	45	30	22	16	30	13	30
69	56	75	46	.	.	41	25	.	.	23	10	31
76·4	55·9	80·1	54·4	61·8	42·6	49·7	34·2	38 8	28·5	23·8	3·5	

TABLE LXVII.—FREDERICTON, NEW BRUGSWICK.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	46	30	34	21	24	2	38	26	40	32	60	37
2	40	30	42	1	24	8	44	21	47	29	86	37
3	40	18	7	— 7	30	3	45	24	47	27	82	42
4	29	4	24	3	30	9	39	18	44	31	45	39
5	10	— 2	6	—21	40	1	36	28	54	27	52	39
6	17	7	34	—21	47	27	39	26	45	36	68	48
7	17	— 1	43	28	39	17	45	24	59	40	70	50
8	16	— 5	31	0	32	12	36	29	56	38	71	39
9	21	14	15	9	35	24	38	29	62	42	58	46
10	27	13	20	1	25	16	42	30	55	44	61	51
11	18	— 3	33	— 7	28	20	45	32	46	40	61	49
12	8	— 5	40	19	39	18	49	27	59	36	72	51
13	8	—16	35	8	40	25	54	20	58	38	77	54
14	12	—24	24	— 8	35	6	43	34	52	33	82	54
15	22	— 2	39	15	19	0	47	32	52	30	76	56
16	25	— 2	40	25	27	7	53	32	52	27	78	51
17	15	— 7	26	17	22	13	52	32	64	25	84	55
18	37	—13	33	16	19	4	48	29	57	35	84	61
19	48	35	30	15	16	0	50	32	58	41	80	61
20	37	16	29	12	27	4	50	29	71	43	82	60
21	16	— 1	28	10	38	8	50	31	76	36	78	58
22	6	— 5	33	6	38	28	50	32	55	46	74	54
23	19	— 9	21	—12	33	19	53	26	61	35	73	48
24	18	— 2	—10	—20	36	7	48	27	74	32	73	42
25	7	— 7	23	—14	38	4	49	23	62	38	81	54
26	15	— 9	18	4	38	27	43	24	63	33	78	55
27	30	15	23	— 1	40	32	47	29	81	40	85	54
28	30	6	29	— 4	44	31	45	32	84	50	86	59
29	38	22	26	8	40	30	49	33	64	47	86	59
30	32	11			40	30	40	31	60	37	77	56
31	25	—17			39	26			73	39		
	23·6	1·2	26·8	3·5	32·8	14·6	45·3	28·1	59·1	36·1	74·1	50·6

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
74	53	83	52	64	45	53	41	53	38	22	14	1
63	51	83	52	65	53	57	35	46	38	37	20	2
71	53	86	50	68	49	60	32	55	39	35	27	3
85	60	87	57	67	44	65	41	46	30	37	22	4
85	62	90	58	61	47	54	36	43	25	32	20	5
68	51	92	62	63	44	56	34	40	20	34	18	6
80	47	93	67	65	44	55	41	42	29	36	16	7
82	59	83	62	58	38	48	34	47	40	27	14	8
78	57	85	58	62	44	44	27	43	39	27	11	9
80	55	92	59	64	40	54	27	44	38	18	— 7	10
85	57	93	60	70	41	46	33	43	39	4	—17	11
89	50	89	59	64	44	45	31	44	42	23	—16	12
88	59	86	58	65	40	52	30	44	38	24	10	13
82	55	86	63	71	39	37	23	43	35	32	21	14
77	55	87	62	60	50	40	29	37	26	37	2	15
80	51	70	55	58	35	36	29	39	25	19	12	16
88	53	73	48	62	32	43	35	33	24	— 5	—19	17
88	64	73	49	59	40	46	34	39	26	10	—15	18
87	61	73	46	56	49	48	29	35	22	14	2	19
87	56	65	50	55	48	59	26	33	25	7	— 5	20
88	69	61	45	62	43	55	30	40	32	4	—16	21
74	47	62	47	68	38	54	44	38	34	10	— 6	22
63	54	65	44	69	42	61	48	39	34	18	9	23
60	50	74	46	70	44	60	48	39	34	20	8	24
77	46	80	41	69	45	59	39	35	28	16	4	25
69	48	77	56	65	43	50	35	35	27	19	— 3	26
73	44	66	47	67	45	44	33	32	26	20	—11	27
73	50	64	43	57	42	37	29	31	24	24	3	28
70	55	68	51	67	34	43	28	30	22	19	— 7	29
81	57	69	49	65	51	44	27	23	14	29	16	30
73	54	73	47			48	21			19	7	31
77·9	54·0	78·4	53·0	63·9	43·1	50·2	33·2	39·8	30·4	21·5	4·3	

TABLE LXVIII.—ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Day.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	33	15	29	8	28	20	43	30	43	30	62	42
2	22	8	32	15	29	10	35	25	52	31	78	45
3	38	14	37	6	30	20	38	24	42	31	77	60
4	31	21	30	12	30	15	32	21	37	30	64	38
5	28	4	38	—11	20	— 1	30	19	31	29	47	37
6	13	— 2	11	—12	34	10	38	20	51	28	77	41
7	37	1	37	9	33	7	37	29	48	25	78	60
8	38	17	36	10	27	5	41	25	42	32	64	40
9	25	15	13	— 5	44	27	33	26	38	34	51	39
10	32	23	10	— 5	37	28	38	31	56	34	57	36
11	35	23	11	0	37	28	45	30	62	49	50	39
12	27	15	39	4	38	27	40	32	55	32	73	42
13	27	13	30	19	38	29	42	28	48	30	77	56
14	24	3	29	18	39	32	47	29	39	35	80	55
15	23	6	32	16	36	29	37	27	47	30	79	58
16	26	14	27	18	33	22	43	30	48	33	74	46
17	30	13	35	27	37	20	44	31	40	29	73	47
18	26	12	35	22	41	22	52	32	51	23	67	44
19	38	15	34	23	37	25	44	32	59	34	53	43
20	48	33	32	22	32	15	40	30	59	39	82	46
21	35	15	31	8	32	12	43	33	56	37	83	61
22	18	2	37	25	39	17	42	31	56	40	76	60
23	18	0	9	20	43	33	42	29	66	43	77	56
24	25	10	30	14	40	32	37	27	52	39	76	53
25	24	— 2	30	0	38	23	40	27	57	35	70	48
26	16	— 3	27	6	38	20	48	25	59	36	75	54
27	10	— 5	32	19	35	20	34	30	62	37	77	58
28	24	— 3	32	20	36	32	48	31	73	43	71	51
29	26	4	35	29	39	32	47	33	72	53	81	65
30	40	0	.	.	36	32	53	37	57	35	69	42
31	16	2	.	.	41	31	.	.	54	32	.	.
	27·0	10·5	27·6	12·3	31·4	22·4	38·7	32·0	50·0	34·2	69·2	48·2

Maximum and Minimum Temperature, 1876.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Day.
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
52	38	69	54	59	48	54	44	39	31	38	33	1
57	47	73	50	67	50	60	45	38	35	35	32	2
79	50	81	49	67	52	58	43	37	27	37	34	3
75	51	84	56	59	49	58	34	50	26	37	30	4
69	57	84	57	66	46	65	38	48	37	35	24	5
70	52	85	58	63	50	62	39	38	26	29	24	6
62	42	79	56	60	43	68	40	34	26	38	29	7
70	43	71	55	55	46	56	45	43	26	37	28	8
59	46	83	62	53	41	49	35	61	40	30	22	9
60	43	88	64	51	48	50	34	59	37	30	26	10
70	40	79	56	52	45	57	37	38	32	32	20	11
73	47	71	52	57	43	49	38	40	31	26	12	12
76	51	77	58	57	39	48	37	39	36	42	22	13
80	56	93	62	66	44	46	33	40	38	32	22	14
78	51	86	67	71	44	46	34	43	39	43	22	15
76	54	80	49	60	46	52	37	42	38	44	26	16
73	49	64	39	54	40	49	37	38	36	40	11	17
74	47	64	45	55	39	48	35	38	36	25	18	18
78	53	60	51	54	42	46	31	37	33	37	19	19
65	51	63	43	49	42	45	34	36	30	31	20	20
79	60	56	44	64	37	43	30	31	25	27	19	21
71	48	56	52	56	37	44	28	33	23	30	24	22
56	45	63	46	56	37	47	38	38	32	29	14	23
59	51	69	48	52	43	46	38	39	32	25	15	24
80	53	67	48	53	42	58	44	41	36	22	17	25
79	58	74	51	60	41	63	45	42	39	23	13	26
70	51	69	57	57	38	52	42	45	35	31	21	27
74	52	69	62	50	41	49	39	43	33	32	24	28
80	55	65	58	62	45	44	33	33	30	27	20	29
69	55	64	52	55	44	46	28	37	28	37	25	30
81	60	60	50	·	·	42	25	·		34	27	31
71·0	52·0	72·6	53·3	56·0	43·5	49·6	37·2	38·3	33·1	31·5	23·0	

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

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
ONTARIO.													
W. and S.W. District.													
Windsor	67	67	75	55	52	60	49	49	56	54	89	64	61
Granton	77	64	65	44	44	46	30	26	63	67	82	80	57
Simcoe	77	66	68	59	53	53	48	50	65	65	89	73	64
Woodstock	73	60	67	56	55	55	47	47	67	67	84	73	63
Aylmer	71	61	67	58	44	48	38	42	66	61	82	63	58
Brantford	79	72	71	59	56	56	51	53	65	67	82	78	66
Hamilton	70	67	68	57	48	47	42	37	63	60	80	69	59
Mean of District	73	65	69	55	50	52	43	43	64	63	84	71	61
N. and N.W. District.													
Little Current	74	76	61	60	58	57	45	43	54	63	87	60	62
Point Clark	86	85	77	53	60	65	42	48	59	81	88	92	70
Stratford	79	66	67	59	51	53	44	46	70	67	93	83	65
Goderich	86	78	75	51	50	50	38	47	61	74	95	89	66
Gravenhurst	72	64	62	54	50	51	44	39	62	73	80	71	60
Seely	74	66	67	63	56	58	56	42	75	75	92	69	66
Beatrice	.	.	61	56	35	58	43	39	67	71	86	67	.
Barrie	87	70	64	60	54	58	47	44	64	68	87	84	66
N. Gwillimbury	89	73	71	55	48	43	43	39	62	70	81	84	63
Mean of District	81	72	67	57	51	55	45	43	62	71	88	78	64
Central District.													
Newmarket	81	70	63	56	50	35	39	31	65	69	89	80	61
Brampton	66	62	60	47	53	38	41	34	62	47	64	64	52
Toronto	78	73	70	61	53	58	50	46	68	70	89	74	66
Welland	.	.	63	58	50	51	39	26	51	52	71	47	.
Mean of District	72	68	64	55	52	46	42	34	61	59	78	66	58

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

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
QUEBEC.—*Continued.*													
E. and N.E. District.													
Cornwall	72	67	73	66	64	60	59	39	70	75	79	67	66
Peterborough	68	72	69	42	47	44	44	41	57	49	86	75	58
Belleville	67	59	56	57	56	55	49	26	43	54	62	58	53
Fitzroy Harbor	64	53	63	54	54	42	37	35	59	64	74	62	55
Pembroke	74	60	68	59	58	60	36	37	65	65	87	71	62
Norwood	71	65	62	55	54	48	51	31	62	64	·	·	·
Mean of District	69	63	66	56	55	52	46	35	59	62	78	69	59
Mean of Ontario	74	67	66	55	52	51	44	39	61	64	82	71	60
QUEBEC.													
Montreal	68	54	71	61	66	56	58	43	69	72	73	72	64
Huntingdon	62	51	59	49	57	49	43	28	55	61	66	58	53
Quebec	67	56	77	66	64	64	54	35	69	76	82	60	64
Cranbourne	68	56	69	60	58	49	49	34	59	70	82	63	60
Chicoutimi	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	82	84	69	·
Mean for Quebec	66	54	69	59	60	54	51	35	64	72	77	64	58
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Halifax	59	57	68	69	65	74	63	40	51	55	78	53	61
Sydney	64	58	78	73	71	69	57	40	56	64	86	71	66
Wolfville	73	62	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Digby	71	52	61	64	50	46	36	25	44	49	76	73	54
Truro	73	75	77	·	72	78	74	47	64	67	89	74	·
Baddeck	53	66	72	64	62	45	52	30	37	36	72	93	57
Mean for Nova Scotia	66	62	71	67	64	62	56	36	50	54	80	73	62
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
St. John	51	47	63	67	61	77	59	45	47	51	69	51	61
Bass River	53	·	68	61	67	·	·	29	44	·	·	·	·
Fredericton	50	52	68	73	63	67	50	41	55	66	79	53	60
Bathurst	44	39	61	57	62	51	38	21	56	46	72	51	50
Dalhousie	53	46	74	63	69	61	56	37	50	61	80	57	59
Mean for New Brunswick	50	46	67	64	64	65	51	35	50	56	78	53	57

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

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
Prince Edward Island.													
Georgetown	59	60	63	69	59	57	47	30	43	·	85	·	·
Charlottetown	64	66	69	72	60	62	57	40	52	70	86	61	63
Mean for P. E. Island	62	63	66	70	59	59	52	35	47	70	86	61	61
Manitoba.													
Fort Garry	40	40	48	43	49	43	37	46	47	55	65	45	46
Winnipeg	45	35	47	36	49	46	40	49	41	55	60	43	45
Mean for Manitoba	42	37	47	40	49	44	38	48	44	55	63	44	46
British Columbia.													
Spence's Bridge	50	59	56	48	43	46	44	49	39	45	55	59	49
Esquimalt	61	70	70	55	56	55	34	37	45	63	66	79	58
Mean for British Columbia	56	64	63	51	49	50	39	43	42	54	60	69	53
Newfoundland.													
St. Johns	66	80	70	85	67	61	65	54	61	67	87	85	69
Harbor Grace	·	·	·	·	·	74	·	44	58	64	·	·	·
Channel	80	74	77	65	80	86	75	·	·	82	77	88	·
Fogo	62	64	61	67	57	57	60	38	54	72	79	80	63
Mean for Newfoundland	64	82	71	65	63	63	52	60	77	67	85	91	70
	68	75	70	70	67	68	63	49	62	74	82	86	69
North-West Territory.													
York Factory	46	45	33	61	49	45	52	46	69	74	52	52	52
Fort Calgary	·	·	·	·	19	30	38	37	49	55	68	51	·
Swan River	35	32	46	47	56	46	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Fort Macleod	·	·	·	·	·	30	44	45	49	52	55	60	·

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

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
ONTARIO.													
West and South-West District.													
Windsor	1·07	2 75	2·06	1·44	3·10	1·59	3·45	1·72	2·29	1·93	1·33	0·00	22·73
Port Stanley	2·13	3·45	2·20	2·77	2 82	1·89	2·82	2·31	4·13	3·60	1·76	0·00	29 88
Granton	2·24	2 62	2 22	3·83	5·10	2·53	2·18	1 83	2·39	5·43	1·41	0·00	31·77
Woodstock	2·85	2·63	0·99	4·15	3 56	3·21	4 70	0·74	2·13	4·00	2·34	0·00	31·30
Ingersoll	2·05	2·14	2·00	3 09	3·16	2·55	4·83	1·09	2·49	4·13	2·14	0 00	29 67
Simcoe	2 54	2·54	0·97	3·60	2·75	1·93	4·33	3 96	2·31	2·77	2·68	0 00	30·38
Aylmer	·	3·45	2·45	3·68	3·74	2·14	3·48	1·17	3·16	4·81	2 49	0·00	·
Port Dover	2·64	2·27	1·92	3·72	1·87	1·28	5·14	3·43	2·20	3·32	1·93	0·00	29·75
Brantford	1·98	1·66	1·14	3·82	2·77	2·64	3·27	0·13	1.85	2·42	1 91	0·00	23·59
Hamilton	4·50	0·57	0·64	1·61	1·72	1·21	4·99	1·43	3·53	3·65	3·23	0·00	27·11
Mean of District	2·44	2·41	1·66	3·17	3·06	2·11	4·12	1·79	2·65	3·61	2·13	0·00	29·15
North and North-West District.													
Little Current	2 30	0·73	0·94	2·00	2·64	2·78	4·86	1·67	1·94	2 18	6·72	0·00	28·76
Parry Sound	1·80	1·08	1·73	1·24	4·50	1·54	3·66	5·46	1·90	5·01	2 90	0·00	30·82
Presqu' Ile	2·90	0·67	0·74	1·30	3·69	1·30	3·12	1·16	3·49	4·29	1·50	0·00	24·16
Saugeen	2·55	1·18	1·20	0 91	2·92	1 85	2·16	1·62	3·22	3 98	2·11	0·00	23·70
Point Clark	1·23	1·06	0·59	1·39	3·73	1·14	3·55	0·92	2·18	2·68	1·92	0·00	20·39
Kincardine	1·84	0·52	0·75	2·22	3·55	1·76	3·37	1·19	2·42	6·18	3·19	0·00	26·99
Goderich	1·60	1·26	1·27	1·72	5·27	1·91	1·62	0·78	2·43	2·68	1·60	0·00	22·14
Goderich (Lighthouse)	2·30	2·05	1·40	2·10	5·75	2·45	1·60	1·10	3·68	2·97	2·18	0 00	27·58
Stratford	2·39	2·30	1·40	2·97	4·77	3·01	3·71	0·81	2·21	5·52	1·48	0 00	30·57
Orillia	R	R	R	0·59	3·35	3 97	2 77	0 80	2·11	3·43	1·55	0·00	18·57
Stayner	1·28	0·61	1·14	1·13	2·93	3 45	2·30	1·68	2·98	3·39	1·70	0·00	22·59
Gravenhurst	1·95	0·33	1·66	1·52	4·52	1·87	3·04	1·45	1·93	5·82	2·08	0·00	26·17
Seely	1·76	0·07	1·79	0·84	4·11	4·01	5·50	2·46	2·92	5·18	1·75	R	30·39
Beatrice	·	·	1·89	1·24	4·11	4·16	4·49	2·92	2·64	5·05	2·29	0·00	·
Barrie	1·57	R	0·42	1·02	3·11	4·87	3·17	0·48	3 05	3·69	1·25	0·00	22·63
North Gwillimbury	0·24	0·00	0·74	0·85	2·70	2 80	2·40	0·50	2·20	3·04	0·46	0·00	15·93
Georgina	1·17	0·40	0·48	0·85	3·35	2·84	3·60	0·15	2·10	2·67	1·03	0·00	18·64
Mean of District	1·68	0·77	1·07	1·41	3·82	2·69	3·23	1·48	2·55	3·99	2·10	R	24·79

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

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
ONTARIO.—*Con.*													
Central District.													
Brampton	2·10	1·40	2·00	1·20	3·10	1·20	3·60	0·10	2·60	2·50	1·40	0·00	21·20
Newmarket	1·15	0·75	0·33	0·71	1·83	1·37	3·19	0·16	1·89	2·10	1·13	0·00	14·61
Toronto	1·96	2·30	1·25	1·81	3 23	1·59	3·29	R	2·45	1·43	1·75	0·00	21·06
Welland	1·36	1·06	0·41	1·82	1·25	0·94	2·70	0·35	2·40	1·96	2·33	0·00	16·58
Fort Dalhousie	1·91	2·72	1·03	2·40	1·51	0·72	3·02	0 00	2·05	1·59	2·01	0·00	18·96
Mean of District	1·70	1·65	1·00	1·59	2·18	1·16	3·16	0·12	2·28	1·92	1·72	0·00	18·44
North-East and East District.													
Cornwall	2·12	0·46	1·17	1·30	2·31	2 73	1·62	2·01	4·17	2·59	1·87	0·00	22·35
Peterborough	1·64	2·11	0·39	2·07	2·64	1·40	3·84	0·75	1·89	2·43	1·31	0·00	20·47
Lakefield	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	2·04	2·56	0·00	·
Norwood	0·27	2·45	0·97	1·33	1·12	1 67	3·10	0·57	2·75	1·27	·	·	·
Belleville	2·53	2·17	0·98	1·42	2·39	2·78	2·42	0·46	2·77	3·41	3·09	0·00	24 42
Kingston	2·29	0·84	1·99	1·57	0·98	2 02	3·12	0·36	2·40	1·61	2·05	0·00	19·23
Brockville	1·64	0·50	2·54	1·97	2·04	2·06	3·12	0·64	2·98	2·15	1·80	0·00	21·44
Fitzroy Harbor	1·10	0·15	0·74	1·08	2·30	R	2·86	0·67	1·94	1·04	1·42	0·00	13·30
Pembroke	1·04	R	0·57	1·46	3·90	3·54	3·49	1·41	2·62	2·31	2·57	0·00	22·91
Ottawa	1·30	0·84	0·59	0·37	1·61	3·18	2·64	0·20	3·70	1·62	1·60	0·00	17·63
Mean of District	1·55	1·06	1·10	1·40	2·14	2·15	2·91	0·79	2·80	2·05	2·03	0·00	19·98
Mean for Ontario	1·84	1·47	1·21	1·89	2·80	2·03	3·36	1·05	2·57	2·89	1·99	0 00	23·10
QUEBEC.													
Huntingdon	2·30	1·20	1·10	1·84	2·73	3·78	3·57	3·26	3·54	2·02	1·73	0·00	27·07
Montreal	1·87	1·12	0·74	1·03	3·45	3·21	4·33	1·98	5·51	2·64	1·76	0 00	27·64
Brome	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	2·69	2·02	0·00	·
Danville	R	2·10	0·64	R	4·44	3·56	8·32	2·72	6·58	2·05	1·04	0·00	31·45
Quebec (Observatory)	0·79	0·30	1·47	0·32	2·64	4·89	3·59	1·76	2·91	2·15	0·84	0·00	21·66
Quebec (Citadel)	R	R	R	0·51	3·32	5·02	5·12	2·14	4·15	2·76	1·74	0·00	24·76
Quebec (Mr. Bell)	1·61	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Father Point	0·10	0·00	·	·	·	·	4·90	1·82	2·99	3·55	1·68	0·00	·
Cranbourne	1·58	0·14	1·41	0·29	2·03	4·76	4·94	1·64	4·58	2·07	0·84	0 00	24·28
Carleton	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1·75	2·87	3·67	·	·	·
Chicoutimi	·	·	·	·	·	4·85	4·60	2·38	3·76	1·83	0·70	0·00	·
Mean for Quebec	1·03	0 69	0·89	0·67	3·10	4·30	4·92	2·16	4·10	2 54	1·37	0·00	25 77

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

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
St. John	2 02	3.65	5·39	0·93	3·42	4·04	2·71	1·33	3 30	4·56	7·08	1·04	39·47
Bass River	2 01	0·96	1·66	1·56	2·60	2·45	·	1·99	1·14	·	·	·	·
Chatham	1·88	0·69	3 60	1·18	3·57	3·20	3·97	2·60	0·92	5·15	5·77	0 00	32·53
Fredericton	1·47	2·53	4·44	1·63	3·25	3·18	3·24	2·34	4·49	3·99	6·62	0·00	37·18
Bathurst	0 00	0 68	0·20	0·78	2·35	2·49	4·79	1·59	1·12	5 02	4·98	0·00	24·00
Dorchester	1·56	2·05	3·31	1·81	4·72	3 83	2·87	3·95	2·21	3·88	5·79	0·75	36·73
Dalhousie	0·00	0·04	0·80	0·36	2·23	3·72	8·26	1·87	3·37	3·56	3·03	0·00	27·24
St. Andrews	1·17	3·14	3 73	1·01	3·28	2·24	1·64	1·74	3 56	3·81	5·22	0·90	31·44
Grand Manan	·	·	·	·	·	2 82	0·69	1·22	3·50	3·00	5·67	·	·
Mean for New Brunswick	1·26	1·72	2·89	1·16	3·18	3·11	3·52	2·07	2·62	4·12	5·53	0 31	31·51
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Halifax	1·34	3·13	5·77	2·13	5·57	5·39	3 91	1·93	6·09	4·08	7·40	0·62	45·36
Truro	0·76	1·74	2 22	·	3·70	2·41	2·03	2·42	2·77	3·36	4·25	1·82	·
Beaver Bank	·	·	·	·	6 08	3·47	·	2 55	4·35	3·54	6 82	·	·
Wolfville	R	2·08	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Sydney	1 78	1·63	2·18	1·28	2·82	5·50	7.22	4·95	2·67	4·11	5·49	2·21	41·84
Glace Bay	·	·	·	·	·	5·24	3·31	6·83	1·59	5·28	4·89	0·98	·
Cow Bay	1·32	0·85	1·35	1·98	2·67	3·96	3·25	4·79	2·01	3 84	3·68	1·53	31·23
Port Hastings	2·75	1·45	0·40	0·00	3·14	3·74	3·01	6·00	4·08	4·90	3·25	0·00	32·72
Baddeck	0·00	·	·	·	1·08	·	2·49	2·63	2·19	5·10	2·59	0·55	·
Mean for Nova Scotia	1·14	1·81	2·38	1·35	3·58	3·96	3·60	4·01	3·22	4·28	4 80	0·96	35·09
NEWFOUNDLAND.													
St. Johns	1·06	1·20	2·67	1·26	2·80	1·27	4·26	9·76	9·21	4·16	3·18	1·91	42·79
Harbor Grace	·	·	·	·	·	1·11	·	2·56	5·55	3·01	·	·	·
Channel	0·51	0·47	·	0·96	6·14	0·88	5·52	·	·	7·04	5·25	0·91	·
Bay St. George	0·50	0·40	1·21	1 25	2·95	3·35	1·55	2·08	0·61	2·37	3·68	2·18	22·13
Fogo	0·35	0·15	1·50	2·40	2·00	5·36	0·85	8·14	3·52	2·70	3·08	0·65	30·70
Heart's Content	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	4·34	5·12	*5·47	·
Mean for Newfoundland	0 61	0·55	1·79	1·47	3·50	2·39	3 05	5·63	4·72	3 86	3·80	1·41	32 78

*Snow included.

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

——	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
Georgetown	0·78	0·41	2·02	1·89	2·42	2·90	4·35	2·15	1·76	·	3·53	·	·
Charlottetown	1·24	0·82	1·01	0·58	2·28	2·28	4·18	3 42	1·15	3·89	3·73	0·78	25·36
Mean for P. E. Island	1·01	0·62	1·52	1·24	2·35	2·59	4·26	2·78	1·46	3·89	3·63	0·78	26·13
MANITOBA.													
Fort Garry	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·46	2·85	5·40	3·32	9·44	1·36	0·13	0·00	0·00	22·96
Winnipeg	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·10	2·17	3·42	2·68	7·11	0·73	0·03	0 01	0·00	16·25
Little Britain	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·14	2·02	4·64	4·26	8·23	1·18	0·00	0·00	0·00	20·47
Mean for Manitoba	0·00	0·00	0 00	0·23	2·35	4·49	3·42	8·26	1·09	0·05	0·00	0·00	19·89
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Spence's Bridge	0·00	0·33	0·58	0·10	0·46	0·13	0·22	1·26	0·62	0·78	0 34	0·06	4·88
Esquimalt	2·39	5·06	3·04	0·80	0 76	0·83	0·40	0·41	1·15	2·54	4·27	1·86	23·51
Mean for British Columbia	1·19	2·70	1·81	0·45	0·61	0·48	0·31	0·84	0·89	1·66	2·30	0·96	14·20
NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.													
York Factory	0·00	0·00	0 00	0·04	0·25	0·77	1·71	2·27	0·94	1·97	0·00	0·00	7·95
Swan River Barracks	0·17	0·00	0·00	0·07	5·00	2·18	·	·	·	·	·	·	·

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

		Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Depth of Snow in inches. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November.	December.	Year.	Total Precipitation.
	ONTARIO.															
West and South-west District.	Windsor	5 88	6·13	7·46	3·26	22·73	1·0	12·2	17·0	·	·	·	0·5	32·5	63·2	29·05
	Port Stanley	7·78	7·48	9·26	5·36	29·28	3·7	21·5	24·8	S	·	0 8	3·8	27·5	82·1	38·09
	Granton	7·08	11·45	6·40	6 84	31·77	11·0	22·0	29·0	S	·	7·7	4·0	34·0	107·7	42·54
	Woodstock	6·47	10·92	7·57	6 34	31·30	13 5	11·6	17·5	0.1	·	2·9	5 8	25·9	77·3	39·03
	Ingersoll	6·19	8·80	8·41	6·27	29·67	10·0	18·0	29·0	·	·	1·0	4·0	15·0	87·0	38·37
	Simcoe	6·05	8·28	10·60	5·45	30·38	0·8	11 2	34·0	·	·	·	5 0	14·0	65·0	36 88
	Aylmer	·	9·56	7·81	7·30	·	·	26 7	24·5	S	·	1·6	3·8	16·5	·	·
	Port Dover	6 83	6·87	10·77	5·28	29·75	1·0	16 9	29·7	S	·	1·1	3·8	29 5	82·0	37·95
	Brantford	4 78	9·23	5·25	4·33	23·59	7·0	12·0	26·5	S	·	2·0	7·5	25·0	80·0	31·59
	Hamilton	5·71	4·57	9 95	6·88	27·11	6·0	4·0	48 5	·	·	·	4·0	34·0	96·5	36·76
	Mean of District	6·51	8·34	8·56	5·74	29·15	6·4	15·6	28·1	S	·	1·7	4·2	25·4	81·4	37·29
North and North-west District.	Little Current	3·97	7·42	8·47	8·90	28·76	11·0	17·0	15·0	S	S	1·0	1·0	10·0	55 0	34·26
	Parry Sound	4·61	7·28	11·02	7·91	30·82	13·2	16 7	31·6	3.8	·	2·1	4·5	24·3	96·2	40·44
	Presqu' Ile	4·31	6·29	7·77	5·79	24·16	9·9	13 5	30·6	0·7	·	0·7	1·0	30·0	86·4	32 80
	Saugeen	4·93	5·68	7 00	6·09	23·70	26·5	16·0	30·1	3·2	·	3 0	10·5	29·5	119·7	35·67
	Point Clark	2·88	6·26	6 65	4·60	20·39	12·0	15·2	24·4	0·7	·	2·0	12·0	23·1	89·4	29·29
	Kincardine	3·11	7·53	6·98	9·37	26·99	19·0	29·5	52 0	2·0	·	2 7	10·5	27·5	143·2	41·31
	Goderich	4·13	8·90	4·83	4·28	22·14	12·5	11·0	13·0	1·0	·	12 0	14·0	17·5	81·0	30·24
	Goderich L. H.	5·75	10·30	6·38	5·15	27·58	11·0	12·0	27·5	S	·	7·0	11·8	36·0	105·3	38·11
	Stratford	6·09	10·75	6·73	7·00	30·57	16·0	26·5	22·8	1·0	·	10·7	9·3	29·5	115·8	42·15
	Orillia	R	7 91	5·68	4·98	18·47	12·5	28·0	27·3	0·8	·	5·5	8·2	21·5	103·8	28·85
	Stayner	3·03	7·51	6 96	5·09	22·59	10·3	34·5	27·6	2·0	·	6·8	8·7	30·0	119·9	34·58
	Gravenhurst	3·94	7·91	6·42	7·90	26·17	21·7	30·0	32·5	1·8	·	0·5	1·2	17·2	104·9	36·66
	Seely	3·62	8·96	10·88	6·93	30·39	13·5	26·0	54·0	2·5	·	S	4·0	16·5	116·5	42·04
	Beatrice	·	9·51	10·05	7·34	·	·	·	32·0	2·0	·	2·0	5·3	19·0	·	·
	Barrie	1·99	9·00	6·70	4·94	22·63	15·8	15·5	25·5	1·3	·	2·3	4 5	32·5	97·4	33·37
	N. Gwillia'bu'y	0·98	6 35	5·10	3·50	15·93	13·0	16·0	27·0	S	·	1·0	1·0	9·5	67·5	22·68
	Georgina	2·05	7·04	5·85	3·70	18·64	15·2	28·0	31·0	3·0	·	1·5	3·0	15·6	97·3	28·37
		3·52	7·92	7·26	6·09	24·79	14·6	21·0	29·6	1·5	·	3·6	6·5	22·9	99·7	34·76

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

		Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Depth of Snow in inches. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November	December.	Year.	Total Precipitation.
ONTARIO.—*Con.*																
Central District.	Brampton	5·50	5·50	6·30	3 90	21·20	4·5	17·0	31·0	S	·	1·5	7·0	21·5	81·5	29·35
	Newmarket	2·23	3 91	5·24	3·23	14·61	5·1	7·0	35·7	S	·	0·7	0·6	17·5	66·5	21·26
	Toronto	5·51	6·63	5·74	3·18	21·06	3·2	20·1	44·1	0·3	·	0·1	9·1	36 5	113·4	32·40
	Welland	2·83	4·01	5·45	4·29	16·58	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
	Port Dalhousie	5·66	4·63	5·07	3·60	18·96	2·5	11·0	28·0	·	·	S	2·0	31·5	75 0	26·46
Mean of District		4·35	4·93	5·56	3·64	18·48	3·8	13·5	34·7	0·1	·	0·6	4·7	26·7	84·1	26·89
North-East and East District.	Cornwall	3·75	6·34	7·80	4·46	22·35	11·5	31·5	21·3	5·6	·	S	S	11·5	81·4	30·49
	Peterborough	4·14	6·11	6·48	3·14	20·47	4·6	14·2	16·6	1·0	·	S	2 8	·	·	·
	Lakefield	·	·	·	4·60	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
	Norwood	3·69	4·12	6·42	·		7·9	23·9	27·0	0·7	·	S	·	·	·	·
	Belleville	5·68	6·59	5·65	6·50	24·42	8·1	26·4	46·7	1·7	0·1	0·4	1·8	18·2	103·4	34·76
	Kingston	5·12	4·57	5 88	3·66	19·23	9 9	47·9	34·1	3·0	0·3	S	1·2	34·3	130·7	32·30
	Brockville	4·68	6·07	6·74	3·95	21·44	22·2	52·6	43·5	3·5	·	·	1·7	41·5	165 0	37·94
	Fitzroy Harbor	1·99	3·38	5·47	2·46	13·30	12·5	25·0	28·0	2·5	·	S	3·0	11·5	82·5	21·55
	Pembroke	1·61	8·90	7·52	4·88	22·91	13·0	30·5	46·0	5·5	·	2·5	3·0	11·5	112·0	34·11
	Ottawa	2·71	5·16	6·54	3·22	17·63	22·0	34·8	35·8	1·7	·	5·3	S	43·7	143·3	31·96
Mean of District		3·71	5·69	6·50	4·08	19 98	12·4	31 9	32·1	2 8	0·1	0·9	1·5	19·1	100·8	30·06
Mean for Ontario		4·52	6 72	6·98	4·88	23·10	9·3	20·5	31·1	1·1	S	1·7	4·2	23·5	91·4	32·24
QUEBEC.																
Huntingdon		4·60	8 35	10·37	3·75	27·07	7·5	13·5	16·0	1·8	1·5	S	S	22·0	62·3	33·30
Montreal		3·73	7·69	11·82	4·40	27·64	27·4	27·5	45·6	12·0	0·3	1·0	0·7	23·6	138·1	41·59
Brome		·	·	·	4 71	·	·	·	·	·	·	S	1·5	23·0	·	·
Danville		2·74	8·00	17·62	3 09	31·45	7·5	12·0	31·0	7·0	·	1·5	8·5	12·4	79·9	39·44
Quebec Observat'ry		2·56	7·85	8·26	2 99	21·66	27·6	46·1	41·2	10·2	3·0	0 2	0·6	52·4	181·3	39·79
do Citadel		R	8·85	11·41	4·50	24·76	·	·	·	·	·	1·3	·	·	·	·
Father Point		·	·	9·71	5·23	·	5·1	10·9	·	·	·	18·2	1·0	28·0	·	·
Cranbourne		3·13	7·08	11·16	2·91	24 28	27·6	26·8	43·9	17·5	4·5	3·5	14·1	37·1	175·0	41·78
Carleton		·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	20·6	·	·	·	·
Chicoutimi		·	·	10·74	2·53	·	·	·	·	·	·	7·8	6·8	19 5	·	·
Mean for Quebec		2·61	8·07	11·18	3·91	25 77	17·1	22·8	35·5	9·7	2·3	5·4	4·2	27·3	124·3	38·20

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

	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Depth of Snow in Inches. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November	December.	Year.	Total Precipitation.
NEW BRUNSWICK.															
St. John	11·06	8 39	7·34	12·68	39·47	18·9	23·7	4·6	5·1	·	·	S	35 5	87·8	49·45
Bass River	4·63	6·61	·	·	·	29 3	10·5	13 0	9·5	·	·	·	·	·	·
Chatham	6·17	7·95	7·49	10·92	32·53	22·4	19·4	20·5	12·6	10·0	3·9	4·9	37·7	131·4	45·67
Fredericton	8·44	8·06	10·07	10 61	37·18	21·7	23 2	10·9	5·2	·	2·0	1·8	39 0	103·8	49·57
Bathurst	0·88	5 62	7·50	10 00	24·00	16 0	18·5	35·0	16·0	6·0	4·0	5·5	30·5	131·5	37·15
Dorchester	6·92	10·36	9·03	10·42	36·73	22·1	17·0	2·0	8·0	0·8	·	S	24·0	73·9	44·12
Dalhousie	0·84	6·31	13·50	6·59	27 24	34·5	32·2	34·0	11·0	5·5	15·3	4·0	35·5	172·0	44·44
St. Andrews	8·04	6 53	6 94	9·93	31·44	16·2	20·9	6·5	8 6	·	0·4	S	33·2	85·8	40·02
Grand Manan	·	·	5·41	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Mean for N.B	5·87	7 45	8·21	9 98	31·51	22·6	20·7	15·8	9 5	2·8	3·2	2·0	29 4	106·0	42·11
NOVA SCOTIA.															
Halifax	10·24	11·09	11·93	12·10	45·36	21·1	33·2	5·6	9·9	0·9	S	S	25·6	96·3	55·13
Truro	4·72	·	7·22	9·43	·	25·5	31·8	6·6	·	1·1	S	0·4	33·8	·	·
Beaver Bank	·	·	·	·	·	6·0	4·0	·	·	·	S	·	·	·	·
Digby	·	·	·	·	·	19·0	26·5	2·0	7·0	S	S	S	24·0	78·5	·
Sydney	5·59	9 60	14·84	11·81	41·84	35·3	35·0	12·6	18·7	1·5	0·3	0 7	16 6	120·7	54·78
Glace Bay	·	·	11·73	11·15	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	2 0	7·4	·	·
Cow Bay	3·52	8·61	10 05	9·05	31 23	18·0	33·0	3·0	14·0	4·1	·	0·3	10 0	82·4	39·47
Port Hastings	4·60	6·88	13·09	8·15	32 72	23·0	34·0	4·0	10·5	2·0	·	1·0	12·0	86·5	41·37
Baddeck	·	·	7·31	8·24	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Mean for N. Scotia.	5·33	8·89	10 83	10·04	35 09	21·1	28·2	5·6	12·0	1·6	S	0·6	18·5	87·6	43·85
NEWFOUNDLAND															
St. John	4·93	5·33	23·23	9·25	42·74	35·0	22·9	17·1	14·3	14·8	0·5	6·1	39·8	141·5	56·89
Channel	·	7·98	·	13·20	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Bay St. George	2·11	7·55	4·24	8·23	22·13	·	31·0	6·0	9·0	·	S	·	·	·	·
Fogo	2·00	9·76	12·51	6·43	30·70	50·0	133·0	7 0	24·6	2·0	·	1·0	18 0	235·0	54·20
Heart's Content	·	·	·	14·93	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	Includ'd in Rain			·
Mean for Newf'dl'd	2·95	7·36	13·40	9·07	32·78	42·5	62·3	10 0	15·8	8·4	0·3	3·5	24·4	167·2	49·50

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

	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Depth of Snow in Inches.									Total Precipitation.
						January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November	December.	Year.	
P. E. ISLAND.															
Georgetown	3.21	7 21	8·26	·	·	31 5	31·7	10·0	15·0	0·9	·	0·4	·	·	·
Charlottetown.....	3·07	5·14	8.75	8·40	25·36	24·3	23·3	6·6	16·2	0 8	0 8	0·4	24·4	96·8	34·95
Mean for P.E.I ...	3·15	6 18	8 50	8·30	26·13	27 9	27 5	8·3	15·6	0·8	0·8	0·4	24·4	105.7	36·70
MANITOBA.															
Fort Garry...	0·00	8·71	14.12	0·13	22·96	10·4	13 2	12·3	1·3	2·9	5.3	24·7	7·2	77·3	29·19
Winnipeg.....	0·00	5 69	10·52	0·04	16·25	7·9	8·8	9·9	S	2·0	6·0	19·7	4·0	58·3	22·08
Little Britain	0·00	6 80	13·67	0 00	20·47	·	·	·	1·5	2·0	5 9	13.5	11·0	·	·
Mean for Manitoba..	0·00	7·07	12 77	0.05	19 89	9 1	11·0	11·1	0 9	2·3	5·7	19 3	7·4	66 8	26·57
BRITISH COLUMBIA.															
Spences Bridge	0·91	0·69	2 10	1·18	4·88	4 0	4·0	6·5	·	·	·	2·5	2.3	19·0	6·78
Esquimalt.....	10·49	2·39	1.96	8·67	23·51	·	S	S	·	·	·	·	·	S	23·51
Mean for B.C.....	5·70	1·54	2·04	4·92	14.20	2·0	2·0	3·2	·	·	·	1·2	1·1	9·5	15·15
N.W. TERRITORY.															
York Factory.....	0·00	1·06	4 92	1·97	7·95	11·3	6·5	6·7	6·1	1·0	5·8	20·1	8·4	65·9	14·54
Swan River Barrack	0·17	7·25	·	·	·	6·1	28·5	16·0	3·1	·	·	·	·	·	·

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

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
ONTARIO.													
West and South-West District.													
Windsor	6	6	7	9	13	12	12	6	12	8	6	0	97
Port Stanley	13	6	7	12	19	14	15	9	20	13	14	0	142
Granton	10	5	6	9	14	7	11	6	12	15	7	0	102
Woodstock	16	6	9	12	19	12	13	7	14	15	12	0	135
Ingersoll	8	5	6	8	11	6	11	4	11	8	7	0	85
Simcoe	8	4	7	7	13	7	12	11	12	16	11	0	108
Aylmer	·	8	9	12	19	11	10	6	18	14	13	0	·
Port Dover	13	4	8	9	13	9	14	8	13	9	12	0	112
Brantford	10	6	7	12	17	11	10	5	14	15	9	0	116
Hamilton	5	7	4	6	10	6	9	4	4	8	6	0	69
Mean of District	9·9	5·7	7·0	9·6	14·8	9·5	11·7	6·6	13·0	12·1	9·7	0·0	109·6
North and North-West District.													
Little Current	4	1	3	5	7	9	7	7	6	7	7	0	63
Parry Sound	8	4	5	8	15	14	10	10	15	18	13	0	120
Presqu'Ile	4	3	6	10	10	10	7	8	9	13	6	0	86
Saugeen	12	5	7	7	10	15	9	10	14	18	12	0	119
Point Clark	10	4	6	11	16	14	10	6	13	17	13	0	120
Kincardine	9	5	4	8	11	11	8	6	8	14	11	0	95
Goderich	9	7	9	13	17	17	9	10	14	14	10	0	129
Goderich (Lighthouse)	9	5	6	12	16	17	10	7	12	14	8	0	116
Stratford	9	6	5	12	14	8	11	6	10	13	9	0	103
Orillia	7	1	7	5	17	16	13	8	14	16	8	0	112
Stayner	8	5	5	8	11	16	12	5	14	12	9	0	105
Gravenhurst	8	2	6	6	13	15	10	7	12	13	7	0	99
Seely	6	3	6	7	14	20	13	10	14	14	6	3	116
Beatrice	·	·	6	5	12	13	9	9	10	14	8	0	·
Barrie	7	2	4	6	12	16	12	8	13	14	12	0	106
North Gwillimbury	2	0	4	4	8	6	3	1	6	9	4	0	47
Georgina	8	4	6	13	15	16	10	5	12	18	8	0	115
Mean of District	7·5	3·6	5·6	8·2	13·8	13·7	9·6	7·2	11·5	14·0	8·9	0·2	103·8

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

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	ONTARIO.—*Con.*													
Central District.	Brampton	9	4	6	10	14	11	11	4	12	5	4	0	90
	Newmarket	4	1	3	7	10	5	7	2	6	4	3	0	52
	Toronto	12	7	6	13	13	8	15	2	16	12	13	0	117
	Welland	5	6	3	11	7	6	10	3	12	9	10	0	82
	Port Dalhousie	10	7	5	12	13	7	9	0	15	9	14	0	101
	Mean of District	8·0	5·0	4·6	10·6	11·4	7·4	10 4	2·2	12·2	7·8	8 8	0·0	88·4
North-East and East District.	Cornwall	9	3	4	7	13	10	12	4	12	13	8	0	95
	Peterborough	6	5	4	9	11	7	12	4	7	8	7	0	79
	Lakefield	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	12	8	0	·
	Norwood	6	3	5	5	5	5	9	3	8	12	·	·	·
	Belleville	12	5	5	10	15	14	15	3	12	13	11	0	·
	Kingston	11	2	10	9	11	14	12	3	18	13	13	0	116
	Brockville	9	1	11	10	15	8	14	4	15	14	11	0	112
	Fitzroy Harbor	5	1	5	9	10	4	6	3	15	10	6	0	74
	Pembroke	6	2	3	7	12	12	8	4	11	8	6	0	79
	Ottawa	5	3	8	8	14	14	10	4	17	15	14	0	112
	Mean of District	7·7	2·8	6·1	8·2	11 8	9·8	10 9	3.6	12·8	11.8	9·3	0·0	94·8
	Mean for Ontario	8·3	4·3	5·8	9 1	12·9	10·1	10·7	4·9	12·4	11·4	9·2	0·1	99·2
	QUEBEC.													
	Huntingdon	5	4	6	9	16	13	12	3	10	14	12	0	104
	Montreal	7	4	5	10	21	15	17	9	16	17	12	0	133
	Brome	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	11	10	0	·
	Danville	6	3	4	3	16	15	12	6	12	9	10	0	96
	Quebec (Observatory)	4	1	7	5	12	13	13	8	15	16	11	0	105
	Quebec (Citadel)	5	1	4	4	13	14	14	7	14	13	8	0	97
	Quebec (Mr. Bell)	2	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
	Father Point	1	0	·	·	·	·	16	11	10	12	9	0	·
	Cranbourne	7	3	8	4	18	16	20	9	18	14	8	0	125
	Carleton	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	4	5	5	·	·	·
	Chicoutimi	·	·	·	·	·	22	12	10	15	11	10	0	·
	Mean for Quebec	4.6	2·3	5·7	5·8	16.0	15.4	14·5	7·4	12·8	12·9	10·0	0 0	107·4

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

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
St. John	6	7	11	11	17	18	12	6	9	12	13	4	125
Bass River	6	2	10	9	15	·	·	11	9	·	·	·	·
Chatham	6	2	9	11	14	14	15	11	10	13	12	0	117
Fredericton	4	7	12	13	18	17	16	12	13	13	12	0	137
Bathurst	0	1	1	3	9	9	11	3	3	9	9	0	58
Dorchester	5	6	16	7	17	11	14	7	9	7	13	2	164
Dalhousie	0	1	2	5	14	15	14	7	9	8	5	0	80
St. Andrews	5	5	9	9	16	8	11	4	8	9	12	3	99
Mean for N. Brunswick	4·0	3 9	8 8	8·5	15·0	13·1	13·3	7·6	8 8	10·1	10·7	1·3	105·1
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Halifax	7	7	10	16	21	23	20	10	14	17	14	7	166
Truro	5	8	7	·	19	16	16	10	15	13	13	6	·
Digby	4	7	7	10	15	16	14	7	9	11	12	5	117
Beaver Bank	6	4	·	·	16	12	·	8	11	10	12	4	·
Wolfville	4	5	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Sydney	7	5	8	8	16	16	19	15	13	16	18	7	148
Glace Bay	·	·	·	·	·	13	12	11	5	11	11	3	·
Cow Bay	4	2	3	6	9	9	14	9	6	13	10	7	92
Port Hastings	4	5	2	0	6	6	7	5	5	3	4	0	47
Baddeck	0		·	·	3	·	8	3	4	8	7	3	·
Mean for N. Scotia	4·4	5·4	6·1	8 0	13·1	13·9	13 8	8 7	9·1	11·3	11·2	4 7	109·7
NEWFOUNDLAND.													
St. John	4	3	13	4	11	8	13	7	14	22	15	7	121
Harbor Grace	·	·	·	·	·	12	·	9	14	20	·	·	·
Channel	2	1	3	5	11	6	8	·	·	8	7	3	·
Bay St. George	1	1	4	3	7	7	9	8	3	10	·	3	·
Fogo	1	1	1	3	6	9	9	11	8	11	5	1	66
Hearts Countent	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	19	15	8	·
Mean for Newfoundland.	2·0	1·5	5·2	3·7	8·8	8·4	9·7	8 7	9·8	15·0	10·5	4·4	87·7

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

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
Georgetown	7	4	8	9	14	14	14	10	9	·	15	·	·
Charlottetown	7	4	6	7	19	12	18	11	8	11	12	5	120
Mean for P.E. Island	7·0	4·0	7·0	8·0	16·5	13·0	16·0	10·5	8·5	11·0	13·5	5·0	120·0
MANITOBA.													
Fort Garry	0	0	0	4	10	13	14	19	10	3	0	0	73
Winnipeg	0	0	0	3	9	13	11	14	7	4	1	0	62
Little Britain	0	0	0	2	6	10	8	13	3	0	0	0	42
Mean for Manitoba	0·0	0·0	0·0	3·0	8·3	12·0	11·0	15·3	6·7	2·3	0·3	0·0	58·9
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Spence's Bridge	0	2	5	4	7	3	6	11	6	9	3	2	58
Esquimalt	12	16	16	11	11	10	5	3	8	13	13	11	129
Mean for British Columbia	6·0	9·0	10·5	7·5	9·0	6·5	5·5	7·0	7·0	11·0	8·0	6·5	93·5
NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.													
York Factory	0	0	0	1	1	7	19	16	17	5	0	0	66
Fort MacLeod	0	0	0	3	8	6	6	5	7	4	0	0	39
Swan River Barracks	1	0	0	1	10	8	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Fort Calgary	·	0	0	1	4	5	17	6	9	4	0	·	·

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

		Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Number of Days of Snow.								
							January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November	December.	Year.
	ONTARIO.														
West and South-West District.	Windsor	19	34	30	14	97	1	5	12	·	·	·	6	8	32
	Port Stanley	26	45	44	27	142	5	13	14	1	·	6	9	22	70
	Granton	21	30	29	22	102	10	14	15	3	·	7	9	19	67
	Woodstock	31	43	34	27	135	15	12	12	3	·	6	10	19	77
	Ingersoll	19	25	26	15	85	5	8	8	·	·	4	3	10	38
	Simcoe	19	27	35	27	108	5	8	7	·	·	2	6	9	37
	Aylmer	·	42	34	27	·	·	13	17	3	·	7	6	12	·
	Port Dover	25	31	35	21	112	4	7	11	·	·	1	3	20	46
	Brantford	23	40	29	24	116	14	12	9	2	·	3	9	17	76
	Hamilton	16	22	17	14	69	7	9	7	·	·	3	4	16	46
	Mean of District	22·6	33 9	31·3	21·8	109·6	7·3	10·1	11·2	1·2	·	3·9	6·5	15·2	55.4
North, and North-West District.	Little Current	8	21	20	14	63	3	4	7	1	1	3	3	7	29
	Parry Sound	17	37	35	31	120	15	15	13	5	·	6	8	17	79
	Presqu'Ile	13	30	24	19	86	9	12	11	3	·	2	10	18	65
	Saugeen	24	32	33	30	119	17	16	15	5	·	8	11	21	93
	Point Clark	20	41	29	30	120	15	15	17	4	·	5	7	19	82
	Kincardine	18	30	22	25	95	11	12	11	2	·	4	4	13	57
	Goderich	25	47	33	24	129	14	7	12	4	·	10	8	19	74
	Goderich (Lighth's)	20	45	29	22	116	9	10	14	4	·	6	12	18	73
	Stratford	20	34	27	22	103	9	12	11	3	·	7	8	15	65
	Orillia	15	38	35	24	112	13	15	14	8	·	6	5	15	76
	Stayner	18	35	31	21	105	14	13	13	4	·	7	8	15	74
	Gravenhurst	16	34	29	20	99	12	13	14	5	1	7	7	16	75
	Seely	15	41	37	23	116	11	9	9	2	·	6	8	8	53
	Beatrice	·	30	28	22	·	·	·	11	7	·	3	6	7	·
	Barrie	13	34	33	26	106	14	13	12	5	·	8	6	14	72
	N. Gwillimbury	6	18	10	13	47	9	6	7	4	·	2	3	9	40
	Georgina	18	44	27	26	115	15	10	15	6	·	3	9	11	69
	Mean of District	16·7	35·7	28·3	23·1	103·8	11·9	11·4	12·1	4 2	0·1	5·5	7·2	14·2	66·6

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

		Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Number of Days of Snow. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November	December.	Year.
	ONTARIO.—*Con.*														
Central District.	Brampton	19	35	27	9	90	11	11	14	4	·	4	4	18	66
	Newmarket	8	22	15	7	52	3	4	4	2	·	4	3	6	26
	Toronto	25	34	33	25	117	9	15	14	3	·	5	7	23	76
	Welland	14	24	22	19	82	8	6	8	1	·	1	5	8	37
	Port Dalhousie	22	32	24	23	101	6	9	8	·	·	2	4	18	47
	Mean of District	17·6	29·4	24·8	16·6	88·4	7·4	9·0	9·6	2·0	·	3·2	4·6	14·6	50·4
North-East and East District.	Cornwall	16	30	28	21	95	14	11	11	5	·	1	2	13	57
	Peterborough	15	26	23	15	79	8	8	8	2	·	2	3	7	38
	Lakefield	·	·	·	20	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
	Norwood	14	15	20	·	·	11	12	6	2	·	1	·	·	·
	Belleville	22	39	30	24	115	10	10	12	3	1	3	4	11	54
	Kingston	23	34	33	26	116	11	15	12	3	1	2	5	19	68
	Brockville	21	33	33	25	112	13	13	10	4	·	·	2	16	58
	Fitzroy Harbour	11	23	24	16	74	9	8	10	7	·	2	2	9	47
	Pembroke	11	31	23	14	79	11	10	10	6	·	4	5	10	56
	Ottawa	16	36	31	29	112	14	12	12	8	·	6	2	18	72
	Mean of District	16 6	29·8	27 3	21·1	94·8	11·2	11·0	10·1	4·4	0·2	2·3	3·1	12·9	55·2
	Mean for Ontario	18·4	32·1	28·0	20 7	99·2	9·4	10·4	10·8	2·9	0·1	3·7	5·4	14·2	56·9
	QUEBEC.														
	Huntingdon	15	38	25	26	104	13	11	14	6	1	2	1	12	60
	Montreal	16	46	42	29	133	16	15	17	7	1	2	5	19	82
	Brome	·	·	·	21	·	·	·	·	·	·	4	5	15	·
	Danville	13	34	30	19	96	11	11	13	11	·	3	3	10	62
	Quebec Observatory	12	30	36	27	105	11	9	13	7	1	2	3	15	61
	Quebec Citadel	10	31	35	21	97	11	8	18	10	1	6	3	13	70
	Father Point	·	·	37	21	·	9	9	·	·	·	6	2	11	·
	Cranbourne	18	38	47	22	125	18	19	20	14	3	12	15	19	120
	Carleton	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	2	·	·	·
	Chicoutimi	·	·	37	28	·	·	·	·	·	·	6	4	16	·
	Mean for Quebec	12·6	37·2	34·7	22·9	107·4	12·7	11·7	15·8	9·2	1·4	4·5	4 6	14·2	74·1

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

	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Number of Days of Snow. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November	December.	Year.
New Brunswick.														
St. John	24	46	27	28	125	13	10	8	8	·	·	1	15	55
Baes River	18	·	·	·	·	4	6	10	10	·	·	·	·	·
Chatham	17	39	36	25	117	14	9	12	7	2	4	4	11	63
Fredericton	23	48	41	25	137	14	10	7	6	·	5	3	16	61
Bathurst	2	21	17	18	58	5	3	6	5	1	1	2	8	31
Dorchester	27	35	30	22	114	7	6	4	10	3	·	1	7	38
Dalhousie	3	34	30	13	80	14	10	12	4	3	6	8	10	66
St. Andrews	19	33	23	24	109	12	9	7	4	·	1	1	12	46
Mean for N. B	16·7	36 6	29·7	22·1	105·1	10·4	7·9	8·3	6·8	1·6	2·8	2·9	11·3	52·0
Nova Scotia.														
Halifax	24	60	44	38	166	14	16	12	13	3	3	2	20	83
Truro	20	·	41	32	·	16	20	10	·	5	3	4	21	·
Beaver Bank	·	·	·	·	·	7	9	·	·	·	1	·	5	·
Digby	18	41	30	28	117	8	8	2	7	4	3	3	9	44
Sydney	20	40	47	41	148	12	16	10	13	4	1	5	15	76
Glace Bay	·	·	38	25	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	1	7	·
Cow Bay	9	24	29	30	92	7	10	2	4	1	·	1	5	30
Port Hastings	11	12	17	7	47	4	10	2	5	1	·	1	6	29
Baddeck	·	·	15	18	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
Mean for N. Scotia	15·9	35·0	31·6	27·2	109·7	9·7	12·7	6·3	8·4	3·0	2·2	2·4	11·0	55·7
Newfoundland.														
St. Johns	20	23	34	44	121	17	15	5	14	4	1	5	22	83
Harbor Grace	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	4	·	·	·
Channel	6	22	·	18	·	12	15	9	4	·	·	2	9	51
Bay St. George	6	17	20	·	·	·	6	1	3	·	1	·	·	·
Fogo	3	18	28	·	·	13	17	6	8	3	·	2	8	57
Heart's Content	·	·	·	42	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	2	9	·
Mean for Newf'ld	8·7	20·9	28·2	29·9	87·7	14·0	13·3	5·2	7·3	3·5	2·0	2·7	12·0	60·0

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

	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	Number of days' Snow.								
						January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	Novemb'r.	December.	Year.
Prince E. Island.														
Georgetown.....	19	37	33	·	·	8	10	7	9	1	·	2	·	·
Charlottetown.....	17	38	37	28	120	15	13	9	12	1	1	2	10	73
Mean for P. E. I...	18·0	37·5	35·0	29·5	120 0	11·5	11·5	8·0	10·5	1·0	1·0	2·0	10·0	55·5
Manitoba.														
Fort Garry.....	0	31	43	3	87	9	7	7	1	2	6	11	9	52
Winnipeg.....	0	25	32	5	62	11	11	7	2	2	5	13	6	57
Little Britain.....	0	18	24	0	42	·	·	·	3	1	3	15	4	·
Mean for Manitoba	0·0	23·3	33·0	2·6	58 9	10·0	9·0	7·0	2·0	1·7	4·7	12·3	6·3	53·0
British Columbia.														
Spence's Bridge.....	7	11	23	14	58	5	4	5	·	·	·	4	4	22
Esquimalt.....	44	32	16	37	129	·	1	7	·	·	·	·	·	8
Mean for British C.	25·5	23·0	19·5	25·5	93·5	2·5	2·5	6·0	·	·	·	2·0	2·0	15·0
N. W. Territory.														
York Factory	0	9	52	5	66	20	14	11	15	4	18	17	17	116
Fort Macleod.....	0	17	18	4	39	4	7	10	5	·	1	6	10	43
Swan Riv. Barracks	1	19	·	·	·	5	7	4	3	·	·	·	·	·
Fort Calgary..... ..	·	10	32	·	·	·	10	7	5	1	1	8	8	·

TABLE LXXIV.—Average depth of Rain, in inches, in the several Provinces in the Dominion of Canada in each month, and in the year 1876.

	Months, 1876.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
ONTARIO:	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
W. and S.W. District	2·44	2·41	1·66	3·17	3·06	2·11	4·12	1·79	2·65	3·61	2·13	0·00	29 15
N. and N.W. District	1·68	0·77	1·07	1·41	3·82	2·69	3·23	1·48	2·55	3 99	2·10	R	24·79
Central District	1·70	1·65	1·00	1·59	2·18	1·16	3·16	0·12	2·28	1·92	1·72	0 00	18·48
N.E. and E. District	1·55	1·06	1·10	1·40	2·14	2·15	2·91	0·79	2·80	2·05	2·03	0·00	19 98
Ontario	1·84	1·47	1·21	1·89	2·80	2 03	3 36	1·05	2·57	2 89	1·99	0 00	23·10
Quebec	1·03	0·69	0·89	0 67	3·10	4 30	4·92	2·16	4·10	2·54	1·37	0·00	25·77
New Brunswick	1·26	1·72	2·89	1·16	3·18	3·11	3·52	2·07	2·62	4·12	5·52	0·34	31·51
Nova Scotia	1·14	1·81	2·38	1·35	3 58	3·96	3·60	4 01	3·22	4·28	4·80	0 96	35·09
Prince Edward Island	1·01	0·62	1·52	1·24	2·35	2 59	4·26	2·78	1·46	3 89	3 63	0·78	26·13
Manitoba	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·23	2·35	4·49	3·42	8·26	1·09	0 05	0·00	0·00	19·89
British Columbia	1·19	2·70	1·81	0·45	0·61	0·48	0·31	0·84	0·89	1·66	2·30	0·96	14·20
Newfoundland	0·61	0·55	1·79	1·47	3·50	2·39	3 05	5·63	4·72	3 86	3 80	1·41	32·78

TABLE LXXV.—Differences between the Rainfall in inches during the year 1876, in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and the average Rainfall derived from six or more years.

	Months, 1876.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
ONTARIO:	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
W. and S.W. District	0·39	1·66	—0·01	1·26	0·73	—0·74	0·78	—0·82	0 05	1·15	0·86	—1·51	3 80
N. and N.W. District	0·92	0·43	0 19	—0·27	1 47	0·17	0·44	—0 58	—1·05	0·66	1·06	—0·61	2·83
Central District	0·20	1·10	—0·40	—0 51	0·32	—1·55	0.73	—1·71	—0·64	—0·29	0 69	—1 14	—3·20
N.E. and E. District	0·62	0·52	0 18	—0·32	0·10	0·08	0 00	—1·25	0·02	—1·05	1·00	—0·57	—0 67
Ontario	0 53	0 92	0 00	0·04	0·65	—0 51	0·49	—1·08	—0·40	0·11	0·90	—0·96	0·69
Quebec	0 36	0·47	0·12	—0·73	0·60	1·71	0·39	—1·21	0 64	—1·60	0·00	—0·57	0·18
New Brunswick	—0·39	0·60	1·44	—1·03	0 17	—0·79	0 23	—1·33	—0·48	—1·16	1·99	—0 58	—1·33
Nova Scotia	—1·55	—0·34	0 75	—1·11	0·63	0·39	0·13	—0·15	—0·62	—0·70	—0·07	—1·32	—3 96
Prince Edward Island	—0·03	—0 51	0·45	0·15	—1·01	—0·35	0 87	—0 60	—2·44	—0 87	1·05	—0 77	—4·06
Manitoba	0·09	0·00	—0·26	0·09	0·21	1·28	1 22	5 20	—0·50	—9·17	—0·15	0·00	6·92
Newfoundland	—1·07	—0·25	—0·21	0 25	—0·12	—1·43	—0.17	0 61	0 45	0 51	1·49	—0·77	—0·71
British Columbia	—0 57	1 84	0·24	—0·13	0·52	—0·28	—0·35	0 00	0·32	0·26	—1·04	—2·30	—2·53

NOTE.—The unmarked quantities, are in excess of the average.

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

	Depth of Rain, in inches.					Depth of Snow, in inches.								
	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
ONTARIO:														
W. and S.W. District	6 51	8 34	8 56	5·74	29·15	6·4	15·6	28·1	S	·	1·7	4·2	25·4	81·4
N. and N.W. District	3 52	7·92	7·26	6 09	24 79	14 6	21·0	29·6	1·5	S	3·6	6·5	22 9	99·7
Central District	3 35	4·93	5 56	3 64	18·48	3·8	13·5	31·7	0·1	·	0 6	4·7	26·7	84·1
N.E. and E. District	3 71	5·09	6 50	4·08	19·98	12·4	31·9	32·1	2 8	0·1	0·9	1 5	19·1	100·8
Ontario	4 52	6 72	6 98	4·88	23·10	9 3	20·5	31·1	1·1	S	1·7	4 2	23·5	91·4
Quebec	2 61	8 07	11·18	3 91	25·77	17·1	22·8	35·5	9 7	2·3	5·4	4·2	27·3	124 3
New Brunswick	5 87	7·45	8·21	9 98	31·51	22·6	20 7	15·8	9·5	2·8	3·2	2·0	29·4	106·0
Nova Scotia	5 33	8·89	10 83	10·04	35·09	21·1	28·2	5·6	12·0	1·6	S	0 6	18·5	87·6
Prince Edward Island	3 15	6 18	8·50	8·30	26·13	27·9	27·5	8·3	15·6	0·8	0·8	0·4	24·4	105·7
Manitoba	0·00	7·07	12·77	0·05	19 89	9 1	11 0	11·1	0·9	2·3	5·7	19·3	7·4	66 8
British Columbia	5·70	1·54	2·04	4·92	14·20	2·0	2·0	3·2	.	·	·	1·2	1·1	9·5
Newfoundland	2 95	7·36	13 40	9 07	32·78	42·5	62·3	10·0	15·8	8·4	0·3	3 5	24·4	167·2

TABLE LXXVII.—Average number of Days of Rain in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in each month and in the year 1876.

	Months, 1876.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
ONTARIO:													
W. and S. W. District	9·9	5·7	7·0	9·6	14·8	9·5	11·7	6·6	13·0	12·1	9·7	0·0	109·6
N. and N. W. District	7·5	3·6	5·6	8·2	13·8	13·7	9·6	7·2	11·5	14·0	8·9	0·2	103·8
Central District	8·0	5·0	4·6	10·6	11·4	7·4	10·4	2·2	12·2	7·8	8·8	0·0	88·4
N. E. and E. District	7·7	2·8	6·1	8·2	11·8	9·4	10·9	3·6	12·8	11·8	9·3	0·0	94·8
Ontario	8·3	4·3	5·8	9·1	12·9	10·1	10·7	4·9	12·4	11·4	9·2	0·1	99·2
Quebec	4·6	2·3	5·7	5·9	16·0	15·4	14·5	7·4	12·8	12·9	10·0	0·0	107·4
New Brunswick	4·0	3·9	8·8	8·5	15·0	13·1	13·3	7·6	8·8	10.1	10·7	1·3	105·1
Nova Scotia	4·4	5·4	6·1	8·0	13·1	13·9	13·8	8·7	9·1	11·3	11·2	4·7	109·7
Prince Edward Island	7·0	4·0	7·0	8·0	16·5	13·0	16·0	10·5	8·5	11·0	13·5	6·0	120·0
Manitoba	0·0	0·0	0·0	3·0	8·3	12·0	11·0	15·3	6·7	2·3	0·3	0·0	58·9
British Columbia	6·0	9·0	10·5	7·5	9·0	6·5	5·5	7·0	7·0	11·0	8·0	6·5	93·5
Newfoundland	2·0	1·5	5·2	3·7	8·8	8·4	9·7	8·7	9·8	15·0	10·5	4·4	87·7

TABLE LXXVIII.—Quarterly average number of Days of Rain in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada and the number of Days of Snow in each month and in the year 1876.

—	Quarterly number of Days Rain.					Number of Days of Snow.								
	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
ONTARIO:														
W. and S.W. District.....	22·6	33·9	31·3	21·8	109 6	7·3	10·1	11·2	1·2	·	3·9	6 5	15·2	55·4
N. and N.W. District.....	16·7	35·7	28·3	23·1	103·8	11·9	11·4	12·1	4·2	0·1	5·5	7·2	14·2	66 6
Central District.	17·6	29·4	21·8	16·6	88·4	7·4	9·0	9·6	2·0	·	3·2	4 6	11·6	50·4
N.E. and E. District	16·6	29·8	27·3	21·1	94 8	11·2	11·0	10 1	4·4	0·2	2·3	3·1	12·9	55·2
Ontario	18·4	32·1	28·0	20·7	99·2	9·4	10·4	10·8	2·9	0·1	3·7	5·4	14·2	56·9
Quebec	12·6	37·2	34·7	22·9	107 4	12·7	11·7	15·8	9·2	1·4	4·5	4 6	14·2	74·1
New Brunswick.....	16·7	36·6	29·7	22·1	105·1	10·4	7 9	8·3	6·8	1·6	2·8	2 9	11·3	52·0
Nova Scotia	15·9	35·0	31·6	27·2	109 7	9·7	12·7	6 3	8·4	3·0	2·2	2·4	11 0	55·7
Prince Edward Island	18·0	37·5	35 0	29·5	120 0	11·5	11·5	8·0	10 5	1·0	1·0	2·0	10·0	55·5
Manitoba.....	0·0	23·3	33·0	2·6	58 9	10·0	9·0	7 0	2 0	1 7	4 7	12·3	6·3	53·0
British Columbia....	25·5	23·0	19·5	25·5	93·5	2·5	2·5	6 0	·	·	·	2·0	2·0	15·0
Newfoundland.....	8·7	20 9	28·2	29·9	87·7	14·0	13·3	5 2	7 3	3 5	2·0	2 7	12·0	60·0

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

Day.	1875.												1876.					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	—28·0	—40·3	—24·7	— 3·5	29·2	49·0	66·2	62·0	·	·	12·2	—26·5	—47·0	—35·0	—22·0	1·0	8·2	43·5
2	—26·5	—38·0	—32·5	—11·5	27·7	48·7	62·5	66·5	·	·	1·5	—19·0	—41·3	—23·7	—25·2	8·0	15·7	39·5
3	—24·7	—44·3	—34·5	—11·0	21·0	41·2	68·0	66·0	·	·	— 7·0	— 9·2	—41·7	—23·0	—31·0	—11·0	27·5	48·7
4	—13·7	—36·7	—27·0	— 7·5	22·5	39·3	68·7	67·0	·	·	15·7	—22·2	—16·7	—21·2	—38·0	— 6·2	37·0	54·7
5	—16·0	—21·8	—23·3	— 2·0	31·0	44·2	67·5	68·2	·	·	4·7	—23·0	—30·5	—29·0	—37·5	— 7·3	28·5	44·0
6	—32·0	—23·3	—15·0	— 9·3	37·0	52·5	61·0	68·7	·	·	2·0	—30·5	—29·3	—22·5	—17·7	— 5·5	29·5	49·5
7	—35·7	—24·0	— 5·5	10·3	36·2	56·3	61·0	70·5	·	·	— 0·5	—31·2	—37·0	—28·7	—20·7	14·7	37·5	59·0
8	—36·8	— 9·5	—21·0	6·7	32·5	42·2	62·5	71·2	·	·	—10·2	—30·5	—32·3	—32·0	—23·0	24·0	33·7	57·5
9	—26·0	—24·5	—26·3	9·0	30·8	38·3	60·3	75·3	·	·	— 9·7	—31·3	—13·0	—28·7	—31·5	17·5	34·5	55·0
10	—27·2	—37·5	—16·2	11·2	30·6	42·5	66·5	71·2	·	·	— 1·8	—24·2	—24·5	—24·5	—33·7	5·2	31·3	40·0
11	—26·2	—35·7	—13·5	1·5	31·7	43·2	69·5	71·7	·	·	— 5·5	—15·7	—12·0	—17·5	—29·0	3·2	29·5	41·5
12	—20·7	—38·3	—28·7	— 8·2	36·5	42·3	59·5	65·3	·	·	— 4·2	—34·0	—12·0	—14·5	—31·0	11·7	38·0	42·7
13	—12·5	—39·2	—38·7	6·0	38·2	49·0	58·2	69·2	·	·	— 5·0	—35·2	— 2·3	—21·7	—39·2	22·0	40·5	50·5
14	—26·5	—26·2	—27·0	8·0	38·3	57·7	64·7	70·0	·	·	— 4·0	—30·0	— 2·5	—24·7	—36·7	21·5	41·7	57·3
15	—18·0	—30·5	—23·3	— 4·2	43·2	62·7	64·8	69·2	·	30·7	— 4·7	—39·3	4·7	—26·7	—37·0	26·5	42·5	51·7
16	— 9·5	—23·0	—29·7	1·7	31·5	59·7	61·3	63·5	·	27·3	1·8	—37·0	1·3	—33·0	—23·3	24·7	40·7	58·5
17	—11·7	5·0	—18·3	2·5	32·3	56·0	63·2	63·2	·	34·5	—28·0	—31·3	— 2·0	—38·5	—17·0	21·0	45·5	57·3
18	— 9·2	9·5	— 8·5	1·0	36·0	56·0	69·5	67·7	·	30·7	—32·2	—20·7	—23·8	—46·0	—15·8	27·0	47·0	60·0
19	—16·5	— 4·7	— 8·7	2·0	38·5	55·2	63·3	64·5	·	28·5	—33·0	—22·3	—29·0	—49·3	—10·7	27·5	49·5	62·9
20	—20·7	—24·3	—17·3	6·0	40·7	52·5	62·2	·	·	25·0	—37·5	—35·7	—10·0	—44·0	—14·0	20·5	43·3	52·5
21	—17·5	—30·8	—16·2	6·5	42·3	61·3	63·7	·	·	28·5	—23·2	—36·3	—10·0	—41·7	—27·0	20·8	41·7	47·7
22	—21·8	—31·5	—25·5	8·5	44·7	67·5	66·7	·	·	28·7	—34·7	—34·5	—25·0	—39·3	—25·8	13·5	46·0	52·5
23	—17·5	—37·3	—22·7	14·0	43·0	62·0	66·2	·	·	22·7	—29·5	—34·5	—10·3	—26·5	—31·3	8·5	55·7	50·5
24	— 7·0	—38·5	—22·8	15·0	45·0	63·0	63·3	·	·	10·5	—16·3	—26·3	1·0	—24·2	—28·3	12·5	52·5	52·5
25	—19·3	— 6·2	—13·3	29·2	46·7	60·3	67·5	·	·	15·5	—17·3	—45·7	— 9·5	—21·8	—28·7	17·3	52·3	49·5
26	—25·6	—32·2	—10·2	7·5	41·7	56·0	67·9	·	·	25·5	—38·0	—53·5	—36·5	—27·5	—14·5	4·2	46·3	51·5
27	—17·3	—21·0	— 1·7	6·5	44·3	58·0	66·7	·	·	25·7	—45·0	—35·0	—31·3	—25·2	— 8·5	12·5	40·7	54·8
28	—12·5	—26·5	2·3	7·0	41·7	61·5	65·5	·	·	17·0	—33·3	—30·5	—48·5	—21·0	—14·7	2·2	43·0	56·3
29	—13·0	·	1·5	7·7	40·3	63·0	66·5	·	·	14·2	—26·3	—36·5	—50·0	—21·0	— 6·7	2·0	42·2	58·0
30	—11·5	·	— 2·7	10·2	51·8	64·7	66·7	·	·	15·5	—18·2	—31·2	—23·0	·	— 0·7	6·3	·	59·5
31	—35·3	·	— 7·8	·	41·0	·	66·5	·	·	16·0	·	—43·5	—29·5	·	— 7·5	·	·	·
	—20·6	—25·4	—18·0	3·8	37·2	53·4	64·7	68·6	·	23·1	—14·7	—30·8	—21·6	—28·3	—23·6	11·2	39·0	52·0

TABLE LXXX.—Abstract of Meteorological Observation made during the year 1875 at Fort Rae, North-West Territory, by Mr. Andrew Flett, Hudson Bay Company.

Month.	Temperature.				Extremes of Temperature.		Mean amount of Cloud.	Number of Winds from								Estimated Force of Wind.			Rain.		Snow.		Number of Auroras.
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.		North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	Amount of Rain.	Days of Rain	Amount of Snow.	Days of Snow.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°																		
January	—21·3	—18·0	—21·6	—20·6	0·0	—44·0	41	36	0	6	10	10	0	3	26	2	1·6	1·7	1·6	0·00	0	0·5	4	·
February	—30·3	—21·9	—24·7	—25·4	12·0	—52·0	32	54	0	1	15	8	0	0	3	3	1·5	1·6	1·1	0·09	0	1·6	5	12
March	—23·6	—10·3	—19·0	—18·0	10·0	—48·0	32	47	3	16	20	2	0	4	0	1	1·7	1·8	1·2	0·00	0	0·8	3	12
April	0·9	13·3	0·5	3·8	35·0	18·0	36	26	6	0	39	6	1	1	9	2	1·9	2·2	1·6	0·60	0	2·7	7	11
May	35·6	41·3	35·9	37·2	55·0	18·0	49	20	2	32	21	1	2	9	4	2	1·5	1·6	1·4	R	1	0·5	4	1
June	51·0	58·6	52·1	53·4	75·0	35·0	42	0	5	31	17	1	1	3	29	3	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·50	4	·	·	0
July	64·2	70·5	62·1	64·7	79·0	52·0	32	7	2	22	27	3	7	9	14	2	2·3	2·5	2·0	1·63	2	·	·	0
August 1st to 19th	68·9	73·1	66·1	68·6	85·0	60·0	24	1	0	30	16	2	1	2	4	1	2·5	2·7	2·5	R	1	·	·	·
September	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
October	21·6	25·8	22·5	23·1	35·0	6·0	83	38	4	33	9	1	3	1	2	2	1·6	1·9	2·0	1·00	1	3·5	5	0
November	—15·6	—13·2	—15·0	—14·7	16·0	—49·0	43	75	2	3	2	3	0	1	4	0	2·3	2·5	2·0	0·60	0	3·6	6	9
December	—30·8	—29·0	—31·2	—30·8	— 8·0	—55·0	45	45	3	4	17	4	1	1	16	2	2·7	2·9	2·1	0·00	0	6·0	10	15

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

	May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.		
	Mean.	Max	Min	Mean.	Min	Max	Mean.	Max	Min	Mean.	Max	Min	Mean.	Max	Min	Mean.	Max	Min	Mean.	Max	Min
	°	°	°	°	°	°		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	·	·	·	52·3	62	42	58·5	70	55	67 0	72	55	62·3	69	49	34·0	38	31	12·8	16	12
2	24·5	33	19	47·0	60	44	61·7	69	42	61·5	66	59	47·7	52	47	27·3	34	31	2·7	14	— 6
3	29·0	35	11	40·5	46	33	61·0	70	45	59·3	66	54	45·3	47	45	30·0	51	19	5·3	19	— 8
4	35·2	45	29	40·2	45	34	60 5	68	45	57·3	61	54	47·3	57	42	39·5	44	27	0·7	1	— 1
5	37·8	41	32	44·0	50	34	61·5	70	49	59·7	68	54	52·7	65	39	42·5	43	41	2·5	5	— 3
6	43·0	52	34	54·7	61	35	58·7	63	49	61·7	71	52	54·8	65	42	32·7	36	32	— 0·3	5	— 3
7	43·3	53	34	58·7	66	39	66·2	72	43	63·5	74	54	52·7	60	47	29·8	34	30	— 5·7	— 1	— 7
8	37·0	42	28	60·0	68	43	70·5	84	48	65 7	75	52	50·0	51	48	30·2	32	28	— 8 8	2	—13
9	38·0	·	28	54·0	60	43	74·5	90	54	70 0	79	52	51·3	58	48	30·5	35	28	— 7·5	— 7	—14
10	39·7	52	35	55·3	63	43	71·5	80	58	61·3	64	60	52·5	60	24	31·7	34	27	— 4·3	1	— 7
11	42·8	32	28	60·7	73	48	75·3	85	60	67·5	77	57	55·3	63	46	29·8	34	29	— 6·3	— 3	— 9
12	45·7	55	25	62·5	70	51	60·3	66	60	66 0	79	55	46·0	·	·	24·0	26	22	— 7·7	— 3	—11
13	48·0	59	30	61·7	71	51	58·5	60	53	69·3	80	53	42·2	48	40	27·3	30	24	— 1·2	2	— 6
14	51·3	58	38	61·5	70	51	60·7	67	54	68 2	78	55	38 5	44	36	32·0	37	27	— 5·3	1	— 5
15	47 5	54	40	61·0	70	51	60·5	68	53	69·2	83	55	44·5	60	36	29·5	35	30	— 7·7	— 1	—10
16	39·5	48	34	65·2	71	57	67·7	76	54	·	·	58	51·5	60	38	27·3	34	17	— 5·0	— 7	—10
17	37·7	47	28	72·5	81	57	63 0	73	55	72·7	82	58	·	·	·	31·5	36	26	—14 0	—10	—16
18	39·8	43	32	65·7	71	60	63·2	75	50	71·2	82	65	·	·	·	34·2	34	28	—28·8	—16	—33
19	45·3	51	37	64·5	76	53	57·3	60	53	68·5	80	58	·	·	·	33·7	36	35	—31·3	—22	—37
20	46 3	53	35	66·2	68	54	61·0	71	55	70·2	·	59	56·7	74	48	32·7	36	30	—34·7	—24	—45
21	50·5	61	39	65·2	73	49	62·3	73	47	61·7	63	55	54·5	65	38	34·7	37	32	—28·8	—19	—41
22	44·3	48	41	64·0	74	55	65·0	73	49	61·5	63	61	40·7	48	40	26·0	30	28	—31·0	—20	—36
23	44·7	49	39	61·2	70	56	68·2	78	56	60·0	68	50	37·0	45	32	16·3	19	18	—26·0	—14	—37
24	50·0	54	39	62·5	69	52	67·3	75	59	61·5	72	50	37·3	46	27	19·7	24	18	—17·5	—10	—33
25	46·2	55	40	58·5	67	54	63·2	75	50	69·0	76	55	37·8	47	30	23·0	33	12	—16·0	—13	—18
26	53·0	60	42	63·2	68	50	57·3	60	53	65·5	73	60	36·3	50	33	26 5	30	22	—27·3	—16	—3[illegible]
27	55·5	70	39	59·2	65	52	61·0	71	55	66·0	80	56	42·3	59	30	27·5	30	26	—36·0	—32	—42
28	56·5	70	45	57·0	62	48	62·3	73	47	67·8	75	55	45·2	58	34	25·5	27	25	—31·8	—24	—41
29	56·3	66	39	61·0	70	52	65·0	73	49	69·5	82	58	41·5	59	31	18·7	21	17	·	·	—32
30	54·5	60	42	64·7	74	48	63·3	78	56	67 3	80	55	41·5	51	31	16·8	20	15	·	·	·
31	53·3	61	44	·	·	·	67·3	75	59	67·2	74	52	·	·	·	13·7	20	12	·	·	·
	44·6	70	11	58·8	81	33	63·4	90	42	63·2	83	50	46 9	74	27	28·5	51	12	—12·5	19	—45

The daily means are derived from Observations at 7 a.m., 2 and 9 p.m.

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

	Temperature.				Extremes of Temperature		Amount of Sky Clouded.			Number of Winds from								Velocity of Wind in Miles			Greatest Velocity in Miles & Direction.		Number of Days' Rain.	Number of Days' Snow.	Number of Auroras seen.	Thunder Storms.
	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Velocity.	Direction from				
	°	°	°	°	°	°																					
January	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
February	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
March	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
April	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
May	41·6	51·3	42·7	44·6	70·0	11·0	56	62	56	19	10	17	10	3	3	0	20	8	5·1	6·7	4·8	24	NW	11	3	2	.
June	54·8	65·8	57·4	58·8	81·0	33·0	40	52	54	30	6	29	11	2	0	1	4	7	7·4	6·7	5·6	45	W	11	.	0	6
July	59·8	72·0	61·0	63·5	90·0	42·0	33	52	36	16	10	22	13	3	0	2	19	8	7·4	5·9	3·6	16	NE	10	.	0	2
August	59·9	70·8	61·1	63·2	83·0	50·0	32	37	29	6	4	33	20	12	0	0	11	7	5·8	5·7	3·9	22	E	7	.	2	4
September	43·2	54·9	44·8	46·9	71·0	27·0	66	55	39	23	5	22	5	2	3	1	19	1	6·7	6·7	5·3	18	N	7	2	6	.
October	26·7	30·7	28·3	28·5	5·10	12·0	91	92	86	6	6	21	12	2	3	13	29	1	8·0	8·0	7·7	16	N	6	22	2	.
November	−15·3	−7·9	−13·5	−12·5	19·0	−45·0	58	54	38	3	0	3	13	3	1	21	31	9	7·5	7·5	7·4	21	NW	.	11	9	.
December	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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

Day.	June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			Day.
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
1	32·2	38	28	66·8	86	44	64·3	74	50	·	·	·	52·3	76	28	1
2	40·7	52	30	62·3	75	52	63·1	74	45	·	·	·	43·6	58	34	2
3	49·5	66	36	61·0	72	50	62·2	78	42	·	71	56	35·3	41	26	3
4	52·5	70	40	59·9	72	42	62·3	80	46	55·7	68	45	52·5	64	38	4
5	62·9	73	46	62·0	77	46	60·4	73	45	54·1	64	50	51·8	64	39	5
6	62·0	70	54	47·3	50	44	64·7	81	35	52·7	60	40	44·0	57	30	6
7	53·7	57	48	52·6	57	41	75·3	92	58	53 8	69	37	42·0	54	26	7
8	59 3	74	48	48·7	50	46	68·4	86	50	52·8	62	48	42·1	60	24	8
9	53·7	68	42	52·4	60	46	49·8	60	38	52·0	60	48	46·0	56	31	9
10	54·1	64	44	55·5	68	43	54·1	69	35	53·3	63	47	39·2	54	22	10
11	49·7	58	38	50·6	56	44	56·3	68	45	48·7	51	46	39·8	61	20	11
12	58 5	72	38	54·1	62	42	48·4	59	35	51·4	57	42	40·8	57	29	12
13	62·3	74	47	51·8	58	46	50·3	56	42	50 8	66	34	37·5	50	26	13
14	56·7	66	48	57·1	68	38	50·7	68	30	51·0	66	30	35·7	52	16	14
15	59·1	72	40	61·6	70	52	59·0	64	54	55·3	73	40	46·8	71	32	15
16	61·6	72	49	60·3	68	51	60·9	68	52	50·8	58	43	49·9	69	34	16
17	61·2	73	44	62·1	74	50	63·1	78	48	49·7	66	34	49·8	65	36	17
18	62·5	76	44	61·7	76	44	62·5	80	44	51·7	70	32	45·2	51	35	18
19	63·0	78	46	63·4	74	50	60·8	72	44	52·1	64	40	44·0	48	40	19
20	70·8	89	48	65·3	80	46	63·8	77	52	53·7	64	34	32·1	37	30	20
21	70·4	80	60	55·7	60	50	59·0	72	46	55·2	66	46	38·8	49	28	21
22	61·8	72	55	61·1	75	50	56·7	70	41	45·8	58	36	38·4	50	30	22
23	60·3	74	48	65·7	82	48	51·3	54	46	47·4	54	34	34·0	38	30	23
24	63·5	76	46	68·4	78	54	54·0	64	30	41·7	56	30	32·5	40	27	24
25	56·5	66	38	67·2	78	55	52·0	68	29	43·5	64	25	35·7	45	26	25
26	50·2	68	32	66·5	80	50	57·1	70	42	53·1	76	30	44·8	57	31	26
27	50·3	66	34	60·0	76	48	58·0	73	38	48·7	60	38	44·4	58	36	27
28	56·3	63	42	62·7	79	50	59·0	60	40	39 9	57	19	45·4	57	34	28
29	55·3	62	42	68·1	88	47	·	·	·	43·5	60	28	39·2	44	28	29
30	60·6	72	46	63·2	86	50	·	·	·	41·3	63	21	29·3	36	22	30
31	·	·	·	65 0	73	52	·	·	·	·	·	·	24·9	26	23	31
	57·0	89	28	60·2	86	42	58·6	92	29	49·0	72	19	41·2	76	16	

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

Day.	Dec. 1874.	Jan. 1875.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	36·9	— 1·8	— 0·2	27·3	42·7	47·2	47·2	68·0	59 8	·	56·5	32·0	5·5
2	35·0	— 1·7	— 8 6	35·2	35·9	52·2	51·7	53·3	66·7	·	43·0	36·5	21·0
3	32·9	— 8·7	—11·6	28·3	13·0	58·3	52·7	57·3	71·4	·	38·5	35·0	42·0
4	35·3	—17·7	— 4·9	10·9	6·3	56·2	48·8	65·0	76·3	·	31·5	39·5	36 0
5	40·5	—16·5	0·2	23·5	8·2	54·1	52·3	66·2	69·7	·	38·5	45·5	34·0
6	41·3	—14·0	13·0	36·7	11·9	51·8	60·2	70·1	71·9	·	46·0	44 5	27·5
7	45·7	—16·7	36·1	37·0	22·6	46·0	56 2	72·3	68·3	·	57·5	37·0	37·5
8	29·2	—18·3	32·1	34·9	26·4	49·7	60·7	71·9	67·2	·	48·0	35·0	48 5
9	21·2	4 5	25·2	35·0	31·8	47·1	56·4	75·0	68·3	·	51·0	50 0	31 0
10	11·6	— 4·3	3·7	34·6	45·4	48·5	61·1	75·2	70·4	·	49·0	48·0	44·0
11	34·3	— 5·8	19·4	30·4	50·3	52·9	64·2	75·7	75·0	·	50·0	29·0	48·5
12	29·3	—32·4	20·7	23·8	53 3	62·2	69·8	75·7	71·8	·	55·0	33·0	44·0
13	37·6	—23·2	16·8	16·3	51·6	57·0	63·5	74·4	67·8	·	53·5	8 5	46·0
14	41·6	—13·2	12·1	9·3	55·4	67·5	61·7	72·2	64·8	·	56·5	— 2 5	43·0
15	28·1	—11 7	27·5	—1·1	52·3	63·3	63·8	61·7	68·7	·	58·5	— 4·0	·
16	27·6	—18·7	22·4	—1·4	59·8	53·1	67·1	67 3	66·8	·	57·0	—13·0	·
17	38·7	—22·0	32·0	3·7	63·6	59·7	65·9	72·8	69·2	·	57·5	— 9·5	·
18	39·5	—22·4	38·3	9·7	62·8	58·6	65·1	73·8	65·9	·	60·5	—11·0	42·0
19	31·2	—14·8	42·5	31·5	56·7	64·6	60·0	75·4	64·7	·	53·5	—19·0	40·0
20	31·5	— 9·5	37·7	27·8	56·8	69·2	54·2	74·1	71·9	·	53·5	—25·0	34·5
21	31·6	27·6	27·3	32·7	51·3	64·4	52 3	75·8	71·6	·	53·5	—16 5	49·5
22	29·9	24·3	21·3	22·6	56·5	63·9	64·7	68·9	60·2	·	43·5	—14·5	22·0
23	26·9	8·3	7·8	19·1	45·3	58·1	63·9	62·7	50·8	·	38·5	—15·0	28·0
24	25·4	29·0	7·6	36·2	48·3	54·3	60·5	64·7	53·3	49·0	32·5	—12·0	3·0
25	19·5	25·4	2·8	32·4	55·4	49·7	58·9	67·8	50·7	54·0	33·0	— 3 0	9·0
26	17·4	14 0	8·3	35·4	47·8	47·3	61·8	69·1	53·9	63·5	42·0	2·0	0·5
27	11·8	19 8	20 8	34·2	45·2	48 0	65·7	70·2	51 8	51 0	34·0	—14·5	9·5
28	—4·7	22·3	20·3	37·7	35·5	56·0	62·7	68·0	·	54.0	30·0	—15·0	39·5
29	14·9	21·8	·	32·8	37·7	62·7	65·8	60·5	·	62 0	26·0	— 7·5	30·0
30	8·9	27 9	·	29·7	40·3	55·7	74·1	53 6	·	57·0	23·0	41·0	18·0
31	8·5	20·8	·	35·2	·	42 8	·	55·2	·	·	23·5	·	·
	27·8	— 0 9	16·8	25·9	42·7	55·7	60·6	63·2	65·9	·	45·0	11 2	30·9

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

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

Day.	July, 1875.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1	·	·	·	60·0	·	·	55 5	·	·	38·5	·	·	19·5	30	12	— 6·0	— 1	—13
2	·	·	·	60·0	·	·	50·0	·	·	37·0	·	·	25·0	35	20	1·0	15	— 5
3	·	·	·	68·0	·	·	52·5	·	·	33·0	·	·	11·5	35	4	5·0	27	— 8
4	·	·	·	65·5	·	·	53·0	·	·	32·0	·	·	20·5	37	0	26·0	37	8
5	·	·	·	64·0	·	·	56·5	·	·	33·0	·	·	22·0	35	10	0·0	15	— 8
6	·	·	·	67 0	·	·	59·0	·	·	38 0	·	·	30·5	43	14	— 1·0	12	—22
7	·	·	·	69·5	·	·	54·0	·	·	31·5	·	·	29·0	40	21	— 6·0	10	—12
8	67·5	·	·	70·5	·	·	49·0	·	·	33·5	·	·	15·0	30	5	— 3·0	11	—12
9	67 0	·	·	68 0	·	·	38·5	·	·	32·0	·	·	15·5	29	13	0·0	10	— 6
10	67·5	·	·	68·0	·	·	45·0	·	·	25 5	·	·	29·5	40	19	1·0	9	—12
11	68·0	·	·	67·0	·	·	48·5	·	·	30·5	·	·	17·0	32	5	21·0	34	— 3
12	70·5	·	·	65·5	·	·	51·0	·	·	43·0	·	·	— 4·5	10	— 9	25·0	48	14
13	65·5	·	·	65·0	·	·	54·5	·	·	34·5	·	·	— 6·0	10	—15	— 3·5	23	— 9
14	63·0	·	·	57·5	·	·	50·0	·	·	38·0	·	·	4·0	12	— 9	22·5	41	12
15	62·0	·	·	57·0	·	·	40·0	·	·	41·5	·	·	7·5	20	5	0·0	9	— 8
16	63·5	·	·	62·5	·	·	33·0	·	·	40·5	·	·	— 1·0	16	— 5	—19·0	—13	—22
17	67·5	·	·	61·5	·	·	44·5	·	·	33·5	·	·	6·0	13	9	—10 0	— 2	—19
18	66·0	·	·	66·0	·	·	37·5	·	·	47·5	·	·	— 8·0	9	—15	—12·5	— 2	—22
19	70·0	·	·	64·5	·	·	33·5	·	·	43·5	·	·	— 8·5	— 4	—18	0·5	14	—10
20	68·5	·	·	55·5	·	·	33·5	·	·	44·5	·	·	—17·5	— 5	—20	13·5	23	5
21	69·0	·	·	56·5	·	·	41·5	·	·	51·0	·	·	—25·5	—15	—40	16·5	28	8
22	66·0	·	·	64·5	·	·	54 0	·	·	38 5	·	·	—11·0	—14	—20	— 2·0	10	— 9
23	65·0	·	·	71 0	·	·	48 5	·	·	32·5	50	20	—27·5	—10	—33	— 1·5	12	— 9
24	63·5	·	·	62·0	·	·	42 0	·	·	32·0	42	20	—33·5	— 5	—29	— 2·5	12	—10
25	62·5	·	·	63·0	·	·	46·5	·	·	25·0	42	20	—12·5	5	—30	—27·0	— 2	—32
26	63·0	·	·	61·0	·	·	49·0	·	·	24·5	41	15	—22·5	— 7	—30	—30·0	—13	—35
27	65·5	·	·	63·5	·	·	42 0	·	·	26·5	36	10	—17·5	— 4	—21	—22·5	— 8	—33
28	59·5	·	·	52·0	·	·	41·0	·	·	23·0	34	20	—37·5	—22	—40	7·5	20	—17
29	57·0	·	·	52·0	·	·	42·0	·	·	17·0	34	10	—19·5	—12	—41	9·0	22	8
30	59·5	·	·	48·5	·	·	40·0	·	·	18·0	22	9	—12·0	— 6	—19	— 8·0	12	—10
31	61·5	·	·	51·0	·	·	·	·	·	20·0	31	9	·	·	·	—17·0	— 6	—28
	66·2	·	·	62·2	·	·	46 2	·	·	33·5	·	·	— 0·2	43	—41	— 0·7	48	—35

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

January, 1876.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			Days.
Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
— 6·0	23	—10	—36·0	—23	—42	0·0	16	—22	25·5	33	22	33·5	45	25	38·5	50	26	1
—16·0	—10	—22	—29 0	—10	—40	5·5	31	— 7	28·0	34	8	30·0	40	22	44·5	51	33	2
—26·0	—12	—27	—29·0	—13	—36	9·0	16	— 2	29·5	40	25	35·0	40	17	54·5	66	20	3
—16·0	— 8	—32	—26·0	—12	—44	— 5·5	15	— 8	20·0	38	5	39·0	52	20	57·5	76	30	4
— 6 5	— 2	—10	—10·5	3	—17	—11·5	— 5	—15	23·5	39	1	40·5	53	25	·	71	35	5
— 3 5	13	—12	—14·0	0	—28	— 6·5	0	—14	24·0	38	20	47·5	59	31	49·5	60	35	6
— 5·5	— 3	—15	—24·5	— 5	—35	1·5	10	—10	20·0	33	0	49·5	61	32	49·5	53	42	7
— 8 5	— 2	—12	—13·0	4	—28	7 5	16	2	33·5	39	24	49·0	64	40	54·0	65	43	8
—21·5	—10	—25	3·5	8	0	— 6·5	9	10	32·0	40	25	48·0	64	25	63·5	77	49	9
—11·0	— 2	—33	0·5	14	— 7	—14·5	6	—18	25·5	35	23	44·5	59	40	57·0	69	38	10
— 0·5	11	— 5	—19·5	— 3	—22	—11·5	9	—15	27·5	37	20	·	63	28	·	66	50	11
2·5	12	— 3	—16·0	— 5	—34	—15·0	5	—36	26·5	38	20	·	68	27	60·5	74	33	12
14·5	34	5	— 5·5	3	—10	— 7·0	19	—25	26·5	43	7	49·0	55	32	62·0	80	45	13
20·0	30	10	—14·0	4	—26	6·0	23	— 3	28.5	44	12	·	56	35	56 0	77	45	14
13·0	27	8	—12·5	14	—13	— 4·0	15	— 7	31·0	47	22	42 0	41	21	55·0	70	48	15
21·5	27	20	— 1·0	6	—15	—10·0	9	—23	32·0	44	25	46·5	51	39	54·0	65	43	16
19·5	29	—13	8·5	24	3	—10·0	15	—23	33 0	45	16	53·0	63	37	57·0	69	30	17
7·5	15	5	—10·0	— 2	—15	— 2·5	13	—13	40·0	52	31	54·0	75	44	63·0	78	32	18
—13·0	8	—15	—22·5	— 4	—39	— 6·0	17	—15	36·0	44	35	52·0	64	46	72·0	79	35	19
—25·5	— 6	—27	—11·5	3	—16	2·5	15	—13	34·5	42	5	57.0	68	47	71·0	88	46	20
—33·5	—10	—41	—23·0	—10	—32	19·0	35	8	35·0	47	30	58·0	73	36	75·5	92	51	21
—12·0	1	—28	—22·0	— 3	—28	17·5	33	— 5	37·5	56	19	64·0	79	32	66·0	83	50	22
—17·5	— 4	—22	—14·0	3	—33	26·0	35	20	42·5	55	27	63·5	79	40	63·0	71	50	23
—24·5	— 8	—35	— 5·5	5	—11	16·5	30	10	40 0	43	35	66·0	81	39	62·5	85	43	24
— 5·5	10	—27	—15·0	— 4	—25	— 5·0	13	—12	40 0	57	31	69·0	81	40	63·5	78	50	25
6·0	25	2	— 7·5	— 4	—15	1·5	6	— 3	50·0	68	30	65 0	75	50	58·5	68	49	26
—15·0	— 7	—20	— 8·0	12	—14	9·5	25	— 2	25·5	36	20	61·0	81	45	52.5	63	51	27
—25·5	—10	—29	—11·5	12	—28	17·0	39	— 2	23·0	33	10	·	76	33	58·5	68	48	28
—27·5	—15	—42	—12·5	16	—27	18·0	33	0	27·5	40	14	47·5	58	38	59·5	78	38	29
—26·0	—15	—30	·	·	·	16·0	33	— 3	27·0	33	20		71	45	65·0	77	53	30
—38·0	—17	—47	·	·	·	21·0	32	2	·	·	·	37·0	52	25	·	·	·	31
—10·5	34	—47	—13·8	24	—44	2·6	39	—36	30·8	68	0	50·0	81	17	58·6	92	20	

TABLE LXXXVI—Abstract of Meteorological Observations made during the year 1875, at the Lighthouse, S.W. Point of the Island of Anticosti, Gulf of St. Lawrence, by Mr. Edward Pope, in charge of Lighthouse.

	Temperature.				Extremes of Temperature.		Mean amount of Cloud.	Number of Winds from								Mean estimated Force of Wind.	Rain.		Snow.		No. of Days Fog.
	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	8 P.M.	Mean. *	Highest.	Lowest.		N.	N.E.	East.	S.E.	S	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.		Amount of Rain.	Days of Rain.	Amount of Snow.	Days of Snow.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°																
January	9·2	11 3	11·0	10·1	25·0	−4·0	84	1	3	7	2	0	2	0	77	1	4·0	0·00	0	29 5	14	0
February	8 1	8 4	6·5	7·3	33 0	−18 0	80	8	3	8	6	1	0	0	53	0	3·5	R	1	9·0	9	0
March	16·4	17·4	18·4	17·4	34 0	−1 0	50	10	1	4	15	2	2	0	54	5	3·0	0·00	0	15 0	8	0
April	31·5	32·3	32 4	32·0	43 0	19 0	43	3	6	18	18	0	0	0	45	0	3·1	0·35	1	0·5	4	3
May	37·6	38 2	37 9	37·7	46 0	30 0	37	2	10	28	9	1	2	0	41	0	2 9	0 48	4	3	1	5
June	51·1	50 8	50·4	50·8	65·0	45·0	34	4	4	36	14	0	0	3	21	8	2·5	0 97	6	·	·	8
July	57·2	57·5	57·1	57·1	68 0	47·0	41	1	1	45	3	0	2	0	33	8	3·0	4 03	11	·	·	8
August	58 2	58·9	58 1	58·2	68 0	41 0	31	5	2	44	0	0	0	1	31	10	2·6	2.22	5	·	·	11
September	51·4	51·5	51 6	51·5	65 0	23 0	33	1	5	23	3	3	2	5	46	2	3 5	4·23	9	·	·	1
October	39 1	39·3	39 5	39·3	48 0	22 0	26	10	4	18	8	3	0	0	50	0	3 6	2·30	6	S	1	3
November	25 1	26 0	26 2	25 6	39 0	9 0	66	10	14	12	0	0	0	0	52	2	3·6	0·00	0	17 0	9	1
December	17·4	18 9	18 0	17 7	30 0	−9·0	51	9	2	3	3	2	0	0	68	6	3·3	0·00	0	5·5	8	0
	33 53	34·21	33 92	33 73	68 0	−18 0	48	64	55	246	81	12	10	9	576	42	3·2	14·58	43	76 5	54	40

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

TABLE LXXXVII.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations made during the year 1876, at the Lighthouse, Point Lepreaux, New Brunswick, by Mr. George Thomas, in charge of Lighthouse.

Month.	Temperature.				Extreme of Temperature		Mean Amount of Cloud.	Number of Winds from								Mean Estimated Force of Wind.	Rain.		Snow.		Number of Days Fog.
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.		N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.		Amount of Rain.	Days of Rain.	Amount of Snow.	Days of Snow.	
	°	°	°	°																		
January	18·8	23·5	21·3	21·2	47·0	0·0	52	5	7	1	10	3	7	4	37	4	2·7	1·83	5	15·5	8	4
February	17·5	24·0	19·8	20·3	40·0	15·0	52	7	9	4	8	3	7	5	28	4	2·7	4·27	5	12·6	6	2
March	24·1	30·0	27·3	27·2	39·0	4·0	71	4	13	9	9	6	10	2	21	7	2·7	5·07	9	4·0	3	4
April	33·6	40·0	35·2	36·0	48·0	27·0	63	9	7	14	10	3	12	4	10	6	1·9	0·74	5	12·7	6	3
May	41·0	46·0	40·7	42·1	57·0	33·0	63	3	14	6	8	4	19	5	11	11	1·5	4·66	16	·	·	8
June	49·5	58·9	50·3	52·3	61·0	45·0	79	0	0	5	12	4	24	1	6	26	1·0	2·46	8	·	·	17
July	54·2	61·1	55·6	56·6	73·0	49·0	65	2	1	6	9	3	16	7	12	22	1·3	2·45	15	·	·	17
August	54·0	61·1	55·5	56·5	70·0	47·0	41	2	0	1	4	4	15	6	26	23	1·2	1·93	8	·	·	11
September	51·0	56·5	51·7	52·7	64·0	46·0	54	3	9	14	8	4	12	4	19	5	2·3	4·53	11	·	·	4
October	43·3	48·3	45·8	45·8	56·0	31·0	52	4	3	3	7	5	16	12	27	1	3·0	4·07	11	S	1	4
November	36·8	40·3	38·0	38·3	54·0	18·0	72	13	29	1	12	2	2	3	14	2	2·5	5·72	14	·	·	3
December	18·9	25·9	22·0	22·2	45·0	10·0	56	7	14	2	5	3	9	4	30	4	2·9	1·37	3	23·5	12	0
	36·9	43·0	38·6	39·3	73·0	15·0	60	59	106	66	102	44	149	57	241	115	2·1	39·10	110	68·3	36	77

APPENDIX No 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

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

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

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

EXTRANEOUS WORK.

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

1. Giving information on scientific subjects to visitors.
2. Supplying information by telegraph and mail to applicants in Canada and other countries.
3. Examining instruments brought for comparison.

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

BUILDINGS AND PREMISES.

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

The summary of the expenses of the establishment, in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1876, amounted in all to $4,801.19.

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

The above is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. CARPMAEL,
Acting Director.

To the Honorable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 3.

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

KINGSTON, 6th February, 1877.

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

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAS. WILLIAMSON,

Director of Observatory, Kingston.

To the Hon. ALBERT J. SMITH,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

APPENDIX No. 4.

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

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1876.

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

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

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

For a description of the extent and scope of our work, I beg to refer you to my report for the year 1875.

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

To First Observer, as part salary.....	$200 00
" Second " "	228 00
Occasional assistance	72 00
	$500 00

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. McLEOD,

Director of Observatory.

To the Honorable

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

APPENDIX No. 5.

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

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

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

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. ASHE,

Director of Observatory.

The Honourable

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,

Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 6.

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

ST. JOHN, 13th February, 1877.

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

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

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

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

The Honorable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SUPPLEMENT No. 4

TO THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1876.

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

CONTENTS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.

Introduction—Produce and value of Canadian Fisheries for the year 1876—Imports and Exports of Fish into Canada during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1876—Imports and Exports of Fish into Canada for the six months ending 31st December, 1876—Canadian Fish Trade—Expenditures and Receipts—Licenses issued—Staff of Fishery Officers—Reports of Fishery Officers—Salmon Angling—Fish Culture and re-stocking of streams—Shipment of ova to Great Britain—California Salmon fry—Mill Refuse—Oyster Fishery—Lobster Fishery—Reserved waters—Bultow or Trawl fishing—Seining Codfish—Ontario Salmon—Protection of Bar-fish—Prince Edward Island—British Columbia—Manitoba—Portage Island—Fish Culturists' Association—Conclusion ..... v—xl v

APPENDICES.

FISHERIES.

No. 1. SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OFFICERS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA ..... 1—17

2. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF FISHERIES, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1876 ..... 18—43

3. REPORT OF N. LAVOIE, ESQ., Fishery Officer in charge of the Government Steamer employed in the protection of the Fisheries in the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence, with statistics of fisheries ..... 44—147

4. DETAILED STATISTICS OF FISHERIES ON THE SOUTH SHORE of the River St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Cape Chatte ..... 148—150

5. DETAILED STATISTICS OF FISHERIES ON THE NORTH SHORE of the River St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Bersimis ..... 151—154

6. STATISTICS OF FISHERIES ABOVE QUEBEC ..... 155—156

7. GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 157

8. SYNOPSES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, for 1876 ..... 158—189

9. STATISTICS OF ANGLING IN THE RIVERS OF QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK, during the season of 1876 190

10. REPORT OF W. H. WYLDE, ESQ., Inspector of Fisheries for the Province of Nova Scotia 191—201

11. REPORT OF W. H. ROGERS, ESQ., Fishery Officer, on the Fisheries of Nova Scotia ..... 202—205

12. STATISTICS OF FISHERIES IN NOVA SCOTIA, for 1876 ..... 206—251

13. REPORT OF W. H. VENNING, ESQ., Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick ..... 252—268

14. SPECIAL REPORT BY W. H. VENNING, ESQ., ON THE SMELT FISHERY, New Brunswick .. 269—275

15. STATISTICS OF FISHERIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK, for 1876 ..... 276—288

16. SYNOPSES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, for 1876 ..... 289—295

17. STATISTICS OF FISHERIES IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, for 1876 ..... 296—302

18. STATEMENT OF FISH EXPORTED FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, in 1876 ..... 303—305

19. DETAILED STATISTICS OF FISHERIES IN ONTARIO, for 1876 ..... 306—326

20. SYNOPSES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, for 1876 ... 327—338

21. REPORT OF ALEX. C. ANDERSON, ESQ., Inspector of Fisheries for the Province of British Columbia ..... 339—347

22. REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA by D. GUNN, ESQ., Fishery Overseer ..... 348—350

23. DETAILED STATISTICS OF FISHERIES IN MANITOBA, for 1876 ..... 351—354

FISH-BREEDING.

24. REPORT OF SAMUEL WILMOT, ESQ., containing detailed information on the Fish-Breeding Establishments at Newcastle, Sandwich, Restigouche, Gaspé Basin, Tadousac, Miramichi and Halifax ..... 355—371

25. MR. A. B. WILMOT'S SPECIAL REPORT on the Bedford Establishment, in 1876 ..... 372—381

26. MR. W. H. VENNING'S SPECIAL REPORT on the Miramichi Establishment, 1876 ..... 382—385

27. MR. P. VIBERT'S SPECIAL REPORT on the Gaspé Basin Establishment, 1876 ..... 386—387

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

REPORT OF W. F. WHITCHER, Esq.,

Commissioner of Fisheries

FOR

1876.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Fisheries Branch,
Ottawa, 30th December, 1876.

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

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

PRODUCE AND VALUE OF CANADIAN FISHERIES.

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

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

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

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Kinds of Fish.	1875.		1876.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$		$
Codfish	484,342 cwt.	2,058,453 50	509,968 cwt.	2,549,840 00
Herrings	121,338 brls.	485,352 00	165,142½ brls.	660,570 00
do smoked	45,700 boxes.	11,425 00	51,310 boxes.	12,827 50
Mackerel	91,235 brls.	912,350 00	70,964 brls.	709,640 00
do preserved	21,400 cans.	3,210 00	30,820 cans.	4,623 00
Haddock	3,845,278 lbs.	230,716 68	13,679,214 lbs.	820,752 84
Pollack	38,771 cwt.	135,698 50	34,852 cwt.	121,982 00
Hake	16,685 "	58,397 50	25,955 "	90,842 50
Halibut	556,915 lbs.	33,414 90	941,200 lbs.	56,472 00
Salmon, pickled	1,335 brls.	24,030 00	1,369½ brls.	24,651 00
do fresh, in ice	465,232 lbs.	69,784 80	475,304 lbs.	71,295 60
do smoked	16,330 "	2,449 50	30,118 "	4,517 70
do preserved	124,600 cans.	31,150 00	30,820 cans.	4,623 00
Alewives	13,237 brls.	46,329 50	7,611 brls.	26,638 50
Trout	56,630 lbs.	3,397 80	77,940 lbs.	4,676 40
Smelts	365,300 "	21,918 00	431,625 "	25,897 50
Shad	7,976 brls.	63,808 00	5,577½ brls.	44,620 00
Eels	1,731 "	15,579 00	1,723 "	15,507 00
Bass	2,750 lbs.	165 00	8,055 lbs.	483 30
Oysters	1,655 brls.	4,965 00	1,040 brls.	3,120 00
Lobsters	4,524,122 cans.	1,131,030 50	3,348,720 cans.	502,308 00
Fish Guano	817 tons.	12,255 00	1,383½ tons.	20,752 50
Fish used as manure	1,353 brls.	676 50	3,291 brls.	1,645 50
Cod Tongues and Sounds	1,201 "	8,407 00	868 "	6,076 00
Fish Oils	321,366 gals.	208,887 90	345,674 gals.	224,688 10
Fresh Fish, sold in Halifax fish market				20,000 00
		5,573,851 58		6,029,049 94

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Codfish	109,340 cwt.	464,695 00	66,374 cwt.	331,870 00
Herrings	126,495 brls.	505,980 00	133,117 brls.	532,468 00
do smoked	596,300 boxes.	149,075 00	497,008 boxes.	124,252 00
Mackerel	6,137½ brls.	61,375 00	3,034 brls.	30,340 00
do preserved	39,980 cans.	5,997 00	1,800 cans.	270 00
Haddock	850,650 lbs.	51,039 00	1,393,550 lbs.	83,613 00
Pollack	5,980 cwt.	20,930 00	13,154 cwt.	46,039 00
Hake	29,817 "	104,359 50	32,415 "	113,452 50
Halibut	16,100 lbs.	966 00	73,300 lbs.	4,398 00
Salmon, pickled	2,299 brls.	41,382 00	861 brls.	15,498 00
do fresh, in ice	1,021,789 lbs.	153,268 35	671,027 lbs.	100,654 05
do smoked	41,550 boxes.	6,232 50	49,000 "	7,350 00
do preserved	333,412 cans.	83,353 00	113,200 cans.	16,980 00
Alewives	33,016 brls.	115,556 00	19,229 brls.	67,301 50
Trout	60,490 lbs.	3,629 40	62,180 lbs.	3,730 80
Smelts	1,086,280 "	65,176 80	1,559,200 "	93,552 00
Shad	6,419½ brls.	51,356 00	4,870 brls.	38,960 00
Eels	1,241 "	11,169 00	1,096 "	9,864 00
Bass	124,036 lbs.	7,442 16	288,859 lbs.	17,331 54
Oysters	10,020 brls.	30,060 00	7,911 brls.	23,733 00
Lobsters, preserved	1,752,046 cans.	438,011 50	1,416,357 cans.	212,453 55
Fish Guano	180 tons.	2,700 00	869 tons.	13,035 00
Fish used as manure	4,370 brls.	2,185 00	5,196 brls.	2,598 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	1,014 "	7,098 00	75 "	525 00
Fish Oils	68,643 gals.	44,617 95	97,107 galls.	63,119 55
		2,427,654 16		1,953,388 49

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.---*Continued*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Kinds of Fish.	1875.		1876.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
Summer Cod-fishery	117,935 qntls.	589,675 00	185,165 qntls.	925,825 00
Autumn do	22,779 do	113,895 00	40,931 do	204,655 00
Herrings, pickled	50,059 brls.	250,295 00	105,454 brls.	421,816 00
do smoked	.....	.....	832 boxes.	208 00
do fresh water	.....	.....	6½ brls.	32 50
Mackerel	6,493 brls.	64,930 00	4,975 do	49,750 00
Haddock	126 qntls.	630 00	347 qntls.	1,735 00
Ling	33 do	165 00	1,149 do	5,745 00
Halibut	201 brls.	1,206 00	183 brls.	1,098 00
Salmon, pickled	1,392 do	22,272 00	2,216 do	35,456 00
do fresh in ice	299,873 lbs.	14,993 65	267,276½ lbs.	13,363 83
do do	.....	.....	8,421 pieces.	8,421 00
do smoked	.....	.....	1 box.	4 00
do preserved	105,206 cans.	26,301 50	50,901 cans.	7,635 15
Lunge, trout	250 brls.	6,250 00	.....	.....
Winnonish	9,050 pieces.	2,262 50	3,000 pieces.	750 00
Tuladi	150 brls.	1,200 00	.....	.....
Trout (sea)	.....	.....	163½ brls.	1,308 00
do grey	259 brls.	2,072 00	.....	.....
do speckled	11,000 lbs.	1,100 00	.....	.....
do speckled and grey	.....	.....	447,200 lbs.	35,566 00
Sturgeon	279 brls.	2,232 00	559½ brls.	4,476 00
Bar and Whitefish	3,735 doz.	7,470 00	10,209 doz.	20,418 00
Shad	134,992 pieces.	13,499 20	142,405 pieces.	14,240 50
Sardines	1,037 brls.	5,185 00	1,830½ brls.	9,152 50
Eels	.....	.....	47 do	470 00
do	266,619 pieces.	26,661 90	291,737 pieces.	29,173 70
Pike	200 brls.	2,000 00	400 brls.	4,000 00
Pickerel	304 do	3,040 00	695 do	6,950 00
Tom Cod	20,400 bush.	10,200 00	22,000 bush.	11,000 00
Small Fish	2,563 brls.	640 75	3,015 brls.	1,507 50
Other Fish (local consumption)	.....	.....	.....	500 00
Mixed Fish	23,407 brls.	117,035 00	19,530 brls.	97,650 00
Maskinongé	850 pieces.	1,700 00	617 pieces.	1,234 00
Seals	24,369 do	146,214 00	.....	.....
do skins	.....	.....	9,915 pieces.	12,393 75
Porpoises	104 pieces.	1,696 00	.....	.....
do skins	.....	.....	212 pieces.	848 00
Lobsters, preserved	86,964 cans.	21,741 00	245,335 cans.	36,800 25
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure	23,881 brls.	5,970 25	74,640 brls.	32,700 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	398 do	2,786 00	177 do	1,593 00
do Roes	624 do	4,992 00	.....	.....
do Oil	113,469 galls.	56,734 50	118,271 galls.	59,135 50
Seal Oil	98,709 do	49,354 50	55,126 do	27,563 00
Whale Oil	22,781 do	18,224 80	9,618 do	4,809 00
Porpoise Oil	2,667 do	2,133 60	9,610 do	7,684 00
		1,596,758 15		2,097,667 18

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Kinds of Fish.	1875.		1876.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
Whitefish	25,573 brls.	255,730 00	11,999 brls.	119,990 00
do			1,052,490 lbs.	52,624 50
do			471,402 pieces.	47,140 20
Trout	8,965 brls.	89,650 00	11,744 brls.	117,440 00
Herrings	9,400 do	56,400 00	10,781½ do	53,907 50
Sciscos	196 do	1,274 00	316 do	1,580 00
Maskinongé	246 do	1,230 00	641½ do	3,207 50
Bass	823 do	4,750 00	879½ do	4,397 50
Pike	748 do	3,740 00	680½ do	3,402 50
Pickerel	3,881 do	19,405 00	2,300 do	11,500 00
Coarse fish	4,330 do	21,650 00	5,510 do	22,040 00
		$453,194 00		437,229 70

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Codfish	14,359 cwt.	30,159 03	27,273 cwt.	115,910 25
Herrings	2,366 brls.	8,375 64	14,866 brls.	37,165 00
Mackerel	19,789 "	197,890 00	25,383 "	203,064 00
Haddock			336 lbs.	20 16
Hake			14,862 cwt.	52,017 00
Salmon, pickled			63 brls.	1,134 00
do fresh in ice			2,000 lbs.	300 00
do preserved	11,308 cans.	3,418 93	1,000 cans.	120 00
Alewives			660 brls.	2,310 00
Sea Fish, fresh	2,200 lbs.	110 00		
Trout			7,600 lbs.	456 00
Other kinds	200 tons.	10,748 00		
Bass			6,000 "	360 00
Oysters	41 brls.	82 00	7,905 brls.	23,715 00
Lobsters	151,248 cans.	47,876 00	362,676 cans.	43,521 12
Cod Tongues and Sounds			594 brls.	4,158 00
Fish Oil	517 galls.	237 80	16,487 galls.	10,716 55
		298,927 40		494,967 08

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Whitefish			73,535 pieces.	3,676 75
Sturgeon			600 "	3,000 00
Gold Eyes			481,200 "	9,624 00
Perch, Bass and Suckers			46,500 "	1,395 00
Pike			37,900 "	1,895 00
Catfish			55,000 "	11,000 00
				30,590 75

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Salmon, pickled			*1,140 brls.	6,609 00
do preserved			*499,824 cans.	72,164 00
Mixed Fish			*165 brls.	900 00
Fish Oils			*50,124 galls.	25,024 00
				104,697 00

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

General Recapitulation of the Yield and Value of Fisheries

Kinds of Fish.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Quebec.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Codfish ..... Cwt.	509,968	2,549,840 00	66 374	331,870 00	.....	.....
do ..... Qntls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	226,096	1,130,480 00
Herrings, pickled ..... Brls.	165,142½	660,570 00	133,117	532,468 00	105,454	421,816 00
do smoked ..... Boxes.	51,310	12,827 50	497,008	124,252 00	832	208 00
do fresh water ..... Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6½	32 50
Scisсos do ..... do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackerel .... do	70,964	709,640 00	3,034	30,340 00	4,975	49,750 00
do preserved ..... Cans.	30,820	4,623 00	1,800	270 00	.....	.....
Haddock ..... Lbs.	13,679,214	820,752 84	1,393,550	83,613 00	.....	.....
do .... Qntls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	347	1,735 00
Ling .... do	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,149	5,745 00
Pollack .... Cwt.	34,852	121,982 00	13,154	46,039 00	.....	.....
Hake .... do	25,955	90,842 50	32,415	113,452 50	.....	.....
Halibut .... Lbs.	941,200	56,472 00	73,300	4,398 00	.....	.....
do ..... Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	1,098 00
Salmon, pickled ..... do	1,369½	24,651 00	861	15,498 00	2,216	35,456 00
do fresh, in ice ..... Lbs.	475,304	71,295 60	671,027	100,654 05	267,276½	13,363 83
do do ..... Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,421	8,421 00
do smoked ..... Lbs.	30,118	4,517 70	49,000	7,350 00	.....	.....
do do ..... Boxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4 00
do preserved ..... Cans.	30,820	4,623 00	113,200	16,980 00	50,901	7,635 15
Alewives .... Brls.	7,611	26,638 50	19,229	67,301 50	.....	.....
Trout .... Lbs.	77,940	4,676 40	62,180	3,730 80	.....	.....
do sea ..... Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	163½	1,308 00
do Speckled and Grey ... Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	447,200	35,566 00
do do ... Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnonish ..... Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	750 00
Sturgeon .... Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	559½	4,476 00
do .... Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bar and Whitefish ..... Doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,209	20,418 00
Whitefish .... Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do .... Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do .... Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shad .... Brls.	5,577½	44,620 00	4,870	38,960 00	.....	.....
do ..... Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,405	14,240 50
Sardines ..... Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,830½	9,152 50
Gold Eyes ..... Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eels .... Brls.	1,723	15,507 00	1,096	9,864 00	47	470 00
do ..... Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	291,737	29,173 70
Pike ..... Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	4,000 00
do .... Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pickerel .... Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	695	6,950 00
Bass .... do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do .... Lbs.	8,055	483 30	288,859	17,331 54	.....	.....
Perch, Bass and Suckers .. Pieces	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maskinonge ..... Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do ..... Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	617	1,234 00
Coarse Fish .... Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smelt .... Lbs.	431,625	25,897 50	1,559,200	93,552 00	.....	.....
Small Fish ..... Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,015	1,507 50
Catfish .... Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tom Cod .... Bush.	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000	11,000 00
Other Fish (local consumption)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00
Mixed Fish .... Brls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,530	97,650 00
Oysters .... do	1,040	3,120 00	7,911	23,733 00	.....	.....
Lobsters, preserved .... Cans.	3,348,720	502,308 00	1,416,357	212,453 55	245,335	36,800 25

within the Dominion of Canada, for the Year 1876.

Ontario.		Prince Edward Island.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	*Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts,		$ cts.
.....	.....	27273	115,910 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	603,615	2,997,620 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226,096	1,130,480 00
.....	.....	14866	37,165 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	418,579½	1,652,019 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	549,150	137,287 50
10,781½	53,907 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,788	53,940 00
316	1,580 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316	1,580 00
.....	.....	25383	203,064 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,356	992,794 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,620	4,893 00
.....	.....	336	20 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,073,100	904,386 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	347	1,735 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,149	5,745 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,006	168,021 00
.....	.....	14862	52,017 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,232	256,312 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,014,500	60,870 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	1,098 00
.....	.....	63	1,134 00	.....	.....	1140	6,609 00	5,649½	83,348 00
.....	.....	2000	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,415,697½	185,613 48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,421	8,421 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,118	11,867 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4 00
.....	.....	1000	120 00	.....	.....	499824	72,164 00	695,745	101,522 15
.....	.....	660	2,310 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,500	96,250 00
.....	.....	7600	456 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	147,720	8,863 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163½	1,308 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	447,200	35,566 00
11,744	117,440 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,744	117,440 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	750 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	559½	4,476 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	600	3,000 00	.....	.....	600	3,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,209	20,418 00
11,999	119,990 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,999	119,990 00
1,052,490	52,624 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,052,490	52,624 50
471,402	47,140 20	.....	.....	73,535	3,676 75	.....	.....	544,937	50,816 95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,447½	83,580 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,405	14,240 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,830½	9,152 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	481,200	9,624 00	.....	.....	481,200	9,624 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,866	25,841 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291,737	29,173 70
680½	3,402 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,080½	7,402 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	37,900	1,895 00	.....	.....	37,900	1,895 00
2,300	11,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,995	18,450 00
879½	4,397 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	879½	4,397 50
.....	.....	6000	360 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	302,914	18,174 84
.....	.....	.....	.....	46,500	1,395 00	.....	.....	46,500	1,395 00
641½	3,207 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	641½	3,207 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617	1,234 00
5,510	22,040 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,510	22,040 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,990,825	119,449 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,015	1,507 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	55,000	11,000 00	.....	.....	55,000	11,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000	11,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	900 00	19,665	98,550 00
.....	.....	7905	23,715 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,856	50,568 00
.....	.....	362676	43,521 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,373,088	795,082 92

General Recapitulation of the Yield and Value of Fisheries

Kinds of Fish.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Quebec.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Seals Skins ....Pieces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,915	12,393 75
Porpoises Skins ..... do	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	848 00
Fish Guano..... .....Tons.	1,383½	20,752 50	869	13,035 00	.....	.....
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure.....Brls.	3,291	1,645 50	5,196	2,598 00	74,640	32,700 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.. do	868	6,076 00	75	525 00	177	1,593 00
Cod Oil. .....Galls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,271	59,135 50
Seal Oil ..... do	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,126	27,563 00
Whale Oil..... do	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,618	4,809 00
Porpoise Oil..... do	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,610	7,684 00
Fish Oils..... do	345,674	224,688 10	97,107	63,119 55	.....	.....
Fresh Fish sold in Halifax fish market..	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Value.....	....	6,029,049 94	....	1,953,388 49	.....	2,097,667 18

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

Ontario.		Prince Edward Island.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.		Total.	
Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,915	12,393 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	848 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,252½	33,787 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,127	36,943 50
.....	.....	594	4,158 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,714	12,..52 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,271	59,135 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,126	27,563 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,618	4,809 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,610	7,684 00
.....	.....	16487	10,716 55	.....	.....	*50048	25,024 00	509,316	323,548 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00
.....	437,229 70	.....	494,967 08	.....	30,590 75	.....	104,697 00	.....	11,147,590 14

Total Value of the Fisheries within the Dominion of Canada in 1876.....		$11,147,590 14
do	do	do 1875	10,350,385 29
	Total increase.....	$797,204 85

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

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

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Codfish, including Haddock, Ling and Pollock, fresh	United States	Lbs. 13,075	418			Lbs. 13,075	418
do Dry Salted	Great Britain	Cwt. 10,492	60,572			Cwt. 10,492	60,572
	United States	42,323	151,770			42,323	151,770
	Newfoundland	7,160	33,200			7 160	33,200
	British W. Indies	211,934	1,027,481			211,934	1,027,481
	Spanish W. Indies	151,877	730,292			151,877	730,292
	French W. Indies	50,210	219,497			50,210	219,497
	Danish W. Indies	5,269	28,045			5,269	28,045
	Hayti	11,506	57,876			11,506	57,876
	St. Pierre et Miquelon	4	25			4	25
	British Guiana	31,130	158,127			31,130	158,127
	Portugal	13,760	51,836			13,760	51,836
	Italy	31,111	139,327			31,111	139,327
	Madeira	2,951	14,558			2,951	14,558
	South America	57,870	295,258			57,870	295,258
	Africa	250	1,375			250	1,375
	New Zealand	1,500	7,450			1,500	7,450
		629,347	2,976,689			629,347	2,976,689
do wet salted	Great Britain	Cwt. 220	908			Cwt. 220	908
	United States	7,237	29,715			7,237	29,715
	British W. Indies	3,946	13,368			3,946	13,368
	Spanish W. Indies	6,851	10,626			6,851	10,626
	French W. Indies	2,379	8,225			2,379	8,225
		20,633	62,842			20,633	62,842
do Pickled	Great Britain	Brls. 176	711			Brls. 176	711
	United States	5	14			5	14
	British W. Indies	11	54			11	54
		192	779			192	779
do Smoked	Danish W. Indies	Lbs. 600	100			Lbs. 600	100
Mackerel, fresh	Great Britain	Lbs. 6,048	665			Lbs. 6,048	665
	United States	22,760	4,632			22,760	4,632
		28,808	5,297			28,808	5,297

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

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Mackerel, Preserved	Great Britain	Lbs. 4 560	$ 713		$	Lbs. 4,560	$ 713
	British W. Indies	150	28			150	28
		4,710	741			4,710	741
do Pickled	Great Britain	Brls. 213	1,318			Brls. 213	1,318
	United States	69,841	575,323			69,841	575,323
	Newfoundland	4	10			4	10
	British W. Indies	11,079	89,405			11,079	89,405
	Spanish W Indies	4,889	34,416			4,889	34,416
	French W. Indies	1,082	6,141			1,082	6,141
	Danish W. Indies	555	5,202			555	5,202
	Hayti	2,600	18,903			2,600	18,903
	British Guiana	1,479	10,384			1,479	10,384
	St. Pierre et Miquelon	63	452			63	452
	New Zealand	10	80			10	80
		91,815	741,634			91,815	741,634
Halibut, fresh	United States	Lbs. 192	48			Lbs. 192	48
do Pickled	United States	Brls. 147	811			Brls. 147	811
Herring, fresh	United States	Lbs. 4,361,000	53,983			Lbs. 4,361,000	53,983
	St. Pierre et Miquelon	4,000	66			4,000	66
		4,365,000	54,049			4,365,000	54,049
do Pickled	Great Britain	Brls. 36	144			Brls. 36	144
	United States	55,833	198,893			55,833	198,893
	Newfoundland	67	251			67	251
	British W. Indies	40,118	180,568			40,118	108,568
	Spanish W. Indies	12,571	48,274			12,571	48,274
	French W. Indies	863	3,370			863	3,370
	Danish W. Indies	4,084	14,970			4,084	14,970
	Hayti	261	1,086			261	1,086
	British Guiana	4,938	19,721			4,938	19,721
	Madeira	10	42			10	42
	Sweden	900	1,800			900	1,800
	New Zealand	165	662			165	662
		119,846	469,781			119,846	469,781

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

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lbs.	$		$	Lbs.	$
Herring, Smoked ..	Great Britain.....	709,632	14,276	.....	.....	709,632	14,276
	United States. ...	1,773,321	41,473	.....	.....	1,773,321	41,473
	Newfoundland...	60	3	.....	.....	60	3
	British W. Indies	355,571	8,738	.....	.....	355,571	8,738
	Spanish W. Indies	26,256	761	.....	.....	26,256	761
	French W. Indies	121,253	2,449	.....	.....	121,253	2,449
	Danish W. Indies	73,103	1,808	.....	.....	73,103	1,808
	Hayti.....	100,400	2,470	.....	.....	100,400	2,470
	British Guiana...	7,200	175	.....	.....	7,200	175
	Madeira	5,200	155	.....	.....	5,200	155
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	1,455	29	.....	.....	1,455	29
		3,173,451	72,337	.....	.....	3,173,451	72,337
		Lbs.				Lbs.	
Sea Fish, other, preserved.....	British W. Indies	2,000	100	.....	.....	2,000	100
	Italy...	346	36	.....	.....	346	36
		2,346	136	.....	.....	2,346	136
		Brls.				Brls.	
Sea Fish, other, Pickled.	Great Britain.....	10	100	.....	.....	10	100
	United States.....	953	5,673	.....	.....	953	5,673
	British W. Indies	1,582	7,525	.....	.....	1,582	7,525
	Spanish W. Indies	5	35	.....	.....	5	35
	Danish W. Indies	340	2,008	.....	.....	340	2,008
	Hayti.....	1,857	10,406	.....	.....	1,857	10,406
	British Guiana...	123	581	.....	.....	123	581
		4,870	26,328	.....	.....	4,870	26,328
		Brls.				Brls.	
Oysters, fresh.....	Great Britain.....	17	75	.....	.....	17	75
	United States	44	158	.....	.....	44	158
	Newfoundland...	170	371	.....	.....	170	371
	Danish W. Indies	4	19	.....	.....	4	19
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	13	32	.....	.....	13	32
		248	655	.....	.....	248	655
		Lbs.				Lbs.	
do Preserved ..	British W. Indies	480	60	.....	.....	480	60

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

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lbs.	$	Lbs.	$	Lbs.	$
Lobsters, preserved	Great Britain	3,745,512	460,606	318	35	3,745,830	460,641
	United States	787,349	106,099			787,349	106,099
	Newfoundland	12,470	1,417			12,470	1,417
	British W. Indies	24,300	3,154			24,300	3,154
	Danish W. Indies	348	25			348	25
	French W. Indies	196	24			196	24
	France	2,544	320			2,544	320
	St. Pierre et Miquelon	48	8			48	8
	Madeira	1,200	129			1,200	129
	Australia	1,000	120			1,000	120
		4,574,967	571,902	318	35	4,575,285	571,937
Bait	St. Pierre et Miquelon	Brls 1	3			Brls. 1	3
		Lbs.				Lbs.	
Salmon, fresh	United States	577,739	73,745			577,739	73,745
	Danish W. Indies	1,290	154			1,290	154
	Hayti	150	18			150	18
	Madeira	270	27			270	27
	St. Pierre et Miquelon	4,917	590			4,917	590
		584,366	74,534			584,366	74,534
		Lbs.				Lbs.	
Salmon, Smoked	Great Britain	400	45			400	45
	United States	28,701	3,293			28,701	3,293
		29,101	3,338			29,101	3,338
		Lbs.				Lbs.	
do Canned	Great Britain	400,777	51,381			400,777	51,381
	United States	216,641	27,337			216,641	27,337
	Newfoundland	302	45			302	45
	British W. Indies	696	351			696	351
	French W. Indies	100	18			100	18
	South America	18,384	2,101			18,384	2,101
	Australia	126,320	15,242			126,320	15,242
		763,220	96,475			763,220	96,475
		Brls.				Brls	
do Pickled	Great Britain	310	950			310	950
	United States	1,515	22,171			1,515	22,171
	British W. Indies	1,123	17,229			1,123	17,229
	Spanish W. Indies	56	722			56	722
	Danish W. Indies	42	588			42	588
	Hayti	19	157			19	157
	British Guiana	135	1,661			135	1,661
	Australia	249	1,080			249	1,080
	Sandwich Islands	658	3,250			658	3,250
		4,107	47,808			4,107	47,808

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

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$
Fish, all other, fresh	United States		98,956				98,956
	Newfoundland		225				225
			99,181				99,181
		Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
do Pickled	Great Britain	494	2,778	37	186	531	2,964
	United States	4,264	21,315	2	11	4,266	21,326
	British W. Indies	5	22			5	22
		4,763	24,115	39	197	4,802	24,312
		Galls.				Galls.	
Fish Oil, Whale	Great Britain	4,250	2,644			4,250	2,644
	United States	7,028	3,514			7,028	3,514
	Newfoundland	447	175			447	175
	British W. Indies	490	245			490	245
	Hayti	140	75			140	75
		12,355	6,653			12,355	6,653
		Galls.				Galls.	
Fish Oil, Cod	Great Britain	82,810	44,906			82,810	44,906
	United States	66,422	31,837			66,422	31,837
	Newfoundland	19,827	11,838			19,827	11,838
	British W. Indies	25	20			25	20
	France	3,064	1,500			3,064	1,500
		172,148	90,101			172,148	90,101
		Galls.				Galls.	
do Other	Great Britain	54,337	23,046			54,337	23,046
	United States	17,203	8,983			17,203	8,983
	Newfoundland	5,491	2,600			5,491	2,600
		77,031	34,629			77,031	34,629
Furs and Skins, the produce of Marine Animals	Great Britain		20,188				20,188
	United States		850				850
	Newfoundland		164				164
			21,202				21,202

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

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$		$
Other Articles.....	Great Britain	.....	1,075	.....	.....	.....	1,075
	United States.....	.....	14,308	.....	.....	.....	14,308
	British W. Indies	.....	289	.....	.....	.....	289
	Spanish W. Indies	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	161
	Danish W. Indies	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	67
	British Guiana...	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12
	St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
	France.....	.....	2,043	.....	.....	.....	2,043
	Madeira	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	49
	South America...	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	250
	Australia.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50
	Italy.	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24
		.....	18,343	.....	.....	.....	18,343

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

COUNTRIES.	Value.
	$
Great Britain	687,312
United States	1,475,330
France	3,863
Portugal	51,836
Italy	139,387
Sweden	1,800
Newfoundland	50,299
British West Indies	1,348,637
Spanish West Indies	825,287
French West Indies	239,724
Danish West Indies	52,988
Hayti	90,999
British Guiana	190,661
South America	297,609
Africa	1,375
Madeira	14,960
St. Pierre et Miquelon	1,220
Australia	16,492
Sandwich Islands	3,250
New Zealand	8,192
Total value	5,501,221

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

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
DUTIABLE.		Lbs.		Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Fish, salted or smoked....	Great Britain	10,518	1,038	10,518	1,038	105 18
	United States.....	32,631	2,344	32,151	2,316	321 51
	Norway	210	24	210	24	2 10
		43,359	3,406	42,879	3,378	428 79
Fish, Oysters, in cans fresh.....		Lbs.		Lbs.		
	Great Britain	38	18	618	134	23 50
	United States.....	14,040	2,808	13,850	2.770	484 60
		14,078	2.826	14,468	2,904	508 10
do do Preserved	China.	Lbs. 1,864	233	Lbs. 128	16	2 88
do Lobsters, preserved	Great Britain.....	Lbs. 988	143	Lbs. 988	143	24 94
	United States.....	8,118	1,353	9,396	1,566	273 91
		9,106	1,496	10,384	1,709	298 85
do Other, preserved in oil.....	Great Britain	.....	7,037	.....	8,199	1,434 12
	United States.....	.....	4,461	.....	4,971	870 02
	France	.....	1,821	.....	2,061	360 68
		.....	13,319	.....	15,231	2.664 82
Oil, Cod Liver.....	Great Britain	Galls. 601	883	Galls. 601	883	155 42
	United States.....	274	834	274	834	145 98
		875	1,717	875	1,717	301 40
do Fish, other	United States.....	Galls. 1,576	585	Galls. 1,576	585	102 46
FREE.						
Fish, including Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock, fresh	United States	Lbs. 2,389,027	81,270	Lbs. 2,389,027	81,270	$ cts. ....
do do Dry salted	United States.....	Cwt. 41,167	170,184	Cwt. 41,167	170,184	....
	Newfoundland	1,643	5,255	1,643	5,255	....
		42,810	175,439	42,810	175,439	....
do do Wet salted.....	United States.....	Cwt. 259	1,059	Cwt. 259	1,059	....

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

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
FREE—*Continued.*		Brls.	$	Brls.	$	
Fish, including Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock, Pickled	United States	3	20	3	20	
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do do Smoked	United States	1,001,644	58,141	1,001,644	58,141	
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do Mackerel, fresh	United States	3,018	225	3,018	225	
		Brls.		Brls.		
do do Pickled	United States	731	5,871	731	5,871	
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do Halibut, fresh	United States	12,490	503	12,490	503	
		Brls.		Brls.		
do do Pickled	United States	9	89	9	89	
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do Herring, fresh	United States	152,797	3,014	152,797	3,014	
		Brls.		Brls.		
do do Pickled	Newfoundland	4,574	17,973	4,574	17,973	
	United States	3,421	13,383	3,421	13,383	
	St. Pierre et Miq'lon	88	352	88	352	
		8,083	31,708	8,083	31,708	
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do do Smoked	United States	550,682	18,945	550,682	18,945	
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
Sea Fish, other, fresh	United States	238,866	7,202	238,866	7,202	
		Brls.		Brls.		
do do Pickled	United States	204	896	204	896	
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do do Preserved	United States	5,888	577	5,888	577	
		Brls.		Brls.		
Fish, Oysters, fresh	United States	12,271	89,457	12,271	89,457	

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

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
FREE—*Continued.*		Lbs.	$	Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Fish, Oysters, Fresh, in cans	United States	1,397,424	139,161	1,397,424	139,161	
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do do Preserved	United States	17,560	1,403	17,560	1,403	
		Brls.		Brls.		
do Lobsters, fresh	United States	832	3,994	832	3,994	
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do do Preserved	United States	103,028	6,672	103,028	6,672	
	St. Pierre et Mio'lon	52,512	5,470	52,512	5,470	
		155,540	12,142	155,540	12,142	
		Brls.		Brls.		
do Bait, Fish	United States	2,049	6,407	2,049	6,407	
		Brls.		Brls.		
do do Clams, or other	United States	665	3,288	665	3,288	
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do Salmon, fresh	United States	1,469	102	1,469	102	
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do do Smoked	United States	2,424	397	2,424	397	
		Lbs.		Lbs.		
do do Canned	United States	39,738	4,875	39,738	4,875	
		Brls.		Brls.		
do do Pickled	United States	75	980	75	980	
do All other, fresh	United States		13,555		13,555	
		Brls.		Brls.		
do do Pickled	United States	56	454	56	454	

General Statemeft showing the Quantity and Value of Fish, &c.—Dominion of Canada.—*Coutinued.*

Articles.	Countries.	Imported.		Entered for Home Consumption.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
FREE—*Continued.*		Galls.	$	Galls.	$	$ cts.
Fish Oil, Whale	United States	7,903	3,658	7,903	3,658	
		Galls.		Galls.		
do do Cod	United States	26,298	10,712	26,298	10,712	
	Newfoundland	342	299	342	299	
		26,640	11,011	26,640	11,011	
		Galls.		Galls.		
do do Other	United States	83,410	30,108	83,410	30,108	
Furs or Skins, the produce of Fish or Marine Animals	United States		3,868		3,868	
	Newfoundland		401		401	
			4,269		4,269	
Fish, and Products of Fish and Fish Oil	Newfoundland		722,049		711,967	

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

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

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

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Codfish, including Haddock, Ling and Pollock, fresh	United States	Lbs. 283,000	$ 8,502	
Codfish, including Haddock, Ling and Pollock, dry salted		Cwt.		
	Great Britain	16,601	76,813	
	United States	35,341	134,555	
	Newfoundland	12,929	50,744	
	British West Indies	143,260	623,501	
	Spanish West Indies	93,613	423,638	
	French West Indies	13,532	54,724	
	Danish West Indies	2,139	11,405	
	Dutch West Indies	49	246	
	Hayti	2,843	18,810	
	British Guiana	13,777	59,405	
	Portugal	6,783	37,573	
	Italy	38,691	208,659	
	Spain	2,350	12,925	
	Madeira	940	4,287	
	South America	47,471	245,640	
	Azores	10	46	
		430,329	1,962,971	
Codfish, including Haddock, Ling and Pollock, wet salted		Cwt.		
	Great Britain	850	2,558	
	United States	2,319	11,022	
	British West Indies	3,027	12,552	
	Spanish West Indies	123	493	
	French West Indies	1,796	7,484	
		8,115	34,109	
Codfish, including Haddock, Ling and Pollock, pickled		Brls.		
	Great Britain	25	118	
	United States	45	180	
		70	298	
Mackerel, preserved	Great Britain	Lbs. 1,248	156	
Mackerel, canned		Lbs.		
	Great Britain	6,000	950	
	United States	8,976	1,051	
		14,976	2,001	

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

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

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

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		Brls.	$	$ cts.
Sea Fish, other, pickled	United States	783	9,907	
	British West Indies	1,207	5,825	
	Danish West Indies	15	68	
	Hayti	803	4,440	
	British Guiana	50	250	
	Saint Pierre	3	12	
		2,861	20,502	
		Lbs.		
do preserved	Great Britain	5,504	54	
		Brls.		
Oysters, fresh	Great Britain	32	90	
	United States	99	337	
	Newfoundland	109	204	
	St. Pierre	28	74	
		268	705	
		Lbs.		
Lobsters, preserved	Great Britain	3,734,004	419,730	
	United States	559,938	62,677	
	British West Indies	8,606	1,059	
	Spanish West Indies	40	5	
	Brazil	288	36	
	Madeira	144	27	
	St. Pierre	126	27	
	Hayti	288	60	
		4,303,434	483,621	
		Lbs.		
Salmon, fresh	Great Britain	4,800	700	
	United States	332,403	29,659	
		337,203	30,359	
		Lbs.		
do smoked	United States	17,912	2,161	
	British West Indies	234	31	
		18,146	2,192	
		Lbs.		
do canned	Great Britain	393,235	54,433	
	United States	19,078	2,497	
	British West Indies	84	16	
	Madeira	144	27	
	Australia	162,432	23,400	
		574,973	80,373	

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

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
		Brls.	$	$ cts.
Salmon, pickled	Great Britain	468	4,637	
	United States	2,502	33,087	
	British West Indies	560	5,814	
	Spanish West Indies	124	954	
	Danish West Indies	24	377	
	Dutch West Indies	8	135	
	British Guiana	48	645	
	Madeira	3	48	
	Australia	294	2,553	
		4,031	48,250	
Fish, all other, fresh	Great Britain		40	
	United States		38,388	
			38,428	
		Brls.		
Fish, all other, pickled	Great Britain	473	1,733	
	United States	4,573	17,698	
	British West Indies	75	400	
	France	431	2,060	
		5,552	21,831	
		Gals.		
Fish Oil, Whale	Great Britain	5,510	3,931	
	United States	3,270	1,655	
		8,780	5,586	
		Gals.		
do Cod	Great Britain	76,161	41,392	
	United States	51,192	24,891	
	Newfoundland	400	200	
	Spanish West Indies	150	106	
		127,903	66,589	
		Gals.		
do other	Great Britain	831	745	
	United States	22,071	20,221	
		22,902	20,966	
Furs and Skins, the produce of marine animals	Great Britain		17,379	
	United States		3,483	
			20,862	

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Fisheries, showing the Quantity and Value Exported, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
			$	$ cts.
Other articles	Great Britain		489	
	United States		4,374	
	British West Indies		19	
	Danish West Indies		39	
			4,921	
Bait Fish	Saint Pierre		1,456	
	Total		3,539,000	

RECAPITULATION.

Total Exports to United States	$ 783,653
do Other countries	2,755,347
	3,539,000

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

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

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

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Received.
FREE—*Continued.*		Lbs.	$	Lbs.	$	$ cts.
Fish, Mackerel, fresh.....	United States.....	3,071	148	3,071	148	.....
Fish, Mackerel, pickled.....	United States.....	Brls. 2,063	11,853	Brls. 2,063	11,853	.....
	Newfoundland...	10	40	10	40	.....
		2,073	11,893	2,073	11,893	.....
do Halibut, fresh.....	United States.....	Lbs. 3,962	213	Lbs. 3,962	213	.....
do do pickled.....	United States....	Brls. 9	73	Brls. 9	73	.....
	Newfoundland...	5	15	5	15	.....
		14	88	14	88	.....
do Herring, fresh.....	United States.....	Lbs. 39,708	635	Lbs. 39,708	635	.....
do do pickled.....	United States.....	Brls. 5,836	23,238	Brls. 5,836	23,238	.....
	Newfoundland...	598	2,352	598	2,352	.....
	St. Pierre	3	9	3	9	.....
		6,437	25,599	6,437	25,599	.....
do do smoked.....	United States.....	Lbs. 402,333	9,709	Lbs. 402,333	9,709	.....
Sea Fish, Other, fresh.....	United States.....	Lbs. 105	21	Lbs. 105	21	.....
do do pickled.....	United States.....	Brls. 32	246	Brls. 32	246	.....
do do preserved.....	United States.....	Lbs. 4,993	409	Lbs. 4,993	409	.....
Oysters, fresh, in shell	Great Britain	Brls. 2	10	Brls. 2	10	.....
	United States.....	2,471	16,186	2,471	16,186	.....
		2,473	16,196	2,473	16,196	.....
do do in cans.....	United States.....	Cans. 537,412	83,862	Cans. 537,412	83,862	.....

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

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Received.
FREE—*Continued.*		Galls.		Galls.		
Oysters, shelled, in bulk.....	United States.....	39,494	37,652	39,494	37,652	
Lobsters, fresh	United States.....	Brls. 247	1,259	Brls. 247	1,259	
do preserved, in cans...	United States.....	34,651	4,778	34,651	4,778	.....
	Newfoundland...	37,872	5,945	37,872	5,945	.....
		72,523	10,723	72,523	10,723	.....
Fish-bait	United States.....	Brls. 435	1,887	Brls. 435	1,887	.....
do Clams or other	United States.....	Brls. 77	392	Brls. 77	392	.....
Fish, Salmon, Fresh.....	United States.....	Lbs. 1,254	77	Lbs. 1,254	77	.....
do Smoked.....	United States.....	Lbs. 11,195	607	Lbs. 11,195	607	.....
do Canned.....	United States.....	Cans. 97,076	11,737	Cans. 97,076	11,737	.....
do Pickled.....	United States.....	Brls. 73	776	Brls. 73	776	.....
Fish, other, Fresh.....	United States.....	.....	2,673	.....	2,673	.....
do Pickled	United States.....	Brls. 333	1,560	Brls. 333	1,560	.....
Fish Oil, Whale.....	United States.....	Galls. 1,502	1,341	Galls. 1,502	1,341	.....
do Cod.....	Great Britain.....	Galls. 512	553	Galls 512	553	.....
	United States.....	29,755	13,958	29,755	13,958	.....
	Newfoundland...	14,578	9,303	14,578	9,303	.....
		44,845	23,814	44,845	23,814	.....
do Other.....	United States.....	Galls. 109,433	40,613	Galls. 109,433	40,613	.....
	Newfoundland...	8,044	4,225	8,044	4,225	.....
		117,477	44,838	117,477	44,838	.....

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

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

RECAPITULATION.

		$		$	$ cts.
Total Dutiable		37,700		37,990	6,545 79
do Free		886,846		886,846	
Total Imports of Fish and Products of Fish, for six months ending 31st December, 1876		924,546		924,836	6,545 79

FISH TRADE OF CANADA.

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

Exports in 1875	$5,380,527
Imports in 1875	1,600,290
Exports in 1876	5,501,221
Imports in 1876	1,455,851

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

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

Exports in half-year		1875	$3,502,200
Imports	do	1875	361,918
Exports	do	1876	3,539,000
Imports	do	1876	924,546

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

In last six months of 1875—

Exported to United States	$999,650
do other countries	2,502,550
Imported from United States	337,846
do other countries	24,072

In last six months of 1876—

Exported to United States	$783,653
do other countries	2,755,347
Imported from United States	444,920
do other countries	479,626

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

VALUE of produce of Fisheries exported to United States for last six months of 1875 ..... $999,650	VALUE of produce of Fisheries imported from United States for last six months of 1875..... $337,846

	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
Codfish, including Haddock, Ling and Pollock, dry salted.....	131,729	$ 45,840
do wet "	24,367	948
do pickled	8	
Mackerel, fresh.....	4,788	39,641
do pickled	405,638	5,223
Halibut, "	811	79
Herring, fresh.....	12,867	110
do pickled.....	122,667	10,325
do smoked	23,162	42,593
Sea fish, other, pickled.....	5,513	500
do preserved.....	....	218
Oysters, fresh.....	134	48,292
do in cans.....	....	81,082
Lobsters, fresh.....	....	2,700
do preserved	89,403	6,869
Fish Bait.....	....	4,642
Salmon, fresh.....	28,182	20
do smoked	1,164	91
do canned.....	24,616	2,332
do pickled.....	17,403	611
Fish, all other, fresh.....	40,664	8,036
do pickled	13,491	363
Fish Oil, whale.....	3,514	3,812
do cod.....	29,075	5,443
do other.....	5,470	22,475
Furs or skins of marine animals	850	
Other Articles.....	14,134	
Fish preserved in oil....	....	3,640
Fish caught in the inland lakes.	....	1,051
	$999,650	$337,846

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

VALUE of produce of Fisheries imported from United States for last six months of 1876.....$444,920

EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.
as follows:—		as follows:—
Codfish, including Haddock, Ling and Pollock, fresh	8,502	$89,474
do do dry salted	134,555	93,016
do do wet	11,022	2,847
do do pickled	180	324
do do smoked	...	26,799
Mackerel, canned	1,051	...
do fresh	...	148
do pickled	241,100	11,853
Halibut, do	132	73
do fresh	...	213
Herring, fresh	8,345	635
do pickled	117,240	23,238
do smoked	10,361	9,709
Sea Fish, other, fresh	130	21
do pickled	9,907	246
do preserved	...	409
Oysters, fresh in shell	337	16,186
do do in cans	...	85,010
do do in bulk	...	37,652
Lobsters, fresh	...	...
do preserved	62,677	1,259
Salmon, fresh	29,659	5,395
do smoked	2,161	77
do canned	2,497	607
do pickled	33,087	11,737
Fish, all other, fresh	38,388	776
do pickled	17,693	2,673
Fish Oil, Whale	1,655	1,560
do Cod	24,891	1,341
do do Liver	...	13,958
do Other	20,221	843
Furs and Skins, the produce of Marine Animals	3,483	43,310 11,526
Other Articles	4,374	...

Fish Bait.....	...	1,887
do Clams or other.....	...	392
Fish, salted or smoked.....	...	1,441
do other, preserved in oil.....	...	8,285
	$783,653	$444,920

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

1. Their yearly increasing productiveness ;

2. Their unfailing contribution to the support of the population in labor and food ;

3. Their influence as an incentive to industrial enterprise ;

4. Their great value as a staple of trade ;

5. The gradually increasing independence of our fishing interests of United States markets ;

6. And the growing importance of their produce as regards the increase of our mercantile marine, the extension of foreign commerce, and the development of our natural resources.

EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.

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

ONTARIO.

Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements.....	$12,815 73	
Fish-breeding.....	12,920 90	
		$25,736 63

QUEBEC.

Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements.....	$14,282 65	
Fish-breeding	10,058 06	
Fisheries' protection vessel, maintenance.....	17,832 82	
" " " repairs and outfitting.	6,000 00	
		48,173 53

NOVA SCOTIA.

Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements	$14,655 76	
Fish-breeding	7,194 01	
		21,849 77

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fishery Overseers' and Inspector of Fisheries' salaries and disbursements	$10,080 37	
Fish-breeding	1,882 41	
		11,962 78

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Water Bailiffs' salaries	$ 461 02	
		461 02
Total expenditure		$108,183 73

And for the subsequent half-year as below:—

Ontario, Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements				$ 7,866 86
Quebec	do	do	...	9,554 87
Nova Scotia	do	do	...	7,604 98
New Brunswick	do	do	...	5,159 00
Fisheries protection steamer "Lady Head"				11,699 96
Fish-breeding				15,070 06
Prince Edward Island and Manitoba				1,290 56
British Columbia				400 00
Total				$58,646 29

The Collections during the fiscal year are arranged under the following heads:—

ONTARIO.

Rents, license fees, fines and confiscations	$4,596 71

QUEBEC.

Rents, license fees, fines and forfeitures	6,440 90

NOVA SCOTIA.

Tax on catch, fines and forfeitures	442 60

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Rents, taxes on catch, fines and forfeitures	2,030 91

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Rent of fishing station	105 00
Total	$13,616 12

Of this sum, $15 has been credited by the Department of Finance to Casual Revenue.

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

Ontario, rents and fees, fines and confiscations			.....	$2,779 80
Quebec,	do.	do.	.....	3,448 70
Nova Scotia,	do.	do.	.....	420 00
New Brunswick	do.	do.	.....	534 17
Total			.....	$7,182 67

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

LICENSES ISSUED.

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

STAFF OF FISHERY OFFICERS.

In 1876 the Staff of Fishery officers consisted of the following:—

ONTARIO—Fishery Overseers (*ex officio* Magistrates) and Fishery Guardians	80
QUEBEC—Fishery Overseers (*ex officio* Magistrates) and Fishery Guardians	85
NOVA SCOTIA—Inspector, Fishery Overseers (*ex officio* Magistrates) and Fishery Wardens	234
NEW BRUNSWICK—Inspector, Fishery Overseers (*ex officio* Magistrates) and Fishery Wardens	100
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Fishery Overseers (*ex officio* Magistrates) and Water Bailiffs	18
MANITOBA—Fishery Overseer (*ex officio* Magistrate)	1
Commander and crew of Fisheries Protection Steamer "Lady Head"	24

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

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

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

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

REPORTS OF FISHERY OFFICERS.

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

SALMON ANGLING.

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

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

FISH CULTURE.

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

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

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

SHIPMENT OF FISH EGGS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

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

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

CALIFORNIA SALMON FRY.

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

MILL REFUSE.

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

OYSTER FISHERY.

We continue still to take all of our Oyster supply from the United States without making any useful efforts to preserve the remnant of our own or to cultivate new beds. If nothing better can be accomplished, I would suggest the closure of these fishings between 1st June and 15th September for three successive years. It is doubtful, however, if this will result in any permanent improvement unless accompanied by skilled attention to the use of artificial aids and practical cultivation.

The decline of Oyster Fisheries in certain parts of Great Britain is now the subject of investigation by a Government Commission. This Commission already affirms

the causes of declension are precisely the same as have been experienced in Canada these are over-fishing, catching immature fish, and fishing at inappropriate periods of the year. These malpractices are so well known in Canada and have been so often described and remedies prescribed in our fishery reports, without producing anything satisfactory, that it seems useless to further enlarge upon them.

LOBSTER FISHERY.

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

RESERVED WATERS.

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

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

TRAWLING WITH LINES.

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

SEINING CODFISH.

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

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

ONTARIO SALMON.

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

PROTECTION OF BAR-FISH.

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

Respecting the adoption of fishery regulations the Inspector observes:—

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

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

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

MANITOBA.

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

PORTAGE ISLAND, N. B.

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

FISH-CULTURISTS' SOCIETY.

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

CONCLUSION.

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

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

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. F. WHITCHER,

Commissioner of Fisheries.

APPENDICES.

FISHERIES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

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

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
Samuel Wilmot		Newcastle	Officer in charge of fish breeding establishments at Newcastle and Sandwich.	2,000 00
Henry Hunt	Larue's Island	Rockport	Warden	20 00
John Wallace	Lindoe Island	Landsdowne	do	40 00
John Mooney	Brockville to Cornwall	Prescott	Overseer	100 00
Peter Kiel	Wolfe and Amherst Islands, and waters around down to Brockville	Wolfe Island	do	200 00
David Conger	Carrying Place to Point Peter	Wellington	do	100 00
Peter Huff, jun	West Point to Point Peter	Picton	do	50 00
Wm. A. Palen	Point Peter to Petticoat Point	Point Peter, Cherry Valley	do	50 00
John G. Hicks	Petticoat Point to Black River	South Bay	do	100 00
Wm. Plews	Black River to Bongard's Wharf	Prinyer	do	100 00
Charles Gilchrist	Rice Lake and part of Lake Ontario fronting on the County of Northumberland	Port Hope	do	400 00
Jos. L. Thompson	Cole's Ferry to Prescott	Brockville	Warden	50 00
Hugh Thompson	Westerly limit, County South Leeds to Cole's Ferry, and Islands opposite in St. Lawrence River, including Howe Island	Gananoque	Overseer	50 00
David Hamilton	Charleston Lake, Gananoque Lake and River	Charleston Lake, P.O.	Warden	50 00
A. J. Harrington	Lake Scugog (west side)	Port Perry	Overseer	50 00
John McAllister	do (east side)	Cæsarea	Warden	50 00
Hugh Ralston	Lake shore and inland waters, Counties of Lennox and Addington	Napanee	Overseer	200 00
Charles Wilkins	Waters of the Bay of Quinte fronting on County of Hastings, and from Carrying Place eastward to Mill Point in the Co. of Prince Edward	Belleville	do	200 00
John W. Kerr	Whitby Harbor to Port Maitland	Hamilton	do	500 00
James G. Wilcox	River Credit	Port Credit	do	50 00
Charles L. Bingham	That part of the Counties of Norfolk and Haldimand fronting on Lake Erie	Pleasant Hill	do	150 00
Alex. McBride	That part of Lake Erie fronting on the County of Elgin	Port Burwell	do	50 00
John McMichael	Lake Erie frontage, County of Kent	Rond Eau	do	50 00
Peter McCann	From London to Thamesville on the Thames River	London	do	100 00
	Carried forward			4,710 00

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

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	4,710 00
E. Boismier..	Baptiste Creek on Lake St. Clair, to Point Pélée.....	Sandwich.....	Overseer...	200 00
James Cummins....	Point Pélée Island	Kingsville.....	Warden....	50 00
D. McMaster.....	Baby's Point, on River St. Clair, to Kettle Point, on Lake Huron.....	Sarnia.....	Overseer..	200 00
A. C. McKinnon ...	Kettle Point to Point Clarke, Lake Huron.....	Goderich..	do ...	100 00
James Muir.....	Point Clarke to Cape Hurd, including adjacent Islands	Port Elgin.....	do ...	100 00
Geo. S. Miller.....	Owen Sound to Cape Hurd.....	Owen Sound.....	do ...	100 00
James Patton.....	Collingwood to Point Rich.....	Collingwood.....	do ...	250 00
Samuel Fraser	Point Cockburn to Moose Point.....	Midland.....	do ...	100 00
Farquhar McRae...	Sydenham River and Lake St. Clair, from Baptiste Creek to Baby's Point.	Wallaceburg.....	do ...	150 00
Geo. B. Abrey	Manitoulin Islands and adjacent Islands in Lake Huron	Little Current.....	do ...	100 00
Wm. McGown	From Moose Deer Point to Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay.....	Parry Sound.	Warden ...	50 00
Alex. Proulx.....	Byng Inlet to Thessalon River	Killarney.....	do ...	50 00
Jos. Wilson.....	Thessalon River to head of Lake Superior.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Overseer..	100 00
James Dickson	Lake Superior extending from Slate Island to mouth of Pigeon River ...	Prince Arthur's Landing.....	do ...	100 00
Alex. McKenzie.....	Lake Simcoe and tributaries.....	Barrie	do ...	50 00
George Cochrane..	Inland waters, County Peterboro', including Pigeon, Deer, Salmon-Trout, Stony, Sturgeon & Chemong Lakes..	Lakefield	do ...	200 00
Daniel Bowen.....	Upper Division or East Riding, Co Peterborough, comprising waters of Gull and Burnt Rivers and tributaries, together with Drag, Eagle, Moose, Redstone, Crooked and other lakes within such limits.....	Haliburton	do ...	100 00
James McFadden...	Mississippi River and Lake	Carleton Place	do ...	30 00
Jno. Lyon.....	Madawaska River and Lake des Chats.	Arnprior	do ...	50 00
Andrew Telfer.....	Bonnechère River and Lakes, Co., Renfrew	Sand Point	do ...	50 00
James Sutherland..	Inland waters, N.R. County Victoria, north of Sturgeon Lake and above Fenelon Falls..	Victoria Road Station..	do ...	100 00
John McGregor.....	Rideau Lakes..	Wesport.....	Warden ...	75 00
Henry Lawe.....	Grand River from mouth to Caledonia	Dunnville	Overseer...	100 00
Henry Griffiths.....	Grand River and tributaries from Brantford upwards.....	Brantford.....	do ...	100 00
Wm. E. Foot.....	Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, Lake of Bays and the Maganetawan River.	Bracebridge	do ...	100 00
	Total.....	.....	.....	7,315 00

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
Napoléon Lavoie...	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf..	Gaspé Basin (in summer), L'Islet (in winter).....	Officer in charge of Gov. st'mer for protection of Fisheries..	1,400 00
C. Caron.....	Point Lévis to River Ouelle	L'Islet	Overseer...	200 00
H. Martin.....	River Ouelle to Rimouski.....	Rimouski.....	do ...	200 00
L. E. Grondin	Rimouski to Matane.....	do	do ...	200 00
George Gagnon.....	Inland waters, County Témiscouata...	St. Epiphane.....	Warden ...	30 00
Alfred Blais	Lake Matapedia and River Matapedia to Causapscal	Causapscal	Overseer ..	100 00
J. J. Letourneau...	Cape Chatte to River St. Anne des Monts	Ste. Anne des Monts...	do ...	100 00
P. Vibert, jun.....	York, Dartmouth and St. John Rivers, Gaspé Basin to Point Maquereau....	Gaspé Basin.....	Fishery officer in charge of fish-breeding establishment at Gaspé Basin.....	500 00
John Phelan.....	Point Maquereau to Paspebiac Point ..	Port Daniel....	Overseer...	50 00
R. W. H. Dimock...	Paspebiac Point to Maguasha Point...	New Richmond	do ...	200 00
John Mowat.....	Maguasha Point to River Matapedia, including same, and Restigouche River from Mission Point upwards, including tributaries in Counties of Bonaventure and Restigouche.....	Matapedia	do ...	300 00
Daniel Rosa	Lakes Beauport, St. Charles and adjacent Lakes.....	Quebec	Warden ...	50 00
L. P. Huot.....	Lakes Philippe, Gagné and adjacent Lakes, and the Island of Orleans...	St Roch, Quebec	do ...	100 00
J. E. Demeule	River du Gouffre to Canard River including inland Lakes adjacent to Murray Bay and St. Paul's Bay.....	Murray Bay.....	do ...	50 00
Etienne Tremblay.	Lakes in rear of Murray Bay and Bay St. Paul.....	Bay St. Paul.....	do ...	30 00
Jos. Simard.....		St. Agnes.....	do ...	30 00
Antoine Filion.....		Bay St. Paul.....	do ...	30 00
F. Saillant.....	Waters in Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay.....	Tadousac.....	Overseer...	150 00
Job Bilodeau.....	Lake St. John and tributaries, Upper Saguenay.....	Metabetchouan..	Warden ...	50 00
Joseph Boily.....	Escoumains to Bersimis	Mille Vaches.....	do ...	50 00
G. L. Duguay.....	North Shore, from Maniconagan to Point des Monts, including Becscie, Mistassini and Godbout Rivers.....	Godbout.....	do ...	150 00
J. O. Belanger.	North Shore River St. Lawrence, from Point des Monts to Bay des Rochers, including Trinity and Pentecost Rivers.....	L'Islet.....	do ...	150 00
G. Mathurin	Moisie District, from Point Jambon to Point St. Charles, including Moisie River.....	Montmagny	Overseer...	150 00
D. B. McGie	Esquimaux Point to Sheldrake River..	Port Daniel.....	do ...	100 00
P. Gendron	Watsheeshoo District, from Ateepetal Bay West to Little Watsheeshoo River East.....	Natashquan.....	do ..	150 00
	Carried forward	....	.....	4,520 00

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			4,520 00
G. Boulet	Natashquan District, from River Nabisippi to Point Kegascha	Montmagny	Overseer	150 00
J. Legouvé	St. Augustine Division, from Cape Whittle to Checatica	Pacachoo	Warden	100 00
W. H. Whitley	Bonne Esperance Division, from Checatica to Blanc Sablon	Bonne Espérance	do	50 00
J. J. Fox	Magdalen Islands	Amherst	Overseer	50 00
W. C. Willis	Waters in District of St. Francis	Sherbrooke	do	150 00
H. W. Austin	District of Montreal and Richelieu, together with Richelieu River and tributaries	Chambly	do	200 00
S. F. Copp	Lake Memphremagog, in the Counties of Stanstead and Brome	Georgeville	do	100 00
J. B. Chevalier	Richelieu River, from St. John to Lake Champlain	St. Jean, Iberville	do	100 00
Pierre Latraverse	Sorel and adjoining islands	Sorel	Guardian	100 00
P. E. Luke	Mississquoi Bay in Lake Champlain and Pike River	Phillipsburg	Overseer	50 00
Wm. Clyde	Chateauguay River and tributaries	Huntingdou	do	50 00
Andrew Watt	River Chateauguay, from mouth to village	Chateauguay Basin	Overseer	50 00
Alexander Beaton	The inland waters in rear of the County of Argenteuil	Lost River, P.O., Harrington	do	30 00
L. J. Loranger	The inland waters of the County of Terrebonne	St. Sauveur	do	100 00
	Total			5,800 00

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

W. H. Wylde	Nova Scotia	Port Mulgrave	Inspector	1,400 00
W. H. Rogers	do	Amherst	Fishery Officer	800 00
	Annapolis County.			
W. T. Carty	Annapolis County	Annapolis	Overseer	120 00
Miner Clark	Laurencetown Bridge to Clarke's Ferry	Bridgetown	Warden	25 00
J. Durland	Laurencetown Bridge to County Line, including Nictaux River	Laurencetown	do	25 00
Chas. Barteaux	Nictaux River	Wilmot	do	25 00
J. H. Pineo	Lovett's Brook	Round Hill	do	25 00
Thos. Devers	Annapolis and Languille Rivers	Annapolis	do	25 00
	Antigonish County.			
A. W. McDonald	Antigonish County	Antigonish	Overseer	125 00
Angus McDonald	From mouth of Harbor to foot of Marsh, thence up Tracadie stream to lake, from Marsh up to Monastery Brook, including French Settlement Brook and Tarbitts	Tracadie	Warden	25 00
	Carried forward			2,595 00

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

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

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

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

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			3,530 00
	Colchester County.			
Wm Blair	Colchester County, East Division	Onslow	Overseer	100 00
G. N. Christie	Salmon River	Truro	Warden	25 00
Samuel Frame	Shubenacadie River	Shubenacadie River	do	25 00
R. J. Pollock	Stewiacke River (lower portion)	Lower Stewiacke	Overseer	75 00
George Fulton	Stewiacke River (upper portion)	Stewiacke River, Brookfield	Warden	25 00
J Bonyman	Northern Division, Co. Colchester, comprising Tatamagouche Bay, French and Waughs' Rivers	New Annan	Overseer	40 00
J. W. Davison	Colchester County, West Division	Upper Economy	do	100 00
J. Urquhart	Waugh's River	Tatamagouche River	Warden	50 00
W. McElheney	De Bert River	Londonderry	do	25 00
Henry Urquhart	Folly River	do	do	25 00
Thos. Davidson, 2nd	Portapique River	Portapique, W.O	do	25 00
George Moore	Economy River	Economy	do	25 00
Mat G. Murray	Salmon River	Truro	do	25 00
William Winton	Lower Stewiacke River	Lower Stewiacke	do	25 00
George Ambrose	do do	do	do	25 00
	Cumberland County.			
Isaac J. Hingley	Cumberland County, Eastern Division, embracing all streams emptying into the Straits of Northumberland	Oxford	Overseer	100 00
Oliver Fillmore	River Philip, Hanam's Falls, upwards	River Philip	Warden	25 00
John W. Moore	do do downwards	do	do	25 00
Jer. Brownell	Shinimicas River	Shinimicas, Goose R	do	25 00
Asa Fillmore	River Philip	River Philip	do	25 00
James King	Cumberland County, Western Division, including all streams flowing into the Bay of Fundy	Amherst	Overseer	100 00
David Corbett	Laplanche and Nappan Rivers	do	Warden	25 00
Moses Harrison	Maccan River	Maccan, W.O	do	25 00
John H. Barnes	River Hebert	River Hebert	do	25 00
Francis L. Jenks	Parrsboro' Head	Parrsboro'	do	25 00
W. C. Rindress	Wallace River	Wallace	do	30 00
Elijah Fowler	Diligent, Ramshead and Fox Rivers, including fisheries from Partridge Island to Spencer Island	Diligent River, Parrsboro'	Warden	30 00
	Digby County.			
J. H. Morehouse	Digby County	Hillsburg	Overseer	120 00
Abraham L. Gavil	Joggins River	Digby	Warden	25 00
J. M. Devault	Salmon River	Salmon River, W.O	do	25 00
Lochlin McKay	St. Mary's Bay	St. Mary's Bay, W.O	do	25 00
Robert Journey	Sissaboo River	Weymouth	do	25 00
J. P. Thibodeau	Metaghan River and Comeau's Brook	Metaghan River	do	25 00
Holland E. Payson	Brier and Long Island	Brier Island	Overseer	50 00
Louis A. Mélançon	West Division, Digby County	Clare	do	75 00
	Guysborough County.			
James A. Tory	Guysborough County	Guysborough	Overseer	150 00
James Cook	Salmon River, from mouth to Graham's West Line	Salmon River, W.O	Warden	25 00
	Carried forward			5,150 00

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

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			5,150 00
	Guysborough County.—Continued.			
James Cahill	From Graham's West Line to foot of Neil's Lake, including North Branch and Lake	Salmon River, W.O.	Warden	20 00
Charles Kenny	From foot of Neil's Lake to Feaver Dam Lake, inclusive, and all the Lakes through which it passes	Salmon River, West Branch, Guysboro'	do	15 00
Donald Gunn	From mouth of Scott's Place to Country Harbor Lake, including Gunn's Brook, from Main River to Hurley's Lake	Cross Roads	do	30 00
William Pride	From mouth of St. Mary's River to Sinclair's Point, including stream from Wine Harbor to Lake	Sherbrooke, St. Mary's.	do	30 00
Thomas McKeen	From Forks to County line, including McQueen's Mill and Brook to Lake	Melrose	do	30 00
Edward Jordan	From Forks to Indian man's Brook	Glenelg	do	30 00
Robert McKay	From head of tide to head of Intervale on the North Branch, and to Cameron's Mill on the Valley Branch	Guysborough, Intervale, W.O.	do	15 00
James R. Bruce	From mouth of Clam Harbor River to Upper Falls	Guysborough	do	10 00
James Nickerson	From Beach to Falls, including North West Brook	New Harbor, W.O.	do	15 00
Allan McQuarry	St. Mary's River	St. Mary's River, Sherbrook	do	40 00
John McDaniel	District of St Marys	Sherbrook	Overseer	100 00
Adam Kirk	St. Mary's River, extending from Alex. Ross' (above still waters) to Hugh Halters', on the West River	Glenelg	Warden	30 00
Alex. Ross	St. Mary's River.	Stillwater	do	25 00
	Halifax County.			
Wm. Anderson	Halifax County, East Division, Dartmouth to Ecum Secum	Musquodoboit Harbor	Overseer	150 00
James Blakely	From Ship Harbor to Chezzetcook, inclusive	Ship Harbour	Warden	30 00
William Hall	Sheet Harbour	Sheet Harbor	do	40 00
John Fitzgerald	Halifax Harbor to Margaret Bay, Portuguese Cove	Portuguese Cove	Overseer	150 00
Archibald Kidston	From Peggy's Cove to Torrance Bay, Nine Mile and Prospect Rivers	Spryfield	Warden	40 00
Nathaniel Mason	From Hubbert's to Peggy's Cove, Margaret Bay, Ingraham and Indian Rivers	Margaret Bay, Peggy's Cove, W.O.	do	40 00
Lewis P. Fairbanks	Shubenacadie Canal	Dartmouth	Overseer	No salary.
Donald McCleam	Chezzetcook River	Chezzetcook River	do	30 00
Donald McDonald	Laurencetown	Laurencetown	do	30 00
	Ecum Secum	Ecum Secum	do	40 00
H. P. Mosher	Mosher's River	Mosher's River	do	40 00
Henry Balcam	Salmon River	Salmon River	do	30 00
	Carried forward			6 160 00

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

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			6,160 00
	Halifax County.—Continued.			
John McCurdy	Middle Musquodoboit		Warden	30 00
Patrick Hughes	Tangier River	Tangier River	do	30 00
Neil McLean	Pennant River	Hubbard's Cove	do	40 00
Jas. Gardner	Musquodoboit Harbor	Musquodoboit Harbor	do	30 00
John Taylor	Little Musquodoboit River	Little Musquodoboit River	do	30 00
Geo. Parker	Upper Musquodoboit	Upper Musquodoboit River	do	30 00
John Frazer	Moser's River and Ecum Secum	Moser's River	do	30 00
Geo. Kiezer	Lake Porter and streams	Lake Porter	do	30 00
	Hants County.			
P. S. Burnham	Hants County, Western Division, from Western County Line to Walton	Windsor	Overseer	100 00
John W. Dimsmore	Shubenacadie River from Stewiacke River to Halifax County Line	Shubenacadie	Warden	30 00
James Mosher	Rivers Meander and Hebert, from mouth to source	Brooklyn	do	30 00
T. B. O'Brien	East Division from Walton to Colchester line	Maitland	Overseer	100 00
Joseph Mosher	Kennetcook River, from its mouth to head of tide	Newport	Warden	50 00
James M. O'Brien	Walton and Kennetcook Rivers	Maitland	do	30 00
	Inverness County.			
Hugh Gillis	Inverness County, East Division	Forks, Margaree	Overseer	100 00
Murdoch A. Ross	do do	N. E. Margaree	do	100 00
Peter Condy	From mouth of Margaree River to South-west Chapel	S. W. Margaree, W.O.	do	25 00
Neil McKay	Upper waters and tributaries, Margaree River	S. W. Margaree River	Warden	25 00
John Cameron	Inverness County, Western Division	River Inhabitants	Overseer	100 00
John Meagher	Mabou River	Mabou	Warden	25 00
Michael McDonald	River Dennis	River Dennis, W.O.	do	25 00
Donald McDonald	River Inhabitants	River Inhabitants, W.O.	do	25 00
Angus Cameron	do	do	do	25 00
A. McLellan	do	Broad Cove	do	25 00
Hugh Cameron	do	S. W. Mabou	do	25 00
James McGarry	Ainslie Lake	Margaree	do	25 00
Kenneth McKenzie	Crowdis Bridge to head of river	Big Intervale, N. E. Margaree	do	25 00
Malcolm McLeod	do do	do do	do	25 00
Mark Crowdis	From Crowdis Bridge to Forks, North-east Margaree River	do do	do	25 00
George Ingraham	From Crowdis Bridge to Forks, North-east Margaree River	do do	do	25 00
John Carroll	From Margaree Harbor to South-west Chapel	S. W. Margaree	do	25 00
Donald McDonald	Whycocomagh Bay	Whycocomagh	do	25 00
Malcolm McKay	Trout River	Lake Ainslie	do	20 00
	King's County.			
Adolphus Bishop	King's County	Kentville	Overseer	125 00
John E. Starr	do	Port William	do	250 00
	Carried forward			7,820 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provincès, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	7,820 00
	Kings County.—Continued.			
W. McIntyre..... ...	Annapolis River.....	Kentville.....	Warden ...	30 00
Irad Benjamin.....	Gasperaux.....	Gasperaux.....	do ...	20 00
John Buchanan.....	do	do	do ...	20 00
	Lunenburg County.			
Geo. Redden.....	Lunenburg County, East Division, Middle, Gold, Martins and Mushamush Rivers.....	Chester.....	Overseer..	100 00
Geo. Moland.....	Eastern River.....	do	Warden ...	25 00
Jas. Corkum.....	Middle River.....	do	do ...	25 00
Wm. Mosher.....	Lower Gold River.....	do	do ...	25 00
John Hutt	Middle Gold River	Beech Hill, Chester.....	do ...	25 00
Edward Boylan.....	Gold River, Upper.....	New Ross.....	do ...	25 00
Jas. Langille...	Martin's River.....	Chester.....	do ...	25 00
Hy. S. Jost.....	Lunenburg County, West Division.....	Lunenburg.....	Overseer...	100 00
Chas. Pernette.....	From mouth of Lahave River to Wilkie's Cove.....	do	Warden ...	25 00
John Artz	Wilkie's Cove to Henry Koch's.....	Bridgewater.....	do ...	25 00
Jas. Mossman.....	From Henry Koch's to Knock's.....	Lunenburg.....	do ...	25 00
Edward Morgan....	Knock's to source of Lahave River.....	Lahave River, New Germany, W.O.....	do ...	25 00
John Andrews	Mushamush River.....	Mahone Bay.....	do ...	25 00
Geo. A. Nesbit.....	Petite River, mouth to Wallace Brook	Petite River.....	do ...	25 00
Eli Hebb.....	Petite River, from Wallace Brook to source.....	Hebb's Cross, West Conquerall...	do ...	25 00
William Craft.....	East Gold River, from Bongald's Point to Gold River Branch, thence to Clark's, Clinton's and Henry's Lakes.....	Chester Basin.....	do ...	25 00
	Pictou County.			
John McDonald....	Pictou County, East Division, including Sutherland's, French and Barney's Rivers, Bailey's Brook and shore fishery from Pictou Harbor, Eastward to County Line.....	Ponds, W. O.....	Overseer...	170 00
J. McKay.....	Barney's River.....	Barney's River, W.O...	Warden ...	25 00
Donald Rankin.....	Sutherland River.....	New Glasgow.....	do ...	25 00
William Stewart....	French River.....	French River.....	do ...	25 00
Dan McLean.....	Bailey's Brook.....	Bailey's Brook, W.O....	do ...	30 00
David Marshall.....	Pictou County, West Division, including Middle, West, Cariboo, Toney and John Rivers.....	New Glasgow.....	Overseer...	140 00
John Turner.....	French River.....	French River.....	Warden ...	25 00
Wm. Smith.....	East River.....	East River.....	do ...	25 00
Robert Archibald..	Middle River.....	Middle River.....	do ...	25 00
Wm. Evans..	West River	West River.....	do ...	25 00
A. McKenzie.....	Toney River.....	Toney River.....	do ...	25 00
David Langille.....	River John.....	River John..	do .	25 00
George McKenzie..	Cariboo River.....	Cariboo River.....	do .	25 00
John McDonald.....	Barney's River, from McDonald's Bridge to Head.....	Barney's River, W.O...	do ...	25 00
	Carried forward.....	.....	.....	,055 00

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

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			cts. 9,055 00
	Pictou County.—Continued.			
P. Delaney	East River, from Iron Bridge to Grant's Factory, from tide to Iron Bridge Coal Mine	Churchville	do	25 00
William Frazer	Grant's Factory to East Branch Lake	Bridgeville	do	25 00
Donald Frazer	Fork and West Branch Lake	Hopewell	do	25 00
	Queen's County.			
Samuel T N.Sellon	Queen's County	Liverpool	Overseer	150 00
Stephen Clements	Fort Point to Salmon Rocks, Milton Bridge, on Liverpool River	do	Warden	25 00
Theodosius Ford	Milton Bridge up to Port Liverpool River	Milton	do	50 00
William Buchanan	Salmon Rock to Puddingpan Island, around the Coast	Liverpool	do	20 00
Henry Hooker	Puddingpan Island to Toby's Island, up Port Medway River, to Dog Cove	Port Medway	do	30 00
John Fitzgerald	From Steam Mills to Salter's Falls on Port Medway River	Mill Village	do	30 00
Barnabas Miles	Salter's Falls to Pawn Hook on Port Medway River	Greenfield, W O	do	20 00
Stephen Smith	Pawn Hook to Brookfield	Liverpool	do	20 00
Jonathan Smith	Fort Point to Western Head, Liverpool Harbor	do	do	15 00
James Farquhar	Western Head, Liverpool Harbor, to Broad River, Port Mouton and Port Joli	do	do	30 00
Solomon Lonas	Port Medway River	Mill Village	do	30 00
	Richmond County.			
Duncan Cameron	Eastern Division, from River Bourgeoise to East Boundary of County, including said river	St. Peters	Overseer	125 00
Alex. Urquhart	Grand River	Grand River, W.O.	Warden	30 00
Edward Ballam	Western Division, from River Bourgeoise to West Boundary of County	Arichat	Overseer	125 00
P. W. Grouchy	Decousse River	Decousse River, Arichat	Warden	30 00
John Proctor, sen.	Inhabitants River	Port Hawkesbury	do	20 00
Abraham Sampson	Petit Degrat Inlet	Petit Degrat	do	30 00
Justinian Sampson	L'Ardoise	L'Ardoise	do	30 00
Charles Grant	River Inhabitants	River Inhabitants	do	20 00
Alex. Smith	West Bay, Black River	West Bay	do	30 00
Edward Madden	Rear of River Bourgeoise	River Bourgeois	do	30 00
Geo. Donahoe	River Moulin	River Moulin, Grandigue Ferry, W.O	do	30 00
Patrick Kyte	River Tier	River Tier, St. Peters	do	25 00
Felix Gerroir	Grand Ruisseau	Grand Ruisseau Arichat	do	25 00
William Kehoe	False Bay and Breen's Brook	River Bourgeoise, W.O	do	25 00
	Shelburne County.			
Samuel Muir	Shelburne County	Shelburne	Overseer	125 00
William McKay	Clyde River	do	Warden	20 00
	Carried forward			10,270 00

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

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			10,270 00
	Shelburne County.—Continued.			
M. Greenwood	Round Bay River and Indian Brook	Clyde River, W.O.	do	20 00
George Archer	Birchtown River	Shelburne	do	15 00
Richard McGill	Roseway River	do	do	20 00
James Turner	Jordan River	do	do	30 00
L. Freeman	Sable River	Sable River, W.O.	do	30 00
Henry Ackerman	Green Harbor	Ragged Island, Locke's Island, W.O.	do	20 00
P. Crowell	Barrington River	Barrington	do	20 00
	Victoria County.			
J. W. Burke	Victoria County, North Division, from Smoky Head to Bay St. Lawrence	Ingonish	Overseer	120 00
Donald McRae, jun	do South Division.	Baddeck	do	120 00
John McLellan	Middle River	Middle River, W. O., Baddeck	Warden	25 00
John McDonald	Middle River, Upper Settlement	Baddeck	do	25 00
Donald McQuarrie	do	do	do	25 00
Donald McMillan	Baddeck River	Middle River, W. O., Baddeck	do	25 00
Donald McAulay	do	Baddeck	do	25 00
Hector McKenzie	North River	North River, W.O.	do	25 00
Donald McRae	Baddeck River and tributaries	Baddeck	do	25 00
Francis Arnold	Baddeck River, North Branch	do	do	25 00
Angus McDonald	Washabuck River		do	30 00
Kenneth Campbell	Indian Brook	Middle River	do	30 00
Rodrick Beaton	Hume's River	McNaughton's, W.O.	do	30 00
William Foyle	Peter's Brook	Baddeck River	do	30 00
John McCharles	Upper Settlement	Middle River	do	30 00
Donald Bochaman	Barachois River	Barachois River	do	30 00
Malcom McIver	Indian Brook	Indian Brook	do	30 00
Jos. Guinn	North River	North River	do	30 00
Geo. Burton	Salmon River, Bay St. Lawrence	Bay St. Lawrence	do	30 00
Jos. Helen	Cape North	Cape North	do	30 00
	Yarmouth County.			
Enos Gardner	Yarmouth County	Tusket	Overseer	100 00
J. A. Hatfield	From Reynard's Falls to Lower Narrows, Tusket River	do	Warden	50 00
William Kavanagh	Gurill's Bridge to Coldstream	do	do	25 00
William Prosser	Branches of River above Reynard's Falls	do	do	25 00
Eustace Nickerson	Salmon River	Yarmouth	do	25 00
Edward Perry	Little River	do	do	25 00
Jerome Doucet	Tusket River	Tusket	do	30 00
Vital Muise	Tusket Forks	Tusket Forks	do	25 00
Joseph M. White	Eel Lake	Eel Lake	do	25 00
Wm. Thurston, sen	Chegoggin River	Chegoggin River	do	25 00
	Total			11,520 00

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

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
W. H. Venning	New Brunswick	St. John, N.B	Inspector Fisheries	1,400 00
C. R. Venning		do	Clerk	400 00
	Albert County.			
Winthrop Akerly	County of Albert	Harvey	Overseer	100 00
Wallace Taylor	Petitcodiac River	Coverdale	Warden	40 00
C. McLatchey	Mouth of Petitcodiac River and Dorchester Bay	Hillsboro'	do	40 00
Jacob Beck	Pollet River	Elgin	do	30 00
J. E. Kinne	Germantown Lake and Shepody River	Hopewell Corner	do	40 00
B. Oliver	Rocher Bay	Waterside	do	40 00
	Carleton County.			
Hugh Miller	Miramichi River (S.W.) from Head Waters to Forks	Glassville	Overseer	30 00
Hugh Harrison	St. John River and tributaries, from Long's Creek to Tobique River	Woodstock	do	100 00
George Burt	St. John River	Upper Woodstock	Warden	30 00
J. W. Scott	St. John River, from Eel River to Woodstock	Canterbury	do	30 00
William Thompson	The Upper Waters of the South West Miramichi, in the Parish of Aberdeen	East Glassville, Smith's W.O.	do	30 00
	Charlotte County.			
B. L. Cunningham	Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy	Chamcook, W.O	Overseer	40 00
James Brown	Campo Bello and West Isles, with coast and streams in Charlotte Co.	Campo Bello	do	100 00
Patrick Curran	St. Croix River and tributaries	Milltown, St. Stephen	do	120 00
W. B. McLaughlin	Grand Manan Island and spawning grounds	Grand Manan	do	†240 00
Samuel Dick	St. George to Beaver Harbour	La Tête, W.O	Warden	30 00
Robert Dixon	Seeley's Cove to Lepreaux	Lepreaux	do	30 00
Leonard Best	East District, from La Tête to Lepreaux	Beaver Harbour, W.O.	Overseer	100 00
J. M. Lord	Deer Island	Deer Island	do	50 00
James Russell	From St. Andrews to mouth of St. Croix River	St. Andrews	Warden	30 00
Andrew Gilmour	Northern Head, Grand Manan	Grand Manan	do	30 00
Edward Carroll	Whitehead Island	do	do	30 00
John Thomson	West side, Deer Island	Deer Island	do	30 00
John Catharan	The Wolves, Mace's Bay and l'Etang Harbour	The Wolves	Overseer	50 00
	Gloucester County.			
James Hickson	River Nipissiguit and tributaries, with sea coast and streams from Belledune River to Grindstone Point	Bathurst	do	250 00
William Bateman	Nipissiguit River	do	Warden	50 00
Juste Hache	Oyster beds in County Caraquet and Shippegan	Caraquet	Overseer	100 00
	Carried forward			3,590 00

† Includes boat hire.

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

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			$ cts. 3,590 00
	Gloucester County.—Continued.			
Justinian Savoy	Tracadie	Tracadie, W.O	Warden	30 00
John L. Veno	Pokemouche	Pokemouche	do	30 00
Frederick Comeau	Petit Rocher, from Belledune to Mill Stream	Elm Tree, Madisco	do	40 00
Miles Dempsey	Salmon Beach, from Bass River to Grindstone Point	Salmon Beach	do	30 00
Tim. Coughlan	Grindstone Point to Grand Anse	Grand Anse	do	30 00
Henry A. Sormany	Shippegan	Shippegan	do	30 00
W. Rogers	Tete-a-gauche River	Tete-a-gauche, Bathurst	do	25 00
John Calnan, jun	That part of River Tete-a-gauche from a mile above the Mill Dam to the source of said River	Kinsale	do	25 00
Alexis Landry, jun	Pokemouche River	Pokemouche	Overseer	50 00
	Kent County.			
Charles Cormier	Cocagne River	Cocagne	do	100 00
J. McD. Sutherland	Richibucto River	Richibucto	do	75 00
F. B. Légaré	Little Buctouche River	Little Buctouche River	Warden	30 00
M. A. Girourd	Big do do	Buctouche	do	30 00
James Harnet	From the mouth of Nicholas River on the Richibucto upwards, including Nicholas River	Weldford	do	30 00
Lazare Guimon	From Kouchibouguacis to Chockfish River	Kouchibouguacis	do	75 00
Nicholas Muzzeroll	From Kouchibouguacis River to Point Sapin	do	do	50 00
	Kings County.			
Samuel Goslin	From mouth of Smith's Creek upwards	Smith's Creek, W.O	do	100 00
Samuel F. Ryan	Mill stream	Studholm, Apohaqui	Warden	30 00
N. H. DeVeber	St. John River and Belle Isle Bay and streams running thereinto	Westfield	Overseer	50 00
Samuel Gamblin	Washademoak Lake and its tributaries in Kings and Queens Counties	English Settlement, Pearson's W.O	Warden	30 00
	Northumberland County.			
Prudent Robichaux	Burnt Church River and tributaries, and Upper Tabusintac	Upper Neguac	Overseer	100 00
John Stymast	Lower Tabusintac River	Stymast Road, Neguac	Warden	50 00
William Blake	Tabusintac River, tributaries and Bay	Tabusintac	Overseer	50 00
Amos Perley	Miramichi River and Bay, east of Beaubair's Island, in the Parishes of Glenelg and Chatham	Chatham	do	100 00
William Cushman	Miramichi River and tributaries from Beaubair's Island to Blackville	Upper Nelson	do	160 00
N. B. T. Underhill	From Lower line of Blackville to Blissville	Blackville	do	160 00
John Hogan	Miramichi River (N.W.) and tributaries from Chatham Ferry upwards	Newcastle	do	400 00
	Carried forward			5,500 00

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

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	5,500 00
	Northumberland County.—Continued.			
Aaron Hovey.....	Miramichi River (S.W.) and tributaries from Nelson's to Head of Hovey Island.....	Boiestown.....	Warden ...	30 00
George Bryanton..	From Elm Tree Brook to SquireUnderhill's, on the S.W. Miramichi River	Derby, W. O..	do ...	30 00
Kenneth Cameron.	Miramichi River (S.W.) from line of Blissfield to the head waters and tributaries...	Boiestown.....	Overseer...	100 00
Patrick Bergin.....	From Underhill's to Stephen Mitchells, on S.W.....	Dumphey, W. O. Parish Blackville, S. W. Miramichi	Warden ...	30 00
Thomas Smith	From lower end of Fingley's Island on N. W. Miramichi, upwards, and the Big Sevogle.....	North Esk, Red Bank, W.O.....	do ...	30 00
D. Somers.....	From lower side of Ox Bow, on the Little South West, upwards.....	do do ...	Overseer...	30 00
Patrick Gillis.....	Little S. W. River and tributaries	do do ...	Warden ...	30 00
Denis Hogan.....	Renous River and tributaries	Renous Bridge, W.O...	do ...	30 00
Michael Donovan ..	Renous River.....	Renous Bridge.....	Special Guard...	18 00
Thomas McKenzie..	From Dunbar's Point on S. W. Miramichi to lower end of Fingley's Island; on Little South West to lower side of Ox Bow.....	Red Bank, North Esk...	do ...	30 00
		do do ...	do ...	30 00
Henry Oldfield.....	Big Sevogle to Square Forks.....	Napan, W.O	do ...	30 00
Robert Brimner.....	Napan & Black River and tributaries..			
John Williston	Bay du Vin River and Bay, with Parish of Hardwick, Fox and other Islands, and Stations on South side of Main Channel of Miramichi River	Bay du Vin, W O	Overseer...	100. 00
James Russell.....	Miramichi Bay and Feeders	Lower Newcastle..	do ...	150 00
Thomas Taylor.....	South West Miramichi, within Parish of Blissfield.....	Blissfield..	Warden ...	50 00
William Wyse.....	Herring Fsheries, Miramichi Bay, and Bass fishing in Napan Bay and Black River.....	Chatham.....	Overseer...	200 00
Samuel Freeze.....	From Doaktown to Hovey Islands, in the Parish of Blissfield, on the South West Miramichi River.....	Doaktown, Miramichi..	Overseer...	100 00
John Holmes.....	From lower side Ox Bow on Little South West Miramichi, upwards.....	Ox Bow, Miramichi.....	do ...	50 00
Nat. Morehouse.....	Arbo Settlement, Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi..	Arbo Settlement.....	Warden ...	30 00
J. T. Cochrane	Cochrane Settlement, Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi.....	Cochrane Settlement...	do ...	30 00
Joseph Chaplain...	Whitney Settlement, North West Miramichi.....	Whitney Settlement, Red Bank.....	do ...	30 00
	Queen's County.			
Isaiah Langan.....	Salmon River.....	Chipman, W.O., Gaspereaux	Warden ...	30 00
John Secord.....	Canaan River.	Long's Creek, Johnston	do ...	30 00
J. T. Hetherington	From Cole's Island to foot of Washademoak Lake.....	Jenkins, W.O. Johnston	do ...	30 00
	Carried forward.....	....	.....	6,748 00

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

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward			6,748 00
	Queens County.—Continued.			
Robt. Phillips	Headwaters, Washademoak Lake		Warden	25 00
W. H. Clark	Narrows, Washademoak Lake	Cambridge	do	25 00
John J. Camp	Jemseg River and Grand Lake	do	do	30 00
Robt. McMann	Newcastle River and Grand Lake	Canning	do	25 00
	Restigouche County.			
E. Ferguson	Little Dune River to Morris Rock	Dalhousie	Overseer	100 00
William McMillan	From Little Belle Dune to Eel River, New Mills	New Mills, Black Point	do	100 00
A. McPherson, jun.	Charlo River	Charlo, W.O.	Warden	25 00
J. McMillan	Jacquet River	River Louison, W.O.	do	25 00
Dugald Carmichael	do from mouth to Kettle Hole	do	do	25 00
	Sunbury County			
Reuben Hoben	St. John River, Indiantown, to County Line of York	Burton, W.O.	Overseer	100 00
	St. John County.			
Jos. O'Brien	St. John County	Carleton, St. John	do	150 00
Wm. Skillen	Eastern part of St. John County, from Quaco Head to Goose River	St. Martins	do	100 00
	Victoria County.			
C. McClusky	County of Victoria	Grand Falls	Overseer	100 00
Chas. Roberts	Lower Division, Tobique River	Andover	Warden	30 00
Jno. McDougall	Three Brooks, branch of Tobique River	Rocky Brook, Parish of Lorne	do	30 00
G. Bedell	Salmon River	Andover	do	30 00
Donald Fraser	Tobique River	Arthurette, W.O.	do	30 00
Thos. Edgar	Middle Division, Tobique River	Three Rivers	do	30 00
Edward Maloney	Upper Division, Tobique River	Tobique River, Parish of Lorne	do	30 00
	Westmoreland County.			
W. B. Deacon	Shediac Harbor and River	Shediac	Overseer	100 00
	Petitcodiac and Memramcook Rivers		do	60 00
D. T. Cormier	Dorchester Bay	Gautreau Village	do	60 00
Hugh Davidson	Bay Verte, Port Elgin and Tidnish Rivers	Bay Verte	do	50 00
	York County.			
J. Campbell	Grand Pass on St. John River upwards from Crock's Point to Lower line of York County, including Nashwaak River	Kingsclear, W.O., Fredericton	Warden	60 00
	Carried forward			8,088 00

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

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	8,088 00
	York County.—Continued.			
Wm. Brown	St. John River, from Upper Line of York County to Crock's Point, on River St. John.....	Southampton	do ...	60 00
A. Moir.....	From Price's Bend to Burnt Hill, S.W. Miramichi.....	Bloomfield	do ...	30 00
	Total	.....	.....	8,178 00

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

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

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

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
Alex. C. Anderson	British Columbia	Rosebank, Victoria	Inspector Fisheries	600 00

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Donald Gunn	Manitoba	Little Britain	Overseer	200 00

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	$7,315 00
Quebec	5,800 00
Nova Scotia	11,520 00
New Brunswick	8,178 00
Prince Edward Island	1,320 00
British Columbia	600 00
Manitoba	200 00
Total	$34,933 00

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

(Certified,)
W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

APPENDIX No. 2.

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

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	ONTARIO.	$ cts.	$ cts.
J. W. Kerr	Twelve months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1876	500 00	
E. Boismier	do do	200 00	
P. Kiel	do do	200 00	
Charles Gilchrist	do do	400 00	
D. McMaster	do do	200 00	
J. A. Backhouse	Six months' salary as Fishery Overseer to 31st December, 1875	75 00	
F. McRae	do do	75 00	
J. Mooney	Twelve months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1876	100 00	
A. C. McKinnon	do do	100 00	
Joseph Wilson	do do	100 00	
Henry Griffiths	do do	100 00	
J. L. Thompson	do do	50 00	
Hugh Thompson	do do	50 00	
D. Hamilton	do do	50 00	
A. J. Harrington	do do	50 00	
J. McAllister	do do	50 00	
J. McMichael	do do	50 00	
Z. Quick	do do	50 00	
Alexander McKenzie	do do	50 00	
John Wallace	do do	40 00	
James McFadden	do do	30 00	
Henry Hunt	do do	20 00	
W. E. Foot	do do	100 00	
Hugh Ralston	do do	200 00	
Charles Wilkins	do do	200 00	
John G. Hicks	do do	100 00	
William Plews	do do	100 00	
Peter McCann	do do	100 00	
G. S. Miller	do do	100 00	
G. B. Alrey	do do	100 00	
Henry Lawe	do do	100 00	
John McGregor	do do	75 00	
Peter Huff	do do	50 00	
W. A. Palen	do do	50 00	
J. G. Wilcox	do do	50 00	
John Lyon	do do	50 00	
George Cochrane	do do	200 00	
James Sutherland	do do	100 00	
D. Conger	do do	100 00	
Alexander McBride	do do	50 00	
James Muir	do do	100 00	
James Patton	do do	100 00	
S. Frazer	do do	100 00	
James Dickson	do do	100 00	
	Carried forward		4,765 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc. — *Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		4,765 00
	ONTARIO.—*Continued.*		
Dan Bowen	Eleven months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1876	91 65	
William McGown	Six months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1876	25 00	
Andrew Telfer	Two months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1876	8 33	
J. S. Webster	Wages as Special Fishery Constable	470 00	
C. Gilchrist	Arrears of pay	100 00	
D. Conger	Six months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1875	50 00	
Peter Huff	do do	25 00	
W. A. Palen	do do	25 00	
J. G. Hicks	do do	50 00	
W. Plews	do do	50 00	
C. Wilkins	do do	100 00	
P. McCann	do do	50 00	
J. Muir	do do	50 00	
G. S. Miller	do do	50 00	
James Patton	do do	50 00	
S. Frazer	do do	50 00	
G. B. Airey	do do	50 00	
John Lyon	do do	25 00	
J. McGregor	do do	37 50	
J. W. Kerr	Twelve months' disbursements as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1876	670 93	
A. C. McKinnon	do do	112 35	
F. McRae	do do	270 08	
Charles Gilchrist	do do	766 70	
Charles Wilkins	do do	295 00	
J. Wallace	do do	273 85	
Joseph Wilson	do do	534 59	
J. A. Backhouse	do do	220 47	
Henry Griffiths	do do	27 75	
James McFadden	do do	25 60	
Hugh Ralston	do do	327 55	
P. Riel	do do	138 50	
David Hamilton	do do	44 45	
Jos. L. Thompson	do do	38 00	
Peter McCann	do do	38 25	
E. Boismier	do do	80 55	
J. G. Hicks	do do	20 00	
W. E. Foot	do do	182 67	
J. McGregor	do do	31 00	
P. Huff	do do	26 00	
Wm. Plews	do do	11 50	
A. J. Harrington	do do	106 75	
J. Mooney	do do	179 00	
G. Cochrane	do do	154 80	
John Lyon	do do	22 00	
G. S. Miller	do do	96 00	
S. Frazer	do do	203 78	
A. McKenzie	do do	15 47	
J. Sutherland	do do	26 05	
Jas. Muir	do do	19 60	
Jas. Dickson	do do	8 50	
Jas. Patton	do do	118 32	
	Carried forward		11,208 54

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc. — *Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	11,208 54	
	ONTARIO.—*Continued.*		
Henry Lawe	For twelve months' disbursements as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1876	13 35	
Andrew Telfer	do do	12 15	
J. McMichael	do do	20 00	
A. Root	do do	25 00	
J. Connor	Disbursements as Special Fishery Guardian, twelve months' to 30th June, 1876	82 75	
J. Hughes	Twelve months' disbursements as Special Fishery Guardian, to 30th June, 1876	51 55	
J. Webster	Twelve months' disbursements as Special Fishery Guardian, to 30th June, 1876	50 00	
W. Fahey	Twelve months' disbursements as Special Fishery Guardian, Constant Lake and Creek, to 30th June, 1876	101 00	
W. Besserer	Twelve months' disbursements as Special Fishery Guardian, Ottawa River, to 30th June, 1876	70 50	
J. H. Dunlop	Twelve months' disbursements as Special Fishery Guardian, Ottawa River, to 30th June, 1876	30 00	
E. A. Evershed	Services in connection with enquiry *re* seining for whitefish in Prince Edward County	125 00	
Michael Gleason	Pay and disbursements as Special Fishery Guardian, Belleville	25 50	
S. Parliament	Special services attending Belleville markets	50 00	
B. T. Davidson	Expenses while acting as Local Guardian, Openicon Lake	28 50	
G. Stalker	Refund of amount paid in advance for rent of fishing station, Slate Island	50 00	
Owen Baumwart	Services as Local Fishery Guardian, Port Royal	35 00	
C. McFayden	Professional services in connection with Collingwood suits for violation of fishery laws	136 89	
S. Wilmot	Increase of salary as Fishery Officer, 1st July, 1875, to 31st March, 1876	600 00	
J. Neevin	On account current expenses, Sandwich Fish Breeding Establishment	100 00	
			12,815 73
	QUEBEC.		
Jno. Mowat	Twelve months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1876	300 00	
H. W. Austin	do do	200 00	
R. W. H. Dimock	do do	200 00	
F. Saillant	Six months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 31st December, 1875	75 00	
G. Mathurin	Twelve months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1876	150 00	
P. Gendreau	Six months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 31st December, 1875	75 00	
W. C. Willis	Twelve months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1876	150 00	
A. Blais	do do	100 00	
J. J. Létourneau	do do	100 00	
L. P. Huot	do do	100 00	
D. L. Duguay	do do	150 00	
D. B. McGie	do do	100 00	
Legouvé	do do	100 00	
	Carried forward		1,800 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc. — *Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward...	...	1,800 00
	QUEBEC. — *Continued.*		
D. Rosa	Twelve months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1876	50 00	
J. E. Demeule	do do	50 00	
Job. Bilodeau	do do	50 00	
Jos. Boily	do do	50 00	
G. Boulet	do do	125 00	
W. H. Whitely	do do	50 00	
J. J. Fox	do do	50 00	
P. E. Luke	do do	50 00	
Wm. Clyde	do do	50 00	
Andrew Watt	do do	50 00	
G. Gagnon	do do	30 00	
C. Caron	do do	200 00	
H. Martin	do do	200 00	
L. E. Grondin	do do	200 00	
P. Vilbert	do do	200 00	
J. B. Chevalier	do do	100 00	
L. J Loranger	Eighteen do do	150 00	
J. Phelan	Twelve do do	50 00	
Alex Beaton	do do	30 00	
P. Latraverse	do do	80 00	
J. O. Belanger	do do	125 00	
C. Caron	Six month's salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1875	100 00	
H. Martin	do do	100 00	
L. E. Grondin	do do	100 00	
P. Vibert	do do	100 00	
J. B. Chevalier	do do	50 00	
F. Saillant	Twelve months' disbursements as Fishery Overseer to 30th June, 1876	1,623 56	
P. Vibert	do do	845 58	
J. Mowat	do do	934 00	
D. B. McGie	do do	528 67	
J. J. Létourneau	do do	89 98	
C. Caron	do do	168 95	
G. L. Duguay	do do	91 00	
J. B. Chevalier	do do	81 25	
W. C. Willis	do do	157 30	
P. Gendreau	do do	148 25	
G. Mathurin	do do	118 45	
G. Boulet	do do	167 45	
R. W. H. Dimock	do do	200 00	
H. W. Austin	do do	766 49	
L. E. Grondin	do do	187 00	
L. P. Huot	do do	59 03	
D. Rosa	do do	149 93	
P. E. Luke	do do	55 07	
J. Boily	do do	59 95	
J. J. Fox	do do	28 00	
Andrew Watt	do do	49 50	
J. E. Demeule	do do	79 70	
J. O. Bélanger	do do	157 25	
J. Legouvé	do do	103 00	
Jno. Phelan	do do	20 00	
H. Martin	do do	299 25	
G. Gagnon	do do	18 50	
	Carried forward...	...	11,377 11

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc. — *Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		11,377 11
	QUEBEC. — *Continued.*		
L. J. Loranger	Twelve months' disbursements as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1876	50 00	
Alex. Beaton.	do do	59 40	
J. S. Webster	Disbursements as Special Fishery Constable, twelve months' to 30th June, 1876	83 12	
D. J. Walsh	do do	45 57	
J. Connor	do do	37 35	
C. Barbeau	do do	375 90	
A. Fairbairn	do do	214 90	
P. Mullin	do do	130 28	
P. C. Gobeil	Disbursements as Guardian, Watsheeshoo River, to 30th June, 1876	50 00	
S. G. Dunlop	Copies of papers	3 00	
P. Trudeau	Canoe	22 00	
Harris & Campbell	Boat oars	10 00	
Ottawa River Navig'n Co	Freight	5 00	
A. Ratté	Storage of boats	12 00	
Ottawa River Navig'n Co	Passages and freight	174 90	
L. E. Gaulin	Hire of vehicle	6 50	
G. W. Holbrook	Waterproof	10 00	
W. F. Whitcher	Twelve months' disbursements as Commissioner of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1876	556 25	
F. X. Frenette	Professional services in connection with suits for the violation of Fisheries Act	31 40	
S. P. Bauset	Disbursements to inquire into Richelieu River eel-weirs	30 00	
P. Martin	Refund of fine	40 40	
Alfred Malouin	Guardian, North side Anticosti Island	60 00	
Thomas Gagné	do South do	60 00	
M. Laurendeau	do Magdalen Division	60 00	
J. Davis	Wages, Guardian, St. John River	102 00	
G. Mathurin	Advance on salary to 31st December, 1876	75 00	
J. F. St. Julien	Professional services	10 00	
L. N. Blais	Lumber and materials for fishway, Matane River	31 70	
R. P. De la Ronde	Professional services in connection with suits for illegal fishing at Lake Borron	20 00	
J. A. Camirand	Professional services in prosecutions at Lake Memphremagog	69 55	
Thomas Brossoit	Professional advice and assistance to Overseer Watt	73 55	
Estate F. P. Pominville	Professional services *in re* proceedings, eel-wiers, Richelieu River	40 00	
Majoric Côté	Expenses taking prisoner to Rimouski gaol	50 00	
L. J. Loranger	Disbursements connected with proceedings against violators of Fishery Laws in Terrebonne District	105 77	
Joseph Radford	On account current expenses	200 00	
			14,282 65
	NOVA SCOTIA.		
	County of Annapolis.		
W. T. Carty	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	120 00	
Thomas Devers	do do	25 00	
Miner Clark	do do	25 00	
J. Durland	do do	25 00	
	Carried forward	195 00	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc. — *Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	195 00	
	County of Annapolis.—Continued.		
J. H. Pineo	Twelve months' salary to 30th June, 1876	25 00	
Charles Barteau	do do	25 00	
			245 00
	County of Antigonish.		
A. W. McDonald	Twelve months salary, to 30th June, 1876	125 00	
Lochlin Cameron	do do	25 00	
J. R. Aymer	do do	25 00	
Albert Randall	do do	15 00	
Colin Chisholm	do do	25 00	
Angus McDonald	do do	30 00	
John Cumming	do do	20 00	
John Dexter	do do	30 00	
Donald Chisholm	do do	25 00	
Hugh Cameron	do do	25 00	
Duncan Frazer	do do	20 00	
Alexander McAdam	Eleven months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	22 94	
James McLean	One month's salary, to 31st December, 1875	2 08	
			390 02
	County of Cape Breton.		
Francis Quinan	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	120 00	
Anthony Spencer	do do	25 00	
Thomas Burke	do do	25 00	
John McEachern	do do	25 00	
Thomas Moore	do do	20 00	
D. McDonald	do do	20 00	
Alex. McLean	do do	20 00	
York Barrington	do do	120 00	
Alexander McDonald	do do	120 00	
Allan McAdam	do do	25 00	
Angus Morrison	do do	25 00	
Denis Murphy	do do	25 00	
D. McDonald	do do	25 00	
Michael McLellan	do do	25 00	
Patrick Keefe	do do	25 00	
D. McCormack	do do	25 00	
			670 00
	County of Colchester.		
William Blair	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	100 00	
G. N. Christie	do do	25 00	
Samuel Frame	do do	25 00	
R. J. Pollack	do do	75 00	
G. Fulton	do do	25 00	
James Bonyman	do do	40 00	
J. W. Davidson	do do	100 00	
J. Urquhart	do do	50 00	
W. McElheney	do do	25 00	
H. Urquhart	do do	25 00	
Henry W. Fulton	do do	25 00	
George Moore	do do	25 00	
M. G. Murray	do do	25 00	
William Winton	do do	25 00	
George Ambrose	do do	25 00	
			615 00
	Carried forward		1,920 02

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc. — *Continued*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		1,920 02
	County of Cumberland.		
Oliver Fillmore	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	25 00	
Jeremiah Brownell	do do	25 00	
Asa. Fillmore	do do	25 00	
James King	do do	100 00	
David Corbett	do do	25 00	
Moses Harrison	do do	25 00	
J. H. Barnes	do do	25 00	
Frs. L. Jenks	do do	25 00	
W. C. Rindress	do do	30 00	
Elijah Fowler	do do	30 00	
David Stuart	Four months' salary, to 31st December, 1875	8 32	
Isaac J. Hingley	Eleven months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	91 66	
J. W. Moore	Ten do do	20 83	
J. H. Patton	Two months' salary, to 31st August, 1875	16 66	
			472 47
	County of Digby.		
J. H. Morehouse	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	120 00	
J. M. Devault	do do	25 00	
Lochlin McKay	do do	25 00	
Robert Journey	do do	25 00	
John P. Thibodeau	do do	25 00	
Holland E. Payson	do do	50 00	
William Odell	Six months' salary, to 31st December. 1875	12 50	
J. L. Burrill	One do do	6 25	
A. L. Gavil	Six months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	12 50	
L. A. Melançon	Eleven do do	68 75	
			370 00
	County of Guysborough.		
James A. Tory	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	150 00	
James Cook	do do	25 00	
James Cahill	do do	20 00	
Charles Kenny	do do	15 00	
Donald Gunn	do do	30 00	
William Pride	do do	30 00	
Thomas McKeen	do do	30 00	
Edward Jordan	do do	30 00	
Robert McKay	do do	15 00	
J. R. Bruce	do do	10 00	
James Nickerson	do do	15 00	
Allan McQuarrie	do do	40 00	
John McDaniel	do do	100 00	
Adam Kirk	do do	30 00	
			540 00
	County of Halifax.		
William Anderson	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	150 00	
James Blakely	do do	40 00	
Wm. Hall	do do	40 00	
John Fitzgerald	do do	150 00	
Archd. Kidston	do do	40 00	
Nathaniel Mason	do do	40 00	
	Carried forward	460 00	3,302 49

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc. — *Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	460 00	3,302 49
	County of Halifax.—Continued.		
Joseph Hamilton..	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876.....	40 00	
Donald McLean.....	do do	40 00	
Donald McDonald.....	do do	40 00	
Henry Balcam	do do	40 00	
John McCurdy.....	do do	40 00	
Pat. Hughes.....	do do	40 00	
Neil McLean.....	do do	40 00	
Henry P. Mosher.....	do salary, to 31st December. 1875	20 00	
			760 00
	County of Hants.		
P. S. Burnham.....	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876.....	100 00	
J. W. Dinsmore....	do do	30 00	
James Mosher.	do do	30 00	
T. B. O'Brien.....	do do	100 00	
Joseph Mosher.....	do do	50 00	
J. M. O'Brien..	do do	30 00	
			340 00
	County of Inverness.		
M. A. Ross.....	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876.....	100 00	
Hugh Gillis...	do do	100 00	
Peter Coady.....	do do	25 00	
Neil McKay.....	do do	25 00	
John Cameron.....	do do	100 00	
Kenneth McKenzie.....	do do	25 00	
Donald McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
A. McLellan.....	do do	25 00	
Hugh Cameron.....	do do	25 00	
James McGarry.....	do do	25 00	
Malcolm McLeod.....	do do	25 00	
Mark Crowdis.....	do do	25 00	
G. Ingraham.....	do do	25 00	
John Carroll.....	do do	25 00	
Archd. McDougall.....	Six months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	12 50	
B. Dwyer.....	Five months' salary, to 31st December, 1875.....	10 41	
Angus McIntyre.....	do do	10 41	
Angus Cameron.....	Three do do	6 24	
John Meagher.....	Ten months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	20 83	
M. McDonald...	do do	20 83	
Wm. Grant.....	do salary, as Fishery Warden.....	25 00	
			681 22
	County of Kings.		
Adolphus Bishop.....	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June 1876.....	125 00	
J. E. Starr.....	do do	250 00	
Wm. McIntyre	do do	30 00	
Irad. Benjamin	do do	20 00	
John Buchanan.....	do do	20 00	
			445 00
	Carried forward.....	.....	5,528 71

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		5,528 71
	County of Lunenbury.		
George Redden	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	100 00	
George Moland	do do	25 00	
James Corkum	do do	25 00	
Wm. Mosher	do do	25 00	
John Hutt	do do	25 00	
James Langille	do do	25 00	
Henry S. Jost	do do	100 00	
Chas. Pernette	do do	25 00	
John Artz	do do	25 00	
James Mossman	do do	25 00	
Edward Morgan	do do	25 00	
John Andrews	do do	25 00	
G. A. Nesbitt	do do	25 00	
Eli Hebb	do do	25 00	
Edward Boylan	do do	25 00	
Wm. Croft	do do	25 00	
			550 00
	County of Pictou.		
John McDonald	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	170 00	
J. McKay	do do	25 00	
Donald Rankin	do do	25 00	
Wm. Stewart	do do	25 00	
Daniel McLean	do do	30 00	
John Turner	do do	25 00	
William Smith	do do	25 00	
Robert Archibald	do do	25 00	
William Evans	do do	25 00	
A. McKenzie	do do	25 00	
David Languille	do do	25 00	
George McKenzie	do do	25 00	
J. McDonald	do do	25 00	
P. Delaney	do do	25 00	
Wm. Fraser	do do	25 00	
Donald Fraser	do do	25 00	
Thos. Graham	Six months' salary, to 31st December, 1875	70 00	
D. Marshall	Three months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	35 00	
			655 00
	County of Queens.		
S. T. N. Sellon	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	150 00	
Stephen Clements	do do	25 00	
T. Ford	do do	50 00	
Wm. Buchanan	do do	20 00	
Henry Hooker	do do	30 00	
John Fitzgerald	do do	30 00	
Barnabas Miles	do do	20 00	
Stephen Smith	do do	20 00	
Jonathan Smith	do do	15 00	
James Farquhar	do do	30 00	
Solomon Lomas	do do	30 00	
			420 00
	Carried forward		7,153 71

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		7,153 71
	County of Richmond.		
Duncan Cameron	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	125 00	
Alex. Urquhart	do do	30 00	
Ed. Ballam	do do	125 00	
P. W. Grouchy	do do	30 00	
Jno. Proctor	do do	20 00	
Abraham Sampson	do do	30 00	
Jnstinien Sampson	do do	30 00	
Chas. Grant	do do	20 00	
Alex. Smith	do do	30 00	
Edward Madden	do do	30 00	
George Donahue	do do	30 00	
Pat. Kyte	do do	25 00	
Felix Gerroir	do do	25 00	
Wm. Kehoe	do do	25 00	
			575 00
	County of Shelburne.		
Henry Ryer	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	125 00	
William McKay	do do	20 00	
M. Greenwood	do do	20 00	
George Archer	do do	15 00	
R. McGill	do do	20 00	
James Turner	do do	30 00	
L. Freeman	do do	30 00	
Henry Ackerman	do do	20 00	
P. Crowell	do do	20 00	
			300 00
	County of Victoria.		
Donald McRea, jun	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	120 00	
J. W. Burke	do do	120 00	
J. McLellan	do do	25 00	
J. McDonald	do do	25 00	
Donald McQuarrie	do do	25 00	
D. McMillan	do do	25 00	
Donald McAuley	do do	25 00	
Hector McKenzie	do do	25 00	
Donald McRae	do do	25 00	
Francis Arnold	do do	25 00	
Angus McDonald	do do	30 00	
Kenneth Campbell	do do	30 00	
R. Beaton	do do	30 00	
William Foyle	do do	30 00	
J. McCharles	do do	30 00	
D. Bochaman	do do	30 00	
Malcolm McIver	do do	30 00	
Joseph Gwinn	Three months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	7 50	
George Burton	do do	7 50	
Joseph Hellen	do do	7 50	
	County of Yarmouth.		
Enos Gardner	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	100 00	
J. A. Hatfield	do do	50 00	
William Kavanagh	do do	25 00	
	Carried forward	175 00	8,701 21

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	175 00	8,701 21
	County of Yarmouth.—Continued.		
William Prosser.....	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876.....	25 00	
Eustace Nickerson	do do	25 00	
Edward Perry.....	do do	25 00	
Jerome Doucette.....	do do	30 00	
Vital Muise.....	do do	25 00	
Joseph M. White.....	do do	25 00	
William Thurston.....	Three months' salary, to 30th June, 1876.....	6 25	336 25
Isaac J. Hingley.....	Twelve months' disbursements, to 31st Dec., 1875...	18 30	
John Fitzgerald	do do ...	59 85	
D. McRea, jun	do do ...	50 85	
John McDonald.....	do do ...	39 00	
Thomas Graham.....	do do ...	32 90	
York Barrington.....	do do ...	32 50	
A. McDonald.....	do do ...	50 00	
William Blair.....	do do ...	17 80	
James Bonyman.....	do do ...	11 70	
James W. Davidson.....	do do ...	30 00	
James A. Tory.....	do do ...	34 50	
Louis A. Melançon.....	do do ...	19 50	
John McDaniel.....	do do ...	39 40	
A. W. McDonald	do do ...	36 40	
John Cameron.....	do do ...	21 73	
E. H. Ballam	do do ...	35 00	
T. B. O'Brien.....	do do ...	46 85	
P. S. Burnham.....	do do ...	35 00	
Duncan Cameron	do do ...	27 50	
M. A. Ross.....	do do ...	45 00	
J. E. Starr.....	do do ...	50 00	
Hugh Gillis.....	do do ...	20 00	
J. B. Morehouse	do do ...	45 00	
W. H. Ryer.....	do do ...	86 44	
George Redden.....	do do ...	50 00	
Enos Gardner.....	do do ...	80 00	
A. Bishop	do do ...	40 00	
Francis Quinan.....	do do ...	50 00	
James King.....	do do ...	20 00	
Peter Coady	do do ...	20 00	
Henry S. Jost.....	do do ...	40 00	
R. J. Pollack.....	do do ...	5 50	
S. T. N. Sellon.....	do do ...	139 49	
E. J. Tobin.....	do do ...	30 00	
L. P. Fairbanks.....	do do ...	178 00	
W. Anderson	do do ...	250 47	
W. T. Carty.....	do do ...	115 85	
J. W. Burke	do do ...	61 00	
E. C. Borden	do do ...	30 00	
P. S. Hamilton..	Ten months' salary as Inspector of Fisheries, N.S., to 30th April, 1876	1,143 30	
Receiver-General	Superannuation tax on P. S. Hamilton's salary.....	23 33	
W. H. Rogers.....	Eleven months' salary as Fishery Officer, N.S., to 31st May, 1876.....	718 63	
Receiver-General	Superannuation tax on W. H. Roger's salary.....	16 00	
W. H. Wylde..	One month's salary as Inspector of Fisheries, N.S., to 31st May, 1876	114 33	
Receiver-General.....	Superannuation tax on W. H. Wylde's salary	4 67	
	Carried forward.....	4,015 79	.....

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	4,015 79	
	County of Yarmouth.—Continued.		
P. S. Hamilton	Ten months' disbursements as Inspector of Fisheries, N.S.	100 00	
W. H. Rogers	Twelve months' disbursements as Fishery Officer, N.S	800 00	
W. H. Wylde	Two months' disbursements as Inspector of Fisheries, N.S.	200 00	
E. J. Tobin	Expenses special inquiry, foreign fishing vessels	25 00	
A. B. Wilmot	Travelling expenses	100 00	
W. S. Hall	Stationery	8 93	
P. Hogan	Hire of vehicle	26 50	
E. G. O. Stayner	Bark canoes	15 00	
George A. Kent	Leather case and lettering	9 40	
Doull & Miller	Night watching, River Philip	77 25	
J. G. Corbin	Lumber	7 35	
Moir & Co	do	9 70	
W. Willis	Labour	12 00	
T. G. Tolson	do	37 50	
McIntosh & McInnis	do	6 96	
Muirhead & Langard	Stovepipes	6 16	
D. Murray & Co	Blinds	13 39	
Elliott & Busche	Plans	121 00	
Francis Quinan	Removing obstruction, Trout Brook	12 87	
Dickson & Jamieson	Air pump	10 00	
W. Roche, jun	Coals	3 50	
			5,618 30
			14,655 76
	NEW BRUNSWICK.		
	County of Albert.		
Winthrop Akerley	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	100 00	
Wallace Tailor	do do	40 00	
C. McLatchey	do do	40 00	
Jacob Beck	do do	30 00	
J. E. Kinne	Six do do	20 00	
B. Olliver	do do	20 00	
			250 00
	County of Carleton.		
Hugh Miller	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	30 00	
Hugh Harrison	do do	100 00	
George Burt	do do	30 00	
J. W. Scott	do do	30 00	
Wm. Thompson	do do	30 00	
			220 00
	County of Charlotte.		
B. L. Cunningham	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	40 00	
James Brown	do do	100 00	
Pat. Curran	do do	120 00	
W. B. McLaughlin	do do	240 00	
Sam. Dick	do do	30 00	
	Carried forward	530 00	470 00

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	$ cts. 530 00	$ cts. 470 00
	County of Charlotte.—Continued.		
Robert Dickson	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	30 00	
Leonard Best	do do	100 00	
J. M. Lord	do do	50 00	
James Russell	do do	30 00	
Andrew Gilmour	Three do do	7 50	
Edward Caroll	do do	7 50	
J. Thompson	One do do	7 50	
J. Catbaran	do do	4 16	
			766 66
	County of Gloucester.		
James Hickson	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	250 00	
William Batemau	do do	50 00	
Juste Haché	do do	100 00	
Justinien Savoy	do do	30 00	
J. L. Veno	do do	30 00	
F. Comeau	do do	40 00	
Miles Dempsey	do do	30 00	
Tim. Coughlan	do do	30 00	
H. A. Sormany	do do	30 00	
Wm. Rogers	do do	25 00	
John Calnau, jun.	do do	25 00	
Alexis Landry, jun	do do	50 00	
			690 00
	County of Kent.		
C. Cormier	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	100 00	
J. McD. Sutherland	do do	75 00	
F. B. Légaré	do do	30 00	
M. A. Girouard	do do	30 00	
James Harnett	do do	30 00	
Lazare Guimon	do do	75 00	
Nic. Muzzeroll	do do	50 00	
			390 00
	County of Kings.		
Samuel Goslin	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	100 00	
S. F. Ryan	do do	30 00	
N. H. DeVeber	do do	50 00	
S. Gamblain	do do	30 00	
			210 00
	County of Northumberland.		
Prudent Robichaux	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876	100 00	
Amos Perley	do do	100 00	
Wm. Cushman	do do	160 00	
N. B. T. Underhill	do do	160 00	
John Hogan	do do	400 00	
Aaron Hovey	do do	30 00	
George Bryanton	do do	30 00	
Kenneth Cameron	do do	100 00	
Pat. Bergin	do do	30 00	
	Carried forward	1,110 00	2,526 66

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,110 00	2,526 66
	County of Northumberland.—Continued.		
Thos. Smith.....	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876.....	30 00	
David Somers.....	do do	30 00	
Pat. Gillis.....	do do	30 00	
Denis Hogan.....	do do	30 00	
M. Donovan	do do	18 00	
Thos. McKenzie.....	do do	30 00	
Hy. Oldfield...	do do	30 00	
Robt. Brimner.....	do do	30 00	
J. W. Williston.....	do do	100 00	
Jas. Russell.....	do do	150 00	
Thos. Taylor	do do	50 00	
John Stymast.....	do do	50 00	
Wm. Wyse.....	do do	200 00	
Sam. Freeze.....	do do	66 66	
John Holmes.....	do do	33 33	
Nath. Morehouse.....	do do	20 00	
J. T. Coughlan.....	do do	20 00	
Jos. Chaplain	do do	20 00	
Wm. Blake.....	Nine do do	37 50	
N. Campbell.....	Three months' salary, to 31st December, 1875.....	12 50	
			2,097 99
	County of Queens.		
J. Langan.....	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876.....	30 00	
John Second	do do	30 00	
J. T. Hetherington...	do do	30 00	
W. H. Clarke.	do do	25 00	
J. J. Camp	do do	30 00	
Robert McMann	do do	18 75	
Robert Philips.....	Three do do	6 25	
			170 00
	County of Restigouche.		
E. Ferguson.....	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876.....	100 00	
W. McMillan.....	do do	100 00	
A. McPherson, Jun..	do do	25 00	
J. McMillan.....	do do	25 00	
D. Carmichael	do do	20 83	
			270 83
	County of Sunbury.		
Reuben Hoben.....	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876.....	100 00	
			100 00
	County of St. John.		
Joseph O'Brien..	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876.....	150 00	
Wm. Skillen.....	do do	100 00	
			250 00
	Carried forward.....	.....	5,415 48

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$
	Brought forward.....	.....	415 18
	County of Victoria.		
C. McCluskey.....	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876.....	100 00	
Chas. Roberts	do do	30 00	
Jno. McDougall	do do	30 00	
George Bedell	do do	30 00	
D. Frazer.....	do do	30 00	
Thos. Edgar.	do do	30 00	
Ed. Maloney.....	do do	30 00	
			280 00
	County of Westmoreland.		
W. B. Deacon..	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876.....	100 00	
D. T. Cormier.....	do do	60 00	
Hugh Davidson....	do do	50 00	
			210 00
	County of York.		
J. Campbell.....	Twelve months' salary, to 30th June, 1876.....	60 00	
Wm. Brown.....	do do	60 00	
Alex. Moir..	do do	30 00	
			150 00
W. B. Deacon.....	Twelve months' disbursements as Fishery Overseer, to 31st December, 1876..	73 50	
Wm. Blake.....	do do	10 00	
John Stymast.....	do do	15 50	
Alex. Landry, jun	do do	6 00	
Samuel Freeze.....	do do	21 45	
Jos. O. Brien.....	do do	20 00	
W. E. Skillen.....	do do	12 00	
C. McCluskey.....	do do	44 95	
Hugh Harrison.....	do do	30 25	
N. H. DeVeber	do do	30 00	
W. B. McLaughlin.....	do do	52 50	
Pat. Curran.....	do do	51 80	
Hugh Miller.....	do do	7 00	
B. L. Cunningham.....	do do	50 00	
Reuben Hoben	do do	27 80	
H. Davidson.....	do do	20 00	
J. W. Taylor.....	do do	11 80	
Winthrop Akerley	do do	40 19	
J. McD. Sutherland.....	do do	50 50	
C. Cormier.....	do do	29 25	
K. Cameron.....	do do	15 25	
Jno. Hogan.....	do do	128 25	
Thos. Taylor...	do do	40 66	
N. B. T. Underhill.....	do do	26 50	
Amos Perley..	do do	53 60	
Justinien Savoy.....	do do	21 00	
Prudent Robichaux.....	do do	32 00	
Wm. Bateman	do do	25 00	
James Dickson	do do	150 50	
Wm. McMillan.....	do do	15 00	
E. Ferguson	do do	43 50	
James Browne	do do	32 00	
James Russell.....	do do	40 25	
	Brought forward.....	1,227 40	6,055 48

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	$ cts. 1,227 40	$ cts. 6,055 48
Wm. Wyse	Twelve months' disbursements as Fishery Overseer, to 31st December, 1876	53 58	
John Williston	do do	24 00	
Leonard Best	do do	17 00	
Wm. Cushman	do do	50 00	
Wm. Brown	do do	29 79	
D. T. Cormier	do do	38 00	
Sam. Gosline	do do	76 00	
J. M. Lord	do do	31 00	
W. H. Venning	Twelve months' salary as Inspector of Fisheries, N.B., to 30th June, 1876	1,372 29	
Receiver-General	Superannuation tax on W. H. Venning's salary	28 00	
C. R. Venning	Four months' salary as Clerk to 31st October, 1875	131 64	
Receiver General	Superannuation tax on C. R. Venning's salary	1 72	
W. H. Venning	Twelve months' disbursements as Inspector of Fisheries, N.B., to 30th June, 1876	530 00	
J. Howe	Postage stamps and rent of P.O. Box	42 50	
Jos. Miller	Postages	4 60	
A. Harrison	Law costs	37 53	
Thos. Taylor	Law costs	16 00	
A. A. Davidson	Professional services	65 00	
A. J. Pows	Advertising	50 80	
Willis and Mott	Advertising in *St. John News*	64 75	
W. Wyse	Boat and sail	56 79	
Sheraton, Son & Skinner	Oil cloth	44 00	
R. P. & W. F. Starr	Coal	20 00	
J. Knowles	Gas bill	5 50	
E. Hanson	Copy Grant, Campo Bello Island	5 00	
D. McAlpine	Directory	2 00	
			4,024 89
			10,080 37
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
John Campbell	Salary as Water Bailiff, to 31st Dec., 1875	16 21	
John Murphy	do do	16 22	
Jos. George	do do	19 47	
Neil McKenzie	do do	19 47	
Daniel McCarthy	do do	19 47	
Thomas Hamel	do do	19 47	
Samuel Howatt	do do	19 47	
Peter Ahern	do do	16 22	
Lionel Garmin	do do	19 47	
Michael Ready	do do	19 47	
J. S. Clow	do do	19 47	
John Tobin	do do	19 47	
Patrick McCulloch	do do	19 47	
Angus Doyle	do do	16 22	
Michael Dunn	do do	19 47	
P. Duffy	do do	19 47	
Henry Sanderson	do do	19 47	
J. S. Mitchell	do do	19 47	
Stephen Myers	do do	19 47	
Archd. McAuley	do do	19 47	
	Carried forward	376 39	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	376 39	
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—*Continued.*		
Martin Phee	Salary as Water Bailiff, to 31st December, 1875	16 22	
Ewan Clark	do do	19 47	
Mathews Hughes	do do	19 47	
James McAuley	do do	19 47	
Edwin White	Preparing statistics	10 00	
			461 02
	MANITOBA.		
Hon. Donald Gunn	Salary as Fishery Overseer, from 1st April, 1875, to 30th June, 1876	250 00	
			250 00
	FISH-BREEDING.		
S. Wilmot	Twelve months' salary as Superintendent, Newcastle Fish-Breeding Establishment	1,371 99	
Receiver-General	Superannuation tax on salary	6 00	
Martin & Stilwell	Water barrels	26 50	
A. Frazer & Co	Specimens of fish for stuffing	18 75	
W. Shelton	Labour at Fish-Breeding Establishment	56 17	
Thos. Gerwell	do do	43 84	
Richard Spencer	do do	38 37	
Page, Kidder & Co	Parafine varnish	25 00	
Thornton & Son	Lumber	20 00	
James Baine	Masonry	25 25	
Thos. Douglas	Express charges	93 53	
Jos. Neevin	Teaming and work	39 25	
J. J. Coleman	Taxidermy	44 67	
M. Jackson & Son	Building fence	221 50	
Spencer & Gormall	do	85 00	
Simmons & Jardine	do	129 25	
Peter Coleman	Fishery Guardian	65 00	
D. J. Hinman	do	65 00	
Ed. Arnold	do	50 00	
Chs. Wilmot	do	20 00	
Wm. McMann	do	100 00	
Frs. Nicholson	Coal	8 55	
S. W. Moore	Blacksmith's work	31 00	
Jas. Wright	Tinsmith's work	49 41	
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	44 81	
Postages	Postages	5 16	
Jas. Neevin	Disbursements to Tadousac and back	62 15	
Wm. Parker	Collecting salmon-trout ova, Lake Huron	72 41	
David Rose	Insurance on building	16 50	
Wm. Lindsay	Bricks for tank	15 00	
J. H. Rolfe	Painting	11 85	
Robt. Fothergill	Oil, paint, &c	29 80	
Robt. Dawson	Labour	9 00	
R. Douglas	Freight	11 00	
J. A. Clendinning	Fishing boat	87 75	
S. Wilmot	Lease of property	00 00	
G. M. Clarke	Raceway	50 00	
Simmons & Jardine	Contract on building	1,955 00	
do	Fish boxes, trays, &c	78 02	
do	Work for Bedford Establishment	76 63	
	Carried forward	5,359 11	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	5,359 11	
	FISH-BREEDING.—*Continued.*		
Frank Nicholson	Coal	65 20	
S. Wilmot	Paid for teaming	31 88	
do	Balance of account of expenditure, Newcastle and Sandwich establishment for six months' ended 30th June, 1875	582 91	
Simmons & Jardine	Carpenter's work	400 00	
James Neevin	Six months' salary as Officer in charge of Sandwich Fish-Breeding Establlshment	250 00	
H. Marcotte	Labour	12 00	
Wm. McMann	do	11 50	
S. W. Symback	Coal stoves, &c	53 68	
M. Sibby	Water lime	10 00	
Express Company	Freight	7 00	
W. Overton	Carpenter's work	62 75	
W. Symback	Fawcets	7 50	
A. Wilson	Dray hire	1 35	
Insurance Co	Insurance on Establishments	25 00	
T. A. Nokee	Work	10 00	
Chas. Sibley	do	7 30	
G. Levasseur	Engineer	50 00	
C. W. Gauthier	Smoke stack, etc	31 55	
F. G. Rice	Wire cloth	212 94	
Telegraph Co	Telegrams	5 00	
Waterous & Co	Engine and pump	600 00	
F. Pope	Freight, G. T. Railway	29 40	
Chas. Shipley	Work	3 75	
G. Levasseur	Board of men	29 50	
D. Parent	Work	3 00	
W. Robinson	do	4 00	
D. Lemonde	do	9 73	
F. A. Nokee	Picking eggs	32 00	
G. Levasseur	Night Engineer	93 00	
W. & R. Kerr	Bricks	4 08	
James Neevin	To pay boys picking eggs	174 75	
do	Sundry disbursements	54 50	
Simmons & Jardine	Fish trays, etc	352 62	
Drake & Joyce	Furniture	35 40	
S. Wilmot	Travelling expenses, to 31st December, 1875	678 25	
Wm. Parker	Six months' salary to 31st December, 1875	200 00	
Dan. Allan	Furniture	17 65	
G. Montreuil	Artificial eyes for specimens of fish	10 00	
C. Halleck	Subscription to "Forest and Stream"	5 00	
L. Thompson	Specimens of fish	6 00	
S. Wilmot	Freight and teaming	8 92	
G. W. Girdlestone	Coal	135 10	
Fox & McGee	Lumber	18 50	
Peguenot & Co	Tinware	54 60	
J. Nevieux	Hardware	60 73	
Wm. Imback	do	22 40	
Wm. Rolfe	do	21 35	
C. W. Gauthier	Building Fish-Breeding Establishment at Sandwich	3,000 00	
S. M. Godard	Fees as Architect for do do	60 00	
Jno. Mowat	Fifteen months' salary as officer in charge of Fish Breeding Establishment at Restigouche	312 50	
do	Balance of accouut to 30th June, 1875	54 50	
do	Travelling disbursements, twelve months'	148 00	
	Carried forward	13,435 90	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	$ cts. 13,435 90	$ cts. .....
	FISH-BREEDING.—*Continued.*		
John Mowat	Petty expenses	16 47	
Robert Horan	Assistance in taking fish	52 00	
Jos. McGwyre	do do	42 00	
E. Mann	do do	16 00	
Wm. Dunnville	do do	42 00	
Jno. Ferguson	do do	16 00	
Alex. Mowat	do do	34 00	
E. Mann	do do	10 00	
James Miles	do do	20 00	
R. Nelson	do do	34 00	
Jno. P. Mowat	do do	34 00	
Jno. Ferguson	Building dam	100 00	
Alex. Duncan	Setting salmon nets	20 00	
F. Moore	Attendance at establishment	60 00	
J. W. Cullen	Salmon twine for nets	26 00	
R. Kerr	Vehicle hire, distributing fry	20 00	
E. C. Ennis	Lumber and cartage	36 00	
Jno. Mowat	Freight on twine and ropes	6 43	
do	Wharfage on twine and ropes	1 64	
R. McCord	Telegrams	7 06	
W. Robertson	Making nets	10 00	
J. Lardie	Two months' salary as Caretaker	40 00	
G. E. Asker	Stove pipes	8 40	
P. Vibert	Twelve months' salary as officer in charge of Fish-Breeding Establishment at Gaspé Basin	300 00	
do	To pay laborer's wages, canoe, horse hire, etc	242 94	
Juo. Davis, sen	Work and improvements of grounds	36 50	
James Coffin	do do	6 50	
W. Jno. Coffin	do do	5 00	
Wm. C. Davis	do do	12 00	
Robert S. Coffin	do do	26 00	
Thos. McCallum	do do	23 85	
James St. Croix	do do	55 00	
Jos. Patterson	do do	10 40	
A. & J. Coffin	do do	14 30	
Felix Coffin	do do	7 80	
Robert S. Coffin	do do	7 80	
Henry Davis	do do	73 18	
David Morgan	do do	22 75	
Lowndes Bros	Lumber for work and improvements of grounds	4 20	
John & Elias Collas	Hardware, etc., for improvements of grounds	9 84	
P. Vibert	Account of sundries and disbursements in connection with improvements of grounds	21 99	
Jno. Leboutillier & Co ...	Zinc, cordage, etc	60 83	
Henry Davis	Labour and materials supplied	188 53	
John Davis	Carpenter's work	155 40	
Montreal Telegraph Co ...	Telegrams	7 27	
Jos. Cass	Labour at Establishment	16 35	
Jas. Coffin	do do	77 90	
John Davis	Distribution of salmon fry	17 00	
P. Miller	do do	18 80	
R. S. Coffin	do do	43 10	
E. Maloney	do do	16 00	
J. Lawrence	do do	6 00	
C. H. Burman	do do	5 00	
Henry Davis	do do	35 30	
	Carried forward	15,615 43	.....

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	15,615 43	
	FISH-BREEDING.—*Continued.*		
T. McCallum	Lumber	8 85	
Jos. Eden	Freight	1 65	
A. Ste Croix	Collection of salmon ova	12 00	
Jas. Ste Croix	do	68 00	
Benjamin Coffin	Making salmon nets	10 20	
J. & E. Collas	Paint	1 85	
N. McKenzie	Bark rinds	20 00	
S. Bond	do	20 00	
W. Fingleton	Building retaining dams	37 70	
F. Coffin	do do	37 70	
Wm. Coffin	do do	25 63	
J. B. Coffin	Building retaining dams	40 38	
H. Cass	do	31 20	
P. Jock	do	37 70	
J. W. Coffin	Building retaining dams	49 34	
Jas. Cass	do	26 98	
F. Annett	do	27 80	
W. C. Davis	do	59 50	
George Annett	do	50 05	
Jno. Legouvé	do	50 70	
Jos. Eden, jun	do	50 70	
Thos. Miller	do	51 35	
Henry Patterson	do	53 00	
Jno. Davis, jun	do	53 50	
P. Miller	do	89 45	
A. T. Carter	Cedar beams	8 80	
Lowndes Bros.	Lumber	8 14	
J. & E. Collas	Coal oil, &c	3 23	
J. Leboutillier & Co.	Salmon, twine, &c.	42 31	
Henry Davis	Labor	56 00	
Jno. Davis	Scow	17 00	
P. Vibert	Horse hire	13 90	
Joseph Radford	To pay wages of workmen at Tadousac Fish-breeding Establishment for the month of June.	87 87	
do	To pay wages of workmen at Tadousac Fish-breeding Establishment for month of July and August	278 98	
do	To pay wages of workmen at Tadousac Fish-breeding Establishment for month of September	306 32	
do	To pay wages of workmen at Tadousac Fish-breeding Establishment for month of October	238 35	
do	To pay wages of workmen at Tadousac Fish-breeding Establishment for month of November	49 45	
do	To pay wages of men at Tadousac Establishment at sundry times	77 87	
P. Plourde	For wages and board as Guardian Fish-breeding Establishment	362 00	
J. Chamberlain	Horse hire and freight	2 25	
Tremblay & Gagnon	Labour	5 85	
Richard Morin	Painting roof of fish house	4 00	
F. Bourgoin	Rake, buck, &c	5 55	
F. Saillant	Wading boots for men	8 00	
A. Gendreau	Boat hire	14 00	
Invoice	Nails, spikes, &c	84 13	
Jules Tremblay	Blacksmith's work	4 59	
	Carried forward	18,308 25	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To Whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	18,208 25	
	FISH-BREEDING.—*Continued.*		
Jules Tremblay	Blacksmith's work	1 55	
Dufour & Gravel	Canoe hire	2 00	
J. Boucher	Labour	1 45	
Chinic & Co	Nails, spikes, rope, etc	70 92	
P. Tennen	Making nets, L'Anse St. Jean	1 90	
Dufour & Gravel	Timber	1 50	
F. Dufour	Boat hire	31 00	
D. Gravel	Netting for trout	5 72	
J. Jourdain	Supplying salmon for breeding purposes	10 62	
W. Manning	Timber	6 20	
N. Roleau	Blacksmith's work	3 75	
do	Seine	3 02	
J. Jourdain	Making salmon nets	9 00	
A. Savard	do	4 00	
N. Dalaire	Making salmon nets	4 00	
J. Jourdain	Boat hire, Marguerite River	2 00	
P. Jourdain	Carting nets	2 00	
D. Gravel	Distributing salmon fry	1 00	
D. Pednault	Building chimney	3 30	
X. Gagnon	Cartage	1 00	
W. Hovington	Setting fishing station at Point Rouge	49 50	
E. Lacroix	Expenses as Special Guardian	2 00	
J. Hall	Sponges	1 80	
X. Mallette	Labor	0 45	
Steamer St. Lawrence	Freight, paint oil	1 70	
F. Bourgoin	Hardware	1 00	
Robt. Blais	Lumber	238 99	
Evrague Tremblay	do	180 32	
do	do for L'Anse à L'Eau Reception House	190 42	
Faustin Boivin	Building Reception House at L'Anse à L'Eau	419 25	
F. Saillant	Obtaining Winnonish spawn	44 45	
N. Rouleau	Board of men	7 75	
Steamer "Union."	Freight on grindstone	0 25	
Jos. Radford	Stationery, postage and telegrams	7 00	
Price Bros	Lumber, paint and supplies	319 99	
do	To pay wages and labour	88 74	
E. Tremblay	Lumber for Tadousac Establishment	125 95	
W. F. Whitcher	Disbursemeuts as Commissioner of Fisheries	173 69	
Jos. Dion	Wages as Special Constable, Saguenay	184 50	
Edouard Lacroix	do do do	145 50	
J. D. Marsan	Netting salmon for Tadousac Establishment	121 87	
T. Routier	Making windows for Tadousac Establishment	129 90	
Archer & Co	Lumber for Tadousac Establishment	164 05	
A. Fraser & Co	Nets do do	52 85	
Jos. Boivin	Hardware do do	95 99	
J. U. Gregory	To pay labour at Tadousac Fish-breeding House	62 90	
D. Boulianne	Freight on windows	5 40	
J. F. Saillant	Wading boots	5 00	
S. Bédard	Stove pipes	6 85	
G. Siefert	Marine glass	20 00	
J. W. Gregory	To pay windows for Tadousac Establishment	32 60	
Henry Manning	Travelling expenses as Special Guardian, to 30th June, 1876	50 00	
Belanger & Gariepy	Hardware	76 15	
Audet & Robitaille	Rope, &c	26 18	
Dastous, St. Laurent & Co	Hardware	4 84	
	Carried forward	21,412 01	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	$ cts. 21,412 01	$ cts.
	FISH-BREEDING.—*Continued.*		
A. B. Wilmot	For thirteen months' salary as Officer in charge of Bedford Basin Fish-breeding Establishment, to 30th June, 1876	866 59	
do	Travelling disbursements, to 30th June, 1876	200 00	
James Lawlor	Building Fish-breeding Establishment at Bedford Basin	3,370 00	
Wm. Harrington	Purchase of land for Bedford Basin Establishment.	600 00	
H. H. Fuller & Co.	Iron	17 50	
R. L. Wheatherbe.	Searching title and preparing deed	38 25	
F. G. Tolson	Making sluice, Sackville River	56 75	
T. J. Egan	Preserved specimens of fish	263 35	
A. Downes	do do	5 00	
E. Albro & Co.	Salmon twine	16 44	
F. G. Tolson	Materials for fish gate	66 39	
"Citizen" PublishingCo	Advertising setting apart Sackville River	19 60	
J. E. Wilson	Coal stove	53 32	
Thos. Doyle	Oil cloth	4 00	
Chas. Neal	Coal barrels	9 00	
Ben. Butler	Work at batching house	15 00	
J. M. Smith	do do	15 00	
Jno. Williams	do do	14 37	
A. B. Wilmot	Sundry expenses for hatching house	13 00	
F. G. Tolson	Labour	53 49	
Charles Neal	Coal	11 40	
W. Roche, jun	do	60 00	
B. O'Neil	Wharfage on coal	2 00	
Robt. Anderson	Freight on coal	7 00	
Thos. Mitchell	Cartage of coal	5 50	
F. W. Fishwick	Express charges	22 25	
George French	Board	48 00	
G. A. Kent	Rubber boots	6 00	
Wallace & Balcam	Lamps and chimneys	22 68	
Bennett D. Fultz	Filtering tanks	21 75	
W. Donal & Co.	Gravel	5 70	
Smith & Co.	Plumbers' work	67 16	
J. Hingley	Seining salmon for spawn	295 62	
A. B. Wilmot	do do	100 00	
W. Anderson	do do	161 12	
S. Wilmot	Travelling disbursements in connection with Bedford Basin Establishment	337 10	
Isaac Shasegreen	Twelve months' salary as Officer in charge of Miramichi Fish-breeding Establisbment	399 96	
Alex. Tozer	Labour	25 20	
Thomas Doolan	do	53 90	
E. Tozer	do	143 65	
F. Taylor	do	37 80	
E. Shasegreen	do	13 20	
Ben. Vye	do	17 25	
Alex. Taylor	do	8 40	
John Shasegreen	do	56 25	
W. Doolan	do	39 20	
M. Jardine	do	15 40	
Thos. McKenzie.	do	59 20	
Thos. Mullin	do	59 00	
Patrick Hogan	do	27 60	
N. Morehouse	do	7 00	
	Carried forward	29,245 35	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	29,245 35	
	FISH-BREEDING.—*Continued.*		
Patrick Bergin	Labour	28 50	
Peter Arboe	do	5 00	
J. Peterson	do	10 00	
Thos. Weaver	do	19 75	
John Arboe	do	6 00	
Wm. Weaver	do	7 00	
O. Arboe	do	8 00	
T. P. Shasegreen	do	3 00	
Isaac Shasegreen	do	33 33	
Hugh Currier	do	7 70	
J. Hogan	Collecting salmon ova	44 80	
P. Nolan	Tin wares	5 86	
J. & F. White	Perforated saucers	25 70	
Jas. Fish & Son	Hardware, paint, ropes, &c	41 96	
Ben. Vye	Blacksmith's work	19 96	
W. & G. Watt	Nails, paint, oakum, &c	41 66	
D. & J. Ritchie	Lumber	33 93	
Charles Sargent	do	41 60	
John Hane	do	22 50	
James Brown	Paint and oil	24 26	
J. W. Phinney	Wire	11 22	
Alex. Stewart	Teaming salmon fry	60 50	
Shasegreen & Gurrill	Carpenter's work	25 20	
George Fowler	Iron pipe	80 49	
R. K. Call	Freight	10 27	
Call & Miller	do	16 30	
Brown, Brooks & Ryan	Cement	17 10	
C. E. Burnham	Office desk	15 50	
James M. Troy	Water tank	28 00	
M. A. Smith	Telegrams	11 04	
J. Johnston	Postage account	8 45	
A. B. Wilmot	Assistance conveying ova	65 20	
J. H. Phinney	Galvanized iron pipes	12 94	
Thos. Miller	Teaming	13 80	
Z. G. Gable	Rubber boots	12 00	
T. W. Lee	Spawn cans	3 00	
W. H. Venning	Travelling expenses in connection with Miramichi Establishment	75 00	
Isaac Shasegreen	To pay for teaming	23 88	
J. S. Webster	Wages as Special Fishery Guardian, Salmon River	198 00	
Jacques Girard	Work and Guardianship, River à Mars Fishways	202 95	
F. Saillant	Work and materials, Ha! Ha! River Fishway	97 62	
R. W. H. Dimock	Removing obstacles to ascent of fish, Little Cascapedia River	150 00	
L. R. Poulin	Board of Fishery Guardians, Salmon River	91 75	
John Cuddie	Carting confiscated fish	3 00	
J. G. Bascom	Steamboat passages	15 00	
C. Barbeau	Wages as Special Fishery Guardian	44 55	
Jos. Turgeon	Hire of vehicle	4 50	
Jos. Strong	Passages on Saguenay steamers	16 25	
L. E. Gaulin	Horse hire	5 50	
L. E. Chaperon	Steamer passages	10 00	
S. Hotte	Horse hire	22 00	
F. Geriken	Hotel charges	26 53	
George Cox	Printing	6 40	
A. Fairbairn	Disbursements as Fishery Guardian, Thirty-one Miles Lake	10 00	
	Carried forward	31,068 80	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	31,069 80	.....
	FISH-BREEDING.—*Continued.*		
F. Bélanger.....	Specimens stuffed fish.....	11 27	
W. Champness.....	Horse hire.....	40 00	
E. Ritchie.....	Copying.....	48 00	
H. B. Bruce.....	Boat for fisheries service.....	30 00	
C. Major.....	Wharfage.....	7 00	
C. Barbeau.....	Wages as Special Fishery Guardian, Salmon River	60 00	
J. A. Gravelle	Building fishway, River à Mars.....	16 40	
P. Stevens.....	Wages and disbursements as Special Guardian, Lake Memphremagog.....	217 27	
J. Carragher.....	do do	57 00	
L. Murphy.....	do do	57 00	
Eli Hebb.....	Removing obstructions, Petite River, N.S.....	50 00	
A. McLeod & Co.....	Removing obstructions, Gold River.....	30 00	
T. Ford.	Building fishway at Liverpool River.....	183 68	
S. Wilmot.....	Procuring specimens of fish.....	60 00	
J. U. Gregory.....	Refund	117 96	
			32,055 38
	FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMER.		
Napoleon Lavoie	Twelve months' salary as Commander.....	1,400 00	
do	do disbursements for provisions, pilotage, wood, &c., during the season	732 16	
F. Gauthier	Five months' salary as Secretary	250 00	
do	Disbursements and petty expenses.....	54 26	
Capt. C. Morin	Five months' pay as Sailing Master.....	208 33	
do	Allowance for board whilst fitting out vessel	22 00	
T. Poliquin	Five months' wages as 1st Engineer.....	321 30	
J. Houde	Three do 2nd do	137 06	
do	Allowance for board.....	7 00	
J. U. Gregory	To pay wages of crew, as per pay list	4,181 56	
Capt. C. Morin	To pay crew for placing vessel in winter quarters, as per pay list	107 00	
L. Arel.....	Provisions	656 92	
G. Bouchard.....	do	403 16	
M. Dion & Co.....	do	84 87	
Ls. Bourget	do	545 14	
J. Derry.....	do	576 30	
L. S. Marois	Provisions—vegetables	238 02	
M. Paradis	do butter	35 36	
F. Plamondon	do fish	33 08	
D. Langlois	do milk	13 06	
J. Davidson	do bread	48 80	
Archer & Co..	Lumber	585 95	
Henry Dinning	do	26 81	
Pay list	Repairs	737 16	
G. Bissett	do	373 80	
G. T. Philips.....	do	186 46	
G. T. Davis	do	152 54	
T. Routier.....	do	140 99	
St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co.....	Freight and passage	28 20	
Billing & Boyce.....	Baskets	16 25	
Jos. Eden	Coal	35 00	
S. Bedard	Stove and pipes	15 40	
	Carried forward.....	12,353 88	.....

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	12,353 88	
	FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMER.—*Continued.*		
J. O. Belanger	Repairs	37 00	
O. Picard	do	13 73	
P. Whitby	do	10 00	
John Laird	Coals	684 00	
W. H. Ross	do	508 93	
C. H. Black	do	315 00	
J. Eden	do	30 00	
L. Leclerc	do	7 66	
D. McVie & Son	Flags	32 08	
Sergt. Wynne	Repairs to arms	35 14	
E. Bedard	Painting	3 15	
J. B. Plante	do	10 50	
J. Côté	Painting	9 98	
G. Côte	do	8 40	
J. Thibault	do	11 55	
J. Turcotte	do	13 65	
J. Bilodeau	do	1 05	
F. Vezina	do	12 60	
J. D. Marsan	Rigging	27 50	
Terreau Bros.	Castings	8 40	
E. Chanteloup	Pipe and pump	104 50	
P. Rouillard	Washing	24 00	
Mrs. Brown	do	5 25	
W. E. Brunet	Medicine	23 70	
Jos. Eden	Freight and supplies	99 58	
Audet & Robitaille	Rope, &c.	690 76	
S. J. Shaw & Co	Hardware	100 61	
Jos. Boivin	do	333 43	
Dastons, St. Laurent & Co.	do	10 75	
H. S. Scott & Co	do	18 52	
Dawson & Co	Stationery	56 03	
T. Rouillard	Repairing mattrasses	18 00	
S. Bedard	Repairs to kitchen utensils	65 30	
Quebec Gulf Ports Steamship Co.	Freight	3 86	
J. P. Deny	Stationery	8 00	
Oct. Ouellette	Board of crew	3 75	
A. Boucher	Uniform	15 00	
J. Bourivage	Board of crew	8 50	
S. Bélanger	Uniform	12 00	
N. Fitz Henry	Coaling	20 40	
E. Cattélier	Board bill	7 00	
Wm. Simmons	Survey and report	30 00	
F. W. Dechene	Uniforms for crew	128 20	
do	Blankets, sheets, &c.	440 86	
J. Marmen	Carting	46 90	
D. Leclerc	Oakum	8 00	
E. Bédard	Painting	38 86	
Wm. Watson	Repairing sails	166 77	
J. Fuchs	Clothing	46 00	
Frs. Deroin	Blocks, &c.	61 90	
L. Guerard	Tables and chairs	96 00	
do	Carpets	54 30	
M. Watson	Sails	110 08	
Dussault & Co	Towage	120 00	
	Carried forward	17,111 01	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	$ cts. 17,111 01	$ ets.
	FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMER.—*Continued.*		
Crawford & Son	Moorage	22 00	
M. C. Adams & Co.	do	18 00	
E. Giroux Bros.	Medicine	1 50	
M. Thibodeau	Crockery	48 97	
Ahern & Walsh	Bread cutter	9 00	
Bélanger & Gariépy	Varnish	30 80	
N. Lavoie	To pay wages and harbour for wintering, as per pay list	203 48	
J. Baldwin	Blocks, &c	2 75	
A. McCallum	Repairing compasses	4 25	
J. Blais	Wintering	60 00	
P. Parent & Co.	Casks	61 50	
J. Tardiff	Spar	5 50	
J. Boivin	Hinges	11 93	
P. Rouillard	Repairing clothes	28 00	
Dinning & Webster	Wire rope	3 13	
			17,621 82
	GLENDON.		
H. & W. Meagher	Meat	73 70	
S. Reardon	Wages self and others as coal trimmers	35 99	
G. Watson	Balance of disbursements	5 57	
do	Salary from 1st to 12th June	26 66	
J. W. Watson	do do as 2nd Officer	13 33	
P. A. Dahl	Thirteen days' wages as Cook	13 00	
Alfred Heltz	do do 2nd Cook	7 80	
Reuben Dory	Fifteen days' wages as Steward	9 00	
Alex. McDonald	Survey on machinery	5 00	
E. Bennett	Services as Ship-Keeper	18 95	
Judge & Co.	Water	2 00	
			211 00
	Total		17,832 82

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine, etc.

JOHN TILTON,
Accountant.

APPENDIX No. 3.

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

L'ISLET, 31st December, 1876.

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

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

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

DATE OF OUR DEPARTURE FROM QUEBEC.

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

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

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

IMPORTANCE OF THE GULF FISHERIES.

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

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

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

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

Cod-fishery.

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

Salmon Fishery.

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

Mackerel Fishery.

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

Halibut Fishery.

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

Herring Fishery.

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

Seal Fishing and Hunting.

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

Whale Fishery.

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

Lobster Fishery.

The yield of the lobster fishery has considerably increased, owing to this industry being carried on on a larger scale at Magdalen Islands.

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

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

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

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

Kinds of Fish.	Value.	
	1875.	1876.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cod	691,270 00	1,110,480 00
Herring	217,645 00	387,014 00
Mackerel	64,930 00	49,750 00
Haddock	630 00	1,735 00
Ling	165 00	5,745 00
Halibut	888 00	1,098 00
Salmon	59,113 15	56,458 98
Trout	976 00	1,308 00
Eels	132 00	470 00
Sardines		40 00
Lobsters	21,741 00	36,800 25
Other fish		500 00
Cod tongues and sounds	2,786 00	1,593 00
Seals	146,214 00	12,018 75
Porpcises		40 00
Oil	124,327 40	89,749 00
Fish used as bait and manure	5,858 75	28,080 00
Total	1,336,676 30	1,782,879 98
		1,336,676 30
Increase		446,203 68

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cod Fishery.

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

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

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

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

Cod-fishing was carried on on the south shore, from Matane to Bonaventure. These fish are sometimes caught as high as Rimouski, going up the river, and even at Carleton, in Bay des Chaleurs; but these are exceptional cases.

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

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

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

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

Most of the cod caught on the coast of Gaspé is exported to foreign countries, especially to Italy, where the fish from Norway successfully competes with it; to Brazil and to the West Indies, where it is of a superior quality.

I have already remarked that Gaspé merchants gave very high prices for cod this year, much higher, according to my opinion, than they were justified in doing on accunt of the price of these fish on foreign markets. It is rather difficult to give a correct return of prices on foreign markets, but according to information upon which I think I can rely, it appears that the price of cod ruled during the summer from $5.40 to $6.60, whilst this fish sold in Gaspé from $4 to $5, and even as high as $5.60 per quintal. I am also made to understand that merchants lost from 4 to 4½ per cent. per tub on several lots of fish; but it must have been in bad condition.

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

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

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

PORT OF GASPÉ.

Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Men.	Destination.	Contents Cargo.	Value.
					$ cts.
Aura	93	5	Rio Janeiro	1,486 tubs Codfish	8,796 00
St. Brelade	99	7	do	1,453 do	7,265 00
Dewdrop	101	7	Barbadoes	602 do	3,699 00
Standard	93	7	do	Herrings and Shingles	1,693 00
Warrior	93	6	Jersey	Whale and Cod Oil, &c	4,220 50
Hebrides	513	13	London	Timber	6,487 40
Kong Carl	483	13	do	do	6,763 70
Brothers	173	9	Rio Janeiro	Fish, in tubs	12,556 00
Victoria	135	6	Barbadoes	Fish, Shingles, &c	2,497 00
Saguenay	571	10	Barrow	Deals, &c	5,315 00
J. L. B.	148	9	Rio Janeiro	Fish, Flour, &c	9,195 00
Ocean Phantom	598	16	Greenock	Deals, &c	7,141 60
Hans Thus	401	10	London	do	4,242 00
Orpheus	611	14	do	Timber	6,964 80
Standard	93	7	Rio Janeiro	1,264 tubs Codfish	7,590 00
Ocean Phantom	598	14	Queenstown	Deals	5,951 70
Orient Star	95	6	Ancona	2,666 quintals Codfish	15,996 00
John Clarke	86	6	Civita Vecchia	2,136 do	12,816 00
Portsoy	75	6	Naples	2,055 do	18,330 00
Victoria	135	7	Rio Janeiro	2,224 tubs Codfish	16,680 00
Cornucopia	155	8	do	Fish, in tubs	13,044 00
Snowdrop	149	8	Brazil	do	16,386 00
Aura	93	6	Naples	2,661 quintals Codfish	15,966 00
Golden Sheaf	225	8	Rio Janeiro	Fish, in tubs	19,696 00
Village Belle	136	6	Naples	3,670 quintals Codfish	22,020 00
Dewdrop	101	7	do	Codfish	13,445 00
St. Brelade	99	7	do	2,833 quintals Codfish	16,498 00
Warrior	94	6	Jersey	Fish and Oil	10,704 75
Dawn	154	7	do	do	17,905 00
Brothers	172	9	Bahia	2,544 tubs	17,808 00
J. L. B.	148	9	Lisbon	3,558 quintals Codfish	21,448 00
Sweet Home	124	6	Naples	3,090 do	18,560 00
Hon. H. Langevin	90	6	Jersey	Fish, &c	8,863 00
Total, 33 vessels	6,904	271			376,543 45

OUT OF THE

RETURN of all Ships and Vessels that have Cleared

PORT OF NEW

Date of Report.	Names of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Where bound.	Codfish, Dry, in quintals.	Haddock, Dry, in quintals.	Ling, Dry, in quintals.
1876.							
May 30	Adelina	89	5	Newfoundland			
June 8	J. A. White	99	5	Barbadoes			
do 10	Robin	150	7	Rio Janeiro	2,343		
do 13	Hamelope	76	5	Barbadoes	1,172	15	15
do 13	Four Brothers	81	4	do			
do 24	Homely	229	10	Rio Janeiro	1,809	246	
do 28	"85"	139	8	Portugal	2,059		
July 3	C. R. C	248	10	Barbadoes	1,805	116	44
do 8	Reaper	137	8	do	650		
do 8	G. D. T	118	7	do	1,225	19	
do 11	Sea Flower	325	14	Jersey	25		
do 20	Pabos	44	3	Newfoundland			
do 20	Providence	81	4	Boston			
Aug. 19	Adelina	91	7	do			
do 19	Marceline	45	3	do			
do 23	O. Blanchard	260	11	Rio Janeiro	3,065	1,142	
do 30	M. Georgiana	98	6	Boston			
do 31	Star of the Sea	65	4	do			
Sept. 2	Century	181	8	Rio Janeiro	3,552	342	
do 8	Charlotte	96	6	do	1,833		
do 25	Union	193	10	do	2,879	280	
do 25	Hamatope	76	6	Italy	1,727		
do 30	Industry	143	8	Rio Janeiro	2,607		
Oct. 13	Ranger	137	9	Italy	3,044		18
do 2	Dit-On	78	5	do	1,600		
do 31	Reaper	137	8	Barbadoes	1,988	184	
do 31	C. R. C	248	11	Rio Janeiro	3,664	328	
Nov. 15	Adelina	91	7	Barbadoes	1,375		
do 17	Robin	150	7	Italy	3,350	33	30
do 20	G. D. T	118	6	Jersey	318		
do 20	Ed. Vittery	119	7	Rio Janeiro	1,944		
do 23	"85"	139	8	Oporto	3,225		
do 25	M. Georgiana	98	6	Jersey	2,170		
do 25	Sea Flower	352	14	do	3,176	546	
do 30	Hebe	235	11	Rio Janeiro	3,703	25	
Dec. 1	Homely	229	11	do	3,406	25	
	Total, 36 Vessels	5,195	269		59,714	3,301	107

DOMINION.

Outwards, with Fish only, Season of 1876.

CARLISLE.

Codfish Oil, in gallons.	Cod Roes, in barrels.	Salmon, Preserved, in lbs.	Salmon, Pickled, in barrels.	Herring, Pickled, in barrels.	Herring, Smoked, in barrels.	Codfish, Green, in barrels.	Alewives, in barrels.	Cod Sounds, in barrels.	Seal Oil, in gallons.	Trout, in barrels.	Capelin, Dry, in barrels.	Halibut, in barrels.	Oysters, in barrels.	Cod Tongues, in barrels.
					13									
				14										
				271										
				199			4							
				49										
610	5					6			1,603					
					6									
		6,118	1	575						1				
				1,083										
				635										
				1,090										
				757										
7,814	4		2	114		122		1	620		20	1		
300														
26,616	173					121		24	95				2	
35,340	182	6,118	3	4,787	19	249	4	25	2,318	1	20	1	2	9

RETURN of all Ships and Vessels that have Entered Inwards, coastways, with Fish only, Season of 1876

PORT OF NEW CARLISLE.

Date of Report,	Names of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	From Whence.	Codfish, Dry, in quintals.	Codfish Oil, in gallons.	Herring, Pickled, in barrels.	Salmon, Preserved, in lbs.	Oysters, in barrels.	Haddock, in quintals.	Alewives, in barrels.	Lobsters, Preserved, in lbs.
1876.												
June 10	C. R. C	248	12	Arichat	1,864							
do 26	Evening Star	28	3	Caraquet	135							
do 28	Diton	78	4	North Shore	2							
July 4	Epot	10	3	Caraquet							4	
Aug. 10	O. Blanchard	260	12	Arichat	895	120						
do 19	Diton	78	7	Percé	800							
do 19	Northern Chief	50	6	Cape Breton	344							
do 21	M. Georgiana	95	6	Gaspé	1,073							
do 30	Diton	78	7	Percé	460							
Sept. 4	Hare	23	3	Caraquet	170							
do 6	Northern Chief	50	7	Cape Breton	600					20		
do 8	Paspebiac	57	6	Caraquet	521							
do 22	Paspebiac	57	6	Arichat	258					258		
do 27	G. D. T	118	7	Percé	696							
do 27	Hamatope	76	7	Caraquet	1,531							
Oct. 4	Hare	23	2	do			5					
do 4	Replevin	5	2	do					3			
do 7	C. R. C	248	11	Arichat	1,100					904		
do 9	Paspebiac	57	5	Caraquet			4					
do 9	Beaver	15	2	do	335							
do 16	Diton	78	7	Percé	653							
do 19	Beaver	15	2	Caraquet	480		4		1			
do 26	Beaver	15	2	do	360				1			
do 28	Amelia	91	5	Percé	2,005		3					
Nov. 3	Fly	9	2	Caraquet			2					
do 7	Epot	10	2	do		750						
do 7	Fly	9	2	do		650	4					
do 10	Fly	9	2	do		200	24	200				
do 10	"85"	139	8	Arichat	932							
do 13	M. Georgiana	95	6	Thunder River	968	1,750						

do 15	Epot	10	2	Caraquet	125		16		4				
do 16	Hare	23	3	do	182								
do 16	Fly	9	2	do					36				
do 20	Ed. Vittery	119	7	North Shore	1,701								50
do 20	Fly	9	2	Caraquet	130								
do 22	Epot	10	2	do	68				6				
do 30	Gleaner	60	4	Thunder River	500								
	Total, 37 Vessels	2,364	178		18,888	3,470	62	200	51	1,182	4	50	

RETURN of all Ships and Vessels that have cleared Outwards, coastways, with Fish only, Season of 1876.

PORT OF NEW CARLISLE.

Date of Report.	Name of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	To Where.	Codfish, Dry, in quintals.	Herring, Pickled, in barrels.	Herring, Smoked in barrels.	Lobsters, Preserved, in lbs.
1876.								
July 3	Hebe	236	9	Cape Cove	125	.....	.....	.....
do 8	Ripple	22	3	Pictou	.....	.....	20	.....
do 10	Mary	19	2	do	.....	.....	40	.....
do 21	Ripple	22	3	Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	40	.....
Sept. 25	Providence	81	5	Halifax	.....	1	.....	.....
Oct. 7	Paspabiac	57	4	Caraquet	.....	.....	.....	50
do 21	M. Georgiana	98	6	Gaspé	914	.....	.....	.....
	Total, 7 vessels	535	32		1,039	1	100	50

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

PORT OF NEW CARLISLE.

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

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

NAPLES.

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Gaspé. Quintals.	Shore. Quintals.	Labrador. Quintals.	Norwegian Codfish. Vogs.	Stockfish. Vogs.	Herrings. Barrels.	Pilchards, Hogsheads.	Spanish Pilchards. Casks.	Remarks.
1875.										
July 21	Regatta					6,990				
Sept. 7	Fram				6,500					
" 14	Primer Barreras (SS)								484	
" 22	Bolina	2,270								
" 22	Coureer					7,000				Resailed for Venice.
" 22	Challenge		2,660							
Oct. 1	Experanza								457	
" 5	Anna					9,595				Proceeded to Barrie with 5,000 vogs.
" 12	Luchana								425	
" 13	Alice Moor		2,100							
" 14	Lady Rodney		2,770							
" 14	Fritbjôf					7,175				
" 15	William		4,000							
" 17	Joven Pepito								305	
" 17	Muros								648	
" 18	Dazzler		3,600							
" 18	Racer		1,970							
" 25	Pepita								430	
" 25	Consuelo								401	
" 28	Scud	1,900								Resailed for Civita Vecchia.
" 29	Josefa								563	
Nov. 4	Dolores								433	
" 5	Zeolite			4,040						
" 9	Little Beauty							529		
" 11	Favorite	1,600								
" 11	Renown			4,100						
" 11	Jury					11,000				
" 16	Willing	2,535								
" 18	Rolf					6,460				
" 22	Laugen					6,882				
" 28	Eugène				10,000					
" 29	Royal Tar			3,600						
" 30	Andreas Linneman					6,664				
Dec. 3	Marie					5,700				
" 5	Vià			3,700						
" 5	Sarah Ann			3,200						
" 8	St. Alexei					5,000				
" 10	Portsoy	2,970								
" 14	Zigzag	2,800								Resailed for Civita Vecchia
" 24	Danmark (S.S)				5,000					
1876.										
Jan. 12	Edward Vittery	2,685								
" 21	Dewdrop	2,590								
" 22	Lea				10,000					
" 22	Dagmar				10,000					
" 22	Ramoncits								448	
" 22	Harvest Maid			2,700						
Feb. 5	Augusta					5,950				
" 6	Scandinavia (S.S)				6,600					
" 8	Antagonist		3,400	300						Proceeded to Zante with 1,800 quintals.
" 10	Devon		2,000	650						
" 19	Bianca			3,500						

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

NAPLES.

Date.	Names of Vessels.	Gaspé, quintals.	Shore, quintals.	Labrador, quintals.	Norwegian Codfish, vogs.	Stockfish, vogs.	Herrings, barrels.	Pilchards, hogsheads.	Spanish Pilchards, casks.	Remarks.
1876.										
Feb. 23	Rosita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	479	
" 25	Norge (S.S.)	.....	.....	.....	10,500	500	.....	.....	.....	
March 15	Gelsomina	.....	.....	.....	2,000	4,350	.....	.....	.....	
" 16	Tercer Barreras (S.S)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	709	
April 19	Tre Soskende	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,993	.....	.....	.....	
		19,410	22,500	25,790	60,600	87,259	.....	529	5,782	
	By Steamers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	810	3,305	
		19,410	22,500	25,790	60,600	87,259	430	1,339	9,087	
	Less forwarded	4,760	1,800	.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	
	Total landed here	14,650	20,700	25,790	60,600	75,259	430	1,339	9,087	

BARI.

1875.										
Oct. 16	Anna	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	
" 16	Dit-On	1,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" 21	Willie	.....	2,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" 21	Tickler	2,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nov. 3	Ranger	3,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dec. 15	Reaper	2,983	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		9,643	2,510	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	
	By Steamers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	
	Total landed at Bari	9,643	2,510	.....	.....	5,000	.....	170	.....	

Salmon Fishery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The yield of salmon angling was as follows:—

York River	123 fish
St. John River	87 "
Dartmouth River	58 "

The salmon of Gaspé Basin is sold to Messrs. Eden and Veit, who send it to

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

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

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

Salmon net fishing in the division of Restigouche yielded this season 144 barrels, against 185 in 1875 and 274 in 1874.

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

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

The total quantity of salmon caught on the coast of Gaspé and Bonaventure was, 1,966 barrels.

Fish-Breeding Establishments of Restigouche and Gaspé.

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

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

RESTIGOUCHE MISSION INDIANS.

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

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

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

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

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

Whale Fishery.

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

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

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

Herring Fishery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lobster Fishery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the Improvement of our Salmon Rivers.

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

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

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of salmon angling in the following rivers, in the COUNTIES of GASPÉ and BONAVENTURE.

River.	No. of Salmon caught with the fly.			Remarks.
	1870.	1875.	1876.	
Ste. Anne des Monts.	40	69	116	The year 1876 was considered as very unfavorable for fly-fishing. The summer was exceedingly warm; the water kept too low and too clear, and the fish took the fly with reluctance.
York	165	98	123	
St. John	97	36	87	
Dartmouth	51	66	58	
Grand	155	144	151	
Grand Cascapedia	205	269	369	
Matapedia	44	73	73	
Restigouche	211	401	447	
Total	968	1,156	1,424	

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

The Natural Enemies of Salmon.

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

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

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

COUNTY

NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			$			$		$					$			$
Cape Chatte	3	156	8500	14	71	2500	76	1140	142	17	1	110	50	...	...	...
Ste. Anne des Monts	2	82	4000	9	93	4650	104	1552	186	22	2	150	100	...	...	...
Rivière Claude	...	...	...	...	15	750	13	150	25	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivière à Pierre	...	...	...	...	9	450	9	90	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mont Louis	...	...	...	...	30	1500	30	230	58	23	4	550	250	...	...	...
Ruisseau des Olives	...	...	...	...	4	200	3	25	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anse Pleureuse	...	...	...	...	2	100	2	20	4	1	1	100	50	...	...	...
Gros Mâle	...	...	...	...	8	400	4	30	10	4	1	120	60	...	...	...
Manche d'Epée	...	...	...	...	7	175	5	50	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petite Rivière Madeleine	...	...	...	...	1	50	2	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivière Madeleine	3	150	2000	9	6	300	6	56	13	5	2	240	120	...	...	...
Cape à L'Ours	...	...	...	...	5	250	2	20	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grande Anse	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Vallée	...	...	...	...	33	1050	14	130	46	20	1	100	50	...	...	...
Anse à Collin	...	...	...	...	4	200	4	40	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petite Vallée	...	...	...	...	6	300	5	50	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pointe à la Fregate	...	...	...	...	8	400	7	65	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cloridorme	...	...	...	...	25	1200	22	210	49	23	1	100	50	...	...	...
Pointe Sèche	...	...	...	...	15	750	13	150	30	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Etang	...	...	...	...	18	1000	10	100	36	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anse à Valeau	...	...	...	...	6	300	5	50	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pointe Jaune	...	...	...	...	8	400	7	70	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Echourie	...	...	...	...	11	550	9	90	22	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petit Cap	...	...	...	...	7	175	6	60	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petite Rivière au Renard	...	...	...	...	10	500	9	90	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rivière au Renard	...	...	...	...	50	2400	45	290	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anse à Fugère	...	...	...	...	4	200	4	40	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anse à Gris Fond	...	...	...	...	45	2250	38	300	90	45	1	100	50	...	...	...
Trois Ruisseaux	...	...	...	...	11	550	11	110	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anse à la Louise	...	...	...	...	15	750	12	160	30	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cap des Rosiers	...	...	...	...	42	2000	37	290	84	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ship Head	...	...	...	...	8	290	13	96	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cove	...	...	...	...	7	152	8	46	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grande Grève and St. George's Cove	3	193	8200	15	42	2108	44	408	89	37	1	75	40	1	100	60
Little Gaspé	...	...	...	...	3	120	4	41	9	...	3	282	240	...	...	...
Cap aux Os and Seal Rock	...	...	...	...	7	150	16	138	19	...	2	430	160	...	...	...
Peninsula	1	58	1500	16	6	178	8	64	5	...	9	2330	634	...	...	...
South West Bay	1	60	1600	15	5	250	30	300	27	...	17	3394	1020	...	...	...
Gaspé Basin	2	187	11500	11	2	240	13	130	20	...	13	2824	910	...	...	...
Sandy Beach	5	213	6700	32	15	376	14	66	30	5	15	3558	1050	...	...	...
Douglastown	1	63	2300	4	18	1435	14	139	35	...	8	1890	560	...	...	...
Seal Cove	1	33	800	3	2	160	2	20	4	...	2	800	160	...	...	...
Chien Blanc, &c.	...	...	...	...	28	1680	24	192	56	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point St. Peter	6	623	56000	46	80	6900	33	352	160	96	2	450	170	...	...	...
Malbay	1	48	1000	5	38	3000	18	177	76	53	1	200	60	...	...	...
Belle Anse Cove	...	...	...	...	7	560	4	40	14	...	2	700	180	...	...	...
Barachois	1	23	400	4	21	1680	27	250	42	5	3	1000	300	...	...	...

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

OF GASPÉ.

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Caplin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$			$			$			$			$			$			$		$
...	...	...	72	1376	1440	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	110	140	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	20
...	...	...	90	1740	1800	...	.....	.....	1	40	25	2	155	155	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	23	500	360	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	16	400	240	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	50	25	4	120	200	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	6	150	90	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	4	100	60	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	5	125	75	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	9	200	135	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	1	25	15	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	9	225	150	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	4	100	60	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	1	25	15	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	41	1000	750	...	.....	.....	2	50	25	4	120	200	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	8	200	120	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	11	275	175	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	12	300	190	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	47	1300	900	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	28	675	425	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	35	825	625	...	.....	.....	2	50	25	1	30	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	12	300	190	...	.....	.....	2	50	25	1	30	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	15	425	250	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	22	475	345	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	13	325	210	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	18	450	275	...	.....	.....	2	50	25	1	30	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	96	2600	1800	...	.....	.....	11	250	150	6	180	300	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	5	125	75	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	89	2400	1600	...	.....	.....	11	250	150	3	90	150	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	20	415	375	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	30	595	525	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	83	2250	1550	...	.....	.....	8	200	112	1	30	50	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	18	742	265	...	.....	.....	1	40	16	1	20	16	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	12	536	160	...	.....	.....	4	160	32	2	26	11	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	83	3348	1212	...	.....	.....	14	990	197	4	276	150	3	250	175	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	6	240	54	...	.....	.....	6	240	30	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	14	560	170	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	1	40	12	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	24	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	12	480	216	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	80	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	3	120	36	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	30	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	56	1896	672	...	.....	.....	2	80	20	6	248	180	1	60	60	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	172	6850	3239	...	.....	.....	10	330	182	7	360	330	4	222	265	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	83	3320	1322	...	.....	.....	2	61	26	4	170	145	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	14	560	150	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	42	1680	500	...	.....	.....	1	25	20	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...

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

COUNTY OF

NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			$			$		$					$			$
Corner of Beach and Canne de Roches	3	158	5000	7	17	850	18	139	32	18	2	190	65	...	.....	.....
Bonaventure Island	8	720	28720	50	77	2563	26	177	158	102	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Percé	1	50	700	5	160	12354	73	846	325	270	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Anse à Beau Fils	...	.....	.....	.....	23	1760	19	188	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Cape Cove	3	225	7500	19	47	4460	23	230	94	57	1	300	50	...	.....	.....
Cap D'Espoir	...	.....	.....	.....	19	1500	14	140	38	15	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Little River	...	.....	.....	.....	27	2160	17	170	54	17	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Grand River	...	.....	.....	.....	100	10150	27	287	200	132	2	200	80	...	.....	.....
Newport	...	.....	.....	.....	83	5880	28	226	166	98	2	260	75	...	.....	.....
Little Pabos	...	.....	.....	.....	63	5750	25	307	126	59	2	962	240	...	.....	...
Grand Pabos	...	.....	.....	.....	26	2800	7	105	52	20	2	700	280	1	150	240
Total	45	3042	146420	264	1501	96846	1057	10946	3001	1391	103	22115	7054	2	250	300

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

GASPÉ.—*Continued.*

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fish'ries
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$			$			$			$			$			$			$	$
...	...	...	31	250	301	...	.....	.....	1	80	10	9	107	223	1	30	16	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	157	4975	1541	...	.....	.....	5	144	44	2	64	43	1	42	60	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	315	3558	3314	...	.....	.....	2	36	12	9	306	225	2	40	50	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	54	2140	568	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	366	126	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	108	4320	1100	1	280	200	7	310	80	9	450	250	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	50	2000	652	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	110	65	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	62	2400	777	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	110	70	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	230	5744	3889	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	700	741	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	164	6550	1620	...	.....	.....	15	750	148	7	420	225	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	201	8074	3210	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	334	375	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	60	2000	720	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	140	100	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	...	...	2773	82284	40520	1	280	200	111	4236	1379	126	5332	4904	12	644	624	...	.....	...	...	1120

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

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, Cured, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in Cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Fall Fishing. Cod, quintals	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
Cap Chatte	2				2,200	430	2		4	150
Ste. Anne des Monts	3	2,225		1	3,580	630			3	226
Rivière Claude					608					
Rivière à Pierre					295					
Mont Louis	16				1,500					11
Ruisseau des Olives					145					14
Anse Pleureuse	2				85					
Gros Mâle	15				286					
Manche d'Epée					288					3
Petite Rivière Madeleine					53					
Rivière Madeleine	11				260					
Cap à l'Ours					77					
Grande Anse					12					
Grande Vallée	3				1,077					
Anse à Collin					170					
Petite Vallée					198					
Pointe à la Frégate					295					
Cloridorme	9				961					
Pointe Sèche					615					
Grand Etang					1,250					
Anse à Valeau					205					
Pointe Jaune					299					
Echourie					469					
Petit Cap					294					
Petite Rivière au Renard					432					
Rivière au Renard					3,350					
Anse à Fugère					141					
Anse à Gris Fond	14				3,275					
Trois Ruisseaux					519					
Anse à la Louise					691					
Cap des Rosiers					1,937					
Ship Head					388	224				
Indian Cove					205	155				
Grande Grève and St George's Cove	4½	1,722			1,925	639	50	10		104
Little Gaspé	8½	1,000			95	84				
Cap Aux Os and Seal Rock		3,182			202	127				20
Peninsula		19,412			20	68				
South-West Bay		6,083								60
Gaspé Basin		9,135								
Sandy Beach		12,282			228	350				15
Douglastown		2,705			353	480				
Seal Cove		2,661			55	35				2
Chien Blanc, &c					1,120	860				
Point St. Peter		2,325			3,179	499				249
Malbay		1,612			1,840	350				10
Belle Anse Cove		3,900			40	80				14
Barachois	37½				1,050	2,250				
Corner of the Beach and Canne de Roches	2¼	1,800			710	304				27
Bonaventure Island					3,679	569				24
Percé					7,092	2,501				195
Anse à Beau fils					816	819				73
Cape Cove					2,330	1,525				133
Cap d'Espoir					825	835				
Little River					1,250	1,395				

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

OF GASPÉ.—*Continued.*

Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls	Whales, Seals and Lobsters. No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	Lobsters, cans.	Oils. Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait and Manure. Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.
4	.....	10	6	.....	.....	3[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	827	.....	6,532	.....	.....
.....	.....	38½	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,313	.....	5,484	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 677	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	961	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	615	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	469	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,350	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,275	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	519	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	691	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,937	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361	31	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	28	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,077	353	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2,868	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	4,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1,800	331	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	527	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	168	168	28	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,231	478	260	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,450	275	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	30	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,380	20	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50000	.....	.....	740	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,599	390	.....	.....	4
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,320	2262	62	.....	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,110	220	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,378	450	80	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,320	300	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,020	405	.....	.....	53

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

COUNTY·

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, Barrels (cured).	Salmon (fresh in ice) Lbs.	Salmon (in cans), Lbs.	Salmon (smoked), Boxes.	Cod, Quintals.		Haddock, Quintals.	Ling, Quintals.	Halibut, Barrels.	Herring, Barrels.
					Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.				
Grand River	.....	3,200	.....	.....	3,108	4,518	20	.....	.....	248
Newport	.....	1,585	.....	.....	3,600	1,550	129	74	18	.....
Little Pabos	23	.....	.....	.....	3,193	1,363	60	.....	.....	65
Grand Pabos	20	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1,000	10	7	2	10
Fly Fishing	.....	10,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	170¾	84,823	.....	1	64,080	23,040	281	91	27	1,673

Fly-fishing :—River St. Anne des Monts ..... 2,256 Salmon in pounds.
do do Magdalen ..... 152 do
do do York ..... 2,725 do
do do St. John ..... 1,430½ do
do do Dartmouth ..... 1,002 do
do do Grand ..... 2,469½ do

Total ..... 10,044 lbs.

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

OF GASPÉ.

Smoked Herring, Boxes.	Mackerel, Barrels.	Trout, Barrels.	Sardines, Barrels.	Eels, Barrels.	Tunny, Barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, Barrels.	Whale, Seals and Lobsters.				Oils.			Fish used as Bait and Manure.			
							No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	Lobsters, Cans.	Seal Oil, Gallons.	Whale Oil, Gallons.	Cod Oil, Gallons.	Herring, Barrels.	Capelin, Barrels.	Smelt, Barrels.	Cod Roes, Barrels.
24	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,166	3,484	390	.....	274
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,055	926	.....	.....	86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,675	300	140	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	250	1,040	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	2	52½	8	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	19	50,000	.....	9,368	63,014	12,638	15,581	28	652

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE of the different Fisheries of Gaspé Division in 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.		Prices.	Value.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Summer Cod fishing	64,080	quintals at	5 00	320,400 00
Autumn do	23,640	do	5 00	118,200 00
Herring fishing	1,653	barrels	4 00	6,612 00
do (smoked)	52	boxes	0 25	13 00
Haddock fishing	281	quintals	5 00	1,405 00
Ling do	91	do	5 00	455 00
Halibut do	27	barrels	6 00	162 00
Mackerel do	2	do	10 00	20 00
Salmon (pickled)	170¾	do	16 00	2,732 00
do (fresh in ice)	74,779	pounds	0 05	3,738 95
do (with the fly)	10,044	do	0 05	502 20
do (smoked)	1	box	4 00	4 00
Trout fishing	52½	barrels	8 00	420 00
Sardines do	8	do	5 00	40 00
Lobsters (preserved)	50,000	(cans) pounds	0 15	7,500 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	134	barrels	9 00	1,206 00
Cod Oil	63,014	gallons	0 50	31,507 00
Whale Oil	9,368	do	0 50	4,684 00
Fish used as bait and manure	28,899	barrels	0 50	14,449 50
Total value of the products of the Fisheries in 1876				$514,050 65
do do do 1875				498,255 95
Increase				$15 794 70

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

COUNTY OF

NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			$			$		$					$			$
Anse à Gascon	...	.....	.....	.....	50	480	12	96	30	.....	1	120	80	...	...	...
Anse à la Barbe	...	.....	.....	.....	20	240	8	64	12	.....	1	110	80	...	...	...
Port Daniel	...	.....	.....	.....	55	660	60	525	71	.....	10	3148	1070	...	...	...
Pointe Loup Marin	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Chigonac	...	.....	.....	.....	22	440	9	72	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Nouvelle	...	.....	.....	.....	66	1040	12	96	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Paspebiac Point	...	.....	.....	.....	24	120	5	40	13	.....	1	100	40	...	...	...
Paspebia	37	3988	110000	218	60	3000	33	330	120	160	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
New Carlisle	2	76	15000	7	6	300	6	60	12	7	1	300	150	...	...	...
Grand and Little Bonaventure	...	.....	.....	.....	56	4480	56	560	112	56	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Capelin, Black Cape and New Richmond	...	.....	.....	.....	9	324	4	40	18	7	12	4640	1940	...	...	...
Maria	...	.....	.....	.....	15	568	10	100	30	10	12	7270	3475	...	...	...
Carleton	...	.....	.....	....	10	440	6	60	20	7	8	4634	2577	...	...	...
Nouvelle	...	.....	.....	.....	5	220	12	120	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Magnasha	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	30	6	.....	3	1864	832	...	...	...
Fleurant's Point	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	40	8	.....	4	760	350	...	...	...
Englishman's Brook	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	2	.....	1	340	60	...	...	...
Escuminac Point	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	2	.....	1	120	40	...	...	...
Pointe à la Garde	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	2	.....	1	400	100	...	...	...
Battery Point	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	2	.....	1	240	40	...	...	...
Little Battery	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	2	.....	1	400	100	...	...	...
Cross Point	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	2	.....	1	250	95	...	...	...
Mission Station (Indians)	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	2	.....	1	400	100	...	...	...
Bourdon Point	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	40	6	.....	3	880	210	...	...	...
Nets set by settlers above tide water	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	11	.....	11	550	155	...	...	...
Total	39	4064	125000	225	398	12312	261	2350	567	247	74	26466	11494	...	...	...

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

BONAVENTURE.

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries for Eels.	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$			$			$			$			$			$			$	$
...	...	.....	38	1500	300	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	240	120	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	.....	15	180	100	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	72	40	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	.....	81	2921	535	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	366	200	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	.....	30	1100	180	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	150	80	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	.....	60	2100	360	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	400	200	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	.....	20	700	120	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	240	120	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	.....	60	1920	693	...	.....	.....	60	1760	640	17	680	612	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	.....	6	240	80	...	.....	.....	6	192	72	6	240	216	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	.....	56	2116	784	...	.....	.....	56	1792	672	25	1000	900	...	...	.....	...	...	...	3	18
...	...	.....	9	324	126	...	.....	.....	9	288	108	7	280	252	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	.....	15	470	260	...	.....	.....	10	320	120	1	40	36	...	...	.....	...	...	...	5	3
...	...	.....	13	469	182	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	120	72	...	...	.....	...	...	...	2	12
...	...	.....	5	180	70	...	.....	.....	3	96	36	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
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...	...	.....	408	14220	3790	...	.....	.....	144	4448	1648	100	3828	2848	...	...	.....	...	...	...	10	60

Return of Fishing Stations, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

COUNTY OF

Name of Station.	Salmon, Cured, barrels	Salmon, Fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Cod, quintals.		Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
					Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.				
Anse à Gascon	5				430	600				240
Anse à la Barbe	4				120	220				60
Port Daniel	56½				1490	1,170				885
Pointe Loup Marin										
Chigouac					165	200				150
Nouvelle					1040	1000				360
Paspebiac Point	2				180	440				60
Paspebiac					500	1450	25	18		1330
New Carlisle	¾				180	285	6	4		260
Grand and Little Bonaventure					672	1320	30	26		2800
Capelin, Black Cape and New Richmond	64				60	129	3			960
Maria	146¼		38435		30	90				592
Carleton	74		12466		36	55	2			1002
Nouvelle					19	25				521
Maguasha	39	2480								100
Fleurant's Point		12000								
Englishman's Brook		500								
Escuminac Point		510								
Pointe à la Garde		4000								
Battery Point		400								
Little Battery		700								
Cross Point		15300								
Mission Station (Indians)		3850								
Bourdon Point		7400								
Nets set by settlers above tide water		4947								
Fly-fishing		20401½								
Total	391½	72488½	50901		4922	6984	66	48		9320

Fly-fishing :—River Bonaventure		622	Salmon in lbs.
do do Little Cascapedia		210	do
do do Grand do		8,998	do
do do Matapedia		1,638½	do
do do Upsalquitch		229	do
do do Restigouche, Lower Division		2,106	do
do do do Middle do		4,068	do
do do do Upper do		1,550	do
do do do Settlers and others		980	do
Total		20,401½	lbs.

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

BONAVENTURE.

Smoked Herrings, boxes.	Mackarel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Whale, Seals and Lobsters.				Oils.			Fish used as Bait and Manure.				
							No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	Lobsters, pounds.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Flat Fish, barrels.	Clams, barrels.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2120	.....	300	300	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2400	.....	2050	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	360	4200	140	.....	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	36	3660	20	.....	.....
400	4	7½	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	408	.....	.....	800	420	1180	4112	250	168
300	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	660	200	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68927	.....	.....	80	25	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	16	15	1000	.....	800	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	.....	.....	.....	5
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700	4	16½	.....	14	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	71335	.....	.....	7440	966	13550	4772	1050	333

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE of the different Fisheries of Bonaventure Division in 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Summer Cod fishing	4,922 quintals, at..	5 00	24,610 00
Autumn do	6,984 do ..	5 00	34,920 00
Herring fishing	9,320 barrels, ..	4 00	37,280 00
do (smoked)	700 boxes, ..	0 25	175 00
Mackerel fishing	4 barrels, ..	10 00	40 00
Haddock do	66 quintals, ..	5 00	330 00
Ling do	48 do ..	5 00	240 00
Salmon (pickled)	391½ barrels, ..	16 00	6,264 00
do (fresh in ice)	52,087 lbs., ..	0 05	2,604 35
do (with the fly)	20,401½ lbs., ..	0 05	1,020 08
do (in cans)	50,901 lbs., ..	0 15	7,635 15
Trout fishing	16½ barrels, ..	8 00	132 00
Eel do	14 do ..	10 00	140 00
Lobsters	71,335 lbs., ..	0 15	10,700 25
Cod Tongues and Sounds	7 barrels, ..	9 00	63 00
Cod Oil	7,440 gallons, ..	0 50	3,720 00
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure	20,671 barrels ..	0 50	10,335 50
Total value of the products of the Fisheries in 1876			140,209 33
do do do 1875			91,558 35
Increase			48,650 98

LABRADOR DIVISION.

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

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

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

Trinity Division—From Point des Monts to Pentecost River;
Moisie Division—From Point Jambon to Point St. Charles;
Mingan Division—From Esquimaux Point to Sheldrake;
Watsheeshoo Division—From Ateepetal Bay to Watsheeshoo River;
Natashquan Division—From Napitippi River to Kegashca River;
Pacachoo Division—From Cape Whittle to Chicatica;
Bonne Esperance—From Chicatica to Blanc Sablon, the eastern boundary of Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

St. John River, Sheldrake, Moisie, &c., and were soon engaged fishing for cod, which was abundant in all these places.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total 22 Vessels

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

Name of Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Men.	No. of Seal.	Codfish, qtls.	Herring, brls.
Marie du Sacré Cœur	Onézime Turbide	46	10	.....	188	14
Iberville	Hyppolite Boudreau. .	41	9	200	300	23
Marie Louise	Mathias Roberge	11	4	.....	110	70
Marie Anne	D. Landry	35	8	.....	300	14
Progress	Nathl Boudreau	52	11	30	290	24
D. Cronan	Peter Marquand	39	7	.....	.....	400
Ste. Marie	Alex. Sherer	37	10	.....	170	60
Labrador	Placide Doyle	42	10	200	300	60
J. C. Miller	Amedée Vigneau	42	8	.....	.....	2
Acara	Andre Vigueau	29	8	100	200	....
Fleetwing	Julien Boudreau	47	8	....	.....	460
D. H. P.	Samuel Doyle	29	8	60	180	40
Marguerite	J. B. Cormier	27	8	60	110	15
Amelia	Paul Cormier	50	10	115	280	18
Ailsa	Frank Cummings	41	11	150	250	100
Loup Marin	Hubert Boudreau	37	7	10	150	55
Victoria	Gabriel Cormier	46	10	336	251	16
Ice Bird	Villebon Terriault	39	8	.....	330	12
Elizabeth	Luc Cormier	27	8	.....	230	80
Total of vessels—19.		717	163	1,261	3,639	1,463

Cod Fishery.

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

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

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

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

As already stated, cod fishing was not at all encouraging in the western part of this division until the latter part of July; about that period, fish struck in abundance, and during the short period of three weeks, fishermen had succeeded almost everywhere in making one of the best fishing seasons which had occurred since 1869. There are but three codfish seines on this part of the coast. They belong to fishermen from Sheldrake, who do not succeed equally well, owing to the uneven bottom of the fishing grounds; still, there were some hauls of 50, 100 and even 150 quintals of cod. St. John River, Natashquan, Magpie, Sheldrake and Moisie are the places where fish struck in greater abundance; the average catch of each boat was from 75 to 80 quintals.

From Seven Islands to Caribou Islets, where fishing is carried on by people from Rimouski, it was of a very ordinary nature, and began only late in August. It yielded only 612 quintals of fish divided among thirty fishing boats.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name of Vessel.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Port.	No. of Men.	No. of Capelin Seines.	No. of Cod Seines.	No. of Quintals Cod-fish.
Aurora	J. Perchard	20	Bay of Islands	7		1	40
George Frogg	J. Ryan	103	P. E. Island	18		1	15
Sweet Home	Tupper	70	St. John's, Nfld	18		2	60
Frank Erin	Petitpas	54	Shelburne	9		1	45
Jannett	Jasper	50	Quebec	9	1	1	30
Maggie	Petitpas	25	Bay of Islands	6			40
Flora	Morris	54	Trinity Bay	11	1	1	350
Victoria	T. Bartellet	70	Bay of Islands	9	1	1	300
Dreadnaught	J. Hackett	15	Bonne Bay	5			10
Flash	Pike	42	Carbonear	12		1	40
Rump	Isaac Crome	39	Bonne Bay	10	1		100
Mary Emma	J. Kin	25	Bonne Bay	10		1	250
Happy Home	J. Prodrick	64	Harbour Grace	8	1	1	60
Susanna	G. Murphy	31	Bay of Islands	10		1	30
Bay Queen	N. Taylor	55	St. John's, Nfld	10	1	1	308
Sonora	S. Gass	30	St. John's, Nfld	7		1	30
Garhamel	Quigley	30	St. John, Nfld	8		1	50
							1758

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

Name of Vessel.	Master.	No. of Tons.	Port.	No. of Men.	No. of Capelin Seines.	No. of Cod Seines.	No. of Quintals Cod-fish.
Dial	Backman	60	Lunenburg	12	1		5
S. Dehel	Smith	42	do	13			30
Ellen Mary	Weston	56	do	17	1		25
River Dale	Hoist	65	do	12	1		25
L. Q. Batch	Wansle	70	do	14			20
Prince Consort	Echman	56	do	12	1		8
Star	Welch	80	do	8			4
President	Saldiaque	75	Port au Basque	6	1		2
City Queen	Sweeder	80	Mahone Bay	4	1		25
Emily	Farrell	86	Lunenburg	14	1		25
Lady Speedwell	Hekman	79	do	14			40
Letell	Ichkman	90	La Have	14	1		8
Raspberry	Muirhead	66	St. John, Nfld	10			
							217

Codfish Seining.

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

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

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

Seal Fishery.

In spite of all the experience and energy displayed by owners of stationary seal fishing stations, and the skill displayed in setting their nets, their endeavours are far from being in all cases crowned with success. From Pacachoo to Blanc Sablon on the north coast, neither cod, herring nor even salmon fishing will kindle in the souls of fishermen that enthusiasm which they are perhaps more susceptible of than others, owing to their hazardous and dangerous mode of life; but seal fishing is the fishery which is spoken of during a whole year, with hopes and confidence, although a long series of constant ill-success must have disgusted the greatest number of them. But it seems as if nature took pleasure in feeding with vain hopes these poor fishermen, by favouring them at distant periods with successes which astonish every one, and thus assist in keeping up expectations so often doomed to disappointment.

The past year was one of these exceptional seasons, which now and then revive fishermen by giving them abundance and prosperity.

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

never seen in such abundance as last spring. How are we to explain such an unusual visit in places which seals had formerly visited every spring, but which they had abandoned for the past twenty years, unless we admit the fact that steamers and other vessels could not enter the Gulf early this spring, and that this circumstance permitted these animals to live on the ice as long as they liked, leaving it when nature prompted them to do so. Being impelled by no other wants than their own instinct, they abandoned the ice to return to the sea by their natural highway, along the shores of Labrador. Several years may occur before similar success is met with; but this has enabled fishermen to recover their former confidence, and I am sure that half of them have invested their all in procuring an outfit for next spring's fishing. On other parts of the coast 396 seals, commonly known as harbour seals, were caught in nets, or killed with the gun. This number of 3,027 seals, comprising the spring fishery, yielded 20,200 gallons of oil.

Seal Hunting on the Ice.

If one were to judge by the large quantity of seals noticed on the ice every spring in the Gulf, the Strait of Belleisle, and in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, north-east of Newfoundland, he would be led to believe that the immense destruction of these animals which has taken place for the last seventy or ninety years has had no perceptible influence on the species, but that they have either become more shy or more wary; their instinctive prudence teaching them the advantage of not coming too near shore when they can avoid it. The progress which has been made during the past few years in the outfittings for hunting these animals, and the incredible destruction which takes place every year did not fail to draw the attention of naturalists, outfitters and fishermen from England as well as from Norway, Sweden, Germany and even Newfoundland. In order to prevent altogether, or at least in part, the destruction of females whilst they bring forth their young, or before the latter are strong enough and able to take care of themselves; the Newfoundland Government fixed upon the 10th of March as the date of departure of steamers for the ice fields. Among the countries which I have just mentioned, the Chambers of Commerce took hold of the matter, and intend fixing—if they have not already done so—a close-season for seal hunting in the waters of Greenland and Jan Mayen Island, to which localities about 100 vessels repair every spring to hunt these animals. It will never be too soon to adopt timely measures in order to protect this source of wealth which will always be productive, provided it is used with moderation. The destruction and disappearance of other species of amphibious animals, such as the walrusses which were destroyed by immoderate fishing, should be a lesson; because in considering and studying the physiology of seals, it will easily be understood that unlimited hunting must sooner or later cause the ruin of a species which reproduces itself only in a limited manner. Our neighbors, who have been taught a lesson in the ruin of their cod and mackerel fisheries, took their precautions against a similar danger, in so far as their wealthy fur seal fisheries of Alaska are concerned; thus giving to European nations an example which they might take advantage of. The American Government being fully convinced that human cupidity and the love of a present gain would soon destroy the rich fisheries of this region, took hold of the matter and did not permit every one who chose to indiscriminately enter into this business; the time and length of fishing have been regulated and limited to a certain number of persons, who are compelled to take out fishery licenses with a due regard to the propagation of these animals. The results proved the advantages of such a measure in a most satisfactory manner.

Seal-hunting began this spring under very unfavourable circumstances at Newfoundland; the ice was so thick in bays where it had accumulated for a long time, pushed, as it were, by north-east winds, that steamers could not leave at the accustomed period. They succeeded at last in moving a little distance from shore, and brought back, after a short voyage, about 350 large seals, which, taken altogether,

is a rather fair success. It has already been stated how the detention of Newfoundland steamers in the ice was of such an advantage to net fishermen in Bonne Espérance Division. Unfortunately, the schooners from Esquimaux Point, Natashquan and Betchouan did not meet with the same success. These schooners, to the number of 26, brought back only 1,983 seals. This will show how small profits must have been, when they were divided between 260 men, after paying expenses. One of these schooners, belonging to Captain Harvey, was caught in the ice and crushed near Salmon Bay, Anticosti Island. The crew of Captain Jules Poirier's schooner, which was near by, saved the men and 300 seals, which were on board. The unusual thickness of ice and a long prevalence of north-east winds were the cause of our sealers' ill-success; their vessels were unable to make their way through the ice; but the crews were unanimous in saying that seals were as abundant as ever. So long as our people will use the same kind of vessels they now have for sealing in the Gulf, it will be quite useless to fix a date for their departure, as they are completely at the mercy of the weather. Their hunt cannot, moreover, influence, in a noticeable manner, the number of the species, so that it is of very little importance whether they are or are not subject to restrictions.

The total catch of seals with nets and by schooners on the coast of Labrador is 5,941; 1,983 of which were killed by schooners; 3,086 with nets, and 872 either caught in nets or killed with the gun during the summer. This number of seals yielded 33,537 gallons of oil, worth 50 cents a gallon. Pelts sold for $1.40 to $2.25 each. Last year, the same number of schooners from the coast of Labrador brought back 6,332 seals.

Mackerel and Halibut Fisheries.

I study in vain the fishery statistics of last year so as to be enabled to find therein a few barrels of mackerel for both the North and South Shore divisions. Were not the fanciful migrations of these fish known, it might be inferred that the species has been destroyed on our fishing grounds; but such is not the case—unknown causes of temperature and currents undoubtedly caused their migration towards other coasts this season. Mackerel has, before this, abandoned our shores for a year or two; our neighbours also experienced the same state of things on their coasts, and, after all, these fish returned in thicker schools than ever. Of all the fish which frequent Canadian waters, there is none, I dare say, upon the regular appearance of which so little reliance can be placed as on mackerel; excepting always Magdalen Islands, where they repair every spring and summer in smaller or larger numbers, so fond are they of these particular shores. Mackerel was abundant for several years in Bay des Chaleurs, Gaspé Bay and Seven Islands. Cargoes of this fish used to be caught at Godbout, Cape Chatte and Mecatina; but this year a few only were taken in herring nets, and used as bait for cod. Mackerel were, however, as abundant as ever at Magdalen Islands, and if the quantity caught is not up to last year's mark, this is due to the appearance of animalculæ which floated on the surface of the water, and of which mackerel appeared to be fonder than of bait. These fish usually enter our waters about the middle of July and leave them only towards the end of October. Not a single barrel of mackerel was caught on the north shore this season; the statistics of last year showed 32 barrels. In 1874, 1,322 barrels were caught on the coast of Gaspe; last year, 15 barrels, and this season, none at all.

Canadian fishermen do not specially carry on halibut fishing, and it is only accidentally that they catch a few of them whilst fishing for cod, so that it cannot be judged from the greater or lesser number of barrels which this fishing yielded in a particular year, whether halibut were more or less abundant in the waters of the Gulf; these fish, as well as codfish, having their special habitats which suit them and which they prefer resorting to. As our fishermen do not frequent these grounds, it follows that the yield of this fishery must be very limited. The coast of Labrador yielded 62 barrels of halibut this season, against 23 last year; and the south shore,

25 against 37 in 1875. The grounds which halibut prefer are those of Anticosti, Natashquan, Perroquets Islands, Moisie, and from Seven Islands to Godbout. It is on these rich grounds, better known to the Americans than to us, that the former carried on these successful fishings which I spoke of in my previous reports. Is it not an extraordinary thing that halibut and mackerel, which have only a comparatively inferior value on our markets, are always quoted at a high price with our neighbors? They are difficult fish to cure, and this may explain the difference in price between both markets; and as this fishery is very uncertain, our people dare not enter in it on account of the possibility of heavy losses in time and money. With the exception of the inhabitants of Magdalen Islands and some three or four fishermen from Gaspé, nobody in the whole division placed under my charge takes any interest in either of these fisheries. The importance of this fishery, even as carried on by strangers, has greatly diminished. Out of five or six hundred schooners which formerly frequented Bay des Chaleurs, Magdalen Islands, &c., in search of mackerel, hardly one hundred are now counted. One schooner only, the "W. Merchant," of Gloucester, was this year engaged halibut fishing; and when I visited her at Esquimaux Point, she had caught nothing; not even one barrel of herring. The restrictions to which foreigners fishing in our waters were subjected during past years, and the seizures of vessels which were the consequence of violations of Canadian fishery laws must, undoubtedly, have contributed a great deal to deter Americans from the waters of the Gulf, and compelled them to take another direction where they very likely find more remunerative results. In the course of a conversation with the United States Consul at Gaspé, he handed me a newspaper from Gloucester, Mass., which explains in a few words this decrease of American schooners in our waters: "Our large firms" said that paper, "far from curtailing their fishing outfits, have increased them. Most of "them have added another vessel to the number already possessed. The attention of "outfitters seems now to be solely bent upon cod-fishing. In former times, their whole "reliance was placed upon mackerel-fishing which was practised on shore on George's "Bank or in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but very little notice is taken of it now; so "much so that the total catch of mackerel by our vessels is now reduced to one-tenth "of what it used to be. Several causes have been adduced to explain this change; "but the first is undoubtedly the use of seines. It is almost an impossible thing now "to catch mackerel as formerly, with hook and line, and seining is so uncertain that, "most of the masters were compelled to abandon this fishery. Mackerel-fishing in "the Gulf of St. Lawrence formerly constituted the occupation of the whole Gloucester "fleet during the fall season, but now hardly fifty or sixty schooners are met with in "its waters." The above statements agree perfectly with the observations I have made during the past season.

A few years ago, no more than half-a-dozen Gloucester schooners were engaged cod fishing on the banks; now there are two hundred. No attention whatever was then given to cod fishing, but now it has attracted the notice of the trade of Gloucester. Halibut fishing is another pursuit which is daily growing more and more important for Gloucester fishermen, but the latter appear to have abandoned the Gulf, or rather, the grounds which these fish formerly frequented. Several of the finest and swiftest sailers of that fleet were employed during the whole year, and fitted so as to be able to carry these fish fresh or salted. The above will explain the cause of the disappearance of American schooners from our waters. This state of things cannot, however, last. The great abundance of fish in our waters, and the safe harbours which fishing vessels so easily find during storms will be sure to bring back American fishermen, when they will have grown tired of the dangers of the banks of the Atlantic.

Salmon Fishery.

Seal and herring fishing, which principally formed the chief source of revenue of the inhabitants of the north coast, has no longer the same interest; at least if

one may judge by its yield. The whole attention of these fishermen is now drawn to cod and salmon fisheries.

On the coast of Labrador proper, most of the residents, at least the old ones, possess one or two salmon stands, either within the rivers or in their neighbourhood. These stations were for the most part occupied after the breaking-up of the Labrador Company, long before the passing of any fishery laws. They are located at reasonable distances apart, and guarded with the greatest attention by Fishery Overseers, who maintain order amongst fishermen with such authority and respect that it is a matter of surprise to see this state of things on a coast where so many people belong to different nationalities.

According to reports made by the oldest fishermen on this coast, salmon fishing was once fabulously abundant; so much so, that, in certain rivers, such as St. Paul's River, where the catch at the present date is from 50 to 80 barrels, no less than from 1,200 to 1,500 barrels were formerly taken.

This happy state of things soon changed as the fishermen became more numerous. When the Government took possession of these streams and regulated the fishing, about twenty years ago, salmon was all but destroyed. They have now returned in abundance almost everywhere; fishermen take advantage of this new state of affairs, and people can afford themselves the luxury of eating salmon at a moderate price, when they so desire.

The salmon fishing season just expired is one of the best which has been experienced for a long time on the north shore, especially along the eastern part of it. For easily explained reasons, the large salmon rivers did not yield as much as usual, and I believe too that the lessees of the St. John, Moisie and Natashquan will hardly meet their expenses; but it must also be remarked that the decrease in the price of fish on the markets had much to do with this state of things. Salmon ascended these streams in as great an abundance as ever, but the large quantity of snow which fell during the previous winter changed the streams into torrents, and this prevented fishermen from setting their nets as early as usual. Moisie River, which usually yields 800 barrels of salmon, and even more, gave only 200 barrels this season and 340 in 1875. St. John River, where 135 were caught in 1875, yielded only 110 this season. A falling off of 95 barrels was also experienced at Natashquan River. In small rivers where only a little water is required for salmon to go up, the catch was on the contrary one-third larger than usual, and the fishermen who had the best success were those who set in the vicinity of rivers, outside the points of land, especially from Natashquan to Blanc Sablon. It must also be remarked that circumstances were exceedingly favourable to the success of this fishery. First of all, fish arrived early; drawn, I presume, by the high temperature of water; and the weather kept fine and calm during the whole fishing season. In the neighbourhood of St. John, Moisie and Trinity Rivers, fishing was more successful than last year; but the increase in the catch was not proportionally as large as in other places. I have no doubt that the abundance of ice and the temperature of water had something to do with this. It is also remarked that trout has decreased on the coast of Labrador; still it was as abundant as ever in Mingan River, in spite of the extermination, on a large scale, which Sir George Gore committed on these fish in 1874. During the month of September, any one going to fish at the falls, could catch them by hundreds, of the finest quality. It has also been remarked that more salmon ascended Mingan River during the months of September and October than during July and August; and the local fishery guardian reports this stream as well stocked with fish. The same reports are made by other fishery officers with regard to the other salmon streams of this division. The matter is easily understood, as salmon being favored by high water, ascended the rivers without being stopped by nets.

During one of my visits to the north shore, I made it my special duty, according to your instructions, to inspect St. Marguerite River in order to advise some method of removing obstructions to the ascent of salmon in this fine stream. I already stated in a special report that, with the exception of a few rocks which will require

to be blasted at a single place, there are no other impediments. Its course, scattered with picturesque small islands and magnificent spawning beds, would soon make it a first-class river. The rent derived from that stream would cover the amount expended in improving it. Another place which requires to be improved is near one of the falls of Mingan River. When salmon ascends this stream, the fish rest when the waters are high at a certain place, and remain imprisoned when the water falls, being thus left to die there as was the case this season and the year before last. A few pounds of powder would remove this obstacle; and it is very desirable that the Department should incur this slight expenditure in order to improve that passage.

The only salmon rivers on the north coast, which were angled this season, were Moisie, Washecootai and Watsheeshoo. Sportsmen stopped only a few days, but returned much satisfied with their journey.

The total catch of salmon on the north coast this year is 1823 barrels, against 1204 last season. Out of this quantity, Bonne Esperance and Pacachoo divisions yielded nearly 700 barrels.

In connection with salmon fishing, I had to punish several violations of the fishery laws. These violations occurred in Natashquan division, which is far too large in extent, and which unfortunately had as guardian, a man incapacitated by age and otherwise; here the violations of the law were more numerous and of serious importance.

A fisherman of this division, by the name of Sylvester Kennedy, either through caprice or bad will, had refused for a couple of years to pay the rent of Agwanus River, which he occupied without license—and whenever the local fishery guardian called upon him for his rent or for some information on his fishing, he was in the habit of chasing him away, with threats to kill, calling him a robber and boasting that he recognised no other authority but that of the Queen of England. As this individual openly defied all power in Canada, threatened to shoot any one who would try and make him pay, was inducing other fishermen to follow in his lead, and that to leave such reprehensible conduct unpunished would have been productive of the most dangerous consequences, I was placed under the double necessity of prosecuting him and taking him to jail for having fished without a license. After numerous difficulties and considerable expense in bringing him before me, I condemned him, upon confession of judgment, to pay a fine of $45, or in default to three months in jail; and as he preferred going to jail to paying, I took him to the Magdalen Islands' jail where he is still. The Department having since cancelled his license, and given it to a member of his family, I feel quite sure that next spring we shall have serious difficulties with him. His conduct shows what kind of a man we have to contend with, and what steps must be taken in dealing with such a person. I had another serious case to settle at Washeecootai. The information was as follows: William Foreman, private fishery guardian at Washeecootai River, seined in that stream and caught about 30 barrels of salmon, after the lessee had left. Several traders stated that Foreman offered them his fish, but that they would not buy it, suspecting it had been caught illegally. I have already succeeded in confiscating at Natashquan and Quebec two barrels of this fish, which Foreman's partner had sold to other parties; but having become acquainted too late with these facts, I was compelled to postpone until next spring the trial of parties implicated in such illegal practices. I had to settle an affair of the same nature in the division of Watsheeshoo. Mr. P. Gendreau, forgetting his duty and his oath of office as Fishery Overseer, allowed Joseph Tanguay, in order to reward him for some services, I presume, to seine salmon in Phiaster Bay River, and one day when Tanquay had gone up the river with his men, he admitted having caught on different occasions several barrels of fish with the knowledge and consent of the local Fishery Overseer. Being advised of these facts by Gendreau's servant and Tanguay's men, I was compelled to inform the Department, and Gendreau was suspended. During the summer, I prosecuted Tanguay for this violation of the law, and upon confession of judgment, condemned him to $15 fine. His excuse was, that Gendreau gave him per-

mission to seine, stating he might as well kill the salmon as Indians. I cannot understand, however, why this Fishery Overseer could not prevent Indians from violating the law, when it was his duty to do so. At Bay of Rocks, in the division of Bonne Esperance, I also condemned a man named Beloin to $20 fine, for having seined in 1875 in the river of that name; and at Chicatica, I condemned one Morrissey to $2 fine for having set a greater extent of nets than his license allowed. Beyond the above infractions which I had to punish, I do not think that the law was violated elsewhere, and I feel quite sure that the punishment inflicted this season will have a good effect for the future.

FISHERY OVERSEERS.

Last winter, in a special paragraph of my Report upon Fishery Overseers of the several divisions of the Gulf shores under my charge, I drew the attention of your Department to the necessity of securing Fishery Overseers in each Division—men endowed with sufficient education to enable them to study the natural history of fishes, and to be able to understand and account for causes which may influence the greater or less success in fishing in the Gulf or rivers, so as to be able to communicate their opinions; energetic men, fond of their profession, and bold enough to cope, in every instance, with violations of the law. I cannot insist too much upon that point, because with officers deprived of these indispensable qualifications, we shall never obtain anything but insufficient protection; and fishermen who willingly and in good faith comply with the law will reap but a precarious success from their labors. Soft-minded and lazy men, having no other care than to continue in receipt of the small remuneration which they do not earn, are not only useless, but moreover spoil everything; and by creating troubles which afterwards occasion much difficulty in settling, often entail more expenses than it is desirable to incur. Generally speaking, I have nothing but eulogiums to pass upon Fishery Overseers in the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure; they are fully qualified for their duties, and are devoted, body and soul, to the performance of their work. There are some efficient officers also on the North coast, but there are others, as explained in the previous article, who are not only worthless, but actually become a real nuisance, either through weakness and ignorance—as Overseers Boulet, of Natashquan, and Gendreau, of Watsheeshoo,—or through cupidity, like Foreman. The sooner such officers are replaced, the better it will be both for the Department and fishermen.

In connection with such changes, I shall again refer here to the suggestion which I made last winter,—that of dividing the present division of Natashquan into two, and appointing another Overseer, paid by the Department. This division comprises an extent of coast of from seventy to ninety miles, and includes six or seven very important rivers. It is naturally divided into two by an extent of coast of from twenty to twenty-five miles, upon which there is not a single dwelling, and its shores present great impediments to navigation in small boats, which occasions much trouble to a Fishery Overseer. The western division of Natashquan should comprise Agwanus River, which yields from thirty to fifty barrels of salmon; Nabissippi River, which is as productive as the former, and Natashquan River which requires an officer to itself as well as for its neighborhood, where there are two good stands. The eastern division should comprise Kegashca River, which yielded thirty barrels of salmon this season, as well as Romaine and Musquaro Rivers which are equally important, but would yield a great deal more were they efficiently protected. As things are now, the local Fishery Overseer can visit the latter division only once during the season, and this too very often when fishing is over; so that here, as elsewhere, poachers who help each other as much as they can, have fine opportunities. By carrying out the above suggested plan, two good men would find plenty to do in watching each of these divisions, which, if well guarded, would soon reimburse the outlay spent upon their protection. The residents in the eastern division of Natashquan are most of them first-class poachers; but it is a very difficult thing to catch

them, owing to their isolated position and the trouble they take to protect each other. They keep during the whole summer some sorts of masts on the cliffs, and should a vessel be signalled outside, the whole population is warned to be on its guard; and when you land, they look like people who hardly know what is a salmon or a net. I am satisfied that Foreman's trial will bring to light several facts which will still more evince the necessity of having two Fishery Overseers for this division; and I hope your Department will not wait any longer in making these appointments. In Bonne Esperance division, some changes will be required, owing to the enforcement of new regulations relating to cod-fishing with seines. Mr. Whitely, who is the Fishery Overseer for that division, is a very good officer, but as he receives only fifty dollars pay, it is a difficult thing for him, as he has a large establishment to conduct, to be constantly leaving his affairs to arrange difficulties, or even to go and enquire whether there are any real difficulties at all. In order to enable him to do so, his pay ought to be increased; otherwise his own interests would suffer. To avoid this and in order to enable Mr. Whitely to enforce the fishery regulations, your Department ought to give him an increase of pay, which would after all only be simple justice, after twelve years' faithful services.

I omitted to mention that the Fishery Overseer of Watsheeshoo requires a lodging of some sort, where he would be independent of fishermen. As it is now, he is compelled to seek hospitality among fishermen on that part of the coast, who are all more or less addicted to poaching; so that he sometimes finds himself placed in a rather delicate position towards these people. I would therefore recommend that this guardian be authorized to spend about $30 to procure a tent, or build himself a log-house where he would be at home. Such an arrangement would besides allow him to stop at Grand Watsheeshoo, which is the only important river of this division, and the locality where poaching is mostly carried on. Residing as he does at present at Phiaster Bay, he is at the mercy of people who oblige him, and besides there is no fishery of importance carried on at that place.

INDIANS OF THE NORTH SHORE.

Having taken into consideration the hardships and deprivations suffered by the Mingan Indians in 1874, I thought it my duty last year to suggest to your Department the opportunity of granting them a salmon fishing station in the neighbourhood of this stream. Owing to the advanced period of the season when we paid our annual visit to that part of the coast, it was found impossible to complete arrangements so as to enable them to set during the course of that year.

On our arrival at Mingan this season, about the end of June, Indians, with their families, numbering about eighty families, had just arrived for the mission. They all seemed to be healthy and in good spirits; a rare thing at this period of the year; but this I presume, must be attributed to the successful hunt they had had, and to the provisions with which they were amply provided. They appeared satisfied with the salmon fishing station your Department had given them, but did not seem to understand its working; this is why I would recommend that another year this station be fished by a white man for their profit, on the same conditions as the Restigouche station. The Indians find it too troublesome to clean and mend their nets; and the result is they do not catch as many fish as they should. The first day the nets were set, twenty salmon were caught, and afterwards, four or five a day.

The amount of $375, distributed among them by the Indian Department, was by an error, given to Indians hunting in the interior, back of Mingan River, instead of amongst those who are in the habit of coming to the sea-shore for the mission, and who are properly known under the denomination of Mingan Indians. The Hudson's Bay Company's Agent did not, however, give to the appellation "Mingan Indians" the same interpretation as I do. This error, fortunately, led to no serious results, because of all Indians on that part of the coast, those of Mingan were the only ones

who were successful in their hunting last fall, and were consequently those who were most entitled to assistance.

The Indians of Natashquan and St. Augustine complaining loudly that there were no provisions for them at the Mission Post, and as there still remained an unexpended balance of $50 in the hands of Mr. Scott, the Hudson's Bay Company's Agent, I advised him to divide this sum between these two bands. He did so, and every one was satisfied.

MISSING

PAGE

NO#

100

MISSING

PAGE

NO#

101

Return of Fishing Stations, kinds of Vessels, number

LABRADOR

Name of Place.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			$			$		$					$			$
Manicouagan																
Godbout							4	48	7	1	2	100	50			
Pointe des Monts					1	100	2	40	3		4	225	68			
Trinity Bay and River					2	239	4	39	4		8	800	340			
Petit Mal					3	86	4	35	3		4	300	63			
Islets à Caribou					2	120	7	50	4		11	560	166			
Pointe aux Anglais					5	108	4	22	11		3	112	50			
Caille Rouge	5	70	1600	14	9	213	2	11	13							
Rivière Pentecôte	5	79	2225	19	8	304			6							
Rivière Ste. Marguerite	3	75	1340	7	3	130	7	56	8	3	5	800	300			
Sept Isles	1	30	800	4	7	220	3	26	14	7	1	400	160			
Moisie	2	90	2600	10	17	930	26	234	71	16	36	12560	2930			
Pigou					9	180	2	16	18	3						
Shallop River					5	300	2	20	10	4						
Sheldrake					46	3168	20	194	92	49	2	260	82	7	1210	1165
Primrose Cove					1	60	2	8	2	2				1	150	60
Thunder River					31	2620	8	66	62	48	1	1 0	32	3	600	200
Indian Harbor					10	760	5	58	20	23						
Ridge Point					19	1140	8	100	38	22						
Tipitagan					1	35	1	10	2	1	3	200	70			
Magpie					78	4715	28	233	156	106	1	100	30			
Magpie River					2	50	2	20	4	2	5	300	50			
St. John River					52	3128	19	252	115	69	8	2592	450			
Long Point					40	1980	20	204	80	34	1	200	50			
Mingan River							2	16	3		4	1200	80			
Esquimaux Point	19	717	24700	520	48	1335	74	708	109	67						
Betchouan	5	117	1840	39	13	350	19	108	25	4						
Ateepetal Bay							1	8	1		2	90	25			
Piashter Bay					1	120	1	2	6	1	1	120	25			
Corneille							2	24	4		4	238	73			
Grand Watsheeshoo					1	60	1	12	2	1						
Little Watsheeshoo							1	2	2		3	120	25			
Agwanus					12	330	12	74	24							
Nabissipi					3	120	3	18	6		7	600	150			
Natashquan	7	146	3600	66	21	663	32	317	40	34	42	5000	1145			
Kegashka River					2	50	1	10	4		2	100	40			
Petit Kegashka																
Musquaro																
Washeecoutai Point							1	5	1		1	50	20			
Washeecoutai River							1	6	1		1	50	25			
Romaine							1	8	1		2	100	30			
Coacoachoo							1	12	1		2	120	70			
Cape Whittle					1	100	1	20	2		3	180	85			
Pointe du Mourier					4	110	3	60	5		2	100	40			
Etamamu River							2	40	3		7	350	250			
Harrington Harbor					11	330	2	24	14		2	160	70			

of Men, kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c.

DIVISION.

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fish'ries	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$			$			$			$			$			$			$		$
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	1	40	20	1	160	120	2	80	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	1	50	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
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...	.....	.....	1	40	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	1	34	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
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...	.....	.....	8	352	243	.....	.....	.....	2	170	130	1	50	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
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...	.....	.....	1	40	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	2	80	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	1	30	12	.....	.....	.....	1	50	20	.....	.....	.....	2	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	72	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	2	80	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	440	497	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	1	36	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	4	160	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	240	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	160	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	2	72	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	160	85	1	100	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	15	594	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	345	175	6	480	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	1	50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	212	200	1	60	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	3	90	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	500	520	3	84	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
7	1280	1890	6	310	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	338	270	.....	.....	.....	6	600	60	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	294	40	.....	.....	.....	10	240	30	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	120	12	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	150	10	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	3	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80	24	.....	.....	.....	4	96	24	.....	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	5	200	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	1	40	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...	.....	.....	24	960	366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	380	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
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...	.....	.....	3	66	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	65	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
6	264	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	130	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

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

LABRADOR

Name of Place.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			$			$		$					$			$
Little Meccatina Harbor	...	.....	.....	.....	3	150	1	12	7	.....	2	200	100	...	.....	.....
Whale's Head Meccatina	...	.....	.....	.....	9	645	2	24	17	.....	8	800	600	1	120	80
Little Meccatina River	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	2	.....	5	240	140	...	.....	.....
Baie des Moutons	1	25	300	3	17	240	4	48	23	.....	4	400	300	...	.....	.....
Grand Meccatina River	...	.....	.....	.....	1	30	1	20	2	.....	3	160	75	...	.....	.....
Meccatina Island	...	.....	.....	.....	2	125	2	28	5	.....	4	300	120	...	.....	.....
Pointe Rouge, Tabatière	...	.....	.....	.....	2	60	.....	.....	2	.....	3	200	80	...	.....	.....
Spar Point	...	.....	.....	.....	2	60	1	20	5	.....	2	200	100	...	.....	.....
Sandy Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	2	56	1	16	4	.....	1	65	24	...	.....	.....
Salt Lake, Tabatière	...	.....	.....	.....	1	26	1	16	3	.....	2	202	80	...	.....	.....
Fonderie Fecteau	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	.....	3	198	165	...	.....	.....
Kikapoe Island	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	3	130	46	...	.....	.....
Kikapoe River	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	.....	3	140	70	...	.....	.....
Pointe Rouge	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	.....	2	80	40	...	.....	.....
Pocachoo Island	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	1	.....	7	300	100	...	.....	.....
Little Rigolet	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	1	.....	7	250	71	...	.....	.....
Big Rigolet	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	1	.....	4	250	77	...	.....	.....
River Island	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	.....	2	120	24	...	.....	.....
Grosse Isle, St. Augustine	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	1	.....	5	500	230	...	.....	.....
St. Augustine River	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	25	2	.....	5	400	200	...	.....	.....
St. Augustine Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	.....	4	240	75	...	.....	.....
Lac Salé	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	2	.....	10	600	212	...	.....	.....
Dog Island	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	2	.....	10	556	200	...	.....	.....
Sandy Island	...	.....	.....	.....	1	20	1	20	1	.....	3	240	75	...	.....	.....
Pointe à Giroux	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	30	2	.....	5	300	160	...	.....	.....
Canso Harbour	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	2	2	2	350	100	...	.....	.....
Mustingue Harbour	...	.....	.....	.....	1	32	1	16	2	.....	2	150	50	...	.....	.....
Chicatica Island	...	.....	.....	.....	1	27	1	12	3	.....	1	70	20	...	.....	.....
Nabittipi	...	.....	.....	.....	1	20	1	10	2	3	1	40	20	...	.....	.....
Bull Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	2	1	3	200	100	...	.....	.....
Bay of Rocks	...	.....	.....	.....	3	160	2	40	6	4	4	200	100	...	.....	.....
Lydias Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	1	20	1	20	3	1	4	200	100	...	.....	.....
Dog Island	...	.....	.....	.....	1	20	3	60	2	1	2	200	100	...	.....	.....
Pêche à Lizotte	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	2	2	3	200	100	...	.....	.....
Old Fort Island	...	.....	.....	.....	4	100	3	60	8	6	1	100	50	...	.....	.....
Burnt Island	...	.....	.....	.....	1	20	1	20	2	1	2	100	50	...	.....	.....
Bonne Espérance	...	.....	.....	.....	10	800	9	310	20	7	.....	.....	.....	2	450	800
Pigeon Island	...	.....	.....	.....	3	200	3	40	6	4	.....	.....	.....	1	200	300
St. Paul's River	...	.....	.....	.....	1	20	3	40	2	1	8	400	200	...	.....	.....
Stick Point	...	.....	.....	.....	4	300	3	50	8	4	4	200	100	1	200	400
Salmon Bay	2	200	10000	20	29	1840	16	690	66	58	2	400	200	3	600	900
Five Leagues	...	.....	.....	.....	1	100	2	40	2	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Little Fisheries	...	.....	.....	.....	1	10	2	40	2	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....

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

DIVISION.----*Continued.*

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fish'ries	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$			$			$			$			$			$			$		$
1	160	200	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	64	60	...	.....	.....	2	252	300	...	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	130	108	...	.....	.....	10	1000	900	...	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
2	325	400	12	264	144	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	2	130	125	...	.....	.....	4	400	490	...	...
1	160	200	3	96	36	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	64	60	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	6	600	500	...	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	328	200	...	...
1	220	240	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	64	60	...	.....	.....	16	1600	800	...	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	60	30	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
1	160	200	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	60	18	...	.....	.....	20	2000	1000	...	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
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...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	50	15	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
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...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	60	40	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	60	40	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
1	200	300	4	100	40	...	.....	.....	1	40	20	2	100	100	1	100	40	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	80	50	1	50	20	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	80	50	1	50	20	...	.....	.....	...	...
2	400	600	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	250	200	3	300	100	...	.....	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...

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

LABRADOR

NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			$			$		$					$			$
Middle Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	30	2	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Belles Amours	...	.....	.....	.....	1	40	1	30	1	2	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Bras d'Or	...	.....	.....	.....	1	20	5	90	8	4	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
L'Anse des Dunes	...	.....	.....	.....	1	40	3	40	4	2	1	100	50	...	.....	.....
Long Point	1	40	1000	5	4	140	8	240	10	4	1	100	50	...	.....	.....
Total	51	1589	50005	707	577	29475	449	5697	1251	607	328	38288	11798	19	3530	3905

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

DIVISION.—*Continued.*

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fish'ries
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards	Value.	No. Value.
		$			$			$			$			$			$			$	$
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	... ...
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...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	... ...
1	200	200	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	... ...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	... ...
23	3369	4302	102	3694	1490	1	160	120	6	340	200	63	4056	2971	35	2132	1729	90	7416	4329	... ...

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

LABRADOR

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, Cured, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Cod, quintals.		Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
					Summer Fishing	Fall Fishing.				
Manicouagan										
Godbout	10									3
Pointe des Monts	11									
Trinity Bay and River	49					2				
Petit Mai	9					41				
Islets à Caribou	23									
Pointe aux Anglais	3					102				11
Caille Rouge						274			1	778
Rivière Pentecôte						193			2	1½
Rivière Ste. Marguerite	19					616		30		45
Sept Isles	3½	1500				774		200		140
Moisie	24	103835			240	1480		780	2	8
Pigou					360	600				
Shallop River					300	10				
Sheldrake	9				2825	462				
Primrose Cove					40	10				
Thunder River	½				2120	410				
Indian Harbour					485	5				
Ridge Point					550	316				
Tipitagan	21					25				
Magpie	½				4320	1198				
Magpie River	22					30				
St. John River	115				3560	350			27	
Long Point	5				1850	620			30	
Mingan River	32									
Esquimaux Point					3639					1463
Betchouan					750					
Ateepetal Bay	3½									
Piashter Bay	5				69					
Corneille	15									
Grand Watsheeshoo	1				46					
Little Watsheeshoo	5									
Agwanus					300					
Nabissipi	30				60					
Natashquan	283½				3530					
Kegashka River	30				50					
Petit Kegashka					400					
Musquaro	15									
Washeecoutai Point	6									
Washeecoutai River	12½									
Romaine	22½									
Coacoachoo	7									
Cape Whittle	4				15					
Pointe du Mourier	4				40	5				
Etamamu River	50									
Harrington Harbour	4				715	55				
Little Meccatina Harbour	6				65					
Whale's Head, Meccatina	31½				142	21				88
Little Meccatini River	28									
Baie des Moutons	5				500	85				300
Grand Meccatina River	5				28					38
Meccatini Island	4				35					

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

DIVISION.

Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Whales, Porpoises and Seals.				Oils.				Fish used as Bait and Manure.				
							No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Clams, barrels.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	150	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	44	.....	.....	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	390	12	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	2	40	40	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	1760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3620	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1328	1328	.....	.....	6337	.....	.....	2140	.....	4003	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	750	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	38	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	122	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	3218	143	.....	.....	.....	.....
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RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men, LABRADOR

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, Cured, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Cod, quintals.		Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
					Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.				
Pointe Rouge, Tabatière	5				50					
Spar Point	3				30					
Sandy Cove					45	18				
Salt Lake, Tabatière	6½				35					
Fonderie Fecteau	10									
Kikapoe Island	3									
Kikapoe River	5									
Pointe Rouge	7									
Pocachoo Island	4									
Little Rigolet	11									
Big Rigolet	15									
River Island	2									
Grosse Isle, St. Augustine	25									
St. Augustine River	15½									
St. Augustine Bay	15½									
Lac Salé	63									
Dog Island	58									
Sandy Island	27									
Pointe à Giroux	45									
Canso Harbour	6½									
Mustingue Harbour	5½				5	7				
Chicatica Island	4				6	8				
Nabittipi					10					
Bull Cove	25									
Bay of Rocks	12				50					
Lydias Cove	12½									
Dog Island	5									
Pêche à Lizotte	10									
Old Fort Island					150					
Burnt Island	5				20					
Bonne Espérance	36				1300					
Pigeon Island	25				500	*				
St. Paul's River	50									
Stick Point	35				500					
Salmon Bay	45				4080					700
Five Leagues	8				30					
Little Fisheries	20				20					
Middle Bay	10				20					
Belles Amours					5					
Bras d'Or					20					
L'Anse des Dunes	10				40					
Long Point	3				1240					
Fly fishing		4630								
Taken by schooners from United States, Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces					61800					
Total	1581¾	109965			96990	7717		1010	62	3575½

* To the above quantity of fish caught by Canadian fishermen within the division of Bonne Espérance, must be added 61,800 quintals taken by schooners from United States and the Maritime Provinces; which makes the total quantity of cod taken on the north coast of Labrador, 104,707 quintals.

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

DIVISION.

Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish used as Bait and Manure.				
							No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Clams, barrels.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	164	.....	....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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RECAPITULATION.

Fly-fishing:—River Godbout	2,834	Salmon in lbs.
do do Moisie	1,186	do
do do Watsheesboo	400	do
do do Washeecootai	210	do
Total	4,630	lbs.

VALUE of the different Fisheries of the Labrador Division in 1876

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Summer Cod fishing	96,990 quintals, at	5 00	484,950 00
Autumn do	7,717 do	5 00	38,585 00
Mackerel fishing			
Herring do	3,575½ barrels,	4 00	14,302 00
do (smoked)	80 boxes,	0 25	20 00
Salmon (pickled)	1,581¾ barrels,	16 00	25,308 00
do (fresh in ice)	105,335 lbs.,	0 05	5,266 75
do (with the fly)	4,630 lbs.,	0 05	231 50
Trout fishing	80½ barrels,	8 00	644 00
Ling do	1,010 quintals,	5 00	5,050 00
Halibut do	62 barrels.	6 00	372 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	5 do	9 00	45 00
Seal Skins	5,941 each,	1 25	7,426 25
Porpoise Skins	10 do	4 00	40 00
Seal Oil	33,557 gallons,	0 50	16,768 50
Cod Oil	38,105 do	0 50	19,052 50
Porpoise Oil	20 do	0 60	12 00
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure	6,190 barrels,	0 50	3,095 00
Total value of the products of the Fisheries in 1876			621,168 50
do do do 1875			297,639 50
Increase			323,529 00

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Mention has so often been made of Magdalen Islands in these annual reports; their history and advantageous geographical position as naval or fishery stations, have so often been brought under the public notice by far more clever pens than mine; that it would seem a waste of time to enter into long details about this subject.

I cannot, however, prevent quoting what Col. Jos. Bouchette said about these islands in 1832, so as to show the considerable progress they have made with regard to fishing as well as agricultural pursuits:

"Magdalen Islands belong to the District of Gaspé. Their population reaches about 1,000 souls, mostly composed of Catholic French Acadians. Eleven English and five Irish families are settled among them, and all those find their mode of living in fishing pursuits. The number of fishing boats is 100, besides 30 schooners of from 25 to 30 tons. Besides raising a few potatoes, no one seems to have any notion of agriculture on these islands; but as natural meadows and pasturage are common, cattle easily find an abundant food.

"The fisheries of these islands are of considerable importance, but might be made susceptible of a far greater development, were they judiciously encouraged, being particularly favored both by their situation and their locality. A large revenue was formerly derived from sea-cow or walrus fishing. They were formerly killed in large numbers; as many as 300 being caught on the *échouries* or sand banks, where they were in the habit of gathering."

By consulting at the present date the valuable tables of the census of 1871, it will be found that the total population of the islands was at that period 3,172, divided between 2,808 Catholics and 364 Protestants. Out of this number, 2,833 were French Canadians; the balance belonging to Scotch and Irish nationalities. These figures will give an approximate idea of the progress made during the past forty years.

If the progress in fishing has been rapid, I am happy to be able to state that that in agriculture has not remained behind. The census of 1871 shows, that, at that date, there were 5,979 acres of land under culture, 7,789 acres under improvement, and 1,705 in pastures. The yield of that year was 3,201 bushels of spring wheat; 2,512 bushels of barley; 13,430 bushels of oats; 54,418 bushels of potatoes; 14,458 bushels of turnips; and 4,068 tons of hay.

These figures will help to show the importance of these islands. This importance must necessarily increase in a marked manner, should the scheme brought before the public by the Member for the County of Gaspé be realized. This scheme consists in the building of a telegraph line, landing either on Prince Edward Island or on that of Cape Breton. Besides the valuable services which the establishment of such a line would confer upon navigation, by permitting to find out the state of the ice in the Gulf, it would be of the greatest assistance to our vessels and fishermen, as the latter could always ascertain the localities where cod, herring, and bait are to be found. It only too often happens that fishing is a failure because fish did not visit a particular locality whilst they were at the same time abundant elsewhere. Owing to the want of correct, and above all, speedy information, our fishermen are at times compelled to remain with their arms crossed while wealth and abundance are lying at no great distance from them. I entirely share the Member for Gaspé's opinion when he says that, "after the building of lighthouses and the opening of postal "communications, there is nothing which can give more impulse to our fisheries than "joining, by telegraphic lines, the islands of the Gulf and the remote parts of the north "coast with the main land on the south shore."

Magdalen Islands, to the number of eight or nine, the greatest part of which are joined together by immense *dunes* or sand banks, occupy an area of nearly 78,000 acres, forming an irregular group placed at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. They were discovered by Jacques Cartier on the occasion of his first voyage to Canada, in 1534. This undaunted discoverer noticed the immense herds of walrus frequenting the shores of these islands, and a few years afterwards French outfitters and fishermen were made aware of the great sources of wealth which surrounded these shores

where fish of all kinds repair during their annual migrations to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with a certainty of finding there favourable breeding grounds and abundant food. Under the French Government, very few fixed establishments were made at the Magdalen Islands; people used to come in the spring and return to their country during the fall, as it is practised to the present date by French fishermen from Newfoundland and Miquelon. At the time of the cession of our country to England, there were, however, ten families residing on these islands, who, for the most part, depended upon fishing pursuits for a living, and cultivated only a few vegetables. The most extensive fisheries of the time were those for walrus and seals; the former especially yielded abundantly and returned large profits. These fishings, which had been carried on beyond the limits fixed by nature, had already experienced a considerable falling off at the time of the conquest; but they were still considered sufficiently remunerative to tempt an American of the name of Gridley, who started an establishment on Amherst Island for carrying on fisheries, especially those of herring and cod. This establishment suffered much during the war of American Independence, and was finally abandoned when the walrus had completely disappeared from the waters around the Magdalen Islands. Nearly one century has elapsed since that period, and outfitters of the present day who have no longer walrus fishing to enrich them, have replaced it by lobster canning. This latter mode of fishing may not possess the same interest as walrus fishing, but it, nevertheless, yields large profits, as the matter can be ascertained by referring to the appendices annexed to this report.

When the walrus had disappeared, the inhabitants of the Islands, whose number had increased by additional immigration from Acadia and St. John's Island, as well as by the adjunction of several English and Jersey families, were compelled, in order to secure a living, to fall back entirely upon seal hunting, herring, mackerel and cod fishing. Some of them, being more far-sighted than others, began to clear the land and raise cattle, without, however, giving sufficient attention to the matter; and even at the present day, in spite of all efforts and advices, the people cultivate only in a careless way a soil which is so rich and bountiful, so easy to work, and which could readily produce sufficient food to sustain a population five or even ten times larger than the present one. Every stranger who has any ideas of agriculture, after visiting these islands, goes away astonished and sorry at the same time at seeing these fine lands, the greatest part of which has not even seen the plough since they were first cleared, forty or fifty years ago. I have already made the following remark, and several others did so before me: there is, perhaps, not a place in our country where people could live easier than at the Islands, were the inhabitants inclined to rely a little less upon merchants and outfitters, and take a larger share of the wealth which is placed at their disposal, both by sea and land. The Island of Prince Edward, which is certainly not to be compared to Magdalen Islands, either with regard to the richness of its soil or of its fisheries, is there to prove what a population can do when it is prepared to take advantage of everything.

It must, however, be acknowledged that some progress has been made under this head. Well cultivated farms are conspicuous, and it is noticed that the taste for agricultural pursuits is gradually growing, the clearings are enlarged, and a little more reliance is placed upon the yield of land for the support of families.

It is noticed that during the past twenty-six years, the population of Magdalen Islands has increased very slowly; but it must also be remarked that it is out of this same population that the villages of Esquimaux Point, Natashquan and Kegashca were formed, which now number 1,400 souls.

Three or four years ago, the fever of emigration took hold of a large portion of the inhabitants, and in their enthusiasm, about thirty families sold their farms at a sacrifice, some of them even abandoned them without selling, in order to go and settle at Seven Islands and Ste. Marguerite Bays, on the north shore. Three successive years of unsuccessful fishing brought these families to the last verge of misery, and they would undoubtedly have starved last winter, and have died of hunger, had not Providence caused them to find clams on the beach, upon which they fed for five

or six weeks, until the opening of navigation and the arrival of traders. Sensible to the cries of distress of those unfortunate families, their friends from Magdalen Islands, prompted by feelings which do them honor, fitted out a vessel for Seven Islands and brought back to their friends the greater part of this sorely tried colony. A certain number of families of fishermen which had migrated to Bay of Islands, in the hopes of bettering their position, was also compelled to return; this brings the total number of persons who returned this season to their native Island to 62. However painful may have been the trial of these poor people, it will undoubtedly have one good result as well for themselves as for the remainder of the population; and I am satisfied fishermen will now be able to appreciate the inestimable advantage of those who own lands, and how precarious is the fate of others who rely solely upon fishing pursuits to procure their daily bread.

The Gulf being blocked with ice during the whole of last spring, we were unable to reach Magdalen Islands before the 9th June, when herring fishing was over. Although the snow had disappeared, the temperature had always been cold, owing to the ice. Everything was late, and hardly any signs of vegetation could be noticed. Provisions had not failed during the winter, in spite of the terrible storm which occurred during the fall of 1875, and during which four schooners, with crews of twenty-two men, were completely lost, and a number of others seriously damaged. The loss of provisions luckily was felt more by the rich than by the poor, who, thanks to a good fishery, were enabled to lay in early their winter stock of provisions. Still, without the supply of flour which the Local Government sent to the Islands after these disasters, the winter would have been a hard one for several families.

The yield of last year's fishing although inferior in quantity to that of 1875, is nevertheless much superior in value; and the statistics show that the increase over 1875 is $97,068. This is due to the high prices which cod and herring realized. If, on one side, the yield of the fisheries was successful at the Islands, the produce of farms, on the other, was not less so. The crop of potatoes was all that could be desired, as well as that of grain and hay, in proportion to the extent of ground cultivated; so that, barring always unforeseen circumstances, winter has nothing threatening for the inhabitants of these Islands, whose position is so isolated during six months, but whom the genius of man will soon, it is to be hoped, place in communication with the rest of the world during the whole year, either by means of telegraphic communications or by steam.

Seal-hunting on the Ice.

For several years, the inhabitants of Magdalen Islands, carried on seal-fishing in two ways: by killing them on the ice grounded near shore, or by seeking them among the floating ice of the Gulf; these two modes of fishing constitute what is known as land-hunting and schooner fishing. During the past four or five years, other means have been employed to intercept the passage of these animals; they are caught in nets, and the result of this new method of fishing is sufficiently remunerative, and shows that, with increased experience, it might be made to rival other modes.

Seal-hunting on the grounded ice near shore is not always without danger, as is already known. The sight of these animals, whose slaughter is so easy and whose pelts are so precious for fishermen;—want, and love of gain—are often the cause of these poor people forgetting the fragility of the links which fasten these fields of ice to land; they become forgetful of danger and rush at every chance to the pursuit of gain. Several have thus lost their lives, owing to their imprudence. A change in the wind or in the currents loosens the ice from the shore, and when hunters, being far away outside, notice the change, there remains but an open abyss between them and the land, a sign of inevitable death.

The success of this fishery depending mostly upon the direction of winds, it follows that it is not always fortunate. It was rather poor this season. Seal-hunting began only about the fifth of March, north of Bryon's Island and south of Amherst

Island. Numerous immense herds of these animals were in sight, on the floating ice; but the weather kept so fine and calm at this period of the year that seals hardly neared the shores. Only 2,159 were killed, one-third of which large and were worth from $7 to $8 each. The same fishery yielded last year 14,598 seals.

Schooner hunting was also but middling. First of all, fishermen could fit out but six schooners for the ice fields, the terrible storm already mentioned having caused the total loss of part of the Island's fleet and so damaged the rest that they could not be trusted for so dangerous a voyage. In the second place, the schooners which were fitted out for this hunt could not leave before the latter part of April, on account of winds and ice. They then found the ice so closely packed that they could not make their way through it, and after a painful voyage of four or five weeks, were compelled to return with only 642 seals against 1,849, last year.

LIST OF SCHOONERS ENGAGED SEAL-HUNTING ON THE ICE, DURING THE SEASON OF 1876.

Flirt	62	seals.
Annie	120	"
Delaney	60	"
Lion	50	"
Cora May	60	"
Jenny Lind	140	"
Flash	150	"
Total, 7 schooners, and	642	seals.

Seal-fishing with nets was also carried on in eight stations around the Islands. This mode of fishing yielded 728 seals, against 203 in 1875. Although this result is better than that of last year, the profits are not large, owing to the great extent of nets (5,995 fathoms) which such a mode of netting requires. For some time past attempts were made to catch seals with bottom lines; but the large quantity of ice caused an almost complete failure of these endeavors, besides occasioning much damage to net fishermen. The total yield of the seal fishery is as follows:—

Seal-hunting on floating ice	2,159	seals.
" in schooners	642	"
Seal-fishing with nets	728	"
Total	3,529	"
Seal-fishery in 1875	16,650	"
Decrease	13,121	"

The total yield of oil was 17,730 gallons.

Herring Fishery.

Although herring-fishing is not the first industry which engages the attention of Magdalen Island people in the spring, it is nevertheless the first fish to arrive there. Herring strikes in immense schools around the Islands, and especially in the bays, about the last days of April or the beginning of May, to leave them only when the work of its reproduction is over.

Although these fish strike in abundance during the spring, circumstances are not always as favorable for their capture. They are caught at this period of the year with nets and seines, and to ensure success, calm weather and a smooth sea are necessary; which conditions are not always common at this season of the year. It is,

however, very seldom that a sufficient spell of fine weather does not then occur to ensure the success of this fishery. A numerous fleet of vessels from the United States and the Maritime Provinces repair every year to the Islands to take a cargo of herring, which, at this period of the season, are in good condition, keep well, and can be exported to warm countries.

The Magdalen Islands fishermen mostly use the spring herring catch as their winter food; whenever this fishing fails, the year is considered as a bad one, because people are then compelled to replace the usual food by another, costing a great deal, and which they do not always have the means of purchasing. Twenty-seven schooners from the United States, fifty-six from the Maritime Provinces and ten from Magdalen Islands took their cargo of herring at Amherst. These schooners were enabled to enter before the ice was too closely packed; a few days later they would have lost their voyage. On the 5th of May, herring arrived amongst the ice, which drove the fish round the schooners in the harbour of Amherst. The crews had only to draw their nets and empty them on deck. They took full cargoes in the space of three days. Foreign vessels caught 72,938 barrels of herring, and the inhabitants 4,805, which gives a total yield of 77,743 barrels; or an increase of 47,792 barrels over last year's catch. The price of this fish, fresh, was $2 a barrel. Herring left the Islands only on the 26th May. Thirty-eight thousand barrels, valued at $76,000, were exported to the United States; and 900 barrels, valued at $1,800, sent to Sweden, where it is intended to export a larger quantity, should the market be found favorable. The balance of the catch remains in Canada, where merchants will export them at a later period, according to their convenience. As is always the case, when fishermen are much busied during the period of herring-fishing, in spite of the large number of strangers engaged in it, no troubles or disorder occurred. The crews seem to rival with one another, in order to take advantage of abundance, and to complete their cargoes in as little time as possible.

For several years past, owners had given up the practice of sending their schooners to Labrador for fall herring-fishing. An attempt was made to renew these voyages last season; and about the end of August, the schooner "Flash," Captain Delaney, was despatched to Newfoundland. She, however, had to return, like most of other Canadian schooners, without a single barrel of herrings, after a very dangerous voyage, when, during the storm of 16th October, she remained more than one hour on her beam's ends, her crew expecting death from one moment to another.

List of Schooners engaged in spring herring-fishing at Magdalen Islands, during the season of 1876.

"Setagawa,"	1,500	barrels.
"Greyhound,"	1,200	"
"Island Belle,"	900	"
"Omaha,"	1,500	"
"Rose,"	1,000	"
"Anna Frye,"	2,000	"
"Scud,"	2,000	"
"L. Standish,"	1,800	"
"Carrie W.,"	1,100	"
"Cape Ann,"	450	"
"Lilly Dale,"	700	"
"H. S. Boynton,"	1,000	"
"Percy,"	1,200	"
"E. H. King,"	1,400	"
"Walter M. Young,"	1,300	"
"Mary A. Taylor,"	800	"
"Charles A. Ropeo,"	800	"
"Olive Branch,"	850	"

"Red Beach,"	1,000	barrels.
"Balance,"	700	"
"Eldorado,"	1,000	"
"Sam. Knight,"	900	"
"Francis Allen,"	1,300	"
"Nellie H.,"	1,100	"
"Herman Babson,"	900	"
"Carolina C.,"	700	"
"Eastern Queen,"	1,100	"
"Mary Alice,"	500	"
"Mariner,"	700	"
"Quicksteps,"	600	"
"Dahlia,"	1,300	"
"Harvest Home,"	600	"
"Busy,"	650	"
"Commodore,"	500	"
"River Queen,"	700	"
"J. L. Volger,"	700	"
"Beau Bassin,"	700	"
"J. H. Hiltz,"	700	"
"Anna A. Teel,"	800	"
"Ida E."	1,000	"
"Adonis,"	900	"
"W. M. Volger,"	600	"
"H. Hoyes,"	900	"
"A. H. C.,"	500	"
"Silver Bell,"	500	"
"Exchange,"	800	"
"Sabine,"	900	"
"Ella,"	500	"
"Moses Black,"	700	"
"J. H. Christie,"	900	"
"Devon,"	600	"
"Ellen May,"	900	"
"Lady Speedwell,"	750	"
"Prince Consort,"	500	"
"Iris,"	2,000	"
"Mary Elizabeth,"	700	"
"Golden West,"	750	"
"Columbia,"	400	"
"Confederate,"	600	"
"Lavina Jane,"	500	"
"Anemone,"	200	"
"Zebra,"	350	"
"Sea Queen,"	600	"
"Monty, R."	200	"
"Alpin,"	400	"
"Break of Day,"	430	"
"J. W.,"	400	"
"Jeddo,"	2,000	"
"Princess Augusta,"	500	"
"Swan,"	700	"
"Busy William,"	900	"
"Donna Belle,"	800	"
"Mary Alice,"	800	"
"Dauntless,"	1,200	"
"Anne Leonard,'	1,400	"

"Helen,"	200	barrels.
"Belle of the Bay,"	300	"
"Lydia,"	530	"
"Jane Otis,"	900	"
"Arcola,"	740	"
"Archangel,"	500	"
"Arctic,"	600	"
"Queen,"	160	"
"K. E. Stewart,"	500	"
"Mountaineer,"	150	"
"Cora May,"	300	"
"Prospect,"	170	"
"Flirt,"	558	"
"Typhoon,"	600	"
"Greenock,"	600	"
"Marie Louise,"	200	"
"Cutter,"	300	"
"Silver Lake,"	200	"
Total, 93 schooners and	72,938	barrels.

Mackerel Fishery.

Mackerel-fishing is carried on at two different periods, the first taking place during the month of June, when these fish approach the shore for purposes of reproduction, and the second about the middle of the summer, when it has recovered from the loss of flesh after spawning.

Mackerel-fishing was delayed last spring in the same manner as other fisheries, and began only on the 6th of June. This fishery lasts at most about a fortnight; it is carried on with nets and is very uncertain, fine weather being required to ensure its success. On the 20th June it was over, having given but poor results; and had it not been for the high price of this fish on the markets, fishermen would have experienced great losses. It was noticed that mackerel did not, as usual, enter the bays this spring to spawn, which was the reason none were caught there. Twelve vessels from the Maritime Provinces repaired to the Islands this spring for the purpose of mackerel-fishing and returned with only 629 barrels, or 604 barrels less than last year.

Among the Magdalen Islands fishermen only those of Amherst are engaged fishing for mackerel in the spring; others, being too far from Pleasant Bay, where this fishing is carried on, consider that it is more advantageous for them to carry on cod-fishing at this particular season of the year. Canadian fishermen fared no better than foreigners last spring; they caught only 482 barrels, which forms a total catch of 1,111 barrels; that is to say, 612 barrels less than last year's catch. Mackerel sold for $8 a barrel, which is nearly double the price obtained in 1875.

LIST OF SCHOONERS engaged in spring mackerel-fishing at Magdalen Islands during the season of 1876.

"Lillian,"	100	barrels.
"William & Mary,"	40	"
"James Henry,"	33	"
"Trial,"	60	"
"Annie Bell,"	130	"
"Lavinia Elizabeth,"	60	"
"James Otis,"	80	"

"Mary Ellen,"	20	barrels.
"Arcola,"	30	"
"Amelia M.,"	18	"
"Ellen,"	50	"
"P. Martin	8	"
Total,	12 schooners and 629	barrels.

Summer Mackerel Fishery.

As already remarked, when mackerel have recovered from their loss of flesh, after spawning, about the month of July, they begin taking the hook, and Islands fishermen, as well as strangers, are then engaged fishing for them. Fishing began this season on the 5th of July, and lasted until the 15th September.

Although the yield was somewhat below that of last year, the value was larger, owing to the high price of $10 offered on the markets. A few years ago Magdalen Islands' people paid very little attention to mackerel-fishing, which was then exclusively carried on by foreign fishermen, whose schooners, amounting to 400 or 500, kept during a whole season within the waters around the Islands, making extraordinary catches and realizing enormous profits. Encouraged at the success of their neighbours, the Islanders began fishing near shore, and now they almost all engage in this industry, especially when cod-fishing fails. It is, however, to be regretted that, with the advantage of their position, and having at their door a harvest which recurs every year, and which demands only to be gathered, the inhabitants of these Islands have not sufficient enterprise to compete with strangers, when such a competition could only turn to their own advantage. Up to the present date, not a single schooner from Magdalen Islands has carried on this industry in the same manner as our neighbours do; so that we derive but very small profits from this fishery compared to those of Americans.

Mackerel was very abundant this summer around the Islands, especially on the north side, in the waters of Grindstone and Bryon Islands; but the fish was less greedy than usual, and seemed to refuse the bait thrown out to draw it near the schooners. Fishermen were of opinion (and it appears very plausible) that this fact was due to the large number of animalculæ floating on the water, and which, I presume, offered a more tempting food to the fish than the offered bait.

Mackerel summer fishing yielded 3,858 barrels, or 857 barrels less than last year. Profits were, nevertheless, much larger, owing to the high prices at which fish sold. About one hundred foreign vessels were engaged fishing this season around Magdalen Islands, but, out of that number, I do not calculate that there were more than fifty engaged mackerel-fishing, and according to the best information received, their catch was very moderate. But, even supposing they brought back only 250 barrels each, this would give a total of 12,500 barrels, or $125,000.

Cod Fishery.

Up to the time of the conquest, vessel owners engaged in fishing at Magdalen Islands, carried on cod fishery only for the purpose of procuring the necessary food for private consumption. People were then satisfied with the enormous profits derived from the walrus and seal fisheries. But when the former had been destroyed, and the latter had become more wary and difficult to catch, parties began to turn their attention to cod-fishing, which became, as it is still at the present date, the principal occupation of the inhabitants, as well as their main source of wealth.

Magdalen Islands possess, perhaps, the most advantageous cod-fishing grounds in the whole Gulf, either with regard to the numerous banks surrounding them, where cod always find an abundant food during summer, as well as with regard to the

numerous and safe harbours which they offer to fishing boats. The most frequented banks are those of the west point of Amherst, Deadman, and Bryon Islands, Birds' Rock, and others lying seven or eight miles south-east of Entry Island. Cod is also found in Pleasant Bay.

The same reasons which influenced the appearance of cod on other coasts of the Gulf, also caused their arrival to be very much delayed on the shores of Magdalen Islands. The first fish were caught this year only on the 1st July. With the exception of the banks of Grindstone Island, cod-fishing was poor everywhere else, either because the fish were wanting, or bait failed when they struck in. Several fishermen have this season used with success, bultows, or bottom lines. On the 10th June, when I visited Amherst and Grindstone Islands, I found that those who used bultows had from twenty-five to thirty quintals of cod, whilst the others had barely four or five. The same thing occurred here as elsewhere; the success of one party excited the jealousy of another; and those who were less favoured accused the successful ones of being the cause of their ill-luck. Several complaints were laid before me, so that I was reluctantly compelled to absolutely forbid bultow fishing within the prescribed limit of three miles, and to threaten with fines those who should violate this regulation; although I cannot possibly understand what difference there can be in fishing with these lines at a distance of one or two miles from shore, when none is found in their being used all around the islands outside the bays. Such of the fishermen who are not provided with these lines, complain of their use, but give no reasons to justify their pretensions. So far as my own opinion is concerned, I think, that, far from prohibiting these fishing engines, they should be encouraged in certain places. By this means, fishermen would not be exposed to lose their time in useless labours. Is it not an extraordinary thing to see American and French fishermen fishing with these lines at a distance of from three to four miles from shore, where they sometimes secure double cargoes in a short period, whilst our people at times experience great trouble in securing the fish necessary for their own consumption; and this, too, without any profit whatever for the protection of the species?

During my stay at Magdalen Islands I had occasion to fall in with masters of American schooners, who claimed to have the right, in accordance with the Washington Treaty, to fish with bultows or bottom lines wherever they so desired. I made them understand that this treaty could not give them a privilege which was not granted to ourselves, and that since we were forbidden from fishing with bultows within three miles from shore, and in bays, *a fortiori*, this prohibition should apply to foreigners. They understood the thing at once; and from information since obtained, I am satisfied that the law was not violated. Several schooners from Magdalen Islands were formerly in the habit of going outside and fishing on the banks as Americans do; but this mode of fishing requiring a considerable outfit, which they seldom had the means of procuring, they were compelled to abandon these localities, and to repair to the coast of Labrador, where fishing is carried on more readily, and near shore. Small boats are used, whilst schooners lie safely in snug little harbors. Nine schooners from Magdalen Islands repaired this summer to the coast of Labrador; but their voyage failed in the same manner as it did last year, and they brought back only 1,240 quintals of cod. The total yield of the summer fishery was 9,310 quintals. The period extending from the 15th August to the 15th September was most favorable; fall fishing was therefore comparatively better than the summer fishery. It would have been still more successful if bait had been abundant. The fall fishery yielded 1,642 quintals more than last year.

Total quantity of cod caught at Magdalen Islands in 1876	10,957	Quintals.
" " " 1875	13,035	"
Decrease.....	 2,078	"

The fish sold for $5 a quintal. About fifty foreign schooners fished for cod around the Islands, and according to the figures supplied by eleven of them, which I

boarded, and from information derived from other sources, I think I am not far from the truth in valuing the average catch of each schooner at 550 quintals, which would give a total value of about $27,550.

Besides cod, I was told that about 20 or 25 barrels of halibut, and 32 barrels of eels, valued at $6 per barrel were caught.

Lobster Fishery.

Lobster-fishing, which began five or six years ago to engage public attention on the shores of Bay des Chaleurs, remained comparatively unknown at Magdalen Islands; the people there would have for a long time lost the profits of this industry had not a Halifax firm (Messrs. Stayner & Co.) caused merchants and fishermen to understand that they did not know how to take advantage of their wealth. To the utter astonishment of everyone these gentlemen have opened establishments for the canning of lobsters which rival the largest and most successful ones on the shores of the United States and the Maritime Provinces. The canning establishment at Grindstone Island was kept busied during part of the season of 1875, and this year, from 1st June to 4th November. That at Grand Entry was opened only from the 10th October to 4th November. Another establishment will be started next season at Amherst Island.

From the 10th August to the 15th September, the establishment at Grindstone Island was closed; the season of prohibition being fixed between these dates. This close-time is well adapted to Magdalen Islands, as females carry their eggs at this period. Up to the month of August none had been seen, and by the end of September the eggs had all disappeared. According to observations made, this would seem to establish the fact, that, lobsters follow the same physiological rules here as they do on the Quebec shores of Bay des Chaleurs; but, I am of opinion that, in order to conciliate all interests—those of lobsters as well as of packers—the close-time for Magdalen Islands might be advantageously fixed from the 15th August to the 15th September. According to my judgement these dates would be quite opportune and nobody would have any grounds of complaint. Although Magdalen Islands fishermen draw only indirect and insignificant profits from lobster fishing, this industry causes a good deal of money to circulate among a poor population; and I must say here to the honour of Messrs. Stayner & Co., that they pay in a royal way and in hard cash. A singular coincidence, which I cannot help noticing here, is that cod-fishermen are the only ones who are poorly paid, and, moreover, paid in goods. When people who fish for other firms than those of Jersey, &c., &c., are satisfied with their wages, and are happy to work for masters who pay well and scatter abundance for several miles around them, let us throw a glance at the large cod-fishing establishments; you will hear nothing but complaints, and see nothing but poverty and misery. percentage of ten per cent. on every hundred pounds of canned lobsters.

Both the above-mentioned establishments gave employment to forty men and twenty-five boats. Traps to the number of 1,200 were used. The canning employed twenty-two men and twenty women; thus forming a total of employés of ninety-two persons. Men earned $1 a day each, and women forty cents—with a fortnightly percentage of ten per cent. on every hundred pounds of canned lobsters.

Lobster-fishing was most successful for the short time it was carried on. The catch amounted to 240,000 lobsters, which, being canned, yielded 124,000 pounds, or 105,000 pounds more than last year.

The statistics show that Magdalen Islands lobsters are not large, since it almost takes two to make a pound. If my recollection does not fail me, when the canning establishment at Grindstone Island was opened in June, lobsters promised better than that.

The produce of this fishery were undoubtedly exported to European markets.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.

For a long period after the settlement of Magdalen Islands, its moral and law-abiding population required neither public officers nor Magistrates to administer justice and maintain peace; the authority of the head of each family, or the voice of the priest were sufficient to ensure quietness or repress abuses. But, this happy state of things could not last for ever; and in order to ensure protection against thefts by foreign fishermen, and to put a stop in their origin to the elements of discord which threatened to grow among this credulous and artless population, it was found necessary to appoint Magistrates, establish courts of justice and build a jail. An armed cruiser was also despatched to these waters, and thanks to the increasing efforts of its officers, order and peace reign everywhere and trouble only occurs at distant periods. Having thus secured the protection needed outside, the inhabitants of Magdalen Islands loudly claim, and justly too, a Stipendiary Magistrate residing on the spot. With two or three well-disciplined constables, there is hardly any quarrel which such an officer could not master on the mainland. Moreover, if this officer had civil jurisdiction to settle law suits under one hundred dollars, he would be more useful than any Judges, whose sittings are very irregular and who seldom have to adjudicate upon cases above fifty dollars. One can hardly form an idea of the difficult position of the local magistracy, left to their own impotency whilst having sometimes grave cases to settle. They do all they possibly can, and I must add that they are honest and well qualified; but their duties would be much easier could they at all times secure the services and advice of a lawyer. With a resident Stipendiary Magistrate, the visit of Judges could be dispensed with; and I am of opinion that such a system would be far less expensive, whilst the advantage derived therefrom would be much greater.

Wrecks.

Magdalen Islands being situate on the highway of vessels going up or down the Gulf of St. Lawrence, must naturally be a cause of wreck for many of them, and unfortunately there hardly occurs a season free from some accidents, without taking into account loss of life.

There were this summer four wrecks on the coasts of the Islands; fortunately we have no loss of life to deplore.

In order to render navigation easier in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and especially around Magdalen Islands, the Government caused three lighthouses to be built; but according to my opinion, and that of mariners who are well acquainted with these Islands, they could not possibly be located in worse places; so much so that navigators are unanimous in demanding a change. The money expended in making these changes would certainly be well applied.

Land Tenure.

The measures adopted by the local Government of Prince Edward Island, to redeem the lands held under long leases, has raised the hopes of our friends at Magdalen Islands, who hold their farms under similar conditions, so much so, that these deserving people wait with impatience the moment when our local Government will do them the same favour. Although neither the present owner nor his agent can be reproached with any hard dealings towards the settlers---and I may add that several of these people occupy their farms under most favourable terms---it is nevertheless the case that the state of uncertainty in which they are placed, when one day's delay in the payment of their rent can make them lose the result of many years' labours, contributed in a large manner to retard the progress of these Islands, and injured the success of agriculture. The *cadastre* which is now being prepared will show the extent and importance of these Islands; and it is to be hoped that the Government will then be able to redeem these lands, and rid the inhabitants from deeds and stipulations of another age.

MISSING

PAGE

NO#

124

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125

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

MAGDALEN

No.	NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
		No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Amherst Island.			$			$		$					$			$
1	Pleasant Bay and Amherst Harbour	105	5250	157500	.....	284	8520	10	60	728	50	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
2	Basin	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	720	4	24	57	44	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
3	Mill Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	270	4	24	21	13	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
4	Cabin Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1020	6	36	79	75	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
5	Etang du Cap	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	330	2	12	24	20	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Grindstone Island.																
6	Etang du Nord	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	1740	40	240	148	140	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
7	Cape Mull	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	210	2	12	16	12	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
8	Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	540	4	24	43	10	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Allright Island.																
9	House Harbour	12	480	18000	5	43	1290	28	168	153	100	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
10	Pointe Basse	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90	2	12	9	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
11	L'Anse à Elie	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	510	4	24	45	10	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
12	South Beach	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	1260	6	36	105	10	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Coffin Island.																
13	Grand Entry Harbour and Grosse Isle	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	570	6	36	38	5	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
14	*Bryon Island*	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	240	3	18	16	2	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
15	*Entry Island*	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	360	2	12	11	2	...	.....	.....	...	...	...
	Total	117	5370	175500	5	589	17670	123	738	1493	493	...	.....	.....	...	...	...

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

ISLANDS.

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$			$			$			$			$			$					$
22	6600	8800	5	200	50	...	.....	.....	1002	50100	10020	1	60	120	...	...	...	1	60	30	...	...
...	.....	.....	36	1440	360	...	.....	.....	44	2200	440	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	12	700	360	...	...
...	.....	.....	16	640	160	...	.....	.....	84	4200	840	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	64	2560	640	...	.....	.....	78	3900	780	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	12	480	120	...	.....	.....	11	550	110	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	22	880	220	...	.....	.....	34	1700	340	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	11	660	330	...	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	15	900	450	...	...
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
2	600	800	3	120	30	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	300	600	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	1	40	8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
...	.....	.....	9	360	90	...	.....	.....	45	2250	450	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	29	1760	870	...	...
...	.....	.....	31	1240	310	...	.....	.....	3	150	30	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	36	2170	1080	...	...
...	.....	.....	17	680	170	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	73	4400	2190	...	...
...	.....	.....	4	160	40	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	22	1340	660	...	...
...	.....	.....	2	80	20	...	.....	.....	102	5100	1020	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
24	7200	9600	222	8880	2218	...	.....	.....	1403	70150	14030	4	360	720	...	...	...	199	11990	5970	...	...

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

MAGDALEN

No.	NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, Cured, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Cod, quintals.		Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
						Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.				
	Amherst Island.										
1	Pleasant Bay and Amherst Harbour	.....	.....	.....	.....	520	50	.....	.....	.....	70785
2	Basin	.....	.....	.....	....	850	200	.....	.....	.....	200
3	Mill Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	47	.....	.....	.....	100
4	Cabin Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	1450	50	.....	.....	.....	360
	Etang du Cap	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	10	.....	.....	.....	80
	Grindstone Island.										
6	Etang du Nord	.....	.....	.....	.....	3700	1200	.....	.....	.....	900
7	Cape Mull	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
8	Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	20	.....	.....	.....	200
	Allright Island.										
9	House Harbour	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	3146
10	Pointe Basse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
11	L'Anse à Elie	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	260
12	South Beach	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
	Coffin Island.										
13	Grand Entry Harbour and Grosse Isle	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	20	.....	.....	.....	750
14	*Bryon Island*	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	50	.....	.....	.....	50
15	*Entry Island*	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	9310	1647	.....	.....	.....	77743

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

ISLANDS.

Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Whales, Seals and Lobsters.				Oils.			Fish used as Bait and Manure.			
							No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	Lobsters, lbs.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.
.....	1083	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	346	346	.....	.....	1730	.....	250	200	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	283	283	.....	.....	1400	.....	359	100	.....	.....	.....
.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	110	110	.....	.....	500	.....	170	50	.....	.....	.....
.....	120	.....	.....	5	.....	2	260	260	.....	.....	1300	.....	720	50	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	.....	.....	10	.....	5	82	82	.....	.....	400	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1100	.....	.....	2	.....	10	700	700	.....	.....	3500	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	38	38	.....	.....	200	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	200	200	.....	.....	1000	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	800	.....	100000	4000	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	160	.....	.....	800	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	500	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	220	.....	24000	1200	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	230	.....	.....	1200	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4969	.....	.....	32	.....	23	3529	3529	.....	124000	17730	.....	4631	400	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE of the different Fisheries of the Magdalen Islands Division in 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Summer cod fishing	9,310 quintals	5 00	46,550 00
Autumn do	1,647 do	5 00	8,235 00
Herring fishing	77,743 barrels	4 00	310,972 00
Mackerel do	4,969 do	10 00	49,690 00
Cod, Tongues and Sounds	23 do	9 00	207 00
Eels	32 do	10 00	320 00
Seal Skins	3,529 each	1 25	4,411 25
Seal Oil	17,730 gallons	0 50	8,865 00
Cod Oil	4,631 do	0 50	2,315 50
Lobsters, in cans	124,000 lbs.	0 15	18,600 00
Other Fish			500 00
Fish used as bait and manure	400 barrels	0 50	200 00
Total value of the product of the fisheries for 1876			450,865 75
do do do 1875			414,747 50
Increase			36,118 25

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, with Men and Boats, engaged in the Seal Fishery at the Magdalen Islands, during the season of 1876.

Name of Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	No of Seals taken.
Flirt	Burke	39	12	4	62
Annie	Terriau	41	12	4	120
Delaney	Vignault	43	12	4	60
Lion	Richard	41	12	4	50
Cora May	Boudreau	42	12	4	60
Jenny Lind	Turbide	39	10	4	140
Flash	Poirier	47	12	4	150
Total—7 vessels		292	82	28	642

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, with the Boats, Men and Seines, engaged in the Spring Herring Fishery, at the Magdalen Islands, during the Season of 1876.

Name of Vessel.	Master.	From Whence.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Seines	Barrels of Fish taken.
Setagawa	Duptil	United States	103	7	3	1	1,500
Greyhound	H. Hardy	do	90	7	2	1	1,200
Island Belle	Simpson	do	58	7	2	1	900
Omaha	Woorster	do	116	11	4	1	1,500
Rose	Stickney	do	64	5	2	1	1,000
Anna Frye	Smith	do	128	8	2		2,000
Scud	Hallowell	do	120	7	4		2,000
L. Standish	Wilder	do	115	9	4	1	1,800
Carrie W.	Feasebury	do	62	6	2		1,100
Cape Ann	Jellison	do	42	5	2		450
Lilly Dale	Hutchings	do	56	5	2		700
H. S. Boynton	D. Leach	do	69	6	3		1,000
Percy	Mitchell	do	81	8	2		1,200
E. H. King	Bunker	do	106	12	4		1,400
Walter M. Young	C. Davis	do	91	10	3	1	1,300
Mary A. Taylor	Peters	do	51	4	2		800
Chas. A. Ropes	J. W. Bowden	do	64	6	2		800
Olive Branch	S. Smith	do	62	5	2		850
Red Beach	Meyers	do	70	7	3		1,000
Balance	Allen	do	59	4	2		700
Eldorado	Thompson	do	74	9	2		1,000
Samuel Knight	Logan	do	58	6	2		900
Francis Allen	Cousins	do	98	7	2		1,300
Nellie H.	Mallock	do	78	7	2	1	1,100
Herman Babson	Lauson	do	100	7	1	1	900
Caroline C.	Clements	do	89	7	2	1	700
Eastern Queen	A. H. Higgins	do	68	8	2		1,100
Mary Alice	Westhaver	Halifax	36	6	2		500
Mariner	Mosman	do	56	6	3		700
Quickstep	Baker	do	40	7	2		600
Dahlia	Shenkle	do	94	9	2	1	1,300
Harvest Home	Linck	do	59	5	4	1	600
Busy	D. Sharpe	do	48	6	3		650
Commodore	Venoit	do	46	6	2		500
River Queen	Fraser	do	51	6	3		700
I. L. Volger	Smith	do	52	6	3		700
Beau Bassin	Zwicker	do	52	6	2		700
I. H. Hiltz	A. Evans	do	55	8	2		700
Anna A. Teel	Ritcey	do	59	7	3		800
Ida E.	Ritcey	do	66	9	3		1,000
Adonis	S. Smith	do	48	5	3	1	900
W. M. Volger	W. Volger	do	45	6	2		600
H. Hoyes	A. Holmes	do	60	6	2		900
A. H. C.	W. Perry	do	34	3	1		500
Silver Bell	W. McKay	do	33	4	2		500
Exchange	Slavenwhite	do	86	5	2	1	800
Sabine	J. Steele	do	50	5	2		900
Ella	Westhaver	do	39	6	2	1	500
Moses Black	J. Rice	do	68	4	2		700
J. H. Christie	R. Steele	do	80	4	2		900
Devon	Shellnutt	do	70	7	1		600
Ellen May	D. Westhaver	Lunenburg	60	8	4		900
Lady Speedwell	Heckman	Lunenburg	53	6	3		750
Prince Consort	A. Hisla	do	38	5	2		500
Iris	McFarlane	Port Hood	113	5	4		2,000
Golden West	Zwicker	LaHave	53	7	3		750
Columbia	McPherson	P. E. Island	33	4	2	1	400
Confederate	McKay	do	48	4	1		600
Lavina Jane	McLeod	do	37	4	2		500

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, with the Boats, Men and Seines, engaged in the Spring Herring Fishery, at the Magdalen Islands, during the season of 1876.—*Continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Master.	From Whence.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Seines	Barrels of Fish taken.
Anemone	Gallant	P. E. Island	10	2	1		200
Zebra	McDonald	do	20	3	1		350
Sea Queen	McKay	do	41	4	2		600
Monty R.	Anderson	do	16	3	1		200
Alpin	McDonald	do	26	4	1		400
Break of Day	Perry	do	24	5	1		430
J. W.	Skerry	do	27	3	1		400
Prospect	Chevrier	do	21	4	2		170
Jeddo	Goold	Campo Bello	103	10	4	1	2,000
Princess Augusta	A. Calder	do	37	7	2		500
Swan	Jamieson	Canso, N.S.	46	7	3	1	700
Busy William	Corrigan	Port Hawkesbury	65	6	2	1	900
Donna Belle	Peters	Yarmouth, N.S.	45	5	1		800
Mary Alice	Banks	do	58	4	1		800
Dauntless	Holmes	West Isles, N.B.	75	6	3		1,200
Anne Leonard	Raye	do	80	7	2		1,400
Helen	Akins	St. Andrews	17	3	1		200
Belle of the Bay	Truin	Havre aux Bouches	20	4	2		300
Lydia	Delorey	Port Mulgrave	62	9	2	1	530
Mary Elizabeth	Maguire	do	44	7	2		700
Jane Otis	Keating	do	50	6	2		900
Arcola	Purcell	do	37	7	2		740
Queen	Deveau	Cheticamp	12	5	2		160
Mountaineer	Muse	Margaree	12	3	1		150
Archangel	Joruphe	Magdalen Islands	40	5	2	1	500
Arctic	Chiasson	do	52	5	2	1	600
K. E. Stewart	Burke	do	45	5	2		500
Cora May	Boudreau	do	42	5	2		300
Flirt	Burke	do	41	5	2		558
Typhoon	Bouchard	do	51	5	2	1	600
Greenock	Terriau	do	30	4	2		600
Marie Louise	Cormier	do	21	4	2		200
Cutter	Cormier	do	27	4	2		300
Silver Lake	Bourgeois	do	61	6	2	1	200
Total, 93 Vessels			5,292	547	202	24	72,938

RECAPITULATION.

Whence.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Seines.	Barrels of Fish taken.
United States	27	2,172	190	65	10	30,200
Nova Scotia	40	2,095	236	91	8	28,908
New Brunswick	5	312	33	12	1	5,300
Prince Edward Island	11	303	40	14	1	4,250
Magdalen Islands	10	410	48	20	4	4,280
Total	93	5,292	547	202	24	72,938

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, with the Boats, Men and Nets, employed in the Spring Mackerel Fishery, at the Magdalen Islands, during the season of 1876.

Name of Vessel.	Master.	From Whence.	Tons.	Men.	Boats.	Nets.	Barrels of fish taken
Lillian	Proctor	Port Richmond	44	8	4	80	100
William and Mary	Murray	do	35	10	4	100	40
James Henry	Boutillier	Spry Bay	22	7	3	56	33
Trial	Henly	do	32	11	5	100	60
Annie Belle	E. Leslie	do	41	11	5	100	130
Lavinia Elizabeth	Hawes	do	48	14	6	120	60
Jane Otis	Keating	Port Mulgrave	50	10	4	80	80
Mary Ellen	Reeves	do	22	7	3	40	20
Arcola	Purcell	do	37	7	2	36	30
Amelia M	Largley	Port Hawkesbury	14	7	3	40	18
Ellen	Shellnutt	Ship Harbour	50	11	5	100	50
P. Martin	Murphy	do	20	9	4	50	8
	Total, 12 vessels		415	112	48	902	629

EXPORTS of Fish and Oil from Magdalen Islands, showing whence same were exported, during the Season of 1876.

Ports.	Dry Codfish.	Pickled Codfish.	Herrings.	Mackerel.	Seal Skins.	Seal Oil.	Cod Oil.	Whale Oil.	Preserved Fish.	Other Fish.	Value.
	Qtls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Number.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Value.	
										$	$ cts.
FOREIGN.											
To United States			38,400								153,600 00
Sweden			900								3,600 00
COASTWISE.											
Ports in Dominion.											
To New Brunswick			900			40					3,620 00
Nova Scotia	6,982	1,040	27,388	4,613	2,929	8,830	3,930		124,000	500	230,133 25
Prince Edward Island	150		4,750	356		30	70				23,360 00
Quebec	2,000	600	600		600	8,800	600				23,850 00
Total	9,132	1,640	72,938	4,969	3,529	17,700	4,600		124,000	500	438,163 25

Anticosti Island.

This Island has acquired great celebrity in our history, both on account of the numerous wrecks upon its shores as well as owing to the fantastic stories told of the first settler who could muster sufficient courage to go and inhabit a locality which sailors dreaded. This Island now appears to have entered on a new era, and sailors as well as fishermen, who have acquired a better knowledge of its shores, are becoming by degrees accustomed to it, and land there without experiencing greater dangers than elsewhere. The fishing grounds surrounding this Island have for the past twenty years acquired a reputation, owing to the abundance of all kinds of fish which frequent those waters; there were, however, but few resident settlers until 1872, at which date the company known under the name of Anticosti Island Company induced several families from Newfoundland and elsewhere to go and settle on it, by promises of affording them every possible advantage. This Company, which has now been dissolved, could not unfortunately carry out the promises contained in their prospectus, and it will be easily understood that these poor families must have suffered greatly during the first winter. However, the progress they have since made and their comparatively independent life must now cause them to forget and pardon the sufferings they underwent from the bad management of this Company, whilst at the same time we can never be thankful enough to it for having secured us such a population of settlers. This statement may, with reason, astonish you, when the measures which had to be taken and the expenses which had to be incurred to punish those who robbed the Government provision stores on this Island, are still fresh in your mind; but I must say, to the advantage of these new settlers, that they are composed of an honest and industrious population which never had any share in the robberies repeated for three following years, but that this system of pillage and robbery was inaugurated and continued by a few Acadian settlers, hailing from Shippigan and Bay des Chaleurs, to whom the impunity which followed a first theft gave confidence and audacity. The settlers coming from Newfoundland were never guilty of robbery of Government stores during the past winters, being at work during the fishing season, and clearing patches of land which now yield a revenue of one hundred per cent. to those who are not afraid to work. But such was not the case with Acadian settlers, whom the impunity attached to a first fault emboldened to such an extent as to dare everything. Of course, such a state of affairs could not last without causing bad results one day or another; there being no localities where it is more necessary to stop these illegal practices than at Anticosti, where unforeseen circumstances and wrecks may cause any day an increase in the population, with no other resources to fall back upon than the provisions stored in the Government depots. There is no place, besides, where robberies of this nature are more inexcusable, because the settlers might in a very short time become independent, even should fisheries fail; could they only be persuaded to work. Everyone of them might gather at least a couple of hundreds of bushels of potatoes, by working only two or three weeks after the fishing is over, the land being most favorable for this kind of crop. They would also find ready markets at Esquimaux Point, on the north shore, which is only a few leagues distant, and where potatoes readily sell from two to two dollars and a half a barrel. During the winter season everyone of them could earn about one hundred dollars by making shingles, deals or barrels; the lumber being handy as well as a market.

It was, therefore, with pleasure that I received instructions, in September last, to proceed to Anticosti and to take before the Stipendiary Magistrate those of the habitual robbers who were known as the leaders, and who were reported to laugh at all authority. My first action, on anchoring at English Bay on the 6th September, was to divide my crew into two gangs, and to send them in opposite directions on each side of the Island where I knew these fellows would be found. Thirty-six hours after we had secured on board the "*Lady Head*" the following parties, who were well-known leaders:—David Martin, Paul Poulin, Phileas Bezeau, Jean and Duguay. After an investigation, they requested to be summarily tried, pleaded guilty, and four of them were condemned to six months' jail, and the others to two

months. It will be a long time, I feel sure before we are called upon to chronicle the repetition of such facts. The punishment was severe. It has occasioned some expense; but this is nothing compared to the security gained for public and private property. Had these robberies remained unpunished, there would have been no longer any safety for property; the sound portion of the population, as well as the bad, would have become robbers, there being nothing like impunity to incite to wrongdoing.

Fishing of all kinds, with the exception, however, of salmon, was good around the Island of Anticosti, and greatly superior to that of last year. The price of fish being also very high, it follows that those of the fishermen who felt inclined to work are in easy circumstances. They also had the advantage of purchasing provisions—flour especially—at a low figure, owing to competition. Those who sowed grain in the spring were rewarded by an abundant crop. I hardly know of a better country than Anticosti for growing potatoes, turnips and cabbages. Some of the settlers, especially those hailing from Newfoundland, had potato fields, the equals of which are not seen on our finest farms; and if the crop was not equal everywhere, it was due to sheer neglect, the land being uniformly good and most easy to cultivate. What I have just said about the settlers of English Bay, applies to all others on the Island; the advantages being equal for all.

The census of 1871 gives the population of Anticosti as 102, but it has since increased by the addition of twenty-five families, which would bring its present population to the figure of 250. The two most frequented spots of this Island have for some years past been placed in communication with the north shore and that of Gaspé by means of a schooner. Let us hope, that, when it is included in the telegraphic system which is to join together the several ports of the Gulf, this Island will soon become an habitable, or rather, one of the most advantageous places on the Gulf shores.

Cod Fishery.

Previous to 1864 or 1865, no mention was made in the statistics of the yield and value of fisheries of Anticosti, although people from the north coast who were cognizant of the fine fishing grounds around its shores, used to go there in large numbers, and made such successful fishing as to attract public attention; it was then that the shores of this Island were visited and protected with greater care than ever. Cod-fishing is carried on here as easily as anywhere else, and even more easily than on the south shore, because it is done nearer to the coast, and the fish are, besides, larger. The bait used is capelin, herring and clams. Capelin appears only during a few days; but herring is more or less abundant during the whole summer. Clams are used where capelin and herring fail.

The most renowned fishing grounds are those of West Point, South-West Point, Fox Bay, Observation Cape and White Cape. The fact of the matter is that cod fish abounds around the whole Island, and that the grounds are all equally good; but the difficulty is to find safe harbours for barges.

In addition to resident fishermen, there are also several Gaspé firms, such as those of Messrs. C. & H. LeBoutillier, Colas & Co., &c., who hire fishermen either at fixed rates or by half-lines, and who purchase the fish in the same manner as Halifax and Quebec traders do, and supply in exchange the provisions and clothing which fishermen require, usually at low prices, owing to competition.

The appearance of cod fish was delayed on the coasts of the Island of Anticosti as well as on other shores of the Gulf, on account of the ice; although they were observed sooner than at other places, with the exception of Bonne Espérance and Natashquan. Summer fishing was sufficiently remunerative, and would have been better still, had bait been more abundant. The catch was nevertheless very satisfactory and superior to that of the past two years, owing to the high price at which fish sold. The yield was 6,086 quintals, against 4,891 in 1875, and 5,158 in 1874.

The extreme heat of the month of August caused a large quantity of fish to be of inferior quality; but there was such a demand for cod that it did not realize less than $4, and most of the fishermen sold it for $5 a quintal.

Salmon Fishery.

For three years past, the rivers of Anticosti, which are only third class streams, have been exposed to several causes which are more or less injurious to the reproduction of salmon. During the winter of 1874, torrents of rains broke the ice, destroying salmon and salmon fry in the streams. During the season of 1875, the water fell so low, that salmon could not go up, and the spawn which had already been deposited, dried and was lost. Salmon were scarce this year, and as a further cause for ill-success, the water kept so high that half the fishing season was lost. This is not, however, to be considered as an evil, as a larger number of fish were thus enabled to reach their spawning grounds. Salmon-fishing yielded this season only 72 barrels, against 81 in 1875. The local fishery guardians report two violations of the fishery laws. I could not take cognizance of these during last fall, but will do so next spring.

The fishery guardians, Messrs. Malouin and Gagné, are very efficient officers, and will be most useful in securing a proper observance of the fishery laws on this distant and isolated coast.

Herring, Habibut and Mackerel Fisheries.

The bays of Anticosti are far-famed in consequence of the successful catch of herring which takes place therein each spring. One of these, known under the name of Fox Bay, on the north east side of the Island, is annually visited about the beginning of May, by a large number of foreign vessels who are always successful in their voyage. The difficulties of navigation in the Gulf last spring were so great that only three vessels were enabled to repair to that locality; they took 600 barrels each. Very little herring was caught along shore during the summer, but fall fishing was good; it yielded 2,510 barrels, or 4,410 barrels altogether; which is 3,321 barrels more than in 1875.

I have often had occasion to allude in these reports to the splendid halibut fishing grounds which exist around the shores of Anticosti; this fishery has, however, up to the present date, been carried on only by United States vessels, not one of which was seen in that neighbourhood during the season. Our own people catch halibut only by accident. The statistics return 94 barrels as the total yield of halibut fishery for 1876. The same amounted to 88 barrels in 1875.

No mackerel were seen near the shores of Anticosti during the past season.

Seal Hunting.

Seals are sufficiently abundant on the shores of Anticosti Island during the whole season. I cannot give the exact number of those that were killed, but it must be a good round number, owing to the quantity of oil returned in the statistics, which is 318 gallons, compared to 460 in 1875. Some parties coming from Shippigan and located at English Bay, are very clever at shooting seals. One of them killed three at one shot. These people make a regular business of this hunt, which therefore gives an increase in the product of that industry.

Whilst speaking of seal-hunting, it may not be out of place to allude to the inconsiderate killing of the fur-bearing animals of Anticosti Island, out of season. The local fishery guardians allude to this matter in their reports and recommend that some measures be taken to put a stop to a growing evil which threatens to destroy one of the most precious resources of this Island. The question of protection to fur-bearing animals being now under the notice of the Quebec Legislature, it is to be hoped that the same protective measures which are required elsewhere will also be extended to Anticosti.

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kind of Vessels, Number of Men,

ISLAND OF

NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			$			$		$					$			$
English Bay	1	15	200	3	34	1360	32	320	68	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strawberry Cove	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	80	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betcie River	...	...	...	...	1	40	2	20	2	...	1	16	4	...	...	...
Otter River	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	...	1	16	6	...	...	...
Jupiter River	...	...	...	...	1	40	1	10	2	..	2	40	20	...	...	...
South West Point	...	...	...	...	11	440	13	104	22	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chaloupe Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	...	1	60	10	...	...	...
Dauphine River	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	...	1	65	20	...	...	...
Bay River	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	1	...	1	60	15	...	...	...
Belle River	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	...	1	60	20	...	...	...
Seal River	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	2	1	2	80	20	...	...	...
Fox Bay and River	3	195	3600	15	18	720	18	180	38	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deep Bay	...	...	...	...	1	40	1	10	1	...	1	60	10	...	...	...
Mozerolle River	...	...	...	...	10	400	10	100	29	...	1	60	15	...	...	...
East Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salmon River	...	...	...	...	2	80	2	20	4	...	1	90	30	...	...	...
Cape Observation	...	...	...	...	6	240	6	60	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Capelin Bay	...	...	...	...	10	400	4	40	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes Cove	...	...	...	...	4	160	2	20	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McDonald's Cove	...	...	...	...	20	800	20	200	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Indian Cove	...	...	...	...	6	240	6	60	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oro Point	...	...	...	...	3	120	4	40	9	...	1	40	15	...	...	...
Total	4	210	3800	18	127	5080	137	1344	322	25	14	647	185	...	...	...

kinds of Nets used, kind of Fish, and Fish Oils, &c., &c.----*Continued.*

ANTICOSTI.

NETS AND SEINES.

Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fish'ries	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$			$			$			$			$			$			$		$
...	...	...	44	1760	704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	300	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	4	160	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
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...	...	...	15	600	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	180	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
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...	...	...	21	840	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	23	1020	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	120	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	7	175	105	.....	.....	.....	11	550	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80	20	...	.....
...	...	...	8	180	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	16	400	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	10	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	43	1640	705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	125	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	8	320	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	3	75	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	202	7370	3057	.....	.....	.....	11	550	110	17	985	630	.....	.....	.....	2	92	30	...	.....

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

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, Cured, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Cod, quintals.		Haddock, Quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
					Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.				
English Bay					1,778	150			58	446
Strawberry Cove					267	51			15	85
Little River										
Betcie River	2									
Otter River	2									
Jupiter River	7									
South-west Point					641	80			6	140
Chaloupe Creek	19									
Dauphine River	7½									
Bay River	9½									
Belle River	2									
Seal River	4									
Fox Bay and River					1,101	234				1,934
Deep Bay	1									
Mozerolle River	2				500	75				285
East Bay										
Salmon River	13				80					
Cape Observation					352	75			1	15
Capelin Bay					389	22			2	55
Potatoes Cove					120	10				140
McDonald's Cove					335	66			12	1,000
Little Indian Cove					200	100				210
Oro Point	3				100	80				100
Total	72				5,863	943			94	4,410

RECAPITU

VALUE of the different Fisheries of

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Summer Cod fishing	5,863 quintals at	5 00	29,315 00
Autumn do	943 do	5 00	4,715 00
Herring fishing	4,410 barrels	4 00	17,650 00
Halibut do	94 do	6 00	564 00
Salmon (pickled)	72 do	16 00	1,152 00
Trout fishing	14 do	8 00	112 00
Eel do	1 do	10 00	10 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	8 do	9 00	72 00

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

ANTICOSTI.

Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish used as Bait and Manure.			
							No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	90	90	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	1,352	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	198	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	45	45	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	502	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	824	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	250	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	828	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	8	145	145	1	.....	318	250	.....	5,081	.....	.....	.....	.....

LATION.

the Island of Anticosti in 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Seal Skins	145 each	1 25	181 25
do Oil	318 gallons	0 50	159 00
Whale Oil	250 do	0 50	125 00
Cod Oil	5,081 do	0 50	2,540 50
Total value of the products of the Fisheries in 1876			$56,585 75
do do do 1875			34,575 00
Increase			$22,010 75

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

GENERAL RECA

NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.	
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.
			$			$		$					$			$		
C'ty. Gaspé	45	3042	146420	264	1501	96846	1057	10946	3001	1391	103	22115	7054	2	250	300	...	.....
Bonavent...	39	4064	125000	225	398	12312	261	2350	567	247	74	26466	11494	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Labrador...	51	1589	50005	707	577	29475	449	5697	1251	607	328	38288	11798	19	3530	3905	23	3369
Magdalen I.	117	5730	175500	5	589	17670	123	738	1493	493	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	24	7200
Anticosti I.	4	210	3800	18	127	5080	137	1344	322	25	14	647	185	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Total...	256	14635	500725	1219	3192	161383	2027	21075	6634	2763	519	87516	30531	21	3780	4205	47	10569

NAME OF PLACE.	Salmon, Cured, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.						
County of Gaspé	170¾	84823	.....	1	64080	23640	281	91	27	1653	52	2
do Bonaventure	391¼	72488½	50901	...	4922	6984	66	48	.....	9320	700	4
Labrador	1581¼	109965	.....	...	96990	7717	.....	1010	62	3575½	80	.....
Magdalen Island	.....	.....	.....	...	9310	1647	.....	.....	.....	77743	.....	4969
Anticosti Island	72	.....	.....	...	5863	943	.....	.....	94	4410	.....	.....
Total	2216	267276½	50901	1	181165	40931	347	1149	183	96701½	832	4975

kind, of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c., &c.----*Continued.*

PITULATION.

NETS AND SEINES.

Value.	Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fish'ries	
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
			$						$			$			$			$		$
.....	2773	82284	40520	1	280	200	111	4236	1379	126	5332	4904	12	644	626	.....	.....	.....	1	20
.....	408	14220	3790	...	.....	.....	144	4448	1648	100	3828	2848	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	60
4302	102	3694	1490	1	160	120	6	340	200	63	4056	2971	35	2132	1729	90	7416	4329	...	...
9600	222	8880	2218	...	.....	.....	1403	70150	14030	4	360	720	...	.....	.....	199	11990	5970	...	...
.....	202	7370	3057	...	.....	.....	11	550	110	17	985	630	...	.....	.....	2	92	30	...	...
13902	3707	116448	51075	2	440	320	1675	79724	17367	310	14561	12073	47	2776	2355	291	19498	10329	11	80

Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, Preserved lbs.	Cod Tongues and Salmon, barrels.	No. of Seals	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Oils.				Fish used as Manure and Bait.				
									Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capeline, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Clams, bushels.
52½	8	.....	50000	134	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	9368	.....	63014	12638	15581	28	652	.....
16½	.....	14	71335	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7440	966	13550	4772	1050	433
80½	.....	.....	.....	5	5941	5941	.....	10	33537	.....	20	38105	593	5583	.....	4	10
.....	.....	32	124000	23	3529	3529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4631	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	1	.....	8	145	145	1	.....	318	250	.....	5081	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
163½	8	47	245335	177	9615	9615	20	10	33855	9618	20	118271	14597	34714	4800	1706	343

EXTRACT

FROM THE LOG-BOOK OF THE FISHERIES' PROTECTION STEAMER "GLENDON," FOR THE SEASON OF 1876.

May 17.—Left Quebec, 2 p.m. Anchored off Berthier, 3.30 p.m. Left Berthier 4 p.m. Anchored off L'Islet, 10 p.m.

May 18.—Left L'Islet, 2 p.m. Anchored at Brandy Pots, 11 p.m.

May 19.—Left Brandy Pots, 3 a.m. Anchored at Father Point, 1 p.m. Left Father Point, 2 p.m. At Point aux Coques, 3 p.m., to lay a black buoy in six fathoms of water. Left Point aux Coques, 4.30 p.m.

May 20.—Anchored at Point des Monts, 4 a.m. Left Point des Monts, 7 a.m. At Magdalen River, 8 p.m.

May 21.—Anchored at Chien Blanc, owing to ice, 8.30 a.m.

May 23.—Left Chien Blanc, for same reason, 1 a.m. Anchored at Little Gaspé, 9.30 a.m. Left Little Gaspé, 11 a.m.

May 25.—Anchored in Pictou Harbour, 7.30 a.m. Left Pictou Harbour, 4 p.m. Moored to Black Diamond wharf to coal, 5.30 p.m.

EXTRACT

FROM THE LOG-BOOK OF S. S. "LADY HEAD," FOR THE SEASON OF 1876.

May 27.—Took charge of S. S. *Lady Head* at H. M.'s wharf at Black Diamond mine, 4 p.m.

June 1.—Left Black Diamond wharf, 11.30 a.m. Anchored off Pictou, 11.20 p.m.

June 8.—Left Pictou, 2 p.m.

June 9.—Anchored at Amherst, Magdalen Island, 6 a.m.

June 12.—Left Amherst, Magdalen Island, 10 a.m. Anchored at Grindstone Point. 11.30 a.m. Left Grindstone Point, 11.30 p.m. Anchored at House Harbour, 3.20 p.m. Left House Harbour, 7 p.m. Anchored at Amherst, 8.30 p.m.

June 13.—Left Amherst, 3.40 p.m.

June 14.—Anchored at Port Daniel, 8 a.m. Left Port Daniel, 5 p.m. Anchored at Paspebiac, 7.40 p.m.

June 15.—Left Paspebiac, 11.30 a.m. Anchored at Maria, 4 p.m.

June 16.—Left Maria, 3.30 p.m. Anchored at Carleton, 5 p.m,

June 17.—Left Carleton, .30 p.m. Anchored at Campbellton, 8 p.m.

June 20.—Left Campbellton, 10 a.m. Anchored at Carleton, 2 p.m. Left Carleton, 3 p.m. Anchored at Paspebiac, 8 p.m.

June 21.—Left Paspebiac, 4.20 a.m. Anchored at Newport, 8 a.m. Left Newport, 10.30 a.m. Anchored at Grand River, 12.20 p.m. Left Grand River, 1.40 p.m. Anchored at Percé, 4.20 p.m. Left Percé, 4.50 p.m. Anchored at Gaspé Basin, 8 p.m.

June 24.—Left Gaspé Basin, 5 p.m. Anchored at Grande Grêve, 7.30 p.m.

June 25.—Left Grande Grêve, 7.20 a.m. Anchored at Cape Gaspé, 8.30 a.m. Left Cape Gaspé, 1.30 p.m. Anchored at Fox River, 4.30 p.m.

June 26.—Left Fox River, 2 p.m.

June 27.—Anchored at St. John River, 7.30 a.m. Left St. John River, 2 p.m. Anchored at Mingan Harbour, 5 p.m.

June 29.—Left Mingan Harbour, 2 p.m. Anchored at Esquimaux Point, 4 p.m.

June 30.—Left Esquimaux Point, 7.30 a.m. Anchored at Ste. Geneviève Island, 0.30 p.m.

July 1.—Left Ste. Geneviève Island, 10 a.m. Anchored at Natashquan, 4 p.m.

July 2.—Left Natashquan, 9 a.m. Anchored at Wapetigun, 7.20 p.m.

July 3.—Left Wapetigun, 11.30 a.m.

July 4.—Anchored at Whale Head, Little Meccatina, 1.45 p.m.

July 5.—Left Whale Head, Little Meccatina, 3.30 a.m. Anchored n Bay des Moutons, 5 a.m.

July 6.—Left Bay des Moutons, 3.30 a.m. Anchored at Whale Head, Pacachoo, 6.40 a.m. Left Whale Head, Pacachoo, 9.10 a.m. Anchored at Chicatica, 12 p.m. Left Chicatica, 12.30 p.m. Anchored in Bay of Rocks, 1.20 p.m. Left Bay of Rocks, 2 p.m. Anchored at Bonne Espérance, 5 p.m.

July 7.—Left Bonne Espérance, 0.30 p.m. Anchored at Labrador Harbour, 3 p.m.

July 8.—Left Labrador Harbour, 11 a.m. Anchored at Bonne Espérance, 1.40 p.m.

July 9.—Left Bonne Espérance, 1.30 p.m. Anchored in Bay of Rocks, 4.20 p.m.

July 10.—Left Bay of Rocks, 11 a.m. Anchored at Chicatica, 0.30 p.m. Left Chicatica, 2.30 p.m. Anchored at Whale Head, Pacachoo, 6 p.m.

July 11—Left Whale Head Pacachoo, 10 a.m. Stopped at Whale Head, Little Meccatina, 3 p.m. Left Whale Head, Little Meccatina, 3.30 p.m.

July 12.—Anchored at Natashquan, 7.30 a.m. Left Natashquan, 11.30 a.m. Anchored at Agwanus, 1 p.m. Left Agwanus, 4.30 p.m.

July 13.—Anchored at Esquimaux Point, 10.30 a.m. Left Esquimaux Point, 12.30 p.m.

July 15.—Anchored at Mingan Harbour, 4 p.m.

July 16 Left Mingan Harbour, 6 p.m. Anchored at St. John River, 8.30 p.m.

July 17—Left St. John River, 3.50 a.m. Anchored in English Bay, 7 a.m.

July 18.—Left English Bay, 10.30 a.m. Anchored at Gaspé Basin, 9.30 p.m.

July 21.—Left Gaspe Basin, 3 p.m. Anchored at Anse au Gris Fond, 7.40 p.m.

July 22.—Left Anse au Gris Fond, 10 a.m. Anchored at Cape Gaspé, 1 p.m. Left Cape Gaspé, 3 p.m. Anchored at Gaspé Basin, 5 p.m.

July 24.—Left Gaspé Basin, 10 a.m. Anchored at Cape Gaspé, 7 p.m. Left Cape Gaspé, 7:30 p.m. Anchored at Point Pinouille, 9:30 p.m.

July 25.—Left Point Pinouille, 5 a.m. Anchored at Anse au Gris Fonds, 8:40 a.m. Left Anse au Gris Fonds 10.20 a.m. Brought to at Grand Etang, 1 p.m. Left Grand Etang, 2 p.m. Brought to at Pointe Sèche, 2.40 p.m. Left Pointe Sèche, 3.10 p.m. Brought to at Grand Chloridorme, 3.50 p.m. Left Grand Chloridorme, 5 p.m. Brought to at Grand Valley, 6 p.m. Left Grand Valley, 6.30 p.m. Anchored at Magdalen, 7.20 p.m.

July 26.—Left Magdalen, 11 a.m Anchored at Mont Louis, 2 p.m. Left Mont Louis, 3.20 p.m. Anchored at St. Anne des Monts, 8 p.m.

July 27.—Left St. Anne des Monts, 4.30 a.m. Anchored in Trinity Bay, 9.30 a.m. Left Trinity Bay, 3.25 p.m. Anchored at Egg Island, 5.25 p.m.

July 28.—Left Egg Island, 6.30 a.m. Anchored at Moisie River, 1.30 p.m. Left Moisie River, 2.30 p.m. Anchored at Trout River, 3.15 p.m. Left Trout River, 4 p.m. Anchored at Seven Islands, 6.40 p.m.

July 30.—Left Seven Islands, 10 a.m. Anchored at St. Marguerite River, 11.30 a.m. Left St. Marguerite River, 7.30 p.m. Anchored at Seven Islands, 9 p.m.

July 31.—Left Seven Islands 3.30 a.m. Brought to at Moisie River, 6 a.m. Left Moisie River, 6.20 a.m. Brought to at Sheldrake River, 11 a.m. Left Sheldrake River, 12 p.m. Brought to at Sheldrake Point, 12.30 p.m. Left Sheldrake Point, 1.10 p.m. Brought to at Thunder River, 2 p.m. Left Thunder River, 4 p.m. Anchored at St. John River, 6 p.m.

August 1.—Left St. John River, 11 a.m. Anchored at West Point, Anticosti, .45 p.m.

August 2.—Left West Point, Anticosti, 3.50 p.m. Anchored at Cape Rosier, .027 p.m. Left Cape Rosier, 2 p.m. Anchored at Chien Blanc, 3.30 p.m. Left Chien Blanc, 7.30 p.m. Moored at Eden's wharf, Gaspé Basin, 9.30 p.m.

August 4—Left Eden's wharf, Gaspé Basin, 6 p.m.

August 5.—Anchored at Amherst, Magdalen Islands, 2.45 p.m.

August 6.—Left Amherst, Magdalen Islands, 5.40 p.m. Anchored at House Harbor, Magdalen Islands, 6.50 p.m.

August 7.—Left House Harbor, Magdalen Islands, 4.10 a.m. Anchored at North Cape, 9 a.m. Left North Cape, 1 p.m.

August 8.—Anchored at Percé, 0.30 p.m.
August 9.—Left Percé, 1 p.m. Anchored at Grand River, 3.30 p.m.
August 10.—Left Grand River, 1.45 p.m. Anchored at Port Daniel, 5 p.m.
August 11.—Left Port Daniel, 4.30 p.m. Anchored at Cape Port Daniel, 6 p.m.
August 12.—Left Cape Port Daniel, 1.30 p.m. Anchored at Grand Cove, south shore, 4.30 p.m.
August 13.—Left Grand Cove, south shore, Bay des Chaleurs, 4.20 p.m. Anchored at Bonaventure River 7 p.m.
August 14.—Left Bonaventure River, 9 a.m. Anchored at Maria, 12 p.m.
August 15.—Left Maria, 2 p.m. Anchored at Charlot River, 5.30 p.m.
August 22.—Left Charlot River, 11.25 p.m.
August 23.—Anchored at Gaspé Basin, 7 p.m.
August 25.—Left Gaspé Basin, 5 p.m.
August 27.—Anchored at St. Patrick's Hole, 12 a.m.
August 28.—Left St. Patrick's Hole, 5 a.m. Anchored at Levis, (Patent Slip) 7.30 a.m.
September 2.—Left Levis to coal at the Government wharf, 7 a.m. Left Government wharf, Quebec, 9.40 p.m.
September 3.—Anchored at L'Islet, 1 a.m.
September 4.—Left L'Islet, 1.20 a.m.
September 5.—Anchored at Trinity Bay, Pointe des Monts, 1.30 p.m. Left Trinity Bay, Pointe des Monts, 2.30 p.m. Anchored at Egg Island, 4 p.m.
September 6.—Left Egg Island, 10 a.m Anchored at Seven Islands, 3.30 p.m. Left Seven Islands, 4.20 p.m. Anchored at Moisie River, 6 p.m. Left Moisie River, 8 p.m.
September 7.—Anchored at West Point, Anticosti, 5 p.m.
September 9.—Left West Point, Anticosti, 9.30 a.m. Anchored in Mingan Harbour, 1.30 p.m. Left Mingan Harbour, 2.30 p.m. Anchored at Long Point, Mingan Harbour, 3.10 p.m. Left Long Point, Mingan Harbour, 4 p.m. Anchored at St. John River, 5.15 p.m.
September 11.—Left St. John River, 5.30 a.m. Anchored at Malbay, 3.30 p.m.
September 12.—Left Malbay, 0.30 p.m. Anchored at Douglastown, 3 p.m.
September 13.—Left Douglastown, 9.30 a.m. Anchored at Gaspé Basin, 11 a.m.
September 15.—Left Gaspé Basin, 11.30 a.m. Anchored on Pinouille Shoals, 0.30 p.m.
September 16.—Left Pinouille Shoals, 2 a.m. Anchored at South Point, Anticosti, 11 a.m. Left South Point, Anticosti, 1 p.m. Anchored at East Point, Anticosti, 3.30 p.m.
September 17.—Anchored in Little Meccatina Harbour, 5 p.m.
September 18.—Left Little Meccatina Harbour, 4.30 a.m. Anchored at Whale Head, Little Meccatina, 6.30 a.m. Left Whale Head, Little Meccatina, 7.30 a.m. Anchored at Canty, Whale Head, 8.30 p.m. Left Canty, Whale Head, .30 p.m. Anchored at Harrington Inlet, 5.40 p.m.
September 19.—Left Harrington Inlet, 5 a.m. Anchored at Cape Whittle, 8.40 a.m.
September 21.—Left Cape Whittle, 6 a.m. Anchored in Washeecotai River, 12 p.m.
September 22.—Left Washeecootai River, 9.30 a.m. Anchored in Kegashca Harbour, 12 p.m.
September 23.—Left Kegashca Harbour, 6.30 a.m. Anchored at Natashquan, 10.20 a.m. Left Natashquan, 11.30 a.m. Anchored at Natashquan Harbour, 12 p.m. Left Natashquan Harbour, 2.30 p.m. Anchored in Agwanus River, 4. p.m. Left Agwanus River. 5 p.m. Anchored at Little Natashquan, 6.30 p.m.
September 25.—Left Little Natashquan, 1 p.m.
September 26.—Anchored at Bryon Island, 6 a.m. Left Bryon Island, 2 a.m. Anchored at Amherst Harbour, Magdalen Islands, 6.15 p.m.
September 28.—Left Amherst Harbour, Magdalen Islands, 9 p.m.

September 29.—Anchored at Pictou Harbour, 10 a.m. Left Pictou Harbour, 3.30 p.m. Moored at Black Diamond wharf, 4.10 p.m.

September 30.—Left the Black Diamond wharf, 4 p.m. Anchored in Pictou Harbour, 4.40 p.m.

October 2.—Left Pictou Harbour, 3 p.m. Anchored at Cape Tormenti 10 p.m.

October 3.—Left Cape Tormentine, 6 a.m.

October 4.—Anchored at Gaspé Basin, 2.30 a.m. Left Gaspé Basin, 3 p.m. Anchored at Sandy Beach, 5.40 p.m.

October 5.—Left Sandy Beach, 5.40 a.m. Anchored at Baie des Anglais, Anticosti, Island, 3 p.m. Left Baie des Anglais, Anticosti Island, 10 p.m.

October 6.—Anchored at Mingan Point, 3.15 a.m. Left Mingan Point, 9.50 a.m. Anchored at Magpie, 11.30 a.m. Left Magpie, 1.30 p.m. Anchored in Mingan Harbour, 3.40 p.m.

October 9.—Left Mingan Harbour, 8 a.m. Anchored at Esquimaux Point, 10 a.m. Left Esquimaux Point, 1.45 p.m. Anchored in Mingan Harbour, 4 p.m.

October 10.—Left Mingan Harbour, 8 a.m. Anchored at Baie des Anglais, Anticosti, 11.50 a.m.

October 11.—Left Baie des Anglais, 7 a.m. Anchored in Gaspé Basin, 3 p.m.

October 12.—Left Gaspé Basin, 5 p.m. Anchored at Chien Blanc, 7.30 p.m.

October 13.—Left Chien Blanc, 8.30 a.m. Anchored at Cape Cove, 11 a.m. Left Cape Cove, 11.50 a.m. Anchored at Grand River, 1.30 p.m. Left Grand River, 2 p.m. Anchored at Little Pabos, 3.10 p.m.

October 14.—Left Little Pabos, 9 a.m. Anchored at Grand River, 10 a.m. Left Grand River, 11 a.m. Anchored at Cape Port Daniel, 2.20 p. m. Left Cape Port Daniel, 3.10 p.m. Anchored at Bonaventure, 5.30 p.m.

October 15.—Left Bonaventure, .15 p.m. Anchored at Maria, 3 p.m.

October 17.—Left Maria, 8.30 a.m. Anchored at Carleton, 10 a.m.

October 18.—Left Carleton, 9 a.m. Anchored at Campbellton, 0.30 a.m. Left Campbellton, 3.30 p.m. Anchored at Carleton, 6.30 p.m.

October 19.—Left Carleton, 4 a.m. Moored at Eden's wharf, Gaspé Basin, 5.30 p.m.

October 20.—Left Eden's wharf, Gaspé Basin, 3.30 p.m. Anchored at Cape Rosier, 5.40 p.m. Left Cape Rosier, 7.40 p.m.

October 21.—Anchored at Magdalen River, 2 a.m. Left Magdalen River, 9 a.m. Anchored at Ste. Anne des Monts, 2 p.m. Left Ste. Anne des Monts, 3 p.m.

October 22.—Anchored at L'Islet, 2 p.m.

October 23.—Left L'Islet, 1 p.m. Anchored off King's wharf, Quebec, 4.30 p.m.

October 24.—Part of the crew discharged.

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

N. LAVOIE,
Fishery Officer in command of the Fisheries Protection Steamer "Lady Head."

APPENDIX No. 4.

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, Number of Men, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, on the South Shore of the River St. Lawrence, from Point Lévis to Cape Chatte, during the Year 1876.

Names of Places.	Fishing Boats.		Number of Fishermen.	Kinds of Nets used.								Kinds of Fish.										
				Salmon Nets.			Brush Fisheries with Nets.		Brush Fish'ries		Eel Fish'ries												
	No.	Value.		No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. of Salmon.	Trout, Lbs.	No. of Shad.	Herrings, Barrels.	No. of Eels.	Sturgeon, Barrels.	Sardines, Barrels.	Bar and White Fish, Doz.	Small Fish, Bbls.	Codfish, Quintals.	Fish used as Manure, Barrels.
Pointe Lévis	6	90	6	...	.....	.....	6	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	.....	13951	.....	.....	.....	.....	282	.....	.....	.....
Beaumont	3	46	3	...	.....	.....	3	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	14500	.....	.....	12	.....	231	.....	.....	.....
St. Michel	2	60	3	*1	60	20	1	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	7000	.....	100	1	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
St. Valier	2	40	2	...	.....	.....	2	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	8000	.....	2125	63	.....	2040	.....	.....	.....
Berthier	2	20	12	...	.....	.....	2	400	10	112	.....	.....	430	.....	4800	.....	4500	26	.....	889	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	6	145	32	*1	60	20	1	100	10	330	19	187	.....	.....	520	.....	5659	145	.....	377	.....	.....	.....
Cap St. Ignace	.....	.....	11	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	719	54	.....	99	.....	.....	.....
Isle aux Grues	.....	.....	9	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	9360	.....	.....	.....	216	.....	.....
L'Islet	.....	.....	19	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	5771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Jean, Port Joli	.....	.....	41	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	393	.....	.....	.....	.....	10213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Roch	.....	.....	29	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	212	19	216	.....	.....	150	.....	7410	4	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Ste. Anne	.....	.....	20	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	394	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	13944	37	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Rivière Ouelle	.....	.....	3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	2800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Rivière Ouelle	.....	.....	25	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	32850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point aux Orignaux	.....	.....	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	6050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petite Anse, St. Denis, and Point St. Denis	1	15	6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	11	210	100	.....	4500	25	7300	6	.....	6	.....	.....	20
St. Denis	.....	.....	11	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	7200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruisseau Clair	1	20	6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80	7	165	15	.....	10000	15	9350	5	.....	5	40	.....	25
Islet aux Harengs	1	12	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	1	25	8	.....	800	10	500	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamouraska (including adjacent Islands)	1	12	18	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	19	362	.....	.....	60	.....	8450	2	60	.....	.....	.....	12
Islet aux Patins	1	05	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	125	.....	.....	20	.....	4000	225	.....	1	200	1	.....	.....	600
Pointe Sèche	2	16	8	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	125	8	175	.....	.....	200	130	1370	2	50	2	.....	.....	100

St. Andre	1	8	13						1	50	17	310					2675							
Notre Dame du Portage			19								20	360					2080							
Rivière du Loup	5	54	6						4	305	5	60	104		6000	85	1550		9		10		525	
Lac Témiscouata	7	135	42						4	140				7000						3360				
Cacouna	12	134	13						12	1070	1	100	358		15450	528	2000		360		4		860	
Isle Verte	43	344	21						21	1680			82		18000	904			156				1270	
Isle Verte, mainland	13	120	13						12	800			5		3149	324		2	73	1	62		150	
Trois Pistoles	8	76	9				2	38	6	195			162		705	330			122				785	
St. Simon	5	60	5				4	76	1	100			428		280	10			10				100	
Port au Pic	1	20	1				2	40					200		200									
Cap à L'Aigle	3	36	3				5	95					369		5									
Pointe à la Cive	1	12	1				1	20					75		20									
Anse à Mercier	2	25	2				1	50	1	50			60		105	40			10				500	
Islet au Flacon	1	10	1				1	75	1	50			200		25	100			25				200	
Baie de Ha ! Ha !	1	12	1						2	80			20		100	75			15				40	
Cap à l'Orignal	1	10	1						1	20			8		100	200			25				200	
Bic	1	10	1						1	20			9		100	150			20				150	
Cap Enragé	1	20	2	1	200	40							200		25									
Anse au Bouleau	2	16	2						2	50			60		700	45			35				650	
Islet Brulé	4	35	5				1	50	3	55			168		104	15	100		56				225	
Rivière Haté	4	30	4						4	160			72		250	255			60				380	
Anse au Sable	6	60	6						6	380			32		8	2020		1	45				1039	
Islet à Canuel	1	10	1						1	100			92		500	50			2					
Isle St. Barnabé	6	120	4						4	160			43		3050	1300	400		100				700	
Rimouski				1	40	24			5	75			198		70		250				11			
Ste. Luce				1	75	45			5	70			190		250	192			82		13			
Anse au Coques									8	93			48			48			5		20			
Pointe au Snelles									2	40			22			45			22					
Métis									3	30			28			65			15					
Pointe Petit Métis									2	40			66			120			55					
Boules	150	6000	300	2	125	75							50										8000	
Rivière Blanche									4	40			14			42			5					
Matane									12	120			37			1126			25					
Islets des Méchins				1	40	24							200											
Grands Méchins				1	75	45							250											
Petit Méchins				1	75	45							200											
Méchins																						1300		
Capucins																						2700		
Fly-fishing :—River Rimouski													35											
do do Matane													121											
do do Métis													19											
Total	307	7848	746	10	750	338	32	2469	185	7601	264	3930	5436	7000	117927	8474	144726	362	1642	7419	376	4000	16531	

*Bar Seines.

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE of the different Fisheries from Point Levis to Cape Chatte, in 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Price.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Cod Fishery	4,000 quintals	5 00	20,000 00
Herring Fishery	8,474 barrels	4 00	33,896 00
Salmon (fresh in ice)	5,436 pieces	1 00	5,436 00
Trout Fishery	7,000 lbs	0 05	350 00
Sturgeon do	362 barrels	8 00	2,896 00
Bar and Whitefish	7,419 dozen	2 00	14,838 00
Shad Fishery	117,927 pieces	0 10	11,792 70
Sardines do	1,642 barrels	5 00	8,210 00
Eels do	144,726 pieces	0 10	14,472 60
Small Fish	376 barrels	0 50	188 00
Fish used as manure	16,531 do	0 25	4,132 75
Total value of the products of the Fisheries in 1876			116,212 05
do do do 1875			82,129 95
Increase			34,082 10

APPENDIX No. 5.

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Yield, Kinds of Fish, &c., on the North side of the River St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Bersimis, during the Year 1876.

Names of Places.	Fishing Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	Kinds of Nets used.								Kinds of Fish.									No. of Seals and Skins.	No. of Porpoises and Skins.	Seal and Porpoise Oil.	Fish for Manure, barrels.
				Salmon Nets.			Brush Fisheries with Net.		Brush Fisheries		Eel Fisheries														
	No.	Value.		No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. of Salmon.	Speckled and Grey Trout, lbs.	No. of Shad.	Herrings, barrels.	No. of Eels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar & White Fish, dozen.	Small Fish, barrels.	No. of Winnonish.				
		$				$		$		$		$														
Island of Orleans.																										
St. Laurent	1	36	2	1	240	100							12		450			1		12						
St. Jean	1	40	1	1	200	120							40		2000			1		15						
St. François (south side of the Island)			6								7	60					420									
Argentenay			5								5	62					850									
St. François (north side of the Island)	9	90	10						9	172	1	10					652	3½		157	19					
Ste. Famille	12	96	12						12	196							286	9		113	27					
St. Pierre																										
Ange Gardien																										
Chateau Richer	3	35	4						3	57							185	3		41	5					
Ste. Anne			6								6	60					330									
St. Joachim (Parish)			13								13	164					755									
St. Joachim (Farm)			10								11	209					1800									
St. Joachim (Cape Tourmente)			5								6	335					3350									
St. Agnès and Lakes			25											27400												
Baie St. Paul			11								11	165					3330									
Cap aux Corbeaux			11								11	224					750									
Isle aux Coudres	8	64	60						8	200	52	1040					6120				200			102	2590	
La Misère	1	12	15						1	10	14	299					420									17

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Yield, Kinds of Fish, &c., on the North side of the River St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Bersimis, during the Year 1876.—*Continued.*

Names of Places.	Fishing Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	Kinds of Nets used.								Kinds of Fish.												
				Salmon Nets.			Brush Fisheries with Net.		Brush Fisheries		Eel Fisheries														
	No.	Value.		No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. of Salmon.	Speckled and Grey Trout, lbs.	No. of Shad.	Herrings, barrels.	No. of Eels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar & White Fish, dozen.	Small Fish, barrels.	No. of Winnonish.	No. of Seals and Skins.	No. of Porpoises and Skins.	Seal and Porpoise Oil.	Fish for Manure, barrels.
Island of Orleans.		$				$		$		$		$														
Petite Rivière St. François Xavier	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	2358	.....	.....	.....	.....	32400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Les Eboulements	23	230	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	460	28	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	4500	.....	50	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Cap aux Pies	3	24	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	60	4	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
St. Irénée	7	70	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	140	2	30	.....	.....	.....	2	150	.....	8	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	775
Pointe au Pic	1	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malbaie and Cap à l'Aigle	12	144	17	2	80	100	.....	.....	10	220	5	90	30	.....	.....	162	163	.....	42	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port au Saumon	2	20	4	1	40	60	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Fidèle	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	70	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	7	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivière Noir	1	15	21	1	108	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	40	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port aux Quilles	1	12	2	1	120	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Signay	40	200	40	40	60	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Metabetchouan (East)	20	100	20	20	60	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Metabetchouan (West)	15	75	15	15	60	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Charlevoix	50	250	50	50	60	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	350	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roberval	30	150	30	30	60	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Ashuapmouchouan	12	60	12	12	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Rivière aux Canards	2	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	15	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Pointe Rouge	4	25	4	1	70	50	.....	.....	3	45	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	12½	.....	.....	14	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	149
Petites Isles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Crique	1	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Tadousac	2	60	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	100	10541	.....
Moulin Baude	1	5	1	1	70	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse Puante	1	10	1	1	70	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Carriole	1	13	1	1	65	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caille à Têtu	1	20	1	1	70	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Anse aux Pilotes	1	24	1	1	70	45							250														
Anse aux Basques	1	18	1	1	50	30							20														
Escoumains (West Point)	2	22	2	1	60	35			1	20			54			1			½		12						10
Escoumains (East Point)	1	10	1	1	60	30							66														
Islets Penchés	3	95	3	4	166	135							366														
Little Escoumains	1	15	1						1	15						4			4		15						17
Little Romaine	1	13	1						1	15						4			3		12						14
Bacon's Bay	3	69	3						3	70						8			9		26						36
Baie Mille Vaches	3	45	3						3	70						8			9		26						36
Pointe aux Bois Verts	1	15	1	1	70	80							150														
Portneuf	2	40	2	1	70	35			2	30			150			6			6		24						18
Sault au Cochon	1	15	1	1	60	25							50														
Baie de laval	1	20	1	3	130	75					2	15	100				500										
Pointe aux Colombiers (station not fished)																											
Islets Jérémie	1	20	3	1	70	30			1	18			50			3			6		10						10
Bersimis	2	300	40						1	20			25			3			4		10						15
Speckled and Sea Trout Fishing														402000													
Fly Fishing :—																											
River à Mars													57														
Anse St. Jean													25														
River Little Saguenay													14														
Laval Bay													6														
River St. Marguerite (N.-E. Branch													49														
River St. Marguerite (N.-W. Branch)													25														
	289	2612	634	194	2299	2070	1	15	96	1901	242	5485	2985	429400	2650	278½	57071	17½	180½	690	2639	3000	300	202	13131	1949

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE OF THE DIFFERENT FISHERIES FROM QUEBEC TO BERSIMIS IN 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon (Fresh in ice)	2,985 pieces	1 00	2,985 00
Herring Fishery	278½ barrels	4 00	1,114 00
Shad do	2,650 pieces	0 10	265 00
Sardines do	180⅔ barrels	5 00	902 50
Winnonish do	3,000 pieces	0 25	750 00
Trout (Speckled and Grey) Fishery	429,400 lbs.	0 08	34,352 00
Sturgeon Fishery	17½ barrels	8 00	140 00
Bar and White Fish Fishery	690 dozen	2 00	1,380 00
Eel Fishery	57,071 pieces	0 10	5,707 10
Small Fish Fishery	2,639 barrels	0 50	1,319 50
Fish used as Manure	1,949 do	0 25	487 25
Seal Skins	300 pieces	1 25	375 00
Porpoise Skins	202 do	4 00	808 00
Seal Oil	3,541 gallons	0 50	1,770 50
Porpoise Oil	9,590 do	0 80	7,672 00
Total value of the products of the Fisheries, 1876			$60,027 85
do do do 1875			17,788 45
Increase			$42,239 40

APPENDIX No. 6.

RETURN of Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., in the Districts above Quebec, during the Year 1876.

Names of Places.	Fishing Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	Kinds of Nets Used.								Kinds of Fish.										
				Gill Nets.			Seines		Pound Nets.		Eel Fisheries.	Speckled and Grey Trout, Lbs.	No. of Shad.	Fresh Water Herrings, Barrels.	No. of Eels.	Sturgeon, Barrels.	Bar and White Fish, Dozen.	Tom Cod, Bushels.	No. of Maskinongé.	Pickerel, Barrels.	Pike, Barrels.	Mixed Fish, Barrels.
	No.	Value.		No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Value.											
		$				$		$			$											
District of St. Francis	6	150	6	6	300	60	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
do Richelieu	500	1600	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	9000	...	15000	25	100	...	...	...	...	10
do Montreal	120	4200	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	6000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4000
St. Therese du Richelieu	3	15	3	...	...	...	2	30	...	...	1 140	...	...	...	3940	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
St. Athanase	11	55	11	...	...	...	9	405	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Iberville	3	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 440	...	...	...	25000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Jean	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 150	...	...	...	4000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Valentin	2	20	2	...	...	...	2	70	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Pike River	6	150	6	...	...	...	6	120	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Missisquoi Bay	14	550	33	...	...	...	11	220	2	800	... ...	...	2675	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	54
Magog Division	3	60	3	...	...	...	3	60	...	...	... ...	...	...	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chateauguay and Beauharnois Division	60	1200	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	153	...	...	5	...	...	67	...	...	2000
Lake des Chênes	21	168	21	45	1710	270	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	...	1000
Gatineau Point to Grenville	42	210	46	180	7484	1440	5	100	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	4000	100	...	...	...	450	300	4000
Grenville to Montreal	20	100	20	60	1200	600	2	40	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	2000	50	...	...	...	200	100	2000
Gatineau Lakes (angling)	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	10000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4000
Terbonne	2	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000
District of Three Rivers	200	6500	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	10000	...	30000	...	2000	22000	...	...	...	500
Total	1014	15018	1167	291	10694	2370	40	1045	2	800	4 730	10800	21828	6½	89940	180	2100	22000	617	695	400	19350

RECAPITULATION.

VALUE OF THE DIFFERENT FISHERIES IN THE DISTRICTS ABOVE QUEBEC, IN 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Shad Fishery	21,828 pieces	0 10	2,182 80
Pickerel do	695 barrels	10 00	6,950 00
Eel do	89,940 pieces	0 10	8,994 00
Sturgeon Fishery	180 barrels	8 00	1,440 00
Tom Cod do	22,000 bushels	0 50	11,000 00
Bar and Whitefish Fishery	2,100 dozen	2 00	4,200 00
Maskinonge do	617 pieces	2 00	1,234 00
Trout (Speckled and Grey) Fishery	10,800 pounds	0 08	864 00
Pike Fishery	400 barrels	10 00	4,000 00
Fresh Water Herrings Fishery	6½ barrels	5 00	32 50
Mixed Fish	19,530 barrels	5 00	97,650 00
Total Value of the Products of the Fisheries, 1876			138,547 30
do do do 1875			156,356 45
	Decrease		$17,809 15

APPENDIX No. 7.

GENERAL Recapitulation of the yield of the Fisheries on the North and South Shores of the River and Gulf St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Blanc Sablon, and from Point Lévis to Baie des Chaleurs, and in the Districts above Quebec, during the year 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	1875.		1876.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
Summer Cod-fishery	117,935 qntls.	589,675 00	185,165 qntls.	925,825 00
Autumn do	22,779 do	113,895 00	40,931 do	204,655 00
Herrings, pickled	50,059 brls.	250,295 00	105,454 brls.	421,816 00
do smoked			832 boxes.	208 00
do fresh water			6½ brls.	32 50
Mackerel	6,493 brls.	64,930 00	4,975 do	49,750 00
Haddock	126 qntls.	630 00	347 qntls.	1,735 00
Ling	33 do	165 00	1,149 do	5,745 00
Halibut	201 brls.	1,206 00	183 brls.	1,098 00
Salmon, pickled	1,392 do	22,272 00	2,216 do	35,456 00
do fresh in ice	299,873 lbs.	14,993 65	267,276½ lbs.	13,363 83
do do			8,421 pieces.	8,421 00
do smoked			1 box.	4 00
do preserved	105,206 cans.	26,301 50	50,901 cans.	7,635 15
Lunge, trout	250 brls.	6,250 00		
Winnonish	9,050 pieces.	2,262 50	3,000 pieces.	750 00
Tuladi	150 brls.	1,200 00		
Trout (Sea)			163½ brls.	1,308 00
do grey	259 brls.	2,072 00		
do speckled	11,000 lbs.	1,100 00		
do speckled and grey			447,200 lbs.	35,566 00
Sturgeon	279 brls.	2,232 00	55[illegible] brls.	4,476 00
Bar and Whitefish	3,735 doz.	7,470 00	10,209 doz.	20,418 00
Shad	134,992 pieces.	13,499 20	142,405 pieces.	14,240 50
Sardines	1,037 brls.	5,185 00	1,830½ brls.	9,152 50
Eels			47 do	470 00
do	266,619 pieces.	26,661 90	291,737 pieces.	29,173 70
Pike	200 brls.	2,000 00	400 brls.	4,000 00
Pickerel	304 do	3,040 00	695 do	6,950 00
Tom Cod	20,400 bush.	10,200 00	22,000 bush.	11,000 00
Small Fish	2,563 brls.	640 75	3,015 brls.	1,507 50
Other Fish				500 00
Mixed Fish	23,407 brls.	117,035 00	19,530 brls.	97,650 00
Maskinongé	350 pieces.	1,700 00	617 pieces.	1,234 00
Seals	24,369 do	146,214 00		
do skins			9,915 pieces.	12,393 75
Porpoises	104 pieces.	1,696 00		
do skins			212 pieces.	848 00
Lobsters, preserved	86,964 cans.	21,741 00	245,335 cans.	36,800 25
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure	23,881 brls.	5,970 25	74,640 brls.	32,700 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	398 do	2,786 00	177 do	1,593 00
do Roes	624 do	4,992 00		
do Oil	113,469 galls.	56,734 50	118,271 galls.	59,135 50
Seal Oil	98,709 do	49,354 50	55,126 do	27,563 00
Whale Oil	22,781 do	18,224 80	9,618 do	4,809 00
Porpoise Oil	2,667 do	2,133 60	9,610 do	7,684 00
Total		1,596,758 15		2,097,667 18
				1,596,758 15
Increase				500,909 03

APPENDIX No. 8.

SYNOPSES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND GUARDIANS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SOUTH SHORE DIVISION FROM POINT LEVIS TO CAPE CHATTE.

CLOVIS CARON,
HERMENEGILDE MARTIN,
L. E. GRONDIN,
} *Overseers.*

The following comparative table exhibits the yield of the fisheries in this Division.

——	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	18 6 .
Salmon (pieces).....	4,545	5,758	9,574	4,432	3,374	4,726	3,342	4,171	5,436
Shad do	32,242	26,987	16,249	25.035	18,410	18,094	20,583	85,822	117,927
Herrings (brls.)	30,117	13,135	6,671	2,169	7,174	12,545	12,903	6,311	8,474
Sturgeon do	350	369	219	242	130	298	523	263	362
Sardines (tinnets).....	11,702	10,262	6,688	1,443	1,658	868	900	930	1,642
Cod (quintals).....	3,100	4,600	4,900	2,200	300	.....	3,200	2,500	4,000
Eels (pieces).....	160,242	99,500	109,125	100,204	73,352	96,734	151,442	125,550	144,726
Porpoises.....	12	77	208	115	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Value.....$	195,770	125,992	108,830	48,251	54,087	78,218	110,899	82,918	96,704

Overseer Caron reports that order reigned in his division, which extends from Levis to River Ouelle. People are obliging and readily comply with all his instructions, and difficulties which were formerly so numerous are now very scarce.

Fishing was very good for all kinds of fish, especially salmon and shad. Although the number of fishing stations has somewhat increased during the past two years, the old stands did as well and even better than usual.

The following is a comparative statement of the yield of salmon in Mr. Caron's division for the past three years:

In 1874,	527 salmon,	weighing	8,959 lbs;	average weight,	17	lbs.
1875,	335 "	"	4,020 "	"	12	
1876,	700 "	"	7,000 "	"	10	

Although the average weight is somewhat inferior this season to that of previous years, the large increase in the number of fish gives hopes of good prospects for the future. It may be added that salmon were caught in streams where none had been seen for years past, especially in the River du Sud, at St. Pierre, and at St. Thomas.

Shad were very abundant, 50,571 fish being taken this season.

Bass or bar-fish fishery was satisfactory, and promises still better results for the future, with judicious protection. A special report made by this officer, and embodying the results of his investigations, as well as those of Dr. Lavoie, on the best modes of protecting and regulating this fishery will be found at page .

There were 3,973 dozen of white fish and Pickerel taken.

Eel fishing yielded more than last year. The following is a comparative statement of the catch for the past three years:

In 1874	No. of eels	58,641
1875	do	62,133
1876	do	64,436

Smelts, tommy cod, and other kinds of small fish are increasing rapidly. The fry of shad, white-fish and bar-fish were more numerous this season than ever.

The rivers and lakes are reported as full of fish, owing to the timely and efficient regulations passed by the Department.

Overseer Martin, whose division extends from River Oüelle to Rimouski, reports the increase of fish in his division as very small; with the exception of sardines, herring and shad, which appear to increase steadily and promise good fishing for the future.

Mr. Martin confiscated thirty salmon illegally caught in Rimouski River during last fall. This suit is still pending.

Overseer Grondin's supervision extends from Rimouski to Matane. He reports the yield of fisheries in his division as superior to that of last year. Salmon were abundant, and although the fishing did not last long, the yield was better than that of previous years. This overseer seized during the season one flat boat and a net for having fished illegally in Matane River, this stream being under lease. The following parties were also prosecuted by him and convicted:

Oliver Harrison,	fined	$5	for fishing trout illegally in	Matane River.
François Truchon,	"	"	"	"
George Sansterre,	"	"	"	"
Laurent Fiola	"	"	"	"
David Fiola,	"	"	"	"

The three first culprits paid the fines and costs; the two latter were sent to Rimouski jail for one month.

During the fall of the same year Mr. Grondin was again compelled to proceed against the following people, who persisted against his warning to fish for trout in Matane River during the month of December: Isaac Forbes, Alfred Forbes, and Nazaire Gagnon. They were all condemned, upon admission of guilt, to pay $20 fine or one month in jail. They choosed the latter.

The following is the score of salmon angling in Rimouski River for the past eleven years:—

1865	8	salmon.
1866	32	do
1867	36	do
1868	48	do
1869	57	do
1870	18	do
1871	68	do
1872	47	do
1873	43	do
1774	73	do
1875	27	do
1876	35	do

There were also caught with the fly in Metis River:—

1870	19	salmon.
1871	30	do
1872	52	do
1873	57	do
1874	146	do
1875	36	do
1876	19	do

And in Matane River:—

1874	49	salmon.
1875	62	do
1876	121	do

TEMISCOUATA DIVISION.

GEORGE GAGNON, *Guardian.*

The yield of the fisheries in this county is reported as follows:—

Number of lbs. speckled trout	7,000
do. of doz. whitefish	3,360

Fish have increased in Lake Temisconata, which fact is attributed to an improvement in the mode of setting nets and to better compliance with the fishery laws.

Lakes Grande Fourche and St. Hubert show a decrease, owing to excessive fishing.

This division is very large: some of the lakes are distant and inaccessible to the guardian, and, consequently, offer great inducements to poachers. The fish caught in this division are mostly used for local consumption, with the exception of a few barrels which are sent to New Brunswick and Quebec.

CAPE CHATTE DIVISION.

JOSEPH I. LÉTOURNEAU, *Overseer.*

STATEMENT showing the yield of fisheries in this division.

Kinds of Fish.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfish.....quintals.	7,635	8,666	6,354	5,625	4,160	3,860	6,840
Halibut.....barrels.	12	7	11	.....	3	2	7
Salmon..... do	25	20	8	26	23½	12	5
Trout..... do	8	13	10	9	3½	24	48½
Herring..... do	25	34	37	27	45	2	376
Fish used as manure..... do	.....	300	1,300	260	1,500	3,000	12,266
Cod Oil.....gallons.	3,965	5,280	2,353	1,078	1,604	1,995	3,040
Seal Oil..... do	146	122	787	440	.....	.....	.....

Cod Fishery.

Cod fishing was very short during the past season in this division; no fishing of any account taking place before the end of July, and the same being over by the beginning of October. This fishery may, indeed, be said to have lasted only one month. It was, nevertheless, the best catch experienced since 1871. The yield was double that of last year, notwithstanding the scarcity of bait; herring having absolutely failed. Clams had to be used, and, in order to procure these, fishermen had to repair to the north shore, at Caille Rouge Pointe, Pointe aux Anglais, &c. These trips necessitated a great deal of time; and had it been possible to procure bait on the south shore, the yield of cod fishery might have been one third larger. Later in the season, when small trout were numerous in Ste. Anne des Monts and Cape Chatte Rivers, they were taken in large quantities will herring nets and used as bait; some fishermen catching as much as twelve quintals of cod in a day. Green cod fetched $2.60 per draft, when it was ascertained that dry codfish would command high prices; before this, it sold for $2 per draft. Dry codfish sold for $5.20 to $5.60 per quintal.

It must be remarked that the fishing boats mentioned in the statistics of this division are owned by farmers; so that cod fishing has only secondary importance for most of those who carry it on.

Traders here supply the fishermen with a fishing boat and one or two nets, on condition that they shall have the preference in purchasing their fish, and paying the highest price. The boats cost $50 each, and the nets $20, and several of the latter being lost or destoyed each season, such a system cannot last long, unless fish continues very abundant and prices keep high. Great preparations are being made this fall, in view of next year's operations; traders are building boats and cook-rooms for the fishermen.

Salmon Fishery.

Salmon net-fishing was a failure in this division; the water being higher than ever in the rivers and keeping so until the end of June. When it had sufficiently fallen to allow of nets being set, salmon had nearly all gone up. This is the reason why most of the fishermen did not set. Although the gentlemen who angled in Ste. Anne des Monts River were less numerous and fished during a shorter time than last year, they took a much larger number of fish.

The number of salmon caught with the fly in this river since 1871 is as follows:—

Year.	No of Salmon.	Average weight.
1871	8	
1872	13	
1873	87	17½
1874	140	19½
1875	69	21
1876	116	19½

This overseer ascended Ste. Anne des Monts River above the Chick-Chack range of mountains to a point named the Grande Fosse, fifty-four miles from the sea, and noticed that salmon were in much larger numbers above the Chick-Chacks than in previous years, although they were fewer below; which is explained by the fact that salmon ascended early during spring freshets. He also went up Cape Chatte River, a good distance behind the Chick-Chacks, and found no salmon in the lower part of that stream.

No violations of the fishery laws occurred this season; the severe punishments inflicted last year evidently had a good effect.

Trout Fishery.

Net-fishing for trout was a failure, for the same reasons as salmon fishing. Large numbers were, however caught with hook and line and in herring nets in Ste. Anne and Cape Chatte rivers, to be used as bait in cod-fishing. This was a great boon to poor fishermen, who were thus enabled to procure the means of catching cod for their winter use, which would have otherwise been impossible.

Herring Fishery.

This fishery amounted to almost nothing for the past two years Some were, however, caught this season during the spring.

Capelin used as manure.

This fish appeared much earlier, in greater abundance, and left later than usual. It was a real god-send for fishermen and farmers, who were thus enabled to cultivate grain, hay, and other crops, which would otherwise have failed, besides losing several hundred bushels of potatoes which they could not have planted.

MAGDALEN RIVER DIVISION.

MAGLOIRE LAURENDEAU, *Guardian.*

Statement of the yield of fisheries in this division :—

Codfish	Quintals	19,887
Herring	Barrels	28
Salmon, pickled	do	70
Trout	do	4
Cod oil	Gallons	19,887

Salmon fishing was, on an average, about the same as last year, although the fish appeared to be more numerous in Magdalen River than in former seasons. The reason is that salmon stations are all located near the mouth of that stream, and the water kept so high and the currents were so strong, that they prevented fish from being caught in the nets. Fly fishing in Magdalen River yielded eight salmon weighing 152 lbs., the result of two days' angling. Cod fishing was good, but might have been better, had not bait failed. Capelin was abundant for about fifteen days only, and squid during two days in July. Mackerel was abundant, but owing to the want of seines, none were caught.

GASPE, MALBAIE AND PABOS DIVISIONS.

PHILIP VIBERT, JUNR., *Overseer.*

Comparative statement of the yield of fisheries in this division.

——	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Cod fishery—quintals	53,041	46,623	61,631	60,993
Herring fishery—barrels	2,529	1,527	552	10,378
Mackerel do do	563	170	.....	2
Salmon (pickled) do	361	99	49	96
do (fresh, in ice) lbs	.....	118,304	76,717	72,554
Whale Oil—gallons	.....	16,300	20,366	9,368
Cod Oil—gallons	36,960	29,398	44,034	39,987
Seal Oil—gallons	11,692	.....	.....	.....

Mr. Vibert reports as follows :—

Salmon Fishery.

Owing to the ice remaining so late in the rivers and Bay of Gaspé, fishermen were unable to set their nets until the first days in June, whilst in the South-West and North-West rivers, salmon fishing began only by the end of that month. Three hundred and ninety-one barrels of salmon were caught from Gaspe to Newport against 360 in 1875, showing an increase of 31 barrels; but deducting the catch in the Pabos Division, there is a decrease, from Gaspé to Percé, of 25 barrels for that extent of coast. This may in some measure be accounted for by the above-mentioned fact, that nets could be set only very late, and consequently a large number of fish ascended the rivers before they were in operation. A larger quantity of salmon were caught at Grand River and Pabos than last year, and Grand Pabos fishermen were of opinion that the catch would have been still better, had not freshets and drift timber injured their nets.

Cod Fishery.

The statistics show that this fishery yielded only about half the quantity of last year; the average summer catch being 40 quintals. Cod did not strike until late in June. Herring were scarce and seining boats had frequently to be sent to Sandy Beach for bait. Cape Cove and Barachois' fishing boats did well during the fall fishery but, taken as a whole, this fishing proved indifferent, owing mostly to rough weather and a scarcity of bait. Cod seems to have been abundant on the fishing grounds, but strong winds and stormy weather prevented fishermen from staying outside. Twenty-six vessels cleared at this port with cargoes of cod for foreign markets, and ten from the Port of Percé.

Mackerel Fishery.

From all accounts there appears to have been a large quantity of mackerel in Gaspé Bay about the end of July and the beginning of August; but owing to the great heat, they would not bite. Very few were caught and the fish soon disappeared. Some fishermen claim that the steamers passing along the Gaspé Bay shores frighten the mackerel.

Herring Fishery.

A large quantity of these fish were caught for bait in cod fishing; but a few barrels only were cured for home consumption.

Whale Fishery.

Three schooners prosecuted this fishery, and captured 19 whales representing 9,368 gallons of oil.

Salmon Angling.

St. John's River.

His Excellency the Governor General and party killed 49 salmon in this river; weighing 830lbs. The local fishery guardian reports the catch of other anglers at 37 fish. The water kept very high early in the season. According to the guardian's reports, a large number of fish went up the river.

York River.

Angling here is reported to have been good. The local fishery guardian states that numbers of salmon spawned in the upper part of the river, at a great distance from his camp.

Dartmouth River.

This stream was angled by Messrs. Glover and Guild, who caught fifty-four salmon weighing 144 lbs. and 6 grilse. Nineteen fish averaged 23 lbs; the total average being 18 1-3lbs. Other anglers killed six salmon. The local guardian reports a large number of fish as having gone over the falls, and fly fishing would undoubtedly have been better, had it not been for the intense heat at the beginning of August.

Malbaie River.

Salmon enter this stream only late in the season. A net was set at its mouth for the purpose of securing parent salmon for the Gaspé Fish-Breeding Establishment. A large number of young salmon were seen in the River by the local guardian.

Grand River.

The lessee of Grand River killed 85 fish; other anglers killed 70 more—making 155 salmon taken with the fly. This stream is evidently improving, owing to several years of efficient guardianship, and the destruction of kingfishers by the guardian.

Little Pabos River.

The local guardian states that there were from 80 to 100 salmon at the falls during the month of August. A strict guard was kept at the estuary during June and July, to prevent inhabitants from spearing salmon. Four parties were prosecuted and fined by Dr. Lavoie for fishing with flambeaux in this river.

Grand Pabos River.

This stream is getting re-stocked. Quite a number of salmon entered it this season. The Overseer noticed a large number of young salmon in the North Branch; he also visited the pool on the West River, about three miles above the old mill-dam, and found 15 fish there. The North Branch should be a good angling stream. It has been well protected for the past two years, as the guardian resides at its mouth, and moves up and down the river during the whole of the season. Two infractions of the fishery laws occurred at Malbaie and Anse-à-Beaufils, and the following parties were prosecuted and fined—to wit: Matthew Boyle, $1, and Joseph Couture, $1.50.

Malbaie River.

The Overseer advises the employment of a guardian for the estuary of this stream from the 15th July to the end of October, in order to effectually stop the use of flambeaux and the catching of salmon by cod fishermen, when seining for bait. This guardian should be stationed at the mouth of the river day and night. A reliable man could undoubtedly be had at reasonable wages, and he might be allowed to pursue cod fishing when no seining is carried on in the estuary. It is also very desirable that no nets should be set outside this river after the 15th of July, so that the fish remaining in the tideway and moving in and out the estuary may find no obstacles in ascending it.

PORT DANIEL DIVISION.

John Phelan, *Overseer.*

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division:—

——	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Cod fish	8,145	6,967	6,175	8,970	7,590	6,175	4,465	5,245	7,046
Salmon	57	79	120	108	110	148	110	88	68
Herring	515	370	695	1,231	830	280	710	1,020	1,755

Salmon fishing shows a slight falling off from last year's, owing partly, if not wholly, to the protracted presence of ice in the Bay of Port Daniel. The shores of Bay des Chaleurs were completely blocked by ice until the 26th May. Salmon fishing usually begins in this division on the 1st of June. The first net was set this year by Mr. James Miller, on the 8th of June, at a risk of having it carried away by floating ice. Whilst setting, he caught on that very day forty salmon, which shows that these fish were in great abundance before the nets were put out.

Spring being unusually late, the necessity of ploughing, &c., prevented due attention to fishing, so that salmon nets were not all set until the 18th or 20th of June. The best fishing time being generally in June, it is easily understood how the falling off in the catch was not due to a scarcity of fish, but to a delay in fishing operations caused by the ice. The same cause influenced spring herring fishing. The fish were abundant, but the season was nearly over before nets could be set with safety. About fifty barrels were taken at Nouvelle and Chegouac. Codfishing began about the 15th June, and was successfully prosecuted, particularly at Nouvelle and Port Daniel. The catch was above an average. No mackerel were seen this season.

Smelt is mostly used as bait for codfish in this division, and in the interest of fishermen themselves, it should only be used for that purpose, as it frequently happens that this is the only kind of bait to be had in the fall, and the success of codfishing depends entirely on the supply. Codfishing, in some localities along this coast exhibits a falling off when compared with the catch of forty or fifty years ago; but this may be accounted for by the greater dissemination of establishments in operation now than at that time. On the whole, the catch appears to be fully equal to that of former years. Quebec has hitherto been the chief market for the sale of the fish of this division; but extensive preparations are being made for the canning of salmon and lobsters at Port Daniel next season, which will give a more convenient market to our fishermen. Trout were plentiful. There was no mackerel fishing carried on in the Bay. Two or three American vessels came to Port Daniel in search of herring for bait. They bought about thirty barrels from the residents and caught besides about forty or fifty barrels more. No violations of the law came under this Overseer's notice during last season.

CASCAPEDIA AND MARIA DIVISIONS.

R. W. H. Dimock, *Overseer.*

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division:—

—	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	
Codfish ..... quintals..	5,580	5,375	6,740	4,486	4,111
Herrings ..... barrels..	8,990	2,250	2,080	1,800	4,160
Mackerel ..... do ..	104	27	20	15	.....
Haddock ..... do ..	133	83	122	76	66
Salmon ..... lbs..	96,800	116,955	95,824	24,386	51,225
Trout ..... barrels..	3	5	15	17	17
Lobsters ..... lbs..	.....	.....	4,176	5,844	5,016

Salmon came in abundance about the 8th June, but owing to high freshets and drift wood, nets could not be set before the 10th. The first stand was set by one Francis Giroux, who caught twenty salmon while setting his nets. The fish were abundant during a whole week, and then gradually disappeared. The catch this season far exceeds that of last year, and would have been still better, had fishermen been able to set earlier. Although this fact apparently militated against fishermen,

it was certainly beneficial to the rivers by allowing the first run of fish to ascend without obstruction; no nets being set in the estuaries before the 19th June. The guardians of the rivers report them as well stocked with breeding fish, especially the Grand Cascapedia. The angling was uncommonly good in the streams of this division; the number of fish killed exceeding that of last year in each river. The following is the score of angling during the past six years:—

	Grand Cascapedia River.						Little Cascapedia River.						Bonaventure River.					
	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
No. of salmon.....	44	136	68	418	269	369	Not angled.	Not angled.	11	3	4	14	60	30	22	15	26	45
Weight in lbs.....	1012	3100	1434	9902	6862	8998			194	57	120	210	770	487	366	225	290	622
Average weight in lbs.....	23	22⅝	21½	23 11/15	21½	24⅓			17½	17 5/15	22	15	13	16	16½	15	11 4/29	14

Trout were as numerous as ever; mackerel were scarce; but spring herring fishing was good, far exceeding that of last year, and would have been still better, had not the nets been carried away by drift ice. Fall herring fishery was a failure. Cod did not strike so abundantly as usual, although the fall was better than spring fishery. The catch of lobsters in Carleton was rather a failure, their scarcity being chiefly attributed to the continuance of freshets in the rivers. In Maria the catch was good during the spring, but gradually fell off after the close season. The people attribute this falling off to the storm of the 15th and 16th October. The Overseer is, however, of opinion that neither of the above reasons are correct, and he attributes the decrease to over-fishing in previous years, and advocates a stringent and extended close season. The following fines were imposed for violations of the law in this division:—

T. N. Verge, fined $2.00—violation of the "Sunday clause."
Levi Leblanc, do 1.00—killing trout during close season.
Wm. Lebrun, do 3.00— do do

MATAPEDIA AND RESTIGOUCHE DIVISIONS.

JOHN MOWAT, *Overseer.*

The yield of salmon fishing in these divisions was not, as a whole, as successful as was anticipated. Salmon, owing to ice in Bay des Chaleurs and a backward spring, did not appear in the estuary until the 14th June, and the rivers were then so high that many fishermen found it impossible to set their nets, especially those occupying the fifteen stations above Athol House. The fish ran up in immense schools for six days, as if the first and second runs had arrived together, and from subsequent falling off, the Overseer is convinced that such was the case. The water in the river keeping unusually high until the 1st July, and another freshet taking place on the 4th and 5th, this large run of fish neither stopped in the pools nor in the river as usual, apparently keeping on their way to the upper waters. This fact is corroborated by the local guardian of Kedgwick River, who informed the Overseer that, from the 30th June until the 10th July, salmon passed the mouth of this river in schools. The fish were also noticed in hundreds on the lower portion of the Restigouche. The upper division of the Restigouche did not yield its usual quota of salmon, but the

increase in price compensated for the deficiency; salmon selling at six cents a pound when three cents was the highest price that could be obtained during the last two years. The catch on the New Brunswick shore, from Dalhousie to Bathurst, was considered good, and was undoubtedly treble that of six or eight years ago. It must be borne in mind that all the salmon above Nipissiguit River, on the New Brunswick side, and Cascapedia on the Quebec side, are Restigouche River fish; a fact acknowledged by fishermen themselves. The average weight is also increasing—a full twenty pounds average, both in net and rod fishing being last season's result, which is three pounds over the average of former years. No trouble occurred amongst fishermen of this Division,—no encroaching upon other's limits,—no attempt to fish without license, and no refusal to pay the license fee. Weekly close-time was rigorously enforced, fishermen in some stations watching their nets Saturdays and Sundays. This, although a hardship, became necessary, in consequence of Indians, and white men also, it is presumed, lowering the nets after fishermen had left, for the purpose of appropriating whatever fish might be taken before daylight. In doing this, they placed a licensee in danger of losing both his nets and his station. Several exciting chases took place in the tideway, fortunately without result, on this very account. Fishermen were exasperated, and as the law does not punish heavily the culprits, they might have taken summary vengeance on them.

Four of the upper stations at the head of tide were allowed to drop their nets at 2 or 3 o'clock a.m., on Monday mornings, when it was high water at or near 6 o'clock a.m., as these stations fish only with high tide, and this only occurs there once in every 24 hours: the second tide is only known as half-tide.

The following figures give the gross catch of salmon in this Division :—

	Pounds.
27 Licensed Stations, New Brunswick side, upper division, Restigouche County	67,500
5 Licensed Stations, Quebec side	43,200
Settlers on river, 60 barrels, equal to	18,000
Anglers, 500 salmon and grilse	10,000
	138,70
Add, as Restigouche salmon, the yield of 54 unlicensed stations, lower division, Restigouche County—Returns, 135,000; corrected figures	150,000
	288,700
Add fish from Quebec side, between Maguasha and Maria, brought over for exportation by rail	75,000
	363,700

Should we add to this the weight of packages and ice, we find a gross weight of 264 tons carried by the Intercolonial Railway. Settlers on the river suffered from the same cause which affected net fishermen. Three nets were seized for illegal fishing; one by Mr. Fleming, guardian on the Main River, and two below Metapedia by the local guardians.

No decrease is noticeable in the quantity of trout, and as a run of fine fish occurred in October, the Overseer used discretionary power in allowing settlers and Indians to catch them with hook and lines during the close-season. So far, no export of that fish has yet taken place, and it is doubtful whether it will be possible to open any considerable trade in that direction, it being difficult to procure a sufficient quantity of fish. Their well known rapacity and destructive qualities on the salmon ova was the reason for keeping their number down.

The local fishery guardian on the Nouvelle River has forwarded to the Overseer three smelts taken in that stream. Mr. Mowat has no doubt that they are the fry planted in 1875, and says he hopes for grilse from it next year.

The guardian on the main Restigouche had no visitors this season. The example made of the parties who were caught last year and sent to gaol had a good effect; the upper waters, however, should never be left without protection.

The Bay des Chaleurs' fishermen will seldom, if ever, experience a recurrence of the depression heretofore existing in disposing of their fish for want of a market. Freezers, ice-houses, and boiling-houses are being put up at nearly every station on the railway line, and, should proper care be exercised in protecting this source of wealth, those engaged in it will soon reap a rich reward for their labour.

The fluvial division of the Restigouche and tributaries was visited by a much greater number of anglers than on any previous year, but owing to the great body of salmon ascending the river between the 15th and 22nd of June, the most favourable time for angling elapsed before their arrival. From the first to the middle of July the water was above good angling stage, and after this, hot and dry weather following, made the fish so sluggish that they would not rise to the fly.

Mr. Fleming gave permission to many friends to angle on his divisisn on payment of a small fee of $5 per rod, and a voluntary contribution of three cents per pound for the benefit of an Indian Fund to be expended in flour for the coming winter.

Guardians Dunville and Campbell report that the upper waters are teeming with salmon and grilse. They both say that the fish are twice as numerous as they ever saw them. The Kedgwick and the Main River above the Kedgwick are reported as being well stocked with salmon.

The Upsalquitch was but little fished, only one person having permission. This river is also reported as having an extra stock of fish.

The Matapedia, notwithstanding the height of its waters, gave good satisfaction, principally so at Causapscal, the lessee's headquarters.

The Government pool was never vacant, and gave good sport. Forty-one angling permits were granted by Mr. Mowat for this pool. One hundred and fifty-nine salmon and ninety-five grilse were killed under these permits, weighing 3,086 lbs. The fees paid for these permits amounted to $114.20.

The score of angling is as follows:—

	1875.		1876.	
	Salmon.	Average Weight.	Salmon.	Average Weight.
In Metapedia River.....	73	19½ lbs.	73	22½ lbs.
Upsalquitch do	97	15½ "	22	20½ "
Restigouche, Middle Division..	221	17½ "	208	19½ "
do Upper do ..	84	19 "	78	20 "
do Lower do ...	96	18 "	109	19 "
Total No. of Salmon.....	571		490	

QUEBEC AND MONTMORENCY DIVISIONS.

L. P. HUOT, *Overseer.*

D. ROSA, *Guardian.*

The following is a comparative statement of the Fisheries in the Montmorency Division :—

——	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
No. of Salmon	96	91	82	150	114	60	52
do Shad	1,057	1,100	1,550	1,600	2,250	1,850	2,450
do Eels	19,059	14,728	51,932	9,202	11,856	5,317	8,628
do Sturgeon	1,314	1,882	1,901 doz.	83 brls.	32½	12	18
do doz. Bar and Whitefish	1,902	2,126	2,074	447	712	294	338
do brls. Small Fish	271	759	412	66	92	40	51

These figures show a fair increase over last year's catch, although fishing is still below the average of past years, with the exception, however, of last year. It is to be expected that continued protection will bring these waters back to their old standard. The local Fishery Overseer reports a general increase of fish in the rivers and lakes of his division. The Guardian, Mr. Rosa, confiscated a large quantity of trout illegally caught during close-season and offered for sale on the Quebec markets.

MURRAY BAY DIVISION.

J. E. DEMEULES, *Overseer.*

ANT. FILION,
JOS. SIMARD,
ETIENNE TREMBLAY, } *Guardians.*

The Overseer in charge of this division is inefficient and pays no attention whatever to his duties. He has sent no report nor statistics of the yield of fisheries in his division, and the Department was compelled to use last year's figures in order not to break the continued series of comparative statements.

Antoine Filion, Etienne Tremblay and Joseph Simard were appointed during the past season as guardians for the lakes in rear of Murray Bay and Baie St. Paul. Mr. Antoine Filion states that fishing for trout in the lakes and rivers of his district was a failure, owing to indiscriminate and illegal fishing carried on in previous years, and especially in 1874 and 1875, when large hauls were made during the breeding season.

Mr. Etienne Tremblay kept a good watch and seized some trout caught during the close-season.

Mr. Simard reports that he gave the greatest attention to the protection of fish in his division, and prevented illegal fishing. He succeeded in confiscating three nets which their owners abandoned when they saw him coming. It is calculated that about 127 barrels of trout were caught in his division, divided as follows : 25 barrels in Little Lake Nairne, 49 in Big Lake Nairne 25 in Lake St. Hilarion, and 12 in Lake à Jerôme.

LAKE ST. JOHN DIVISION.

JOB BILODEAU, *Guardian.*

Comparative statement of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
No. of Winnonish	7,500	9,050	3,000
do doz. of Whitefish	1,162	440	350

The immense height of the water in Lake St. John this season was the chief cause of the falling off in the yield of winnonish and whitefish.

SAGUENAY DIVISION.

FERDINAND SAILLANT, *Overseer.*

JOSEPH BOILY, *Guardian.*

Yield of salmon net fishing for the past six years :—

In 1870	3,275	salmon.
1871	3,462	do
1872	3,312	do
1873	2,481	do
1874	2,482	do
1875	981	do
1876	2,830	do

RIVER BERSIMIS.

This river is utterly ruined by the indiscriminate use of nigogues, nets, seines, &c., practiced by the Indians of the Post. A saw-mill being now built on this stream, and a steamer employed day and night in towing rafts and barges, it is anticipated that this will cause the disappearance of the last fish. Three trout nets, owned by one Xavier Pinault, were confiscated for being fished without license.

LAVAL BAY.

The yield at this station was an average one. The river was nevertheless well stocked with salmon. Two reliable guardians spent the whole season on that stream, and the Overseer feels sure it was not frequented by poachers. Angling for trout and salmon was good.

PORTNEUF RIVER.

This river, it is fairly expected, will be re-stocked in a few years, there being a sufficient quantity of salmon and trout in it to ensure a steady reproduction. A trustworthy guardian was there all summer.

ISLETS PENCHÉS.

Salmon was abundant in this part of the Saguenay Division, from Bersimis to Escoumains; the difficulty, however, was, that nets could not be kept set during the better part of June, thousands of logs being carried up and down by the tide and winds, among the nets. These logs, which had escaped from Bersimis and Sault au

Cochon Rivers, covered the St. Lawrence, especially along shore. In Sault au Cochon River alone, 40,000 logs and a large number of fallen trees, with their branches on, broke from the boom on the 5th June, being carried from one bay to another, dragging everything on their way. It was therefore necessary to take up the nets, and during that time salmon passed. Saguenay River was also covered with lumber of all kinds during the whole month of June. Had it not been for this trouble, the fisheries of this division would have been very productive. As they are, fishermen declare themselves satisfied.

Escoumains River.

No salmon were noticed in this river at the foot of the dam. The fishway is in good repair, and, the mill being now stopped, it would be a favorable time to restock that stream with salmon fry.

Saguenay River.

There is only one net set in this river, and it is set by the Department to supply the Tadousac Fish-breeding Establishment with parent fish. One hundred salmon were caught in it last season, and the whole of them taken alive to the breeding establishment, a distance of nine miles.

Ste. Marguerite River.

The local guardians on this stream report that they find a falling off in the number of salmon in this stream; but two men who were sent on purpose by the Department, state that they saw a large number of fish. The Overseer, however, seems to share the opinion; he that salmon ascended early in June, and the rivers being then very high and blocked up with lumber, the greatest portion of the fish may have found it impossible to enter the St. Marguerite and passed higher up; which opinion is indeed supported by the fact that the streams above are well stocked with fish.

Anse St. Jean River.

This river is well stocked with large and small salmon, and is admirably adapted for angling. Salmon ascended to the breeding grounds in great numbers. About 30,000 fry were placed there during 1875 and 1876, which will materially aid the restocking of that stream. The Overseer had to proceed against several parties for fishing illegally in this river last season. One of these suits is directed against a gang of ten men, the leaders of whom had a net to bar the channel, so as to be enabled afterwards to kill the fish at leisure. These suits are not completed yet.

Eternity River.

About four hundred salmon ascended this river to the breeding grounds, which is far a larger number than were ever noticed, Some poachers killed seven or eight of them, and are now lodged in Chicoutimi Jail. Two other parties were prosecuted, but the Overseer had to postpone their cases until he could secure reliable evidence.

Descente des Femmes River.

About fifteen to twenty salmon went up this stream to spawn. The river is well guarded.

Anse a la Croix River.

This river might easily be restocked. A retaining dam three or four feet high might be built at the mouth; cost not to exceed fifty dollars. Then by placing from 500 to 1,000 fry in it this year and as many next season, the result would soon be apparent. There are numerous pools and fine breeding grounds, and the fish might ascend to ten or twelve miles without obstacles.

Grand Bay.

This river is not considered a salmon river; it might, however, be easily improved. About eighteen or twenty salmon were noticed in it this season; thirty fish at least could find good breeding grounds therein. There is a defect at the foot of the fishway which might be repaired at a cost of $8 or $10. The Overseer had about 100 small salmon caught with napkins and sheets below the dam and placed in this river above. Not one died during the transfer. He also placed therein, with equal success, 72 fine trout caught with hook and line.

RIVER À MARS.

This stream is well stocked with breeding fish and fry. The spawning grounds were crowded with salmon this fall. This river may be reckoned as one of the best salmon streams in the Saguenay division. No violation of the law came under the Overseer's notice.

RIVER AUX CARIBOUX.

This river, which is distant about two miles from Chicoutimi, secures a sufficient number of breeding fish to ensure natural reproduction; but it must be well guarded.

The following is the score of angling in the Saguenay Rivers for the past four years.

——	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
River Ste. Marguerite, N.W. Branch..	112	125	133	77	25
do do N.E. do ..	53	50	150	55	49
do à Mars.....	3	28	75	28	57
do Anse St. Jean.....	13	39	71	31	25
do Petit Saguenay.....	11	Not angled.	83	39	14
do Laval.....	Not angled.	do	Not angled.	Not angled.	6

BRUSH FISHERIES.

Brush or *fascines* fisheries yielded sufficiently, both in salmon and small fish. The Tadousac fishery is considered a great boon to the inhabitants. It supplies them with a cheap manure for their poor soil and enables them to grow crops which otherwise they could not do. The principal catch is capelin. During the fall they also take smelts, tom-cod, herrings and sardines.

Trout fishing was above an average.

Seal and porpoise fishing about three times as good as last year.

To resume, this Overseer adds: "fishing in my division was much better than "that of last season."

The following prosecutions were brought against persons illegally fishing in this division.

Names of Defendants.	Fines imposed.	Costs.	Nature and Place of Offence.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Xavier Pineault			Three trout nets confiscated for illegal fishing at Petit Lac.
Peter Claveau	5 00	1 50	Fishing without license.
do	5 00	1 50	do do
Louis Gauthier	1 00	3 45	Fishing illegally in Ste. Marguerite River.
Napoléon Gauthier		3 45	Still untried.
Joseph Gravelle	1 00	3 45	do
Augustin Gravelle		3 45	do

GODBOUT DIVISION.

GEORGE L. DUGUAY, *Guardian.*

This guardian visited Mistassini and Becscie Rivers four times, and he reports them well stocked with salmon. The same number of salmon entered Godbout River as last year.

The following is the number of salmon caught with the fly in that stream for the past seven years:—

In 1870	390
1871	509
1872	275
1873	130
1874	273
1875	210
1876	213

Herring and mackerel fishing was a failure. About 190 seals were killed at Godbout and Manicouagan.

PENTECOST AND SEVEN ISLANDS DIVISIONS.

F. O. BELANGER, *Guardian.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this division.

——	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfish ..... Quintals	960	1,865	2,150	1,939	309	612
Herring ..... Barrels		150		96	10	791
Mackerel ..... do	64	200	3	10		
Salmon, pickled ..... do	44	80	26	31	20	95
Cod Oil ..... Gallons	430	1,346	880	545	297	678
Seal Oil ..... do			300		570	264

Seal fishing would have been better than ever this season, as these animals were exceedingly numerous, had the inhabitants been prepared for the emergency.

Salmon fishing shows an increase of 75 barrels over the catch of last year. It might have been still better, had not the freshets in rivers prevented an early setting of nets. The fish ascended earlier and in larger numbers than usual, thus promising a good catch for next season.

No complaints were made of illegal fishing, and having carefully visited all the stations in his division, the guardian is satisfied that the fishery laws were faithfully complied with.

Cod summer-fishing failed, but the fall fishing was far superior to that of last year. This fishery is not of a great importance to the people of the locality. Spring herring fishing was very good, especially at Caille Rouge; but residents of the locality being poor and having hardly any salt, could take no great advantage of it, several of them are even without any nets. People from the south shore reaped the benefit of this fishery. Fall fishing amounted to nothing. No mackerel were seen in this division.

The bait most in use in this division is herring and clams, which the fishermen gather off the rocks at low tide in the Bay des Rochers. The latter kind of bait is very much prized for cod-fishing, and very handy, as it can be kept fresh from ten to twelve days. Fishermen from the south shore had to come here for clams, the fish usually employed as bait by them having failed on their shores.

MOISIE DIVISION.

G. MATHURIN, *Guardian.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this division.

—	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfish.....Quintals.	1,830	5,131	5,151	4,030	2,250	3,783	2,414	4,064
Salmon, pickled.....Brls.	822	1,104	704	855	146	12	29	47
do fresh, in ice.....Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	204,000	60,200	102,400	105,335
Cod Oil.....Galls.	1,563	2,720	1,985	3,580	1,940	1,700	1,500	3,836

Salmon fishing was good, though the fishermen lost the best period of the season owing to ice and drift wood. Fly fishing shows a slight decrease which is due to the short stay of anglers on the river.

The following is the score of angling in Moisie River for the past four years:—

In 1873.....	281	salmon.
1874.....	256	"
1875.....	97	"
1876.....	68	"

Cod fishing was mostly double the yield of last year at Moisie, St. Margaret River and Pigou.

No foreign fishing vessels were seen on that part of the north shore during the season. Herring fishing amounted to very little.

MINGAN DIVISION.

DONALD B. MCGIE, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this division.

—	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfish.....Quintals.	22,785	50,317	40,361	30,009	16,790	17,283	23,160
Herring.....Barrels.	3,057	3,431	4,600	4,579	5,710	6,240	1,463
Salmon, pickled..... do	727	426	364	217	16	196	320
do fresh, in ice..... Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	59,489	55,876	3,910	.....
Seals.....Pieces.	.....	5,000	4,242	3,987	5,520	5,002	1,395
Cod Oil.....Gallons.	22,006	24,252	7,128	9,247	13,995	21,341	20,021
Seal Oil..... do	.....	34,702	28,390	12,570	22,710	21,878	6,467

Nineteen vessels belonging to this division were engaged in seal fishery which was almost a failure, owing the late season when the vessels went out, and to the prevailing easterly winds which carried the seals with the ice to the westward, whilst the vessels had gone to the east. Only 1,328 were taken, being an average of 70 per vessel. Net shore-fishing for seal is not extensively carried on and not very profitable, these Indians going around the Islands shooting, frighten the seals from coming into the nets. Only 70 seals were taken by the shore net fishermen, making a total of 1,395 seals for the whole division against 5,002 last year.

Cod fishing with vessels was not as good as last year, but boat fishing was a great deal better. The catch amounted to 23,160 quintals, against 17,283 taken in 1875. The price paid for cod taken by vessels was $4, and the boat fish sold for $5.20.

Herring fishery was nearly a failure this season, only 1,163 barrels being taken against 6,240 in 1875. This fishery used to be the most prosperous, and never was known to fail for many years past. The fishermen state that herring struck in as numerous as ever this year, but before they could do anything, a gale of wind sprung up and continued so long that it drove them off, and they did not come back.

Bait was abundant until late in September. Launce is the principal bait used here; they were taken in quantities at Long Point and Mingan by the whalers from Thunder, Magpie and St. John Rivers. Capelin was also abundant, but fishermen prefer launce to bait.

Salmon fishing was poorer than on previous years, although the guardians and fishermen state that they never saw more salmon going up the rivers than during the past season. It appears that the fish kept to the middle of the channel, and so escaped the nets. The high freshets were also a cause of the poor yield, the best part of the fishing season being over before fishermen could set their nets.

NATASHQUAN DIVISION.

GILBERT BOULET, *Guardian.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this division.

——		1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfish	Quintals.	4,766	5,794	3,657	3,615	1,250	4,340
Herring	Barrels.	114	654	483	420	125	203
Salmon, pickled	do	298	605	150	404	398	400
do preserved	Lbs.	.....	.....	113,727	50,000	60,000	.....
No. of Seals	.....	.....	.....	1,085	1,213	1,330	122
Cod Oil	Gallons.	2,118	1,674	1,781	2,494	1,800	3,876
Seal Oil	do	18,030	3,891	2,380	2,947	6,820	450

The guardian of this division is old and inefficient, and will require to be replaced by a more intelligent and active man; one who is able to contend with the hardships of travel, bold and strong enough to hold his own against the determined poachers who infest it. Illegal fishing was openly carried on at Agwanus and elsewhere, and fish illegally caught were suffered to go free by the local guardian, he not even enquiring for the name of the offenders.

WATSHEESHOO DIVISION.

P. C. GOBEIL, *Guardian.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this division.

——		1872.	1873.	1874.	1775.	1876.
Codfish	Quintals.	.....	380	560	110	865
Salmon	Barrels.	29	52	33	25	30
Trout	do	.....	4	2	2	2
Seals	do	.....	809	967	519	840
Herring	do	.....	.....	1	329	.....

Owing to a late spring, fishermen were compelled to wait until the 8th June to set their nets, when the first run of salmon had already gone up. In consequence of this fact, salmon fishing was not so productive as it might have been, although it shows a slight increase over the catch of last year. Fishermen of this division engaged in cod fishing have to repair about eighteen miles west of this place. Some of the Betchowan, Watsheeshoo and Piashter Bay residents engaged in this pursuit this season, and made a good catch. Seal hunting and seal fishing were on the whole satisfactory, showing an increase over the catch of last year.

The guardian is confident that the rivers were not poached, and that no illegal fishing took place during the season, but he strongly dwells upon the difficulties experienced in effectually guarding them against the greed of poachers as well as that of licensed fishermen.

PACACHOO DIVISION.

J. LEGOUVÉ, *Guardian*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this division.

		1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfish	Quintals.	2,655	3,760	844	1,560
Halibut	Barrels.	200	.....	.....	426
Salmon	do	180	955	206	485
Trout	do	8	2	37	35
Number of Seals		1,144	248	173	310
Cod Oil	Gallons.	1,574	2,954	590	1,127
Seal Oil	do	9,526	1,745	1,238	751
Whale Oil	do	400	.....	.....	.....
Herring	Barrels.	.....	.....	2,301	426

Fall seal fishing was a failure—icebergs and winds were undoubtedly great obstacles in the way of stationary seal-fishing, but a fact which must also be acknowledged is that the number of seals is rapidly and steadily decreasing. Fishermen will, sooner or later, have to abandon this industry, which at one time was one of the greatest sources of wealth on this part of the coast. Salmon fishing was somewhat above an average, especially in the neighbourhood of the mouths of rivers. The weather was indeed most favourable to this fishery. The prices paid for these fish is, however, so small, that it hardly pays for the trouble, after deducting the expenses of setting. Cod fishing was better than last year. Fish were abundant, and the catch would have been better still had all the boats been supplied with seines. In some localities cod would not take the hook, and those who had no seines lost their voyages.

Only one contravention to the law came to the guardian's notice; that of a fisherman using five fathoms of net more than he was allowed; he was convicted for this offence By so punishing small offences, greater ones are prevented, and the guardian is of opinion that it is owing to this practice he owes the quietness and law-abiding habits of fishermen in his division. Herring fishing was a complete failure, and this will prove a great hardship to many of the inhabitants.

Want of markets and of communication with Quebec, either to ascertain the prices or to procure the articles needed, are great deprivations to people of that locality and occasions a state of poverty which they cannot easily control. The nearest merchant now resides at about sixty miles distance. The only purchasers are two traders, who, having no competitors, regulate the prices at which they sell or buy. The residents must submit to these conditions, having no other means to procure the necessaries af life.

BONNE ESPERANCE DIVISION.

W. H. WHITELY, *Guardian.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of fisheries in this division.

		1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfish	Quintals.	4,960	7,710	5,062	8,985
Salmon	Barrels.	172	136	118	312
Herring	do	250	.....	.....	.....
Cod Oil	Gallons.	6,170	5,060	4,357	8,085
Seal Oil	do	1,160	2,630	5,660	3,007
Whale Oil	do	.....	.....	1,500	.....

Full details of the fisheries of this division are given at Appendix No. 3.

ANTICOSTI DIVISION.

A. Malouin,
Taomas Gagne, } *Guardians.*

Full details of the yield of the fisheries in this division will be found in Appendix No. 3.

MAGDALEN ISLAND DIVISION.

J. J. Fox, *Overseer.*

Comparative Statement of the yield of fisheries in this division.

——		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Codfish	Quintals.	20,032	17,048	13,840	13,035	10,957
Herring	Barrels.	2,956	4,847	12,137	49,951	77,443
Mackerel	do	1,172	5,494	6,569	6,448	4,969
Seals	Number.	1,713	5,590	4,555	16,447	3,529
Cod Oil	Gallons.	9,306	6,050	7,395	8,527	4,630
Seal Oil	do	8,040	19,685	21,915	63,024	17,730
Whale Oil	do	2,162	.....	.....	975	.....
Lobsters	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,000

The local Fishery Overseer makes the following report:

Seal Fishing.

Seal hunting on the shore ice began in March. On the 5th of that month, a number of seals were killed off Bryon and on the south side of Amherst Islands. Immense schools of these animals could be seen on the drifting ice all around the Islands, but the weather being fine and calm, prevented from coming in shore, and the currents were too dangerous for the hunters to go out, consequently few seals were killed.

Seal fishing with nets was attended with better success than last season, although not sufficient to make it a profitable business. Five thousand nine hundred and ninety-five fathoms of swing nets were set at different stations round the Islands, and 72[illegible] seals captured, being 525 in excess of last year.

The total production of this fishery is as follows:—

Caught upon the drift ice..... 2,15[illegible]
" by vessels.....
" by nets.....

Total.....

which is 12,91[illegible] less than last year.

Experiments were made to catch seals by means of bultows, s codfish and halibut, and were in some measure successful.

Spring Herring Fishing.

Ninety-three vessels were engaged in this fishery, viz. :—

From the United States	27
" Ports in Dominion	56
" Magdalen Islands	10

besides the boats of the residents.

The quantity of fish caught is :—

By vessels	72,938	Brls.
" residents in boats	4,478	"
	77,416	"

being an increase of 47,416 brls., over last season.

Spring Mackerel Fishing.

Netting mackerel in Pleasant Bay began on the 6th June, and closed on the 20th of the same month. Twelve vessels from Nova Scotia were engaged in this fishery, together with the boats and nets of the residents; the result was very unfavourable. From some unknown cause mackerel did not spawn inside the bays as usual. The quantity of fish taken is :—

By vessels	629	Brls.
" residents in boats	482	"
	1,111	"

being 612 brls. less than last season.

Summer Mackerel Fishing.

The result of this fishery is not as favourable as that of last season. Mackerel were abundant, but would not bite. The quantity of fish taken is 3,858 brls., being 857 brls. less than last year. Mackerel were larger and fatter this season than last.

Summer Cod Fishing.

This fishery was not good, owing to the scarcity of fish at some stations and the want of bait at others. Boat fishing at Grindstone Island was nearly equal to that of last season, but at other stations the catch was below the average. Nine schooners from the Islands fitted out for the Labrador and Gulf fisheries, but returned with only 1,240 cwts. of cod.

The total yield of this fishery is 9,310 cwts., being 2,441 cwts. less than last season. The number of British and foreign vessels engaged in the cod fishery in the Gulf and around the Magdalen Islands, was greater this season than many years past. is estimated that over one hundred sails were fishing with trawls in the Gulf and nity of the Magdalen Islands this summer, which may possibly have been injurious in-shore boat fishing.

Fall Cod Fishing.

was somewhat better than that of last season. Fish were large and weather kept fine. The catch would have been greater had bait re. The quantity taken is 1,645 cwts., being 480 cwts. over last alibut were caught.

Eels.

A large quantity of eels were taken, which are used for local consumption.

Lobster Fishery.

The Magdalen Island packing Company had two establishments in operation this season for the canning of lobsters and other fish; one at House Harbour, and the other at Grand Entry Harbour. They have also another at Amherst Harbour ready for next season's work. At House Harbour, this fishery commenced on the 1st June, and closed on the 10th August in accordance with the fishery regulation. It reopened on the 14th September, and closed for the season on the 4th November. There were 15 boats, 20 men and 800 traps employed fishing lobsters, with 12 men and 20 women in the factory; the number of lobsters taken being 200,000, and the quantity of fish preserved 100,000 lbs. At Grand Entry Harbour, 10 boats, 20 men and 400 traps were employed catching lobsters, with 10 men and 12 women in the factory. This establishment commenced working on the 10th October, and closed on the 4th November; the number of lobsters taken being 40,000, and the quantity preserved 24,000 lbs; the greater part of which was exported to European markets *via* Halifax, N.S.

RECAPITULATION.

	No. of lobsters taken.	Lbs. of lobsters preserved.
House Harbour.....	200,000	100,000
Grand Entry Harbour.	40,000	24,000
	240,000	124,000

ST. FRANCIS DIVISION.

W. C. WILLIS, *Overseer.*

G. G. GAGNON, A. H. N. BRUCE, } *Guardians.*

Overseer Willis states that so far as he can ascertain, the river and lake fishing in his division greatly improved during the past season. Only 10 licenses were issued; the catch of all kinds of fish was, however, good. No salmon fishing licenses were granted, which will necessarily add to the increase. The St. Francis kept very low during the whole of last summer, thus necessitating a greater degree of vigilance. One net was confiscated and the parties frightened off while attempting to use it in one of the deep pools of the St. Francis, where salmon were gathered. No sooner had rain set in, than the fish began to run up in schools. A large number were seen passing the falls at Drummondville. During the latter part of September, large numbers were observed ascending the mill-dam at Scotstown, which is the last obstruction to Salmon River on their way to the breeding grounds in the township of Ditton, at the head of that stream. Eleven nets were destroyed or confiscated during the present season.

This Overseer considers that the number of fish taken may safely be estimated at 70,000, which found a ready sale at prices ranging from eight to thirteen cents a pound.

The local fishery guardian for Lake Megantic and surrounding waters report that fishing was good, but, owing to spring freshets it began later than usual. The catch of lunge, speckled-trout and black bass was all that could be desired; the last mentioned fish, however, not being quite so plentiful as last year, owing to spearing and netting carried on in 1875. None were killed by these means this season.

Speckled trout are abundant in all the lakes and streams around Lake Megantic. They are caught with the artificial fly or with bait. The largest fish are found in Chaudière and Spider Rivers, and the best fishing time is in the spring and during the month of September. They weigh from one quarter of a pound to five pounds. The principal breeding grounds are on the Chaudière River, about a quarter of a mile from Lake Megantic, and in the Upper Spider River, two miles above Spider Lake. These fish begin spawning about the 15th or 20th September. Trout Pond is also thickly inhabited with speckled trout. They spawn here later than in the rivers.

"Lunge" is confined to Lake Megantic waters; none being found in any of the adjoining smaller lakes. These fish are easily caught during the months of April and May, at the south end of the lake, with bait and deep hand lines. In June they rise speedily to the spoon, but from the latter end of that month until the 20th September they disappear entirely.

These fish have three spawning grounds, the principal one being at Rocky Point, about half way up the lake, the second off the Gold Mine, and the third at Sunnyside. They commence spawning about the 10th October. Several of them weigh as high as fifteen pounds.

Black bass is scarce in Lake Megantic, but plentiful in Spider Lake. They are caught trolling with the spoon from the begining of June to the end of August. After that date they are not to be found until the following spring. It is generally supposed that they retire to deep water for the winter. Full developed spawn was found in female fish during the month of August, but owing to their long disappearance it is impossible to ascertain their exact spawning time. They weigh from one-half pound to five pounds. They take the fly in the rivers during July and August.

Since the engagement of this fishery guardian he seized nine nets illegally set in Lake Megantic, and there is good reason to believe that an effectuul stop has been put to netting.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG DIVISION.

S. F. Copp, *Overseer.*

This Division was, last season, placed under charge of the present Overseer who applied all his energy to secure an efficient enforcement of the fishery laws. With the assistance of special constables he succeeded admirably well. Three boats and two seines were confiscated in the neighbourhood of Georgeville, and another boat and net at Magog. The Overseer moreover reports that people in his Division begin to understand the advantages of compliance with the fishery laws, and that attempts to violate the same were less frequent than previously. The catch of herring by licensed seines was very small—about seven barrels, although the fish seem to be as abundant as before.

RICHELIEU DIVISION.

Pierre Latraverse, *Guardian.*

The fisheries of this Division yielded as follows during the past season:—

Number of	Shad	9,000
"	Eels	15,000
"	Barrels Sturgeon	25
"	Doz. Barrels Whitefish	6
"	Barrels Fish used as manure	10

Eel fishing is carried on by means of night lines, the other kinds of fish being taken with nets and seines. Pickerel (*Doré*) fishing was about the same as usual; the fish, however, were smaller.

The following persons were prosecuted for violations of the fishery laws.

Paul Peloquin.—Fish confiscated for being caught during close season.

Pierre Antaya.—Fined $1 and costs—having pickerel (*Doré*) in his possession during close season.

CHAMBLY DIVISION.

H. W. AUSTIN, *Overseer.*

This Overseer reports that the spring opened remarkably late, and that it was only on the 1st of May when fishermen could pursue their ordinary avocations. The season was good for all fish, except Bass. *Doré* were numerous and fine, and are now taken in large numbers in places where a few years ago they were almost unknown. Bass have diminished to an alarming extent, and it will take some years under the new close season before the waters of this Division are restocked. As already remarked in previous reports, this Overseer considers that a close season ending on the 15th June is not sufficient for bass, as they may be seen spawning in small streams until the end of that month. Another fish which is fast decreasing in number is the fresh water herring. Ten years ago they were abundant in the waters of this Division, hardly half the usual number are taken now. The sturgeon also require increased protection. Young fish weighing at most one pound are speared without mercy in some of the rivers.

During the month of June, Mr. Austin observed with attention the passage of shad up the St. Lawrence. These fish are identical with those of the Hudson.

This season the number of those going up was enormous, and there was a perfect glut in the markets. Their average weight is about four pounds, and they sold as cheap as five cents a piece. Their yearly migration is clearly defined and regularly heralded by telegraph. Five days after they are reported at Batiscan, they appear at Lachine. They are always clean-run fish fresh from the sea, and a large proportion are females laden with spawn. No instance has ever been known of any of these fish being taken descending the stream. From Indians and others it is gathered that shad spawn on the long sandy reaches between Grenville and Ottawa, and these accounts agree so entirely that there is hardly any reason to doubt of their accuracy.

IBERVILLE DIVISION.

J. B. CHEVALIER, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division for the last three years.

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Number of Eels	16,293	31,627	38,940
do of brls. of Mixed Fish	146	378	846
Total Value	$2,213.30	$4,674.30	$5,240

Fishing was better than last year. It was noticed everywhere, especially at River du Sud that the fry were more numerous than usual, which promises a good increase in the yield of the fisheries of this Division in the future. This Overseer is in favour of a close season for bass extending to the end of June. On the 20th April last during the close season for pickerel (*doré*); the Overseer seized four nets set in the Richelieu River, and belonging to J. M. Belaire, Pierre Lapalme, B. Tremblay and Marcel Bonneau. No fines were imposed owing to the poverty of the parties implicated in such illegal fishing.

MISSISQUOI BAY DIVISION.

P. E. LUKE, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division for the three past years:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Value of nets	$913	$889	$778
Number of Shad	3,870	6,620	2,675
do barrels Pickerel	186	84	45
do do Sturgeon	1		
do Maskinongé	300		
du barrels of Mixed Fish	562	106	60
Total Value	$2,620.00	$2,032.00	$1,795.50

The decrease in the catch was caused by a less vigorous prosecution of the fisheries. The fish caught in this Division are mostly used for home consumption; some being however sent to the New York Markets. The close seasons were well observed. One violation only is reported, and the guilty party was prosecuted and fined.

CHATEAUGUAY DIVISION.

WILLIAM CLYDE, } *Guardians.*
ANDREW WATT, }

The fisheries in this Division were about as productive as last year, although the height of water in the rivers and the coldness of the weather retarded the setting of nets.

Mr. Clyde reports that the law was well complied with in his Division. Mr. Watt states that he had some trouble with fishermen regarding the observance of the weekly close time.

The value of fisheries for the present season is estimated as follows:—

Shad	$153 00
Maskinongé	67 00
Sturgeon	87 00
Mixed fish for home consumption	300 00
	$1,267 00

ARGENTEUIL DIVISION.

ALEXANDER BEATON, *Overseer.*

The fishery laws were well observed in this division, only one case of violation being noticed and punished. The people begin to appreciate the advantages of protection. The lakes are very much scattered in this division, and vary from one-half mile to seven miles in length. Their guardianship is therefore difficult, but it is to be hoped that with an efficient Overseer, such as the present one, the law will be properly enforced.

TERREBONNE DIVISION.

L. J. LORANGER, *Overseer.*

This Overseer reports that the law was never so well complied with as this year in his division. The prosecutions brought against offenders, which resulted in the imposition of fines and confinement in gaol, had a very good effect, and will, it is expected, prove a great benefit to a proper compliance with the law in future, the people beginning to understand that the protection afforded to these inland waters by the fishery laws is for their ultimate benefit and advantage. About 800 lbs. of trout were taken this year in this division.

OTTAWA COUNTY DIVISION.

This division was guarded during the present season by special constables detached from the Dominion Police Force and local fishery guardians located at the most central places. The duties were well performed, and the protection was as efficient as could be expected from the large area of waters to guard. Parties fishing with nets for purposes of trade and commerce in the Ottawa River, or with hook and line in the lakes, are compelled to provide themselves with licenses to do so. These are issued to them free of charge, most of the parties being poor people, whom the hard times and decline in lumbering operations have thrown out of employment. This system works well, and these people being provided with the necessary legal authority to fish, are of great assistance to the Department, as they look with a jealous eye upon parties who fish without license, and thus become as it were interested guardians. No less than 150 licenses were thus issued during the present season.

One hundred and seven licenses were granted to residents for the privilege of fishing in lakes of this division, and forty-three licenses were also granted for spring and summer fishing in the Ottawa River.

Three nets were confiscated at Campbell's Bay, for being set without license; one at Salmon River for barring the channel, and six at Brigham's Creek for not being raised on Sunday.

SPECIAL REPORT ON BASS OR BAR-FISH FISHERY.

BY F. C. CARON, ESQ., *Fishery Overseer.*

L'ISLET, 19th October, 1876.

The Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions of 2nd June last directing me to pursue the investigations begun last spring by Dr. Lavoie, relative to the habits of Striped Bass (Bar-fish); I have the honour to report the result of my investigations.

ENQUIRY.

I proceeded to St. Thomas on the 19th May last, in company with Dr. Lavoie, who was then enquiring into the same matter. We examined together bar-fish at several fisheries, and especially at Dr. Beaubien's, who has the best station in that neighbourhood. We opened about fifteen fish, one half of which with eggs in them. It was also established by Drs. Lavoie, Beaubien and Bacon that these eggs were not in an advanced state of maturity. Dr. Lavoie inclined indeed to the opinion that they would not be shed before the month of August. Several smaller fish of from 15 to 16 inches in length, and looking two years old, were also opened and found to be without spawn. This would seem to indicate that bar-fish do not breed before attaining the third year of their growth.

Immediately on receiving the instructions of 24th June to continue this investigation, I called upon Dr. Beaubien. He stated having caught a fish on the 20th of the same month with eggs in a far more advanced state than those we had examined on the 19th of May. I requested him to observe the progress of the spawn from week to week, which he promised to do. Unfortunately, no other bar-fish were caught during the remainder of the season, except a few small ones, without eggs.

FRY OF BAR.

The only possible way to then complete my investigations was to watch the fry. They were first noticed swimming around the fishery stations about the 15th of July, and were then of a very small size, but grew so rapidly that, on the 15th of August, the smallest fish reached one inch in length and some even measured three and four inches. I can offer no satisfactory explanation of this extraordinary difference. Mr. Frs. Ruelland, of St. Michel, who has a great knowledge of the habits of fish, seems to be under the impression that there are several kinds of bar-fish, some of which, although hatched at the same time, become as large when only one month old as the others when they have attained a three months' growth. Dr. Beaubien is of a contrary opinion; he believes that the breeding season of bar lasts from two to three months; say, from April to the end of June.

I shall not attempt to say which of these versions is most plausible.

BREEDING SEASON.

My own experience, however, leads me to believe that bar has certainly done spawning by the end of June at latest. This is proven by the appearance of young fish about that time, and is moreover borne out by the success in angling, which was tolerably good this season, especially at the shoal called Loup Marin. About four or five hundred bar were caught with hook and lines since the 15th of August last, of an average weight of eight pounds. I spoke to several anglers who said that these fish had no eggs at this period of the season.

SPAWNING GROUNDS.

With regard to the breeding grounds frequented by bar, I am led to presume that the appearance of the fry sufficiently explains their location. One sure thing is that these fish do not deposit their spawn on the battures of St. Thomas, from which they retire before having spawned; the fishing season lasting only one week. These shoals are composed of soft, clear mud, which is more or less disturbed at each tide, and I think this constant motion would occasion the death of the eggs. Above these mud shoals are battures of hay which the sea covers only during high tides, and I also presume that the eggs, if laid on the latter, would be lost by the action of the sun. The general impression is that bar keeps outside and frequents the Islands to deposit its ova.

PLACES WHERE BAR FISHING IS CARRIED ON.

The fry of bar are noticed only from Beaumont to Cap St. Ignace, at least on the south shore of the river. I must, however, mention that this year they were met with as far down as L'Islet. This exception lasted only a week and was never noticed before.

EXTENT OF BAR FISHING.

Fishermen from St. Thomas and neighbouring parishes state that they never noticed such a large number of young bar as this spring. The same remark also applies to the fry of white fish and shad (what these people call sardine). These facts lead me to believe that the complaints made against the fisheries of St. Thomas are unfounded. First of all, there are only four fisheries on the south-west of the river which caught Bar this Spring, viz.:

	No.	Average Weight.
Dr. Beaubien's Fishery	1,500	4,500
Johnny Talbot's "	700	1,500
Godefroi Lelourneau's "	1,200	4,200
Côté's "	500	1,500
	3,900	11,700

It will thus be seen that only 3,900 bar were caught; this quantity does not exceed the reproductive power of a single fish. It must also be borne in mind that the product of this fishery is not equally large every year; success being dependent upon the breaking of the ice and the direction of the wind. These facts, added to the increase of the fry, evidently support my opinion.

FISHING PROPERLY CARRIED ON.

After examining all the fisheries in that locality, those of St. Thomas as well as those of Cap St. Ignace, I ascertained with pleasure that, for the past two years, they had been set in a legal and proper manner. The net-work is large and the boxes are opened at the outside end, so as to allow small fish to escape. I was even compelled to close one of these boxes at St. Thomas, in order to procure young bar for the Department. When I visited Cap St. Ignace fisheries in September last, I desired to secure a further supply of young bar, but would have been unable to do so had I not found one of the boxes with water still in it. I was thus enabled to procure a few specimens which I forward with this report. They were captured on the 12th September last.

CAUSES OF FAILURE OF ANGLING FOR BAR.

I ascertained the cause of the comparative failure of angling around the Islands, which led to the complaints against the fisheries of St. Thomas. The only apparent reason was that the natural food for bar was so abundant this year amongst the Islands that the fish seldom felt hungry enough to look at bait. I myself opened during the month of August, two bar fish of about two years old, and found them full of young fish. One had nine and the other ten fish of from two to three inches long in their stomachs. I am also under the impression that the high temperature of the water around the Islands may have compelled them to resort to the shoals at Loup Marin, where it is more salted, and consequently cooler. The food being also scarcer at the latter place, the fish were more hungry (anglers inform me that they had nothing or almost nothing in their stomachs when caught), and as a consequence were more inclined to bite freely.

SEINE FISHING FOR BAR AMONGST THE ISLANDS OF ST. THOMAS AND AT THE ISLAND OF ORLEANS.

According to my instructions, I also visited the Islands opposite my division with a view to inquire into the seine fishing; beginning at Goose Island up to the Island of Orleans where I visited three parishes, viz.: St. François, Ste. Famille and St. Jean. At Goose and Crane Islands I only found a few sturgeon seines, the meshes of which measure five inches in extension. The first bar seine is found at Grosse Isle, it belongs to Capt. Deroy, and is fished only for family use. I found no other bar seines except at the Island of Orleans, viz:—

ST. FRANÇOIS:—George Lemelin,
Frs. Lemelin,
Olivier Picard,
Damase Allaire,
Urbain Masse.

STE. FAMILLE:—Jos. Hamelin,
Louis Gagnon,
Frs. Hammond,
Frs. Marquis,
Eustache Morency,
Xavier Morin,
Onézime Poulin,
Xavier Martin,
Régis Marquis.

ST. PIERRE:—There are here two or three seines which I could not visit.

ST. JEAN:—Jean St. Hilaire.

SIZE OF SEINES FOR BAR FISHING.

These seines are from twenty-five to thirty fathoms long; the meshes $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, whilst the law says they shall be no less than three inches, extension measure. The people, however, appear to act in good faith, and this is easily explained. These seines are made on moulds of legal size, but the twine being new and dry, the meshes although of the required extension when new, are liable to shrink when in the water. I selected two of the smallest fish caught in these seines, which I forward to your Department. I did not at the time prosecute these people, having received no instructions to that effect; but I distinctly told them they would not be permitted to use seines of a similar size next year; and that, very probably, a new regulation would be enacted on the subject. On the south shore, one of these seines belongs to one Renaud, and the other is owned by Alexis Leclere. I saw them, and found the meshes to be of the legal measure, and even larger.

CAUSES OF DESTRUCTION OF BAR.

I am of opinion that fishing for bar with seines of small mesh is the principal cause of destruction of an enormous quantity of young fish, not over a year old. It would, I consider, be a wise thing to compel these people to take special licenses binding them to use seines of not less than four inches, extension measure, in the meshes.

CONCLUSION.

Such, Sir, is the result of my investigations and of my labour for nearly the whole of last season. To Mr. Bauset, of your Department, I am indebted for valuable assistance and practical directions with regard to the best mode of conducting this investigation. His thorough knowledge of the business, of the wants of fishermen, as well as the amount of fair protection required for the breeding fish, enabled me to

form a clearer idea of the subject, and to bring my investigations to a practical conclusion. I need not say that both Mr. Bauset and I agree in the recommendations herewith made for a fair and efficient protection of bar. A special close-time for this fish I do not at all consider necessary, so long as care is taken to allow the fry to escape by having proper openings in each fishery, covered with one-inch network or wire. The real injury is done by seine fishermen who, besides constantly raking the spawning grounds, also catch large numbers of young fish one year old, which are afterwards sold on the Quebec markets under the name of *bar de douzaine*. As already stated, by compelling these parties to take licenses, and regulating the size of their seines to four inches mesh, extension measure, most of the present trouble will be avoided, whilst it will at the same time give satisfaction to the public.

Although I do not claim having done anything complete, still, I have the conviction that my feeble endeavours will enable the Department to form a clearer opinion of the matter *en litige*, and enable you to decide with *connaisance de cause* upon the conflicting opinions and assertions advanced.

I have the honour to be,

&c., &c.,

F. C. CARON,

Fishery Overseer.

APPENDIX No. 9.

SCHEDULE of Salmon Angling in the leased Rivers of the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick during the Season of 1876.

Name of River.	Number of Salmon.	Total Weight.	Average Weight.	Weight of largest fish.	Weight of smallest fish.	Remarks.
	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Du Gouffre	2	68	34	24	12	
Murray	1	6	6	6	6	
St. Margaret, N.E. branch	49	702	14¼	28	5	One grilse and two winnoniche.
do N.W. do	25	325	13	28	5	
A Mars	57	660½	11½	24½	5	Five grilse, from 5 to 7 lbs. each.
Little Saguenay	14	176½	12½	18	9	One grilse of 3½ lbs. Water kept very high.
Anse St. Jean	25	325	13	18	6	
Sault au Cochon						Not angled.
Laval	6	80	13	12	5	
Godbout	213	2,834	13½			Six grilse, 26 lbs. ; 40 trout, 78 lbs.
Romaine						Not angled ; given up by lessee.
Mingan						do do
Moisie	68	1,186	17½	35	7	Water kept very high.
Saint John						Not angled.
Natashquan						do River unlet.
Watsheeshoo	35	400	12	24	6	
Washeecootai	17	210	12½	19	9	
Rimouski	35	490	14	31	8	
Metis	19	406	21½	37	15	
Matane	121	1,808	15	27½	6	A large increase of fish in this river.
Little S.W. Bic	19	81½	4½	5	3	
Ste. Anne des Monts	116	2,256	19½	39	9	
Magdalen	8	152	19	32	10	Only two days' fishing.
York	123	2,725	22	33	10	
St. John	87	1,439½	16½	32	10	Angled by His Excellency the Governor General.
Dartmouth	58	1,002	17¾	27	8	Two grilse.
Grand	151	2,469½	16½	27	7½	Lessee reports river as well stocked.
Grand Pabos						Not angled. River being re-stocked.
Little Pabos						do do do
Bonaventure	45	622	14	21	9	One grilse.
Little Cascapedia	14	210	15	20	10	800 to 1,000 lbs. of trout.
Grand do	369	8,998	24¼	41	16½	59 salmon over 30 lbs.
Matapedia	73	1,638½	22½	32	11	
Upsalquitch	22	229	20¾	24	6	Angled only for a few days.
Restigouche, Lower Division	109	2,106	19			75 grilse. 33 angling permits issued, revenue $114.50.
do Middle do	208	4,068	19½			Subscriptions of rods for benefit of Indians, $238.
do Upper do	78	1,550	20			38 grilse.
do do settlers and others	50	980	20			20 do
Jacquet	7	61½	8¾	10¼	6	5 do Ten days' fishing.
S.W. Miramichi	235	1,017½	4¼	21	2½	
Nipissiguit, Upper Waters	340	4,760	14	23	8	106 grilse. 20 rods on the water.
do Rough do	145	2,030	14	20	8	50 do 16 do do
Total	2,944	48,072¼	16½	41	2½	

APPENDIX No 10.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR NOVA SCOTIA, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

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

HALIFAX, N. S.

SIR.—I have the honour to transmit herewith Returns shewing the yield and value of the Fisheries of Nova Scotia for the year 1876, which you will observe shows an increase over last year of nearly half a million of dollars, the largest increase being in the county of Shelburne and may be attributed to the use of fish traps licensed by your Department. Between the saving of labour and the increased quantity of fish taken, this mode of fishing is proving very remunerative, and is likely to come into general use, as the prejudice that existed against them in the outset is dying out.

I do not think that fish has been more plentiful than usual, but in consequence of the dullness of the coal and lumber trades, and the suspension of a number of lobster packers, a larger number of people than usual have been engaged in the fisheries. Had it not been for this and the use of traps in Shelburne, our returns, I have no doubt, would have shown a considerable falling off.

Herrings show the large increase of 43,924 barrels, thus exploding the idea that the lobster traps were an injury to the fishery. Codfish have increased over last year by 26,000 quintals, and Haddock show an increase of 9,961,261 pounds, or over three hundred and fifty per cent.

A few other items also show an unimportant increase, while there is a decrease in mackerel of 18,100 barrels, in alewives 5,600 barrels, and 1,333,300 cans of lobster. This latter is not in consequence of the scarcity of fish, but there are not so many engaged as formerly in the business and the lobsters are generally smaller sized; this business having been overdone for several years past, and like other branches of trade in these hard times the financially weak have had to succumb.

I have, as far as my limited time would allow me, condensed and compiled the following facts and information from the Overseers' reports, many of whom have had considerable experience as officers of your department as well as a practical knowledge of the fisheries, and their suggestions are worthy the attention of your department.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Overseer W. T. Carty reports nothing, his returns show something of an increase over last year.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

Alexander McDonald, Esq., overseer for Antigonish, says,—"I am pleased to be able to report that our fishermen have had during the past year an average catch. Salmon have been more numerous and larger in size than for many years past; the storm however of the 6th July was so destructive to the nets that the loss was very heavy; had it not been for this, many more salmon would have been taken.

"There were more salmon passed up our rivers the past autumn than for many years past, and as the violations of the law appear to be growing less and less each year, owing to the vigilance of the wardens, I anticipate the day is not far distant when the noble fish will be as plentiful as it was in the days of our forefathers."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Overseer J. J. Hingley.—"The Department authorized me to employ two special guardians on the River Phillip this fall, and I engaged William Miller and George King, and they did good work; they were often attacked and stoned by gangs of poachers in the darkness and from behind bushes, and in every case they went ashore where the stones were coming from, but never could catch the guilty parties, so that it was impossible to bring an action against them. However, when the cowards saw the men were not to be frightened they gave it up.

"I am happy to report that the salmon successfully ascended the new fishway constructed by W. H. Rogers' direction on the dam at Oxford, A. B. Wilmot Esq., having swept a number off one fall above the dam for the purpose of getting spawn.

"Some parties unknown deposited a quantity of lime in the sluice which conducts the water into the flume containing the salmon, with the intention of killing them, but fortunately it was discovered by the men in charge in time to save the fish, but they were all blinded and most of them have since died.

"In Pugwash River the oysters are becoming very scarce from over-fishing; I should recommend that steps should be taken to regulate this valuable fishery, for if something is not done it will be destroyed in the Rivers Phillip and Pugwash."

Overseer James King reports that there is a falling off in the catch of shad in his district this year, but the quality is much better. Herrings were more plentiful than last year. Salmon are largely in excess of last year. All along the western shore, the rivers are being improved by passes for fish and the removal of mill rubbish. Alewives do not seem to increase much as yet, but the indications are favourable for the future.

Hugh Davidson Esq., Overseer at Bay Verte, says: "Spring herring are the only fish caught to any extent, they never fail to strike in about the 1st of May, and continue until about the 1st of June; large quantities might be caught, but the inhabitents catch no more than they require for home consumption. Two lobster factories were erected on the Nova Scotia side of the Bay; they have both done a fine business."

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Overseer Wm. Blair reports:—"The salmon are on the increase in the Bay; the fishermen have taken more than for many years past, but on account of the low state of the rivers they did not make their appearance until late in October; they then came in great abundance into the rivers; very few attempts were made to molest them; a few parties with spears, under cover and at night, violated the law, but it is almost impossible to convict, as parties feel inclined to shield one another.

"I have four cases now under consideration, but fear I will not succeed for want of sufficient proof; the streams in my district being small, they are much harder to protect."

Overseer J. W. Davison says:—"The catch of fish this season has been small, as indeed it has been for several years past. Brush weirs which are used on this shore kill a great many young fish. It is my opinion, after carefully considering the matter, that this operates very strongly against both the shad and salmon fishery in this bay, and that steps should be taken to remedy the evil, or a very important branch of industry is likely to become to a large extent a failure. The law has been very generally respected, as far as I know, no violations having come under my notice.

"With regard to mill owners taking care of sawdust and mill rubbish, a great deal has been done."

Overseer James Bonneyman says :—" Both on Waugh and French Rivers, salmon have been very plentiful this season, more so than usual, but there is much dissatisfaction with the present law, as the fish do not come into those rivers until the latter part of September."

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Overseer Francis Quinan reports as follows :—" I have visited all the stations in this district and made careful enquiry as to the catch; in some cases it is difficult to get at a correct statement of the quantities taken, as the people have an idea that this business in the end means taxation, still it is gratifying to know that our fisheries largely exceed that of last year.

" The increase is, however, largely due to the dulness of the coal trade, many of the miners having engaged in fishing through the whole season, finding it their only means of living; you will observe a large increase in salmon and herring.

" Many complaints are made against the practice of throwing fish offal and gurry on the fishing grounds along the banks outside the three-mile limit; some means should be adopted to prevent the practice."

Overseer York Barrington says :—" You will see by my report that there is an increase in all the fisheries of my district this year. That of cod would have been still greater only for the scarcity of bait, neither squid nor capelin struck the shore this season and summer. Herring do not come till the end of July, making it late for cod fishing.

" I have been particular to circulate all circulars relative to the lobster fishery, although in my district it is unnecessary, as there is no canning establishment and they are not caught; however, I think the prospects for such an establishment are favourable, judging from the quantities of lobsters which are thrown on the shore in a heavy storm. I have had two new ladders constructed this year by two different parties. The wardens of my district are attentive to their duties."

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Overseer James A. Tory says :—" The fish that migrate to the rivers and lakes seem to be on the increase, and this year the first that ascended the rivers were of a superior quality, and entered at a much earlier part of the season.

" The shore fisheries, as a whole, are considerably short of last year, but may be considered a fair average one, although in some portions of the district some branches of the fishery have been nearly a failure, while others have been exceedingly good. The falling off may be principally noticed in mackerel and herring east and north of Cape Canso, which will leave many fishermen in want of their winter supplies. West of that point the fishermen have nothing to complain of, as the fishery was good, and prices ranged high, especially for dry fish.

" The lobster fishery shows a falling off when compared with last year. This is owing to the close season, and the removal of one of the establishments during the fishing season, which prevented its working for a while. These fish appear to be as numerous as formerly, but diminishing in size, which I think calls for a further restriction in the regulations respecting the size to be taken, and I also think wardens ought to be appointed to oversee those establishments.

" I have but one violation to report, which was for throwing lobster shells on the fishing grounds. The party was fined, which I now enclose.

DIGBY COUNTY.

Overseer J. H. Morehouse says :—" I am happy to report the fishery on the aggregate has been fairly remunerative.

" The mackerel fishery at St. Mary's Bay, though not so productive as in former years, has nevertheless amply repaid those engaged in it.

"The shad and herring fisheries at this place have also been advantageous to those engaged, and equal in yield to last year, while the high prices paid for cod and other deep sea fish have not only been satisfactory, but have sensibly stimulated enterprise in this department of trade.

"Two vessels are now building at Bear River to be engaged in the business the coming season, and two more on Digby Neck. Because of the failure of some of the best fishing grounds along the coast of the Bay of Fundy, our fishermen for the most part now resort to the fishing grounds outside Cape Sable, this failure has been going on slowly for some years, the fishermen think the trawl fishing the cause, but I think the real cause lies in another direction, and may before long be traced to the destruction of the river fisheries, which, as a consequence, have ceased to attract the cod and other fish to our shores; with this conviction I have done my best to repair the injuries of the past; but I fear, owing to the slow process of law and the lack of sympathy where I have a right to expect it, irreparable injury will be done to the coast and herring fishery of Digby Basin. This latter would soon be restored to its former productiveness, but for the quantities of saw dust drifting into it from Bear River. It is but fair to state I have had less trouble the past year than in any since my appointment. More herring were taken last season than for a number of years previous, while salmon trout and alewives were seen endeavouring to regain their old spawning grounds, but as there are no fish ladders on this river they cannot ascend.

"The importance of our river fisheries cannot be over-estimated, and unless they are protected they must cease to exist. A few hundred dollars judiciously expended may save all."

HANTS COUNTY.

Overseer T. O'Brien says,—"I am sorry to report a decrease in the catch of all kinds of fish during the past season in this district. The returns, however, do not give the total number of fish taken, as fishermen from other places resort to our waters and carry what fish they catch to other places.

"I wish to call attention to the weirs made use of on our shores, the brush being woven so close as to retain the small as well as the large shad. In one case I succeeded in inducing the owner to place a piece of net in the centre of his weir, which had the desired effect of allowing the small shad to escape. I consider this a matter of importance, and think something should be done to remedy this evil, as many young fish are thus annually destroyed. I would recommend that the plans I adopted in one should be made compulsory in all cases, as it is very desirable that the fish should be fostered so as to prove remunerative as in the past."

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Overseer William Anderson says,—"You will observe a large increase in the outfits as well as the catch of fish, all except mackerel, which have been very scarce both spring and fall. There are several reasons for the large catch and outfits.

"First—The failure of the lumbering establishments, that is the shutting down of four out of the six large saw mills has thrown many hands out of employment, and being formerly fishermen, had to resume their old business.

"Second—The closing of six, being half the lobster factories, has also thrown men into the fishing business.

"Thirdly—The high price and ready sale of fish gave a stimulus to fishermen, quickened their energies and encouraged their efforts, hence the curing of so much fish the latter part of August and September, this being the close time for lobsters.

"I have had a great many complaints about trawl-fishing codfish. They say (the fishermen who ought to know), trawls catch all the large or mother fish, and that line fishing is useless in their neighborhood, many say it will ruin codfishing on our shore if continued.

"Haddock has been very abundant in some places eastward. I have from some boats 100 to 130 quintals, they ought to be returned by the quintal or cwt.

"In our returns there ought to be a column for the time each vessel, boat and men who were actually engaged in fishing, as some vessels go out banking a month or two in the spring, and then go trading or coasting the remainder of the season; some men will go lobstering all summer until the close season, then fish for a month or six weeks; all those are charged the whole season or supposed to be by the returns. I have had considerable trouble with Porter's Lake, Chezzetcook and Che.

"It would be well to have alewives mentioned in the regulations with salmon, they are not mentioned now; they ought to be protected; it is they and the spring herring that bring the codfish on our shores so early.

"I had some trouble at Mosher's River; the former warden was too infirm and timid to do the work; Fraser was not appointed until July, so the spring fishing was over before his appointment; I visited the place three times, but it was to no purpose, the mill was stopped and no person in charge, the fishway out of order; I was much annoyed, but I trust we have got over the trouble; it is a good fishway and I trust next summer to make it prove itself so. The poaching up Musquodoboit has been stopped, we have a good staff of wardens; the fishways in good order and lots of salmon gone up."

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Overseer M. A. Ross reports:—"A falling off in the quantity of codfish taken t year, in consequence of the scarcity of bait.

"Mackerel were plenty, showing an increase of 1080 over last year's catch; herring 912 barrels over last year, and also an increase of haddock 176,548 lbs.

"The river fishery, as regards trout and salmon, was much better than last year, salmon showing an increase in the catch over last year of about 10,000 lbs., so that the falling off is in coast fish and oil.

"The alewives have been a total failure this year again, but there were plenty in the river, and they ascended to their spawning beds, but the water was so high that they could not be taken and large numbers of young fish were seen descending the river in September. There is a fine alewife fishery at Chetticamp which will soon be destroyed unless a good man is soon appointed to look after it, as the outlet from a chain of lakes (one of them six miles long) is badly fished by a man who claims to own the outlet. There is also a small river near there, called Little River, a fine salmon stream which sadly needs looking after, as there is no officer within twenty miles of these places and one man could look after both.

"There were three parties fined for violating the law, but they are so poor that I have not been yet able to collect the fines."

KINGS COUNTY.

Overseer A. Bishop reports:—"The quantity of alewives that returned to the Gasperaux River this season was somewhat less than last year, yet the quality was better.

"The new fishway constructed by the direction of W. H. Rogers, Esq., over Calder's dam at the White Rock mills, seems to work much better than the old one, and this year a considerable number of alewives ascended it, and the river being entirely clear of obstructions above the dam they ascended to their spawning beds, and during the autumn large numbers of young fish descended the river.

"It is very necessary that another warden be appointed to watch the river in the vicinity of Calder's mills, as there are now but two wardens for the whole river, and at this point the river should be watched night and day while the fish are in the river."

Overseer J. E. Starr reports:—"The fisheries of that county have produced more value this year than ever before. The quantity of shad taken is small, but the quality is good. Line fishing has also been somewhat less than last year, but herrings have been abundant and fat, and were in good demand at fair prices. The

fishermen generally seem inclined to respect and obey the law whenever its provisions are understood; sometimes a contention will arise between parties as to the best right to fish in certain localities, but I am happy to say that I have always been able to settle such disputes without resorting to severe means, consequently have no fines to remit."

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Overseer H. S. Jost reports:—"The amount of value is in advance of 1875, caused by an increased number of banking vessels, as also by a much better result than last year, from the shore. hook and line fishery, from whale boats, &c."

"The Labrador returns were poor this year, fortunately but few of our vessels went there.

"Our lobster returns are not large this year. There is but one factory at work in this section of the country, and it has not been working more than half the season. Generally speaking the lobsters have improved in size, but there is ample room for a much greater improvement before they will be equal to what they were a few years ago. There are now but two factories in the county, and the little sharp practice that sometimes crops out, is proof that the lobsters are not as plenty as the proprietors would desire them to be. I fined three persons for breach of regulations of close time for lobsters; they all plead ignorance of the change of time from that first notified. I do not think there will be any difficulty in having the close time strictly observed in future.

"The prevailing opinion expressed here among the fishermen is that the close time for lobsters should be earlier in the season, at which (they say) the lobsters are shedding their old shells, and are not fit for food. They only mention proofs to show that spawning is not confined to any particular season of the year. Since my last report two gang-mills have been destroyed, one by fire and the other by water. The first-mentioned was on the Mushamusk river, and was burned down on a Sunday forenoon. It is not to be rebuilt; the dam is now open, and will likely be removed altogether. Thus has the original right of way of the fish been recovered at this place.

"The other case mentioned was Mr. Davison's lower mill on Lahave river, which was removed and destroyed by the freshet. A new mill has been erected at the same place, and a new ladder has been placed in the dam, making two in that dam.

"Before the breach in the dam was repaired, the fish no doubt availed themselves of the opening as a means of reaching the second dam.

"Petite Riviere, near Conquerall Mills, which was cleared out last year, is still clear of rubbish, and remains without obstruction. The fish-pass in the dam near Petite Riviere Bridge has been repaired and improved, and offers more facility for fish passing than previously."

Overseer George Redden reports that the rivers of his section of the county are in good working order. Middle River branch has been cleared out this season and promises to be a fine stream for alewives and salmon. There are still some small streams which require attention. The fishery law has been pretty well respected, except close time. More salmon have ascended the rivers this year in this section than for the past two years.

"If the Indians could be stopped from poaching on the rivers at night, there would still be a greater increase; some parties have abandoned salmon fishing altogether, as they cannot set their bag nets under the present law.

"There has been some increase in the salmon and mackerel fishery, and a slight increase in herring and alewives, also a decrease in codfish, hake and pollock. There has been an increase in the lobster fishing this season.

"The amount of fresh fish consumed is about one hundred barrels. There is a considerable number of mackerel and herring sold to American vessels for bait; these I cannot get any account of. I have had to visit every fishery in the section, inlands included, to collect statistics which have given me a great deal of labour. The time expended to get a correct statement of fish has been seven days extra."

PICTOU COUNTY.

Overseer David Marshall reports:—"At an early part of the season just closed I communicated with the several Wardens in the division respecting the condition of the fishing grounds under their charge, and in most cases received satisfactory replies.

"Grant's dam at the upper end of Mr. Delany's limits is the principal obstacle to the free passage of fish on this branch of the river. With very considerable difficulty I have succeeded in getting a fishway erected on a plan provided by Mr. W. H. Rogers, through which the fish have passed for this season, but the first freshet in winter when ice descends will completely demolish the structures, and the work will have to be done over again by most unwilling hands next summer.

"The warden reported to me, when requested, in the early part of the season, but upon personal inspection some time after, I found that the fishways were in such a condition as to render them quite useless for the passage of fish.

"There are two dams in Hopewell; Mr. Myers Gray owns the lower one, and Messrs. McDonald the upper one.

"Contrary to the report of the warden, I found that any sawdust made at Gray's Mills invariably dropped into the stream, and a portion of the same article was carried into the river from McDonald's Mills. The Grays insist that the amount of sawing done in their mill will not warrant the expense of removing the sawdust, and that if the law is to be rigidly enforced they will stop altogether. They willingly engaged to make a good fishway.

"The Messrs. McDonald engaged to repair the fishway, and to stop even the occasional dropping of sawdust. I regret to report this section in such an unsatisactory condition.

"The fishway at Mr. Conolly's dam, at Middle River, has answered the purpose this season.

"Warden Evans, at West River, has great difficulty in guarding his limits with the amount of vigilance exercised. I trust that next season will find it more difficult to escape detection on the part of offenders than heretofore.

"Cariboo and Toney Rivers are comparatively unimportant, still I hope that with increased care they will become more productive in future. During the season some matters were handed me to report upon in relation to Pictou Island. I would recommend a resident warden there, with whom correspondence could be conducted, and who could assist when a visit to that island became necessay, which, I think, must take place on the part of the overseers early next season.

"My experience in procuring boats, when necessary, to the owners of which I am under personal obligation, inclines me to ask whether or not, in consideration of the contiguity of so many rivers, the Department might not furnish a boat of very light draft, suitable for running up the rivers of Pictou for the more efficient carrying out of the work of the wardens and overseers."

Overseer John McDonald, of East Pictou, made no report.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Overseer S. T. N. Sellon reports:—"Salmon supposed in good abundance came in very early, some being caught the latter part of January with rod and fly, when the rivers were covered with ice, and a heavy stream of water; as a sequence these fish went up the river unmolested, and in my opinion are the real reproducing fish, and though our fishing can commence the first of March with nets, floating ice prevents that till April, which gives a free chance for salmon to go up January, February and March to the head waters. The same school of salmon were in good supply and the catch more than last year in the Medway River; but from the fact that the fishways are really good for the transit of fish, it follows they have a better chance to go up, and I am sure they do so, which is quite patent to everyone working on the river, when they see, on or about the 15th May, the river teeming with salmon about seven inches long, going to sea, and abundance of water to do so. The shore

fishing for salmon was not good; quite a number of salmon were in our rivers in October waiting for fall rains to raise the rivers. Alewives came in as last year, the first school came in very early, others in June and July, which is very late. Large quantities of young alewives came down the river at three different times and sizes. The first school of fry, about a finger's length, were seen at Pombrook the early part of September in great abundance going down the river.

"In October a second school of less size were seen in the still waters; mill ponds were well supplied with them, and in November a third school of very small alewives came down. This is my proof that three schools went up to the spawning grounds. These fish should be protected when descending the river, as the rivers are very low and obstructions are made for catching eels, which destroy them. I was directed by W. H. Rogers, Esq., to look after the young fish, though late I attended to it and destroyed eleven eel traps, in one of which a box three feet square and full of young alewives, not two inches long.

"Herrings were unusually scarce, not giving a supply for bait; the line fishery suffered, and only a small supply for market.

"Codfish were in good supply and remunerative to fishermen, when they had bait, but boat fishing was delayed for about six weeks; but as soon as the fish traps were set, a number of boats and vessels got a small supply, which brought into our market not less than four hundred thousand dollars' worth. The fish traps were not a success to the owners, but a general benefit to the fishermen.

"The catch of mackerel was very small, though large quantities were seen going up shore, but keeping too far off to be taken. Our inland fishery is a success, and can, with good protection, be still more increased. Eight years ago there were only a few fish in our rivers to restock them, and very few to eat, the weirs being obstructed by mill dams and without ladders."

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Overseer Edward Ballam says,—"The cod and haddock fishery has been above the usual average and as good prices have been obtained, this branch of the business has been very remunerative. The herring fishing has also been good. Alewives about the same as last year. The catch of mackerel was very small, the fall fishing being a complete failure.

"The lobster fishing, though not coming up to last year, was very successful; the catch would have been very good were it not for the close time; the weather after the 20th September is generally rough and many of the fishermen do not care to resume the business. It is necessary to appoint a warden for the lobster factory in Arichat in connection with Wood's Brook, as it is impossible for me to give them the attention they require."

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Overseer Samuel Moore reports,—"Haddock and mackerel have been more than an average catch. Herring have also been plenty, but owing to the low price very few have been taken.

"The catch of lobsters is not so large as last year, as it was difficult to employ men to catch them as they were more profitably employed in other branches of the fishery.

"Salmon and alewives were scarce in all the streams in the county.

"I have visited several of the parties owning fish traps and after making careful enquiries from different parties, I only found one person opposed to them. I think the time is not far distant when all that can will use traps and do away with nets; if they do not catch more fish they save time and labour.

"There are twenty fish-ways in the county, all in good order at present, but will have to be closely watched in the fishing season, as interested parties are apt to close them up."

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer D. McRae, Junr., reports,—"I am happy to state that the increase of salmon in the rivers in my district is large. When the waters rose, salmon were seen in great numbers going up to the spawning grounds. The people now see and realize the benefit of observing the regulations.

"The Wardens in the several districts discharged their duties well.

"The only difficulty is at Middle River, where three wardens reside close beside one another, and it is a difficult matter for them to perform their duties satisfactorily. Therefore I would recommend that a change be made in the district and have another warden appointed at the lower settlement of Middle River, between warden McLellan's and Donald McQuarry's district. The coast fisheries foot up to nearly what they did last year, although there is a large falling off in mackerel, and some other items, but the increase in prices has made it remunerative to the fishermen."

Overseer J. W. Burke says,—"There is an increase in mackerel and herring, but in consequence of the scarcity of bait there is a falling off in the take of codfish.

"The catch of salmon is a shade better than last year, while the lobster fishery was a total failure, but I think the fault was with the parties employed, as lobsters seemed to be plentiful; on the whole I find an increase of about one-twentieth of the yield of last year. With reference to salmon rivers in my district I may state that there is a great improvement and the law is very generally observed."

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Overseer Enos Gardner says,—"The fishing industry shows considerable increase over last year and is chiefly owing to the success of our shore fishermen, most of the vessels have been engaged in the shore fishing and have obtained very high prices for them. A few vessels that fitted out for the Banks made a poor season's work.

"The river fishery for alewives and salmon was a very small catch. In the early part of the season the freshet in Tusket River was very high and large quantities of alewives got up by keeping the deep water, this is one of the reasons of a small catch.

"The river during the summer was very low and it was late before the young fish could get down, the weather however kept mild after the freshet came and very large quantities of young fish came down the river, fishermen on the river say more than for many years.

"In May and June I visited all the mill dams in the county. On the Salmon River at Symond's and Crosby's Mill I found the dam closed; the parties were brought up and fined. At the upper mill, owned by Hiram and Thomas Crosby, found they had paid no attention to my notice respecting sawdust; these parties were also brought up and fined. At all the other mills the gates were open and good passage for fish.

"At Carleton, the mill-dam was carried away by a freshet last winter, and the temporary dam they had put in was taken out and a good passage was given for the fish during the fish season. At all the other mills on Kempt and Tusket Rivers the passage was kept open and free for the fish to get up.

"On the 26th August, W. H. Rogers, Esq., Fishery Officer, was here, and a fish ladder, under his direction, was built at the Carleton mill-dam and at the gang mill, Kempt; and I hope the owners will keep them in good repair, and the evils complained of at these places may be remedied by the ladders satisfactory to all parties when I visit them again.

"At the Lower Falls, near Tusket village, Mr. Edward Reynard had placed obstructions, and also altered the course of the river; I had given him a written notice a short time before. Mr. Rogers came to remove the obstructions to which he paid no attention, and would not give Mr. Rogers any satisfaction.

"He (Mr. Rogers) then employed men and took out the obstructions and filled up places where he had altered the course of the river and made complaint against

him; he was fined twenty dollars and costs and eleven dollars expense in removing obstructions. By the advice of his counsel he paid the fine and all costs, and I think we shall have no further opposition from him.

"The lobster factory at Little River was in operation this year, and was properly looked after; the law was strictly observed and the close season was attended to."

GENERAL REMARKS.

It being late in the season before I had the honour of receiving the appointment of Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia, and feeling the importance and necessity of making myself acquainted with any duties, and knowing that it would require great attention in order properly to discharge the duties of the office. I immediately repaired to Halifax, on the receipt of my commission, and called at the Marine and Fisheries Department and upon the Dominion Members of the county of Halifax to receive any information from them which they could give me. They were not in a position to give me any instructions, and I took upon myself to telegraph to Mr. Rogers to meet me in Halifax as soon as possible, and after talking the matter over with him and hoping for some definite instructions from your Department, I arranged with Mr. Rogers to take the western part of the Province and I would take the east till further orders, and I found on my arrival home a letter from your Department giving me similar directions, and I hope they have been carried out satisfactorily for the past season.

There are some fines which I believe have not been collected; I am keeping them in view, and as soon as I receive them will hand over to the Department.

I wish to bring to your notice, Regulations for the county of Antigonish. I think Mr. McIsaac, the M. P. for that county will acquiesce in them.

It is of great importance to this Province to have the River Fisheries protected, as overseer J. H. Morehouse has justly stated: "The reason of the deep sea fish leaving our shores is the want of small fish that were so numerous on our coast in former years. But I think there are other causes for the fish not ascending our rivers; the settling of the country and the clearing of the timber from the banks of the rivers has naturally caused the streams to get warm in summer, and in many places to dry up, and has kept the fish from taking their usual course. It is often very late before they have water enough to ascend the rivers.

I have found in my travelling the several counties of Inverness, Victoria, Cape Breton, Richmond, Guysboro', Antigonish, Pictou, Halifax, Colchester and Cumberland that the fishermen and those interested in the fisheries are beginning to take an interest in the protection of the salmon and other river fish, as they find where the rivers are protected the fish are beginning to increase in them.

The prohibition of saw-dust and mill-rubbish in the navigable rivers is beginning to be better understood; several who did not conform to the requirements of the Act have been fined, as my statement of fines with the returns will show, with a receipt for the amount paid to the Marine and Fisheries Department in Halifax.

I am pleased to report favourably about the fish-ladders that have been built under the superintendence of Mr. Rogers; some I have seen, and others I have made enquiry about, and I find when they are properly built and attention paid to keeping them in repair, they are quite satisfactory and encouraging; but I must certainly disapprove of these fish gates (so called) in the dams, as they are of very little use, and it would require a warden at or near them to watch at the time the fish were ascending the river to spawn, and I am free to say that even then the fish could not face the rush of water through the gate.

Our shore fishing is a matter which has puzzled many, even those who have been following the business all their lives; they cannot fully understand the changes the herring and mackerel make in calling on our shores This year both have been nearly a total failure on the eastern shore.

The lobster fishing is of great importance, and different opinions exist in regard to the close time, and as I reported before, the only difficulty in the way is in making different regulations for different counties that would not interfere with each other's right. Probably by making Cape Sambro the dividing point, a regulation might be made for the west, and a later one for the east; and the northern ports, where they put up lobsters, it would be immaterial whether it was earlier or later, providing it would not interfere with their spawning or soft shell time. It is impossible to come to any correct conclusion in those matters, as I see by referring to the reports that some of the officers' opinions change from year to year.

I shall endeavour to make the improvement of the river fisheries my particular study, and with the limited experience of the past season, if anything should arise that would be an improvement, will most willingly communicate it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servrnt,

WM. HY. WYLDE,

Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia.

APPENDIX No. 11.

REPORT OF W. H. ROGERS, ESQ., FISHERY OFFICER FOR NOVA SCOTIA, ON THE YIELD AND VALUE OF FISHERIES, DURING THE SEASON OF 1876.

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

AMHERST, 31st December, 1876.

SIR,—I herewith enclose you a report of my own doings, or part of them, during the past summer, which I hope will be satisfactory. I do not know that you wished me to report any further than I had already done, but thought that the enclosed would do no harm, and if it is not worth printing in your annual report, it may afford some suggestions that may be of service.

In presenting my report for the year 1876, I have much pleasure in stating that great progress has been made during the year in the enforcement of the law, and in the construction of good serviceable fishways. I find a growing desire among all parties that the fishery laws should be enforced, and that Nova Scotia's most valuable natural resource should continue to reward the toil of our hardy fishermen, in the future as in the past. As the people begin to understand that your department has no other object in expending so much money in protecting and cultivating fish than the good of all parties interested in the fisheries, greater interest is felt and a more cheerful obedience to the law is rendered; but while I make this statement I am obliged to say that there are many who act very differently, and seem to be determined that the last fish shall be destroyed; these latter it is our duty to educate by making them feel the weight of the penalties which follow the violation of the law.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In this county during the past year a large number of poachers have been fined and some twenty-five nets taken which has put a wholesome check upon poaching.

Two new fishways were constructed, one at Oxford, which worked well, and one on the Shinimicas, and several others have been repaired. I personally superintended these improvements, as well as engaged in the seizures, and fined several offenders.

Oysters could be cultivated at Pugwash and Wallace, if the proper parties would take hold of the business. At present the beds are being destroyed by a reckless mode of fishing. If your department is disposed to lease a sufficient area for the business and give proper protection, I think I could induce qualified parties to take hold of the business in the proper way and make a successful enterprise of it.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

A good fish ladder has been built on the only mill-dam on Waugh's River and the fish go up.

While on a visit to this place in September, I found that a party from Antigonish County had a large fleet of salmon nets set at the mouth of the harbour; I obtained

men and a boat and proceeded down the river, and took all the nets the boat would carry, which were worth four hundred dollars; I had them dried and stored and left in charge of Mr. Urquhart, the warden, as I had to return to attend some cases at Amherst. During my absence the store was broken open, and all the nets taken; I at once went in pursuit, and after searching day and night for twenty-four hours, did not succeed in finding them, as the parties had gone to sea in a boat with the nets a few hours before we got to their stopping place.

PICTOU COUNTY.

The fishways in this county are still in a bad state, and will have to be looked after when the water is low next summer, and will have to be thoroughly built under the immediate direction of some person who understands the business.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

The fishway on Moses River will require repairing or reconstructing next summer, and there is a mill-dam on the Ecum Secum River in Guysboro' county, a few miles below the Halifax county line which will require a fishway. The dams on the Sackville River will also have to be provided with fishways. The ladder on Messrs. Todd and Polley's dam at Margarets Bay was carried away by a freshet ast fall, and will have to be rebuilt in the spring.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

A new fishway was constructed on Mr. Davison's lower dam, which is now pro vided with two good fishways, and the two dams next above with one each, and if the poachers are not kept away next season, there should be no difficulty for the fish to get up the river. There are two or three ladders needed in this county on smaller streams which must be attended to next summer.

Fishing for alewives should be allowed four days in the week to within fifty feet of the fishway, say on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, as these fish cannot be taken in deep water. By making this concession we will have but little difficulty in enforcing obedience during the remainder of the week, this is very important and should be attended to before the first of May next.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

I had the fishway on the lower dam on the Mersey River thoroughly repaired, and I have no doubt but the fish will ascend it easier than before. I would like to visit the head waters of this and the Medway River next summer, to examine some obstructions said to exist there.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

I had two new fishways built on the two mill dams on the Jordan River, which I have no doubt will give satisfaction, a good way is also built on the Shelburne River, but there are some matters at its head waters which require looking after.

I had a good fishway built on the lower dam on the Clyde River; also one on Mr. Coffin's old dam next above. There was much need of these improvements in this County, as the ways put in by the local officers never worked well. The same regulations are required here as in Lunenburg County, with reference to taking alewives, and four days should be given for taking them up to the mill-dams, but not within fifty feet of a fishway. I personally superintended the construction of these fishways, and will be responsible for their working.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

I built two new fishways in this County, one at Carleton and the other at Kempt, and I will guarantee they will both work well. There are some other mill-dams in this County which will require tobe looked after next summer.

I found that a man by the name of Renard, by the most outrageous and illegal means, monopolizing the principal part of the fishery on the Tusket River. I took a gang of men and levelled his destructive arrangements, made him pay the costs and fined him besides. This will have a salutary effect in the future.

DIGBY COUNTY.

The Salmon River in this County is in a bad state, and the fishways will require looking after next summer. There are also some natural obstructions on the Montague and Weymouth Rivers, which ought to be removed or fishways built over them. The Bear River is also obstructed with mill-dams, and no fish ascend it, as it was a few years ago exempted from the operation of the law with reference to fishways.

The brush weirs used on the Digby and Annapolis Basin have completely destroyed the herring fishery there, which was a few years ago so productive, and they should either be prohibited altogether or the weirs so arranged that the young fish could escape.

Mr. Carty, the overseer, informs me that he sent you regulations for his county.

The fish ladders in this county do not give satisfaction, and they will require renovating next summer.

KING'S COUNTY.

The new fishway on the dam at White Rock Mills works well, as they always do when properly built and located.

I have not been in the eastern counties for years, but Mr. Wylde informs me that the fishways in that section of the Province are not giving satisfaction. The Inspector and I have arranged (if agreeable to you) for me to devote my time next summer principally to the construction and repairing of fishways, while he attends to other matters. I think this will be the wisest course, as it requires considerable experience to properly deal with fishways, and in overcoming obstructions in rivers.

The smelt fishery in this Province, as you will see by the returns, is assuming considerable importance, and will require to be sharply looked after, as well as in New Brunswick. The smelts caught in this Province are more than twice the size of those caught in New Brunswick, which, no doubt, is caused by the excessive fishing carried on in the latter Province for several years past.

Alewives, for some unaccountable reason, did not visit any of the rivers in Nova Scotia in their usual abundance, as you will see by the returns. Tusket River, in Yarmouth county, did not produce half the quantity it did in 1875. You will remember that the Margaree River, which four years ago produced over five thousand barrels, has for the past two years yielded nothing, and as there are no mill dams to prevent their passage to and from their spawning grounds, I was puzzled to know the difficulty; but Mr. Wylde tells me that within the last two or three years there has been a woollen factory built there, and I have no doubt but the dye from this establishment has destroyed the fishery, and will have to be enquired into next summer.

A great deal can be done in the way of improving the alewife fishery by the expenditure of a little money in opening or improving the outlets of lakes and small streams along the coasts of this Province, as was done at Ketch Harbour in West Halifax four years ago, and which has already very much improved the fishery there. The Nine Mile River at Margaret's Bay, can be opened for the free passage of fish for about two hundred dollars.

The alewife fishery is one of the most important in the country, not because it produces a large quantity of fish, but because the young alewives coming out of the rivers attract mackerel and other coast fish into the harbours and estuaries. There is abundant proof of this, which can be produced, if necessary, in many localities in this Province, and sufficiently strong to settle the matter beyond all controversy.

I would, therefore, suggest the propriety of asking the House of Commons to grant a sum, say of about one thousand dollars per annum, for four or five years, to open up small rivers and the outlets of lakes for the purpose of facilitating the ascent and descent of alewives and other fish around the coasts of Nova Scotia.

There are many people in Canada and New Brunswick who believe that because Nova Scotia produces more than two-thirds of all the fish taken in the Dominion, they are largely caught in fisheries outside of the three-mile limit, *i.e.*, in Labrador, Newfoundland, on the Banks, &c.; but this is a mistake. The most of our fish are taken in boats around our own shores, as a glance at our returns will show. This being the case, it is of the utmost importance that every little stream around our shores capable of admitting smelts, alewives, trout or any kind of fish that seek fresh water in which to deposit their spawn, should be properly opened and protected during the spawning season at least, and a little money spent in this direction will in a few years repay the outlay a thousand fold, as it has already done at Ketch Harbour in Halifax county. I refer to this matter at length because I know of many places along our coasts that really need to be opened at once, and because I know by experience and observation that alewives have a greater influence in attracting coast fish into our harbours and bays than any other fish we produce, and besides they produce bait for line fishermen at a season when no other can be obtained.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROGERS,

Fishery Officer.

APPEN

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL				Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.									
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms	Value.	No.	Value.								
Annapolis.			$			$			$		$								
Margaretville					8	720	24	1000	500	3	400	5	2500			20		2500	180
Port George	1	24	600	6	20	360	40	700	350	4	600	6	2250			20		1700	600
Port William					23	920	46	1150	575							5		2900	
Chutes Cove					22	440	44	3520	1760							10		2000	
Rices Cove					9	180	18	1760	880									515	
Phinney Cove					10	160	20	1180	590							5		1640	
Youngs Cove					12	180	24	1000	500							5		900	
Leonards Cove					11	110	22	600	300									500	
Parkers Cove					12	240	24	1200	600	1	50					8		700	
Delaps Cove	2	60	3100	18	15	300	40	1400	700	1	40					6		600	
Gut Station	3	66	2400	24	56	1960	112	300	150	4	200							500	1000
Basin					30	1050	60			10	1000		100			50		100	25000
Annapolis River					6	60	12	1200	200	3	150		200						
Loquille River							20						100						
Round Hill							10	100	50				50						
Nictaux River																			
Total	6	150	6100	48	234	6680	516	14060	7155	26	2440	11	5200			129		14555	26780

RECAPITULATION.—

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon	11 barrels at	18 00	198 00
do fresh, in ice	5,200 lbs. "	0 15	780 00
Mackerel	129 barrels "	10 00	1,290 00
Herrings	14,555 do "	4 00	58,220 00
do smoked, in boxes	26,780 boxes "	0 25	6,695 00
Cod	4,218 cwts. "	5 00	21,090 00
do tongues and sounds	3 barrels "	7 00	21 00
Pollack	1,466 cwts. "	3 50	5,131 00
Hake	1,440 do "	3 50	5,040 00
Haddock	233,505 lbs. "	0 06	14,010 30

DIX No. 12.

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

Kinds of Fish.													Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.		
																	$ cts.	
...	100	.....	20	.....	1000	2000	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	500	100	50	.....	12,350 00	St. John and Boston.
...	50	.....	25	50	7000	2500	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	400	100	60	.....	9,703 00	do
...	85	....	15	10	1000	2000	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	50	200	.....	15,375 00	do
...	213	3	106	10	10000	4000	...	.. ..	.....	...	...	...	100	309	200	.....	13,647 85	do
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	15	.....	2,285 00	do
...	15	.....	.....	25	1500	1000	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	50	30	.....	7,405 00	do
...	30	.....	.....	25	.....	2000	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	45	12	.....	4,216 75	do
...	50	.....	50	5	500	1000	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	50	10	.....	2,715 00	do
...	175	.....	100	100	10000	10000	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	300	30	.....	6,300 00	do
...	500	.....	450	215	505	4000	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	1000	90	.....	9,557 80	Halifax.
...	3000	... ..	700	1000	200000	10000	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	1000	2000	100	.....	38,750 00	do
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	1000	10	100	.....	8,941 50	Home.
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1000	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 00	do
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 00	do
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	150	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 50	do
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	500	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	do
...	4218	3	1466	1440	233505	38500	2	1000	850	...	...	...	3000	4014	897	.....	131,426 40	

ANNAPOLIS.

Articles.	Quantities.		Rate.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Halibut	38,500 lbs.	at	0 06	2,310 00
Shad	2 barrels	"	8 00	16 00
Bass	1,000 lbs.	"	0 06	60 00
Trout	850 do	"	0 06	51 00
Lobsters	3,000 cans	"	0 15	450 00
Fish Oil	4,014 gallons	"	0 65	2,609 10
Fish Guano	897 tons	"	15 00	13,455 00
				131,426 40

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL											
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs									
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, smoked, in boxes.
Antigonish.			$			$			$		$								
Antigonish	1	15	450	5	30	900	90	7800	7200	...	.....	60	33332	...	1200	600	.....	500	.....
Arasiag	...	.....	...	...	50	1500	150	1500	1500	...	.....	12	26666	...	.....	500	.....	500	.....
Morristown	1	25	750	6	100	3000	300	6000	6000	...	.....	75	.....	....	.....	826	.....	250	.....
Tracadie	7	222	6660	42	70	2100	210	4200	4200	...	.....	50	.....	...	.....	650	.....	750	.....
	9	262	7860	53	250	7500	750	19500	18900	...	.....	197	59998	...	1200	2576	.....	2000	.....

RECAPITULATION.—

Articles.	Quantities	Rate.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon	197 barrels at	18 00	3,546 00
do fresh, in ice	59,998 lbs "	0 15	8,999 70
do in cans	1,200 " "	0 15	180 00
Mackerel	2,576 barrels "	10 00	25,760 00
Herrings	2,000 " "	4 00	8,000 00
Alewives	535 " "	3 50	1,872 50
Cod	4,600 cwt. "	5 00	23,000 00
Cod tongues and sounds	90 barrels "	7 00	630 00
Hake	2,380 cwt. "	3 50	8,330 00
Haddock	7,125 lbs. "	0 06	427 50
Shad	9½ barrels "	8 00	76 00

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.		
																	$ cts.	
100	900	20	...	200	100	....	...	2000	2500	1500	60	.....	200	200	5	10	21,095 80	United States.
60	600	40	...	95	25	....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	100	1	2	15,120 90	do
300	3000	30	...	2000	6000	....	9½	30	.....	1700	15	....	.....	250	.....	4	34,709 30	do
75	100	.....	...	85	1000	....	...	.....	50	5000	6	400	.....	200	.....	.....	13,207 00	do
535	4600	90	...	2380	7125	....	9½	2030	2550	8200	81	400	200	750	6	16	84,133 00	

ANTIGONISH.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Bass	2,030 lbs. at	0 06	121 80
Trout	2,550 " "	0 06	153 00
Smelt	8,200 " "	0 06	492 00
Eels	81 barrels "	9 00	729 00
Oysters	400 " "	3 00	1,200 00
Lobsters	200 cans "	0 15	30 00
Fish Oil	750 gallons "	0 65	487 50
Fish Guano	6 tons "	15 00	90 00
Fish used as manure	16 barrels "	0 50	8 00
			84,133 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.				Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs									
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.								
Cumberland.			$			$			$		$								
Amherst Shore	...	...	...	...	3	60	6	Lobster traps.	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goose River	...	...	...	...	6	120	...	300	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Roslyn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pugwash	...	...	...	...	11	440	22	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	30	...
Pugwash River	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shinimicas	...	...	...	...	4	80	...	200	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Toney Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Wallace	...	...	...	...	4	60	7	Lobster traps.	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Wallace Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tidnish	...	...	...	...	12	228	30	480	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...
Amherst Shore	...	...	...	...	10	200	24	360	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Fort Laurence	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	200	150	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	400	300	...	...	...	4000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manudie	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	700	600	...	...	...	5000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apple River	...	...	...	...	2	80	6	200	100	1	4	...	500	...	...	...	...	100	...
Advocate	...	...	...	...	4	200	12	400	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Spencer Island	...	...	...	...	3	150	9	200	100	2	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
Port Greville	...	...	...	...	5	250	16	...	...	4	100	...	600	...	...	...	...	500	...
Parrsboro'	...	...	...	...	5	200	20	...	...	5	100	...	1500	...	...	...	...	350	...
Two Islands	...	...	...	...	1	20	10	...	...	5	160	...	3000	...	...	...	...	500	...
Total	...	...	...	...	70	2028	199	3440	3455	17	434	...	15100	...	...	16	...	2790	...

RECAPITULATION.—

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon, Fresh, in ice	15,100 lbs. at	0 15	2,265 00
Mackerel	16 barrels "	10 00	160 00
Herrings	2,790 " "	4 00	11,160 00
Alewives	305 " "	3 50	1,067 50
Cod	865 cwt. "	5 00	4,325 00
Pollack	445 " "	3 50	1,557 50
Hake	420 " "	3 50	1,470 00
Halibut	5,300 lbs. "	0 06	318 00
Shad	1,078 barrels "	8 00	8,624 00
Bass	5,025 lbs. "	0 06	301 50

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.	
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	18000	.....	...	.....	3,640 00	England & U. S.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	180 00	Home.
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3	500	.....	.....	20	60	.....	.....	...	.....	659 00	Halifax.
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1000	10000	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	800 00	Home.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	130000	.....	...	.....	19,720 00	England & U. S.
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	...	300	.....	.....	...	.....	1,150 00	Home & Halifax.
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1000	100	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	261 00	Home.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	80 00	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	60000	.....	...	120	9,198 00	England & U. S.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	200	.....	.....	...	.....	600 00	Halifax.
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	...	.....	25000	.....	...	.....	4,915 00	Lobsters sent to Europe; all others home consumption.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	17000	.....	...	.....	3,350 00	
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	710 00	
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	350	.....	2000	1000	...	.....	.....	10	...	.....	3,639 00	
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	450	.....	.....	300	...	.....	.....	50	...	.....	4,575 50	
.....	35	.....	30	50	...	100	.....	.....	200	.....	...	.....	.....	40	...	.....	974 00	
.....	130	.....	60	70	...	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	60	...	.....	2,368 00	
.....	150	.....	40	75	...	300	.....	.....	60	.....	...	.....	.....	30	...	.....	2,193 60	
.....	500	.....	200	100	...	1000	.....	.....	200	.....	...	.....	.....	75	15	.....	5,985 75	
.....	25	.....	75	75	...	500	.....	25	1000	.....	...	.....	.....	40	5	.....	2,467 50	
.....	25	.....	40	50	...	3000	200	.....	100	.....	...	.....	.....	50	5	.....	4,783 50	
305	865	.....	445	420	...	5300	1078	5025	4660	11300	22	560	250000	355	25	120	72,249 85	

CUMBERLAND.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Trout	4,660 lbs. at	0 06	279 60
Smelt	1,300 " "	0 06	678 00
Eels	22 barrels "	9 00	198 00
Oysters	560 " "	3 00	1,680 00
Lobsters	250,000 cans "	0 15	37,500 00
Fish Oil	355 gallons "	0 65	230 75
Fish Guano	25 tons "	15 00	375 00
Fish used as manure	120 barrels "	0 50	60 00
			72,249 85

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats, and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.				Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel in cans, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, smoked, in boxes.
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.									
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.								
Colchester.			$			$			$		$								
Masstown					10	250	20	2500	500			6	4375						
De Bert					2	50	4	500	100			2	600						
Little Dyke					7	210	14	2100	575			4	4520						
Great Village					2	60	4	600	120			2	250						
Great Point					9	270	18	2500	630			7	3665						
Highland Village					5	125	10	1250	300	1	100	10	600						
Portapique					1	40	4	300	80	2	300	3							
Birch Hill					3	90	8	900	210	1	800	6	500						
Bass River					4	150	11	1200	280	2	700	12	400						
Little Bass River					4	150	10	1200	240	2	100	8	500						
Upper Economy					10	300	28	3000	600	4	1300	20	1000					20	
Economy Point							12			6	6000							50	50
Economy Village							15			10	3300							60	100
Five Islands					5	150	13		250	3	300							20	
Clifton					2	40	3	35	46			16							
Black Rock					3	64	6	56	77			20							
Princeport					25	335	27	400	500			24							
Sterling					1	15	3	30	10									6	
Head of Bay Brule					1	15	3	30	10									4	
Waugh River and Tributaries																			
French River and Lakes																			
Lower Stewiacke					25	225	25	160	240				900						
					119	2569	202	16661	4768	31	12900	140	17310					160	150

RECAPITULATION.—

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon	140 barrels at	18 00	2,520 50
do fresh in ice	17,310 lbs "	0 15	2,596 00
Herrings	160 barrels "	4 00	640 00
do smoked	150 boxes "	0 25	37 50
Alewives	84 barrels "	3 50	294 00
Cod	150 cwts. "	5 00	750 00

engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

Kinds of Fish.													Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.		
																	$ cts.	
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	33	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,028 25	Home & United States
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	15	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	246 00	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	160	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2,030 00	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	37	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	369 50	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	88	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,379 75	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	64	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	782 00	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	75	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	654 00	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	166	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,511 00	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	146	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,444 00	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	107	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,075 00	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	343	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	3,334 00	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	229	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2,044 50	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	290	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2,585 00	do
.....	140	.....	...	...	...	...	60	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,260 00	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	30	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	528 00	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	35	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	640 00	do
84	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	22	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	902 00	do
.....	8	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	64 00	do
.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	26 00	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	5000	25000	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,800 00	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	12500	...	...	...	.....	.....	10	755 00	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	80	...	2400	3000	...	...	...	.....	.....	25	1,111 50	Home.
84	150	.....	...	...	...	...	1980	...	7400	40500	...	...	...	.....	.....	35	25,569 50	

COLCHESTER.

Articles.	Quantities.		Rate.	Totals.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Shad	1,980 barrels	at	8 00	15,840 00
Trout	7,400 lbs.	"	0 06	444 00
Smelt	40,500 lbs.	"	0 06	2,430 00
Fish used as manure	35 barrels	"	0 50	17 50
				25,569 50

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL												
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs										
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathom.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
Cape Breton.			$			$			$		$								
Albert Bridge	...	...	...	...	13	75	13	840	200	...	...	...	2400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mira Gut	2	36	600	12	4	50	4	1100	300	...	...	43	1400	...	...	53	...	25	...
Round Island	...	...	...	...	5	60	5	360	280	...	...	27	800	300	...	1½	...	65	...
False Bay Beach	...	...	...	...	12	84	12	340	150	...	...	2	400	...	...	30	...	95	...
Wadden's Cove	...	...	...	...	12	90	15	300	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	200	...
South side of Cow Bay and Head	1	40	1000	8	13	880	42	960	800	...	...	12	200	...	...	100	...	435	...
North side of Cow Bay and Long Beach	...	...	...	...	12	300	24	260	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	100	...
Flint Island	...	...	...	...	3	36	6	40	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	25	...
Schooner Pond	...	...	...	...	4	32	7	250	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
Big Glace Bay	...	...	...	...	15	260	30	1500	600	...	...	12	500	...	...	2	...	300	...
Little Glace Bay	...	...	...	...	22	396	36	1460	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	525	...
Bridgeport	...	...	...	...	17	352	25	480	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	175	...
Low Point Shore	...	...	...	...	27	487	46	1500	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	...
Lingan & Barrasois	1	18	400	6	13	200	26	470	171	...	...	...	300	...	...	1	...	167	...
South Bar and Sidney River	1	43	2000	8	28	400	40	1940	734	...	...	5	880	...	...	...	...	290	...
Coxheath and south side of West Arm	...	...	...	...	20	400	40	640	236	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	69	...
Kilkenny Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Brook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McLean's Meadows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Bay & Boulardice Island	17	510	5100	119	25	750	50	4500	14400	...	...	...	2000	...	...	250	...	1000	...
Gabarus	...	...	...	...	80	2400	170	7680	1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	1334	...
Kennington Cove	...	...	...	...	6	180	20	540	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	90	...
Louisburg	...	...	...	...	55	1650	120	2140	1055	...	...	40	1000	...	...	265	...	1222	...
Big Lorraine	...	...	...	...	33	1390	69	5760	2490	...	...	17	...	...	...	132	...	837	...
Little do	...	...	...	...	18	720	36	2700	1340	...	...	20	...	...	...	54	...	650	...

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

Kinds of Fish.													Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	$ cts.	
25	.....	.....	...	1	.....	.....	...	...	200	1800	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	781 00	Home.
15	140	.....	...	...	20000	400	...	..	500	2000	30	...	.....	70	.....	.....	4,056 00	Halifax and Sidney.
.....	80	.....	...	...	.....	350	...	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	40	2	.....	1,403 00	Halifax and Cow Bay.
.....	150	.....	...	...	2500	600	...	...	500	1200	25	...	.....	80	5	.....	2,166 00	Halifax and Cow Bay.
.....	360	.....	...	...	20000	1200	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	200	1	.....	4,417 00	Halifax.
.....	1120	.....	...	...	4000	16000	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	580	.....	.....	10,163 00	Halifax and Home.
.....	400	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	200	.....	.....	2,730 00	Home.
.....	65	.....	...	...	.....	2000	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	32	.....	.....	725 80	Cow Bay.
.....	7	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3	.....	.....	212 95	Schooner Pond
6	60	.....	...	...	.....	1000	...	...	300	8000	3	...	.....	30	2½	.....	2,474 00	Montreal and Halifax.
.....	364	.....	...	...	1600	3200	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	180	.....	.....	4,465 00	Glace Bay and Halifax.
.....	424	.....	...	...	1000	2000	...	...	200	2000	25	...	.....	212	.....	.....	3,534 80	Montreal and Halifax.
.....	364	.....	...	...	.....	7500	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	182	.....	.....	4,116 30	Home.
.....	487	.....	...	...	.....	4900	...	...	400	1000	20	...	.....	240	20	.....	4,172 00	Sydney and Lingan.
8	376	.....	...	...	1000	760	...	...	600	3000	35	...	.....	190	.....	.....	4,050 10	Halifax and Sidney.
4	12	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	500	3200	46	...	.....	6	.....	.....	1,012 40	Home.
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	200	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	800	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 00	do
.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	1000	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00	do
.....	3000	.....	...	...	5000	40000	...	...	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	375	.....	.....	24,803 75	Home and Halifax.
.....	6500	.....	...	...	15000	300	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	4000	.....	.....	49,354 00	
.....	400	.....	...	...	6000	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	230	.....	.....	3,169 50	
.....	4125	.....	...	...	127500	600	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2750	.....	.....	38,506 50	
.....	1680	.....	...	...	72500	800	...	...	200	.....	.....	...	.....	1650	.....	.....	18,856 50	
.....	900	.....	...	...	36000	500	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	730	.....	.....	10,664 50	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL											
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs									
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
Cape Breton.—Continued.			$			$			$		$								
Baulin	...	...	...	...	15	600	32	1100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	548	...
Main à Dieu	...	...	...	...	35	1425	80	4900	2500	...	...	15	300	...	1140	300	1172	1380	...
Mira River and Catalone	...	...	...	...	30	950	70	3760	3020	...	...	95	320	160	...	180	...	900	...
Mira River and Catalone and Lewis Bay	...	...	...	...	28	140	28	450	250	...	...	...	500	450	...	...	...	...	...
East Bay	...	...	...	...	16	190	30	600	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	300	...
Total	22	647	9100	153	561	14497	1076	46570	31396	...	...	288	11150	910	1140	2347½	1172	11208	...

RECAPITULATION.—

Articles.	Quantities.		Rate.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon	288	barrels at	18 00	5,184 00
do fresh, in ice	11,150	lbs. "	0 15	1,672 50
do smoked	910	" "	0 15	136 50
Salmon	1,140	cans "	0 15	171 00
Mackerel	2,347½	barrels "	10 00	23,475 00
do	1,172	cans "	0 15	175 80
Herrings	11,208	barrels "	4 00	44,832 00
Alewives	228	" "	3 50	798 00
Cod	27,764	cwts. "	5 00	138,820 00
Hake	1	" "	3 50	3 50
Haddock	455,100	lbs. "	0 06	27,306 00

of Vessels engaged in the Fisheries.—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.		
																	$ cts.	
.....	750	.....	...	...	32000	600	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	500	.....	.....	8,673 00	
.....	3300	.....	...	...	66000	1600	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	3226	1830	.....	.....	31,412 70	
10	2400	.....	...	...	45000	1000	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1425	.....	.....	22,903 25	
100	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	3	...	600	1000	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	612 50	
60	300	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	300	600	15	50	.....	150	.....	.....	3,446 50	
228	27764	.....	...	1	455100	85310	3	...	6300	23800	219	80	3236	15885	30½	.....	263,002 05	

CAPE BRETON.

Articles.	Quantities.			Rate.	Total.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
Halibut	85,310	lbs.	at	0 06	5,118 90
Shad	3	barrels	"	8 00	24 00
Trout	6,300	lbs.	"	0 06	378 00
Smelt	23,800	"	"	0 06	1,428 00
Eels	219	barrels	"	9 00	1,971 00
Oysters	80	"	"	3 00	240 00
Lobsters	3,236	cans	"	0 15	485 40
Fish Oil	15,885	gallons	"	0 65	10,325 25
do Guano	30½	tons	"	15 00	457 50
					263,002 05

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.								
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice.	Salmon, Smoked.	Salmon, in cans.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
Digby.			$			$			$		$								
Digby	5	375	4000	40	10	200	20	362	355	5	800	...	.....	...	...	50	...	500	4000
Digby Gut	...	.....	.....	.....	17	440	34	400	420	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	400	.....
Gulliver's Hole	...	.....	.....	.....	18	550	36	450	475	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	400	.....
Trout Cove	1	30	900	9	15	400	30	320	330	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	425	.....
Mink and Sandy Cove	1	25	1000	8	16	550	32	450	450	3	500	...	4000	...	...	250	...	500	400
Little River	1	50	2000	10	20	800	40	550	600	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	100	...	800	.....
Sea Wall	...	.....	.....	.....	10	200	20	.....	.....	2	300	...	.....	...	...	200	...	.....	500
Waymouth	...	.....	.....	.....	20	400	40	200	200	2	150	...	.....	...	...	350	...	.....	.....
St. Mary's Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	60	1800	120	300	300	12	1800	...	.....	...	...	500	...	250	2200
Smith's Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	30	350	60	100	100	8	1600	...	.....	...	...	300	...	500	1500
Bellwean's Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	21	800	42	420	240	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	50	...	40	.....
Church Point	...	.....	.....	.....	21	800	42	420	240	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	40	.....
Saulnierville	...	.....	.....	.....	12	480	24	50	40	2	500	...	.....	...	...	25	...	10	.....
Meteghan	...	....	.....	.....	24	1200	48	1000	350	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	50	.....
Cape St. Mary	7	140	3600	30	20	1000	40	3000	1500	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	25	...	300	.....
Salmon River	...	.....	.....	.....	8	320	16	160	96	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
West Port	30	400	7830	144	76	1535	34	3095	1764	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	3070	1100
Free Port	6	157	4900	22	35	800	70	1600	1600	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	100	.....
Tiverton	6	137	5200	47	30	600	90	2400	2400	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	150	.....
Total	57	1314	29430	310	463	13225	838	15277	11460	34	5650	...	4000	...	...	1850	...	7535	9700

RECAPITULA

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon, fresh, in ice	4,000 lbs. at	0 15	600 00
Mackerel	1,850 barrels "	10 00	18,500 00
Herrings	7,535 do "	4 00	30,140 00
do smoked	9,700 boxes "	0 25	2,425 00
Cod	20,683 cwt. "	5 00	103,415 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	102 barrels "	7 00	714 00
Pollack	10,744 cwt. "	3 50	37,604 00
Hake	7,466 do "	3 50	26,131 00
Haddock	1,700,900 lbs. "	0 06	102,054 00

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.		
																	$ cts.	
...	2500	20	500	200	50000	2000	.....	...	.....	50	...	...	...	2800	...	.....	23,538 00	
...	550	6	250	230	16000	2000	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	1200	...	.....	7,932 00	
...	490	5	250	600	1000	1300	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	1400	...	.....	8,108 00	
...	1250	13	375	390	10000	1500	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	2600	...	100	13,148 50	
...	1100	10	100	900	70000	1500	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	2000	...	100	19,910 00	
...	2300	20	220	1300	150000	500	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	3750	...	.....	32,627 50	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	50	...	.....	2,157 50	
...	60	.....	.....	.....	55000	.....	.....	...	2000	100000	20	...	...	200	...	.....	13,530 00	
...	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	...	.....	6000	5	...	...	500	...	100	15,830 00	
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	1000	10	...	1600	.....	8	...	...	.....	...	100	6,333 00	
...	40	4	50	4	1000	300	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	50	...	.....	1,187 50	St. John.
...	60	5	40	.....	2000	200	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	60	...	.....	806 00	Halifax.
...	40	4	20	.....	1000	200	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	20	...	.....	673 00	Boston.
...	1000	10	800	400	2000	100	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	200	...	.....	9,726 00	Yarmouth.
...	400	5	3000	....	4000	1000	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	1000	...	.....	14,935 00	do
...	100	.....	500	.....	400	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	15	...	...	.....	...	.....	2,409 00	do
...	7116	.....	2869	1972	700000	13650	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	4700	...	200	111,052 50	Boston.
...	1350	.....	675	200	350000	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	570	...	.....	31,582 00	Portland.
...	2227	.....	1095	1270	278500	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	3885	...	.....	39,247 75	Halifax and St. John.
...	20683	102	10744	7466	1700900	25250	1010	...	3600	106050	48	...	...	24985	...	600	354,729 25	

TION.—DIGBY.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Halibut	25,250 lbs. at	0 06	1,515 00
Shad	1,010 barrels "	8 00	8,080 00
Trout	3,600 lbs. "	0 06	216 00
Smelt	106,050 do "	0 06	6,363 00
Eels	48 barrels "	9 00	432 00
Fish Oil	24,985 gallons "	0 65	16,240 25
Fish used as manure	600 barrels "	0 50	300 00
			354,729 25

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.								
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.
Guysborough.			$			$			$		$							
Guysborough	5	150	2500	20	65	3900	130	26000	13000	4	600	39	.....	.....	•	775	.....	900
South Shore	...	.....	.....	.....	145	2320	195	11000	5500	19	3800	35	.....	.....	•	350	9600	250
Canso	6	240	12000	30	105	6300	315	25200	12600	20	4000	95	.....	.....	•	1575	.....	2925
Torbay	5	140	5000	25	320	6400	640	64000	32000	3	450	40	.....	.....	•	640	.....	1600
New Harbour	1	35	2000	7	50	1500	150	10000	5000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	400	.....	2800
Isaacs Harbour	4	160	8000	20	102	3060	204	10200	5100	4	400	24	.....	.....	•	950	.....	3500
North Shore	...	.....	.....	.....	85	2550	160	17000	8500	5	1000	20	.....	.....	•	425	.....	425
Strait of Canso	6	224	4500	35	60	1800	120	24000	12000	6	600	.....	.....	.....	...	600	.....	3500
St. Marys	...	.....	.....	.....	18	450	41	1440	500	...	.....	8	8500	12250	•	10	.....	475
Beckerton	...	.....	.....	.....	24	480	32	600	210	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	45	.....	274
Hollands Harb'r	...	.....	.....	.....	2	40	4	40	16	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	8
Indian Harbour	1	20	500	4	15	240	28	1560	546	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	562
Wine Harbour	...	.....	.....	.....	7	100	12	600	210	...	.....	.....	400	.....	•	.....	.....	271
Little Liscomb	...	.....	.....	.....	10	150	20	600	210	...	.....	.....	150	.....	•	.....	.....	345
Big Liscomb	...	.....	.....	.....	9	180	45	360	180	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	240
Marie Joseph	...	.....	.....	.....	30	400	40	820	287	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	10	.....	810
Crooks Island	...	.....	.....	.....	6	120	9	180	63	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	40
Spanish Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	6	120	9	120	112	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	75
Total	28	969	34500	141	1059	30110	2154	193720	96034	61	10850	261	9050	12250	...	5780	9600	19000

RECAPITULATION.—

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon	261 barrels, at	18 00	4,698 00
" Fresh, in ice	9,050 lbs. "	0 15	1,357 50
" Smoked	12,250 " "	0 15	1,837 50
Mackerel	5,780 barrels "	10 00	57,800 00
"	9,600 cans "	0 15	1,440 00
Herrings	19,000 barrels "	4 00	76,000 00
Alewives	463 " "	3 50	1,620 50
Cod	18,345 cwt. "	5 00	91,725 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	63 barrels "	7 00	441 00
Pollack	200 cwt. "	3 50	700 00

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.															Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.		
.....	50	325	.....	...	.....	36400	.....	...	...	800	.....	20	...	.....	250	...	.....	16426 50	
.....	.....	580	3	.....	725	101500	.....	...	...	400	.....	..	...	82800	500	...	.....	30887 50	
.....	100	5250	40	200	50	262500	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	239044	2625	...	.....	110227 85	
.....	200	3000	20	....	300	400000	1000	...	...	3000	.....	10	...	137904	1500	...	.....	76400 00	
.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	15000	4000	...	...	1000	.....	...	...	.....	900	...	.....	21485 00	
.....	15	3500	.....	.....	.....	25000	2500	...	...	2000	.....	...	...	251760	1750	...	.....	82156 00	
.....	15	125	.....	.....	.....	22000	.....	...	...	400	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	8331 50	
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15000	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	20952 50	
.....	5	500	.....	.....	.....	5000	1020	...	...	2000	500	10	...	88584	425	...	.....	21939 05	
.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	6000	500	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	74976	200	...	.....	14437 40	
.....	.....	40	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	232 00	
.....	3	233	.....	.....	.....	2000	600	...	...	.....	600	...	...	.....	215	...	.....	3755 25	
.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	1000	400	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	60	...	.....	1842 00	
.....	50	770	.....	.....	.....	2000	400	...	...	600	.....	...	...	83148	710	...	.....	18541 20	
.....	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	2000	4000	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	500	...	.....	4495 00	
.....	.....	1790	.....	.....	.....	4100	4560	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	99828	1500	...	.....	28758 80	
.....	.....	272	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	200	...	.....	1710 00	
.....	10	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	120	...	.....	1163 00	
.....	463	18315	63	200	1075	900500	27980	...	...	10200	1100	40	...	1058044	11455	...	.....	463741 15	

GUYSBOROUGH.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Hake	1,075 cwt. at	3 50	3,762 50
Haddock	900,500 lbs. "	0 06	54,030 00
Halibut	18,980 " "	0 06	1,138 80
Trout	10,200 " "	0 06	612 00
Smelt	1,100 " "	0 06	66 00
Eels	40 barrels "	9 00	360 00
Lobsters	1,058,044 cans "	0 15	158,706 60
Fish Oil	11,455 galls. "	0 65	7,445 75
			$463,741 15

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c, in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

	Counties.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.				Kinds of Fish.							
		Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.									
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
	Halifax.			$			$			$		$								
1	North Shore	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	4500	60	8000	2400	52	10400	.....	5000	.....	.....	2000	.....	1600	.....
2	French Village	3	160	6000	30	180	5400	110	10000	3000	50	10000	.....	3000	.....	.....	4110	.....	3125	2000
3	Peggy's Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	3000	130	15000	4500	60	12000	.....	20000	.....	.....	400	.....	600	.....
4	Dover	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	2700	100	10000	3000	30	6000	.....	45500	.....	.....	2000	.....	4000	.....
5	Prospect	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	8400	250	40000	12000	70	14000	.....	30000	.....	.....	2000	.....	3500	.....
6	Terrence Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	3600	150	12000	3600	20	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	500	.....
7	Pennant	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	1950	55	5000	1500	8	1600	.....	1000	.....	.....	280	.....	200	.....
8	Sambro	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	4800	120	4500	1350	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	500	.....
9	Ketch Harbour	7	200	10500	50	100	3000	150	5000	1500	18	3600	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	200	.....
10	Portuguese Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	3000	150	32000	9600	30	6000	.....	20000	.....	.....	30	.....	350	.....
11	Herring Cove	13	232	15600	80	100	3000	130	7000	2100	37	7400	.....	1000	.....	.....	685	.....	160	.....
12	Ferguson's Cove	6	130	7200	40	70	2100	100	4000	1200	42	8400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1250	.....	200	.....
13	Ecum Secum to Beaver Harbour	2	49	1400	11	63	1723	114	2620	1310	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	58	.....	837	.....
14	Sober Island to Murhaboon	1	22	600	6	39	1542	67	3080	1540	.....	.....	.....	96	2534	.....	85	.....	1837	.....
15	Spry Bay to Pope's Harbour	9	335	7000	53	66	2241	128	17440	8720	.....	.....	.....	.....	790	.....	1048	.....	6458	.....
16	Tangier to Ship Harbour	3	72	1500	18	42	2550	96	6180	3090	.....	.....	.....	.....	1800	.....	144	.....	3843	.....
17	West side of Ship Harbour to Clam Bay	4	97	2800	21	39	806	79	5660	2830	.....	.....	.....	.....	3240	.....	152	.....	3307	.....
18	East and West Jeddore	12	266	8300	72	32	522	56	2760	1180	.....	.....	.....	.....	1004	.....	76	.....	1150	.....
19	Musquodoboit to East side of Chezzetcook	1	15	600	5	56	1608	106	4020	2010	.....	.....	.....	1200	3000	.....	104	8708	657	.....

20	West side of Chezzetcook to Porter's Lake	7	104	3160	29	90	1287	145	14520	7260	.....	.....	.....	1872	.....	.....	416	.....	2135	.....
21	Cole Harbour to Eastern Passage.....	2	28	850	9	47	821	66	4460	2230	.....	.....	.....	2160	540	.....	46	.....	583	.....
	Total...	70	1710	65510	424	1989	58550	2356	173240	75920	418	83600	.....	130828	13908	.....	17184	8708	35742	2000

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

	COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.																VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.
		Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
	Halifax.																	$ cts.	
1	North Shore	50	1000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	32,555 00	Halifax.
2	French Village	.....	2640	13	.....	.....	.....	200000	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	792	.....	.....	80,625 80	do
3	Peggy's Cove	.....	300	2	.....	50	30000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	50000	90	.....	.....	20,627 50	do
4	Dover	30	1500	8	.....	.....	300000	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	69,528 50	do
5	Prospect	.....	2500	13	.....	100	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	750	.....	.....	54,028 50	do
6	Terrence Bay	.....	1300	7	.....	100	15000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	.....	.....	30,052 50	do
7	Pennant	100	800	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	8,284 00	do
8	Sambro	.....	3450	17	.....	100	20000	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100000	1020	.....	.....	38,882 00	do
9	Ketch Harbour	30	4000	20	.....	.....	10000	35000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	.....	25,525 00	do
10	Portuguese Cove	.....	300	2	.....	100	18000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	7,702 50	do
11	Herring Cove	.....	4000	20	.....	260	45000	100000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	.....	38,170 00	do
12	Ferguson's Cove	.....	1500	8	.....	50	.....	50000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	24,323 50	do
																			20,000 00	do
13	Ecum Secum to Beaver Harbour	.....	1805	.....	.....	13	46032	.....	.....	.....	1280	700	25	.....	272184	892	.....	50	57,686 62	do
14	Sober Island to Murhaboon	42	695	.....	.....	.....	43456	.....	.....	.....	1450	1100	1	.....	114000	347	.....	60	32,359 41	do
15	Spry Bay to Pope's Harbour	.....	4198	4	.....	38	17136	.....	.....	.....	1050	20100	35	.....	.....	2740	.....	.....	61,974 66	
16	Tangier to Ship Harbour	103	2298	.....	.....	50	39872	1600	.....	.....	750	540	6	.....	.....	1336	.....	.....	32,595 62	
17	West side of Ship Harbour to Clam Bay	11	1529	.....	.....	5	2016	500	.....	.....	950	1100	3	.....	72000	773	.....	45	34,560 91	
18	East and West Jeddore	40	5031	3	4	.....	84272	.....	.....	.....	1050	2500	20	.....	38688	2680	.....	.....	41,675 12	
19	Musquodoboit to East side of Chezzetcook	110	3371	.....	.....	.....	32032	.....	.....	.....	5000	2800	110	.....	102048	1824	.....	.....	42,716 92	

20	West side of Chezzetcook to Porter's Lake	275	1742	2	6	.....	18816	.....	.....	.....	1500	110000	2	.....	.....	955	.....	.....	31,146 01
21	Cole Harbour to Eastern Passage	.....	1645	.....	.....	.....	15456	.....	.....	.....	900	1500	10	.....	.....	891	.....	.....	13,162 51
	Total	791	45604	128	10	866	711088	397100	.....	.....	13930	140340	312	.....	758920	19410	.....	155	798,162 58

RECAPITULATION.—HALIFAX.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon, fresh, in ice	130,828 lbs. at	0 15	19,624 20
do smoked	13,908 do "	0 15	2,086 20
Mackerel	17,184 barrels "	10 00	171,840 00
do in cans	8,708 cans "	0 15	1,306 20
Herrings	35,712 barrels "	4 00	142,968 00
do smoked	2,000 boxes "	0 25	500 00
Alewives	791 barrels "	3 50	2,768 50
Cod	45,604 cwts. "	5 00	228,020 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	128 barrels "	7 00	896 00
Pollack	10 cwt. "	3 50	35 00
Hake	866 do "	3 50	3,031 00
Haddock	711,088 lbs. "	0 06	42,665 28
Halibut	397,100 do "	0 06	23,826 00
Trout	13,930 do "	0 06	835 80
Smelt	140,340 do "	0 06	8,420 40
Eels	312 barrels "	9 00	2,808 00
Lobsters	758,920 cans "	0 15	113,838 00
Fish Oil	19,410 gallons "	0 65	12,616 50
Fish used fresh in city			20,000 00
Fish used as manure	155 barrels at	0 50	77 50
	Total		798,162 58

* Fish sold to city fish markets fresh.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.												
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.										
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
			$			$			$		$								
Hants.																			
Windsor					12	600	15	2200	700	3		8							
Maitland					4	172	8	758	295			11¼							
Upper Selma					2	84	4	390	165			3½							
Lower Selma					1	40	2	190	85			2¼							
Noel Shore										1	216	1							
Noel					4	195	8	890	340	1	290	10¾							
Burncoat					2	115	4	410	170			1							
Moose Brook					2	110	4	425	180			1½							
Tenniscape					6	274	12	1300	435	1	75	5						35	
Walton					4	290	8	1030	408	1	60	5½						24	
Total					37	1880	65	7593	2778	7	641	49½						59	

RECAPITULATION.—

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon	49½ barrels at	18 00	891 00
Herrings	59 " "	4 00	236 00
Cod	99 cwt. "	5 00	495 00
Shad	528 barrels "	8 00	4,224 00

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Continued*.

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.		
																	$ cts.	
...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	5	.....	.....	50000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,184 00	
...	29	.....	...	.....	.....	...	64	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	859 50	Maitland.
...	17	.....	...	.....	.....	...	47	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	524 00	do
...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	29	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272 50	do
...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	34	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290 00	do
...	34	.....	...	.....	.....	...	95	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	1,152 75	Noel.
...	19	.....	...	.....	.....	...	25	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	324 70	do
...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	18	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171 00	do
...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	122	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,206 00	do
...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	89	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	902 50	do
...	99	.....	...	.....	.....	...	528	.....	.....	50000	...	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	8,886 95	

HANTS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Smelt	50,000 lbs. "	0 06	3,000 00
Fish Oil.....	63 gallons at	0 65	40 95
			8,886 95

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.						
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice.	Salmon, Smoked.	Salmon, in cans.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs
Inverness.			$			$			$		$						
Margaree	6	124	3600	32	23	2680	69	1193	878	.....	.....	18	21610	..	17280	150	6000
Chance Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	11	246	28	1430	875	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	170	.....
Ducette Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	5	175	15	175	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	180	.....
S. W. Margaree	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	8480	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Lake Ainslie & outlets	...	.....	.....	.....	6	60	12	120	55	.....	.....	.....	3130	..	.....	.....	.....
Wide Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	6	110	16	660	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	125	.....
Cheticamp Point	8	200	8000	45	25	2500	75	1700	1700	.....	.....	25	.....	..	.....	450	.....
Friers Head	...	.....	.....	.....	10	200	30	600	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	250	.....
Big Pond Cheticamp	...	.....	.....	.....	16	980	48	1408	960	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	59	.....
Eastern Harbour	8	84	3000	25	70	5000	200	4450	4450	.....	.....	8	3000	..	.....	500	.....
Black Rock	...	.....	.....	.....	9	360	27	414	216	.....	.....	3	.....	..	.....	32	.....
Fishing Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	2	60	8	180	180	.....	.....	7	.....	..	.....	11	.....
Pleasant Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	10	100	40	350	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	150	.....
Pollete Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	5	50	20	5	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	10	.....
N. E. Margaree	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6000	..	.....	.....	.....
Cheticamp Parish	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	630	.....
E. S. Margaree Harbour	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1400	...	.....	97	.....
Pleasant Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	..	.....	17	.....
McLean's Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	17	170	34	750	750	.....	.....	15	400	..	.....	.....	.....
Margaree Island	...	.....	.....	.....	23	650	69	500	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	250	.....
Port Bane, B.C	...	.....	.....	.....	10	120	30	600	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	100	.....
Marsh Point, B.C	...	.....	.....	.....	20	600	60	740	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	400	.....
Front Brook, L.A	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Port Hawkesbury	...	.....	.....	.....	20	800	60	600	900	.....	.....	50	.....	..	.....	970	.....
Port Hastings	1	97	2000	12	25	1000	75	700	1050	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	350	.....
Port Hood	...	.....	.....	.....	30	1200	90	800	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	600	.....
Whycocomagh	...	.....	.....	.....	12	480	48	360	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Marble Mountain	...	.....	.....	.....	16	640	48	500	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Malagawatch	...	.....	.....	.....	12	480	48	360	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	23	505	16600	119	383	18661	1173	20565	18621	124	8480	126	35882	...	17280	5501	6000

RECAPITULATION.—

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon	126 barrels at	18 00	2,268 00
do fresh, in ice	35,882 lbs. "	0 15	5,382 30
do	17,280 cans "	0 15	2,592 00
Mackerel	5,501 barrels "	10 00	55,010 00
do	6,000 cans "	0 15	900 00
Herrings	5,484 barrels "	4 00	21,936 00
do smoked	1,000 boxes "	0 25	250 00
Alewives	608 barrels "	3 50	2,128 00
Cod	36,340 cwt. "	5 00	181,700 00

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

Kinds of Fish.															Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.	
323	1000	.....	2275	1	...	53	31156	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	72	670	...	.....	23,982 66	
30	.....	.....	240	.....	...	60	7840	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	80	...	.....	3,752 40	
40	.....	.....	250	.....	...	70	6720	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	75	...	.....	3,906 95	
.....	.....	130	.....	.....	...	....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	...	.....	455 00	
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	...	....	.....	...	...	...	600	...	14	...	....	.....	...	.....	666 50	
22	.....	.....	190	.....	...	45	6720	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	80	...	.....	2,900 70	
200	.....	.....	17000	.....	...	200	201600	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....	3700	...	.....	105,951 00	Brazil, Spain.
75	.....	.....	1300	.....	...	54	15000	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	437	...	.....	10,673 05	Italy, Jersey.
30	.....	17	1840	3	...	100	19000	...	...	...	.....	...	3	...	....	920	...	.....	12,105 50	do
125	.....	.....	4710	.....	...	25	40000	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	1650	...	.....	33,204 00	do
7	.....	.....	730	.....	...	5	7000	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	97	...	... .	4,552 55	do
3	.....	.....	174	.....	...	2	1000	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	33	...	.....	1,206 45	Halifax.
37	.....	.....	500	.....	...	31	3000	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	95	...	.....	4,498 25	Cheticamp.
.....	.....	.....	57	.....	...	4	400	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	17	...	.... .	434 05	Am. Coasters.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	.....	...	...	...	2000	...	...	...	....	.....	...	.....	1,020 00	do
620	.....	.....	937	.....	...	34	1100	...	...	...	.....	...	9	...	....	132	...	.....	13,816 80	Home.
217	.....	.....	321	.....	...	1	.....	...	...	...	1734	...	...	...	....	25	...	.....	3,776 79	do
14	.....	.....	76	.....	..	2	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	13	...	.....	672 75	do
4	.....	.. ..	20	.....	...	1	1000	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	20	...	....	522 50	do
20	.....	.....	500	.....	...	.....	4000	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	100	...	.....	538 00	do
25	.....	.....	250	.....	...	50	2000	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	54	...	.....	2,680 10	
100	.....	.....	700	.....	...	100	4000	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	100	...	.....	8,555 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	2000	...	...	...	....	.....	...	.....	120 00	
802	.....	338	230	5	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	2050	...	.....	17,508 50	United States
1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	...	.....	8,300 00	do
590	.....	113	1040	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	...	.....	13,955 50	do
300	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	...	.....	1,200 00	Home.
400	.....	.....	1500	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	...	.....	9,100 00	do
300	.....	.....	1500	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	....	.....	...	.....	8,700 00	do
5484	1000	608	36340	9	...	837	351536	...	...	...	6334	...	26	...	72	10348	...	.....	303,602 00	

INVERNESS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Cod Tongues and Sounds	9 barrels at	7 00	63 00
Hake	837 cwt. "	3 50	2,929 50
Haddock	351,536 lbs. "	0 06	21,092 16
Trout	6,334 " "	0 06	380 04
Eels	26 barrels "	9 00	234 00
Lobsters	72 cans "	0 15	10 80
Fish Oil	10,348 gallons "	0 65	6,726 20
			303,602 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.				Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.							
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.						
Kings.			$			$			$		$						
Starr's Point							50	3000	1000								
Wolfville					10	400	20	2000	500								
Little Island							4	900	300								
Oak Island							10	1600	400								
Porter's Point							12	750	200								
Scot's Bay							40	2000	1000								
Medford							22			6	700						
Pereaux							32			8	1200						
Baxter's Harbour					3		6										
Hall's Harbour					30	420	50	1200	300	2	300		4000			50	
Chipman's Rock					4	60	10	200	50								
Black Rock					3	60	8	45	25	1	100						
Harbourville					4	65	20	60	30	4	500		5600				
Ogilvie Pier					7	98	14						1000				
Morden Bay					10	150	20	700	300	3	300		5000				
Gaspereaux					12	180	18	300	300				500				
Cornwallis													900				
North Aylesford												4					
South Aylesford												3					
Total					83	1433	336	12755	4305	24	3100	7	17000			50	

RECAPITULATION.—

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon	7 barrels, at	18 00	126 00
" Fresh, in ice	17,000 lbs. "	0 15	2,550 00
Mackerel	50 barrels "	10 00	500 00
Herrings	7,481 " "	4 00	29,924 00
" Smoked	11,680 boxes "	0 25	2,920 00
Alewives	440 barrels "	3 50	1,540 00
Cod	1,190 cwt. "	5 00	5,950 00
Pollack	100 " "	3 50	350 00

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.																Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.		
																			$ cts.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	240	...	.....	....	...	...	...	.....	...	120	1,980 00	Halifax and
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	80	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	30	655 00	United States,
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	75	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	30	615 00	excepting about
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	100	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	40	820 00	one-fourth for
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	40	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	16	328 00	home consump-
426	4100	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	387	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	350	6,000 00	tion.
100	1230	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	75	745 00	
200	2400	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	150	1,475 00	
200	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	80	1,340 00	
2200	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	1025	...	100	13,116 25	
200	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	200	...	50	1,455 00	
250	350	.....	40	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	80	...	40	1,359 50	
1640	2600	.....	100	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	200	...	150	8,755 00	
765	1000	.....	175	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	340	...	60	4,586 00	
1500	.....	.....	175	.....	100	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	550	...	140	8,402 50	
.....	.....	440	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1500	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1,705 60	Home.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	300	1600	6	...	...	.....	...	.....	303 00	"
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	200	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	84 00	"
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	300	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	72 00	"
7481	11680	440	1190	.....	100	...	...	...	922	...	800	3100	6	...	...	2395	...	1431	53,796 25	

KINGS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Shad	922 barrels	8 00	7,376 00
Trout	800 lbs.	0 06	48 00
Smelt	3,100 "	0 06	186 00
Eels	6 barrels	9 00	54 00
Fish Oil	2,395 gallons	0 65	1,556 75
Fish used as Manure	1,431 barrels	0 50	715 50
			$53,796 25

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

	Counties.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.				Kinds of Fish.							
		Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.									
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
	Lunenburg.			$			$			$		$								
1	Lunenburg to Cross Island	35	2290	109535	487	290	11800	450	17890	19280	.....	.....	.....	180	200	.....	1900	340	4250	.....
2	Mahone Bay	15	799	44000	197	114	3564	160	7180	8300	.....	.....	.....	650	200	.....	650	.....	2500	.....
3	Labave River to Iron Bound Island	28	1535	78000	380	227	8900	305	15160	18150	.....	.....	.....	1600	700	.....	1400	.....	2940	.....
4	New Dublin to Labave	26	1320	67700	331	210	8400	312	10500	13122	.....	.....	.....	3800	900	.....	1500	.....	3000	.....
5	Chester	3	160	19000	37	50	500	100	16000	800	6	1000	.....	6300	1050	.....	200	.....	100	.....
6	Martin's River	3	120	5000	40	20	200	40	800	400	3	500	.....	600	.....	.....	100	.....	200	.....
7	Fox Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	200	40	200	100	10	1500	.....	1000	.....	.....	1000	.....	50	.....
8	Mill Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	400	80	4000	4000	12	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	100	.....
9	Lodge	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	300	60	1000	1500	6	900	.....	3000	.....	.....	550	.....	200	.....
10	North-west Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	110	22	1200	1200	4	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	250	.....
11	Aspotogan	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	400	80	1200	1200	8	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	200	.....
12	Sandy Beeches	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	200	40	200	200	6	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	100	.....
13	Blandford	1	50	2000	13	50	500	100	6000	6000	5	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	300	.....
14	Little Tancook	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	160	32	12000	12000	2	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	120	.....

15	Big Tancook	1	30	1500	7	70	700	160	8000	8000	6	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	150	.....
16	Deep Cove	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	200	40	800	800	5	700	.....	1000	.....	.....	200	.....	100	.....
17	Iron Bound	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	20	800	800	3	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	200	.....
	Total	112	6313	326735	1492	1238	36634	2041	102950	95852	76	11500	.....	17830	3050	.....	11600	340	14760	.....

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

	Counties.	Kinds of Fish.													Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
		Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.		
	Lunenburg.																	$ cts.	
1	Lunenburg to Cross Island....	15	32500	20	3450	3000	336000	95000	.....	.....	2000	2500	63	.....	5000	25000	55	300	272,797 50	W. Indies & U. States.
2	Mahone Bay	75	9200	5	450	520	67200	8500	10	.....	5000	3200	21	.....	.....	6354	15	70	76,013 10	do
3	Lahave River to Iron Bound Island	50	22375	15	1200	1250	96000	32000	10	.....	2000	2200	20	.....	.....	16400	40	100	166,337 00	do
4	New Dublin to Lahave...	40	24000	12	2200	1800	150000	40000	20	.....	5000	3000	40	.....	.....	18000	40	150	186,659 00	do
5	Chester	40	2000	.....	.....	3000	5000	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125000	500	.....	.....	43,607 50	Halifax.
6	Martin's River.....	40	2100	.....	50	200	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	13,760 00	do
7	Fox Point	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,367 50	do
8	Mill Cove	10	50	.....	.....	100	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	21,367 50	do
9	Lodge	10	150	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	8,200 00	do
10	North-west Cove.	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	10,230 00	do
11	Aspotogan	20	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	4,011 25	do
12	Sandy Beeches ...	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	2,663 00	do
13	Blandford	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	6,239 00	Lunenburg.
14	Little Tancook...	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	25000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	3,545 00	do

15	Big Tancook		200				25000								200			5,230 00	do
16	Deep Cove																	2,550 00	do
17	Iron Bound		2000				200000								300			25,995 00	do
	Total	305	95450	52	7350	9870	929700	177000	40	14000	10900	144	175000	67809	150	620		859,572 35	

5 d 164

RECAPITULATION.—LUNENBURG.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon, fresh, in ice	17,830 lbs. at	0 15	2,674 50
do smoked	3,050 do "	0 15	457 50
Mackerel	11,600 barrels "	10 00	116,000 00
do	340 cans "	0 15	51 00
Herrings	14,760 barrels "	4 00	59,040 00
Alewives	305 do "	3 50	1,067 50
Cod	95,450 cwt. "	5 00	477,250 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	52 barrels "	7 00	364 00
Pollack	7,350 cwt. "	3 50	25,725 00
Hake	9,870 do "	3 50	34,545 00
Haddock	929,700 lbs. "	0 06	55,782 00
Halibut	177,000 do "	0 06	10,620 00
Shad	40 barrels "	8 00	320 00
Trout	14,000 lbs. "	0 06	840 00
Smelt	10,900 do "	0 06	654 00
Eels	144 barrels "	9 00	1,296 00
Lobsters	175,000 cans "	0 15	26,250 00
Fish Oil	67,809 gallons "	0 65	44,075 85
Fish Guano	150 tons "	15 00	2,250 00
Fish used as manure	620 barrels "	0 50	310 00
			859,572 35

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.												
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.										
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, smoked, in boxes.
Pictou.			$			$			$		$								
Caribou and River John.	...	...	...	...	25	500	50	500	1000	.....	.....	...	7840	...	...	.....	.....	200	.....
Lismore.	...	...	...	...	10	139	20	1640	1260	.....	.....	...	14860	...	...	24½	.....	5	.....
Ponds	...	...	...	...	9	108	11	1440	1050	.....	.....	...	10900	...	...	8	.....	7½	.....
North Beach	...	...	...	...	5	79	7	1280	840	.....	.....	...	8088	...	...	2	.....	1	.....
Big Island	...	...	...	...	6	130	10	2160	1730	.....	.....	...	28728	...	...	12	.....	2	.....
Little Harbour	...	...	...	...	9	118	16	1786	1154	.....	.....	...	15800	...	...	.....	.....	10	.....
Chance Harbour	...	...	...	...	14	266	23	1515	1015	.....	.....	...	13080	...	...	.....	.....	6	.....
Total	...	...	...	...	78	1340	137	10291	7049	.....	.....	...	99286	...	...	46½	.....	231½	.....

RECAPITULATION.—

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon, Fresh, in ice	99,286 lbs. at	0 15	14,892 90
Mackerel	46½ barrels "	10 00	465 00
Herrings	231½ " "	4 00	926 00
Cod	116 cwt. "	5 00	580 00
Hake	115 " "	3 50	402 50
Trout	976 lbs. "	0 06	58 56

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.		
																	$ cts.	
...	116	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,556 00	Home.
...	.....	.....	...	54	...	...	...	.....	190	2140	.....	.....	.....	1790	.....	.....	3,984 80	do
...	.....	.....	...	36	...	...	...	.....	425	2400	10	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	2,150 00	do
...	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,240 70	do
...	.....	.....	...	12	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4,485 70	do
...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	146	870	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,650 96	do
...	.....	.....	...	12	...	...	...	.....	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	2,047 40	do
...	116	.....	...	115	...	...	...	.....	976	5410	30	.....	.....	1840	.....	.....	19,115 56	

PICTOU.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Smelt	5,410 lbs. at	0 06	324 60
Eels	30 barrels "	9 00	270 00
Fish Oil	1,840 gallons "	0 65	1,196 00
			19.115 56

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.								
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
Queens.			$			$			$		$								
Liverpool	15	458	35000	117	44	1320	100	2400	700	1	1800	...	14800	.....	.....	250	.....	780	.....
Port Medway	10	411	25660	109	40	1000	78	2496	1872	...	.....	...	10200	.....	.....	62	.....	2762	.....
Port Mouton	4	82	3650	24	150	5140	300	10000	4000	...	.....	...	1200	.....	.....	70	.....	400	.....
Brooklyn	4	125	4500	30	26	780	40	1600	800	...	.....	...	3000	.....	.....	10	.....	180	.....
Eagle Head	...	.....	.....	.....	12	240	24	700	320	...	.....	...	500	.....	.....	10	.....	98	.....
Coffin Island	...	.....	.....	.....	35	1050	60	3000	1200	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	200	.....
Blue Berry	...	.....	.....	.....	20	300	30	1600	960	...	.....	...	400	.....	.....	20	.....	220	.....
Mill Village	2	30	500	10	38	310	56	700	364	...	.....	...	7000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Head	2	50	2400	12	60	1200	75	3000	1500	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	276	.....
Black Point & Moose Harbour	...	.....	.....	.....	18	450	30	1200	600	...	.....	...	300	.....	.....	15	.....	363	.....
Pudding Pan	...	.....	.....	.....	12	240	36	1160	600	...	.....	...	400	.....	.....	30	.....	160	.....
Ecconfield	...	.....	.....	.....	4	32	8	60	48	...	.....	...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton	...	.....	.....	.....	8	75	16	160	50	...	.....	...	1700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunt's Point	2	58	3500	12	10	500	25	1000	400	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	150	.....
Port Jollies	1	28	1500	7	14	500	30	300	240	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....
White Point	1	22	500	6	8	240	24	2000	800	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	40	.....
Flat Rocks	...	.....	.....	.....	3	200	14	300	120	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Port Le Bert	...	.....	.....	.....	5	150	10	240	96	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Total	41	1264	77210	327	507	13727	956	31916	14670	1	1800	...	40000	.....	.....	567	.....	5739	.....

RECAPITULA

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon, fresh, in ice	40,000 lbs. at	0 15	6,000 00
Mackerel	567 barrels "	10 00	5,670 00
Herrings	5,739 do "	4 00	22,956 00
Alewives	157 do "	3 50	549 50
Cod	28,429 cwt. "	5 00	142,145 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	62 barrels "	7 00	434 00
Pollack	490 cwt. "	3 50	1,715 00
Hake	50 do "	3 50	175 00

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.		
																	$ cts.	
.....	7320	10	50	...	31400	4000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10000	3660	...	.....	50,688 00	W. Indies and U. States.
.....	5835	.....	.....	...	98500	6500	...	...	...	...	20	...	.....	3416	...	.....	51,073 40	do
.....	5200	10	60	20	3000	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2500	...	.....	30,755 00	do
.....	2500	12	.....	...	900	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1295	...	.....	14,779 75	do
.....	164	.....	.....	...	2500	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	150	...	.....	1,676 50	do
.....	900	12	.....	...	30000	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	450	...	.....	7,676 50	do
.....	280	.....	40	...	6000	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	200	...	.....	3,227 60	do
50	120	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	8	...	.....	60	...	.....	1,936 00	do
.....	1250	8	40	20	4000	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1200	...	.....	8,900 00	do
.....	575	.....	.....	...	2500	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	500	...	.....	5,051 00	do
.....	160	.....	.....	...	6000	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	100	...	.....	2,261 00	do
57	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	14	...	.....	.....	...	.....	400 50	do
20	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	325 00	do
.....	1100	10	50	...	15000	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	600	...	.....	8,095 00	do
30	1100	.....	.....	...	2000	.....	...	...	...	...	20	...	.....	500	...	.....	6,510 00	do
.....	1225	.....	250	...	10000	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	750	...	.....	8,507 50	do
.....	400	.....	.....	10	1500	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	200	...	.....	2,335 00	do
.....	300	.....	.....	...	4000	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	35000	100	...	.....	7,135 00	do
157	28429	62	490	50	217300	19160	...	...	...	...	62	...	45000	15681	...	.....	211,332 75	

TION.—QUEENS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Haddock	217,300 lbs. at	0 06	13,038 00
Halibut	19,160 do "	0 06	1,149 60
Eels	62 barrels "	9 00	558 00
Lobsters	45,000 cans "	0 15	6,750 00
Fish Oil	15,681 gallons "	0 65	10,192 65
			211,332 75

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs								
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.
Richmond.			$			$			$		$							
Fourchie	...	.....	.....	....	60	3000	170	4800	1400	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	240	...	600
Framboise	...	.....	.....	....	19	380	49	1940	500	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	110	...	330
St. Esprit	...	.....	.....	....	6	180	15	1200	300	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	60	...	240
L'Archevêque	...	.....	.....	.....	12	480	30	2360	600	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	96	...	36
Grand River	...	.....	.....	....	20	1200	70	6000	1500	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	420	...	1500
Point Micheau	...	.....	.....	....	23	600	54	7000	3800	...	...	5	.....	B.	.....	600	...	1000
L'Ardoise	6	150	3900	39	122	2100	250	12500	2850	...	...	50	.....	B.	.....	1350	...	1050
St. Peters Island	1	16	450	6	45	900	85	2120	1396	...	...	.....	.....	B.	10000	166	...	380
St. Peters	2	100	1000	16	30	300	60	3000	900	...	...	8	.....	B.	.....	150	...	50
River Bourgoise	38	1140	40000	302	7	300	20	1200	700	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	350	...	600
Arichat	1	56	3500	14	130	2600	150	5700	2850	...	...	6	200	B.	.....	200	...	400
Arichat West and Port Royal	2	109	3800	24	100	2000	200	4000	2000	...	...	.....	300	B.	.....	500	...	200
Petit de Grat	17	500	7500	140	92	1840	186	12000	6000	...	...	30	6000	B.	.....	300	...	3000
Cape Hogan	...	.....	.....	.....	41	820	123	4800	2400	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	60	...	500
Little Antz	...	.....	.....	.....	67	1340	201	15000	7500	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	400	...	3900
Grand Antz	...	.....	.....	.....	50	1500	160	6000	3000	...	...	.....	200	B.	.....	500	...	550
D'Escourse	14	560	11200	140	10	200	20	1520	760	...	...	.....	200	B.	.....	300	...	150
Polimand	4	160	3200	40	4	80	8	320	160	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	50	...	40
Cape Le Rond	...	...	.....	.....	15	450	30	1200	600	...	...	.....	100	B.	.....	200	...	300
Rocky Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	20	800	40	6000	3000	...	...	.....	300	B.	.....	800	...	1200
Martinique	1	25	500	3	5	100	10	400	200	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	50	...	150
Lennon Passage	1	30	400	4	5	60	10	1000	500	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	10	...	20
River Inhabitant	3	68	1500	10	45	720	60	7000	3500	...	...	10	1000	B.	.....	20	...	300
Little River and Cariboo Cove	2	40	1600	10	25	400	50	6000	3000	...	...	5	500	B.	.....	200	...	200
Black River	1	32	1200	7	12	100	12	400	200	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	100
	93	2986	79750	755	975	22450	2062	113460	49616	...	...	114	8800	...	10000	7132	...	16796

RECAPITULATION.—

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon	114 barrels at	18 00	2,052 00
" Fresh, in ice	8,800 lbs "	0 15	1,320 00
"	10,000 cans "	0 15	1,500 00
Mackerel	7,132 barrels "	10 00	71,320 00
Herrings	16,796 do "	4 00	67,184 00
Alewives	692 do "	3 50	2,422 00
Cod	39,962 cwt. "	5 00	199,810 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	109 barrels "	7 00	763 00
Pollack	120 cwt. "	3 50	420 00
Hake	1,190 cwt. "	3 50	4,165 00

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.		
																		$ cts.	
.....	.....	3600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	10800	3000	...	.....	26,370 00	Halifax
.....	.....	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	400	...	.....	5,380 00	"
.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	80	...	.....	2,212 00	"
.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	120	...	.....	2,082 00	"
.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	20	...	.....	10,363 00	"
.....	10	200	3	10	.....	10000	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	100	...	.....	11,846 00	"
.....	120	3300	.....	.....	.....	420000	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	5000	...	.....	63,970 00	"
.....	.....	182	.....	.....	.....	54800	2000	...	...	.....	.....	6	...	.....	150	...	.....	9,149 50	"
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1,861 50	"
.....	60	6000	6	.....	.....	150000	200	...	...	.....	.....	10	...	.....	5000	...	.....	48,504 00	"
.....	20	3350	10	50	40	500000	500	...	...	50	200	10	...	159576	3000	...	.....	76,964 40	Halifax and United States.
.....	200	3000	10	.....	200	500000	200	...	...	40	3000	10	...	.....	3000	...	.....	54,549 40	
.....	50	4000	.....	.....	500	600000	.....	...	...	.....	.....	5	...	.....	3500	...	.....	76,685 00	
.....	10	2000	.....	.....	100	250000	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2000	...	.....	29,285 00	"
.....	30	2900	.....	.....	200	190000	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1900	...	.....	47,540 00	"
.....	30	500	.....	.....	50	75000	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	300	...	.....	14,705 00	"
.....	10	6000	60	.....	.....	60000	10000	...	...	.....	600	40	...	61344	2000	...	.....	49,182 60	"
.....	5	1600	20	.....	.....	20000	8000	...	...	.....	200	.....	...	.....	500	...	.....	10,834 50	"
.....	.....	250	.....	10	.....	30000	.....	...	...	.....	.....	10	...	.....	100	...	.....	6,455 00	"
.....	10	100	.....	.....	.....	7500	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	30	...	.....	13,849 50	"
.....	12	1000	.....	.....	50	50000	.....	...	...	.....	200	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	9,329 00	"
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	...	...	1000	500	20	...	.....	.....	...	.....	545 00	"
.....	50	10	.....	.....	.....	100000	.....	5	...	1000	1500	100	...	.....	100	..	.....	9,110 00	"
.....	50	700	.....	50	50	150000	100	...	...	100	500	.....	...	.....	1000	...	.....	16,682 00	"
.....	10	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	500	.....	20	...	.....	100	..	.....	2,710 00	"
.....	692	39962	109	120	1190	3168300	21000	5	...	2690	6700	231	...	231720	31400	...	.....	600,164 40	

RICHMOND.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Haddock	3,168,300 lbs. at	0 06	190,098 00
Halibut	21,000 do "	0 06	1,260 00
Shad	5 barrels "	8 00	40 00
Trout	2,690 lbs. "	0 06	161 40
Smelt	6,700 do "	0 06	402 00
Eels	231 barrels "	9 00	2,079 00
Lobsters	231,720 cans "	0 15	34,758 00
Fish Oil	31,400 gallons "	0 65	20,410 00
			600,164 40

• RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.								
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.
Shelburne.			$			$			$		$							
East Jordan	2	85	6000	18	4	300	12	500	300	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	15	...	200
Green Harbour	1	40	3000	8	25	1000	75	1250	1000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	25	...	400
Lockeport	18	1000	60000	250	50	4000	200	4000	2500	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	40	...	1200
Sable River	5	300	12000	50	8	800	30	400	250	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	10	...	650
Lower Jordan	2	120	7000	26	14	225	22	900	550	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	120
Upper Jordan	2	110	5300	19	13	540	28	722	890	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	250
Sand Point	3	173	10000	37	25	750	48	2000	1000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	300
Wood's Harbour	7	350	7000	80	30	360	45	900	550	1	1200	4	.....	...	...	1600	...	2000
Bear Point	3	100	4000	34	29	250	35	5400	2000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	856	...	286
hag Harbour	7	210	9000	70	15	180	25	1300	630	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	750	...	300
Cape Island	12	585	16550	120	90	2600	185	6246	3360	6	5150	...	.....	...	...	5160	...	882
West Barrington	8	227	10000	68	9	495	18	780	384	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	90	...	140
Blanch	2	42	1250	18	21	675	42	1500	450	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	5	...	152
Lower Port Latour	3	150	10000	30	139	2320	151	8154	3176	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	700	...	1500
Upper Port Latour	6	225	15000	49	12	240	26	900	350	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	3	...	500
Port Clyde	2	120	4700	20	32	1280	73	1260	500	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	250	...	275
Rosway and	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....
Cape Negro	7	325	21000	30	90	3600	290	16000	6300	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	400	...	1500
Carlton Village	...	.....	.....	.....	5	400	7	380	133	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	30
McNutt's Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	300	10	800	280	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	200
West Shelburne	1	59	3000	10	14	920	40	992	378	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	20	...	100
Gunner Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	9	850	27	320	126	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	150
East Shelburne	2	60	1400	14	4	150	8	500	140	1	900	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	520
Cat Point	...	.....	.....	.....	4	160	9	.....	.....	1	1000	1	.....	...	...	215	...	320
	93	4281	206200	951	646	22395	1406	55184	25247	9	8250	5	.....	...	...	10139	...	11975

RECAPITULATION.—

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon	5 barrels, at	18 00	90 00
Mackerel	10,139 " "	10 00	101,390 00
Herrings	11,975 " "	4 00	47,900 00
Alewives	736 " "	3 50	2,576 00
Cod	101,848 cwt. "	5 00	509,240 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	45 barrels "	7 00	315 00
Pollack	6,878 cwt. "	3 50	24,073 00
Hake	50 " "	3 50	175 00

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.		
																		$ cts.	
.....	10	1800	.....	50	...	60000	3000	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	5000	...	.....	17,190 00	Lockeport.
.....	10	1000	.....	30	...	40000	2000	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	5000	...	.....	12,760 00	
.....	20	40000	.....	400	...	120000	10000	...	...	.....	...	...	...	40000	40000	...	.....	246,470 00	W. Indies
.....	.....	4000	.....	20	...	60000	2000	...	...	800	...	...	...	.....	5000	...	.....	29,788 00	"
.....	.....	2200	.....	.....	...	10000	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	900	...	.....	12,665 00	"
.....	.....	1522	.....	.....	...	11200	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	500	...	.....	9,607 00	"
.....	.....	2900	.....	.....	...	6000	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	80000	1150	...	.....	28,807 50	Halifax.
.....	35	5000	.....	350	...	38000	1500	...	...	.....	...	...	...	200000	2000	...	.....	84,089 50	"
.....	.....	1800	.....	300	...	28000	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	82000	1550	...	.....	34,741 50	Boston &
.....	.....	5000	.....	350	...	22400	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	1500	...	.....	37,244 00	Lockeport.
.....	.....	17900	22	1360	...	245280	10000	...	...	.....	...	...	...	300000	8745	...	.....	215,543 05	
.....	310	4200	.....	38	...	28000	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	1660	...	.....	26,437 00	
.....	6	1630	.....	.....	50	28000	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	95000	1690	...	.....	26,032 50	
.....	.....	1500	.....	3000	...	500000	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	8000	...	.....	66,200 00	
.....	10	4400	10	400	...	600000	5000	...	...	.....	...	10	...	.....	3900	...	.....	64,460 00	
.....	75	1000	.....	50	...	448000	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	4000	...	.....	38,517 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
.....	120	4150	13	200	...	515000	5700	...	...	.....	...	15	...	.....	4700	...	.....	66,393 00	
.....	.....	90	.....	40	...	51520	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	500	...	.....	4,126 20	
.....	.....	100	.....	30	...	78400	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	200	...	.....	6,239 00	
.....	75	806	.....	.....	...	53600	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	460	...	.....	8,407 50	
.....	.....	400	.....	60	...	67200	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	450	...	.....	7,134 50	
.....	65	450	.....	.....	...	56000	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	200	...	.....	8,047 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	...	11200	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	180	...	.....	4,937 00	
.....	736	101848	45	6878	50	3077800	39200	...	...	800	...	25	...	797000	97285	...	.....	$1055,837 25	

SHELBURNE.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Haddock	3,077,800 lbs. "	0 06	184,668 00
Halibut	39,200 " "	0 06	2,352 00
Trout	800 " "	0 06	48 00
Eels	25 barrels "	9 00	225 00
Lobsters	797,000 cans "	0 15	119,550 00
Fish Oil	97,285 galls. "	0 65	63,235 25
			$1,055,837 25

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.				Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.									
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.								
Victoria.			$			$			$		$								
Ingonish	2	30	1700	10	105	2625	210	5130	4104	...	.....	75	.....	.....	1200	1990	5000	2200	.....
Green Cove	...	.....	.....	...	12	240	24	840	672	...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	210	.....
New Haven	...	.....	.....	...	42	840	84	1500	1200	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	290	.....
Neil's Harbour	...	.....	.....	...	58	1160	116	4600	368	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	.....	1200	.....
White Point	4	48	2000	18	75	1500	150	3000	2400	...	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	110	.....
Bay St. Lawrence	...	.....	.....	...	43	860	86	2800	2240	...	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	425	.....
New Campbellton	4	90	1200	16	25	500	50	800	400	...	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	250	.....
Great Bras d'Or	...	.....	.....	...	30	600	60	870	470	...	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	201	.....	250	.....
Boulardarie Isl'd	...	.....	.....	...	4	80	8	80	40	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	20	.....
French River	...	.....	.....	...	9	180	18	200	100	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	50	.....
English Town	1	50	600	5	100	2000	200	5000	2250	...	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	200	.....
North Shore	...	.....	.....	...	25	500	50	400	200	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	60	.....
Grand Narrows	...	.....	.....	...	10	200	20	300	150	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11	218	5500	49	538	11285	1076	25520	17906	...	.....	171	.....	.....	1200	3509	5000	5265	.....

RECAPITULATION.—

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon	171 barrels at	18 00	3,078 00
do	1,200 cans "	0 15	180 00
Mackerel	3,509 barrels "	10 00	35,090 00
do	5,000 cans "	0 15	750 00
Herrings	5,265 barrels "	4 00	21,060 00
Cod	18,465 cwt. "	5 00	92,325 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	3 barrels "	7 00	21 00

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.		
																	$ cts.	
.....	5020	3	...	115	75300	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5600	3560	...	.....	64,175 50	Halifax and Home
.....	660	.....	...	.....	6160	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	445	...	.....	5,464 85	do do
.....	1975	.....	...	10	5600	1800	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1170	...	.....	13,424 50	Newfoundland & Home.
.....	1775	.....	...	30	21300	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1050	...	.....	18,890 50	Halifax and Home
.....	2975	.....	...	.....	12600	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	1880	...	.....	19,779 00	do do
.....	1530	.....	...	.....	10300	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	875	...	.....	12,666 75	do do
.....	1150	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	500	...	.....	7,965 00	Halifax.
.....	1800	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1000	...	.....	12,750 00	do
.....	80	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	10	...	.....	536 50	do
.....	200	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	90	...	.....	1,658 50	do
.....	1000	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	500	...	.....	9,575 00	do
.....	100	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	50	...	.....	1,272 50	do
.....	200	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	80	...	.....	1,052 00	do
.....	18465	3	...	155	131260	2700	...	...	...	...	...	...	5600	11210	...	.....	169,210 00	

VICTORIA.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Hake	155 cwt. at	3 50	542 50
Haddock	131,260 lbs. "	0 06	7,875 60
Halibut	2,700 lbs. "	0 06	162 00
Lobsters	5,600 cans "	0 15	840 00
Fish Oil	11,210 gallons "	0 65	7,286 50
			169,210 60

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

	Counties.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.				Kinds of Fish.										
		Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.												
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, smoked in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, lbs.
	Yarmouth.			$			$			$		$												
1	Bay Shore to Yarmouth	3	59	2600	20	55	6025	158	4450	2550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	560	.....	60	3240	6
2	Yarmouth Town	22	1089	39800	279	11	1700	55	600	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	200	.....	.....	18425	46
3	Chebogue	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	300	18	300	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	.....	255	.....	.....	100	.....
4	Little River	2	35	1650	19	25	400	43	1300	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	438	.....	16	515	3
5	Tusket Wedge	8	398	18300	115	12	300	50	1650	1000	2	200	.....	1250	.....	.....	500	.....	1000	.....	.....	6250	16
6	Salmon River	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	200	30	2000	450	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	.....	.....
7	Tusket	2	59	5000	24	140	2000	160	7000	2800	.....	.....	.....	1920	.....	.....	370	.....	425	.....	946	900	4
8	East River	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	450	90	1400	500	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	.....	.....
9	Eel Lake	1	18	800	7	40	300	40	1600	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	100	.....	150	150	2
10	Argyle	14	572	19500	166	25	250	80	600	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	190	8350	30
11	Argyle Sound	4	179	8100	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	20	.....	.....	3300	8
12	Pubnico, East and West	36	1772	95100	535	20	500	40	25000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	1314	.....	35	24610	87
	Total	92	4181	190850	1227	437	12425	764	23400	10095	2	200	.....	3870	.....	.....	2537	.....	4362	.....	2267	65840	202

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Continued.*

	Counties.	Kinds of Fish.											Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
		Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.		
	Yarmouth.															$ cts.	
1	Bay Shore to Yarmouth	2150	.....	120000	51500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2930	275	.....	46,886 50	Boston, St. John and Yarmouth.
2	Yarmouth Town	1550	.....	590000	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7400	.....	.....	134,662 00	West Indies and United States.
3	Chebogue	.....	.....	15500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,040 00	Yarmouth.
4	Little River	64	.....	28600	1700	.....	.....	.....	225	2	.....	20928	.....	.....	314	10,783 70	do
5	Tusket Wedge	1520	40	112000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3654	.....	.....	55,104 60	Yarmouth and Halifax.
6	Salmon River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	4000	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,288 00	West Indies and United States.
7	Tusket	.....	.....	28000	.....	.....	.....	1500	20000	80	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	17,412 00	Yarmouth.
8	East River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,543 00	do
9	Eel Lake	.....	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	4,571 50	do
10	Argyle	400	.....	47000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	3580	.....	.....	49,597 60	Halifax and Yarmouth.
11	Argyle Sound	.....	.....	140000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	850	.....	.....	27,148 50	do do
12	Pubnico, East and West	1365	.....	799000	55000	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	11025	.....	.....	200,481 25	Halifax, Yarmouth and Lockport.
	Total	7049	40	1795100	111700	.....	.....	2850	24225	477	.....	20928	30789	275	314	554,518 05	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.—YARMOUTH.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon, Fresh, in ice	3,870 lbs at	0 15	580 50
Mackerel	2,537 barrels "	10 00	25,370 00
Herrings	4,362 " "	4 00	17,448 00
Alewives	2,267 " "	3 50	7,934 50
Cod	65,840 cwt. "	5 00	329,200 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	202 barrels "	7 00	1,414 00
Pollack	7,049 cwt. "	3 50	24 671 50
Hake	40 " "	3 50	140 00
Haddock	1,795,100 " "	0 06	107,706 00
Halibut	111,700 lbs. "	0 06	6,702 00
Trout	2,850 " "	0 06	171 00
Smelt	24,225 " "	0 06	1,453 50
Eels	477 barrels "	9 00	4,293 00
Lobsters	20,928 cans "	0 15	3,139 20
Fish Oil	30,789 galls. "	0 65	20,012 85
Fish Guano	275 tons "	15 00	4,125 00
Fish used as manure	314 barrels "	0 50	157 00
			554 518 05

RECAPITULATION showing the Total Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1876.

No.	Counties.	Vessels and Boats Employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.				Kinds of Fish.							
		Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.									
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, smoked, in boxes.
				$			$			$		$								
1	Annapolis	6	150	6100	48	234	6680	516	14060	7155	26	2440	11	5200	..	....	129	.....	14555	26780
2	Antigonish	9	262	7860	53	250	7500	750	19500	18900	.....	.....	197	59998	.....	1200	2576	.....	2000	.....
3	Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	2028	199	3440	3455	17	434	.....	15100	.....	.....	16	.....	2790	.....
4	Colchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	2569	202	16661	4768	31	12900	140	17310	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	150
5	Cape Breton	22	647	9100	153	561	14497	1076	46570	31396	.....	.....	288	11150	910	140	2347½	1172	11208	.....
6	Digby	57	1314	29430	310	463	13225	838	15277	11460	34	5650	.....	4000	.....	.....	1850	.....	7535	9700
7	Guysborough	28	969	34500	141	1059	30110	2154	193720	96034	61	10850	261	9050	12250	.....	5780	9600	19000	.....
8	Halifax	70	1710	65510	424	1989	58550	2356	173240	75920	418	83600	.....	130828	13908	.....	17184	8708	35742	2000
9	Hants	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1280	50	5393	2078	4	641	49½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....
10	Inverness	19	505	16600	119	313	18661	1173	20565	18621	124	8480	126	35882	.....	17280	5501	6000	5484	1000
11	Kings	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	1433	336	12755	4303	24	3100	7	17000	.....	.....	50	.....	7481	11680
12	Lunenburg	112	6313	326735	1492	1238	36634	2041	102950	95852	76	11500	.....	17830	3050	.....	11600	340	14760	.....
13	Pictou	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	1340	137	10291	7049	.....	.....	.....	99286	.....	.....	46½	.....	231½	.....
14	Queens	41	1264	77210	327	507	13727	956	31916	14670	1	1800	.....	40000	.....	.....	567	.....	5739	.....
15	Richmond	93	2986	79750	755	975	22450	2063	113460	49616	.....	.....	114	8800	.....	10000	7132	.....	16796	.....
16	Shelburne	93	4281	206200	951	646	22395	1406	55184	25247	9	8250	5	....	.....	.....	10139	.....	11975	.....
17	Victoria	11	218	5500	49	538	11285	1076	25520	17906	.....	.....	171	.....	.....	1200	3509	5000	5265	.....
18	Yarmouth	92	4181	190850	1227	437	12425	764	23400	10095	2	200	.....	3870	.....	.....	2537	.....	4362	.....
		653	24800	1054845	6049	9585	286789	18093	883902	494525	827	69845	1369½	475304	30118	30820	70964	30820	165142½	51310

RECAPITULATION showing the Total Number Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c. Nova Scotia.—*Continued.*

No.	Counties.	Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.	Where Marketed.
		Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.		
																			$ cts.	
1	Annapolis	.....	4218	3	1466	1440	233505	38500	2	1000	850	.....	.....	.....	3000	4014	897	.....	131426 40	
2	Antigonish	535	4600	90	.....	2380	7125	.....	9½	2030	2550	8200	81	400	200	750	6	16	84133 00	
3	Cumberland	305	865	.....	445	420	.....	5300	1078	5025	4660	11300	22	560	250000	355	25	120	72249 85	
4	Colchester	84	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1980	.....	7400	40500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	25569 50	
5	Cape Breton	228	27764	.....	.....	1	455100	85310	3	.....	6300	23800	219	80	3236	15885	30½	.....	263002 05	
6	Digby	.....	20683	102	10744	7466	1700900	25250	1010	.....	3600	106050	48	.....	.....	24985	.....	600	354729 25	
7	Guysborough	463	18345	63	200	1075	900500	18980	.....	.....	10200	1100	40	.....	1058044	11455	.....	.....	463741 15	
8	Halifax	791	45604	128	10	866	711088	397100	.....	.....	13930	140340	312	.....	758920	19410	.....	155	798162 58	
9	Hants	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	528	.....	.....	50000	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	8886 95	
10	Inverness	608	36340	9	.....	837	351536	.....	.....	.....	6334	.....	26	.....	72	10348	.....	.....	303602 00	
11	Kings	440	1190	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	922	.....	800	3100	6	.....	.....	2395	.....	1431	53796 25	
12	Lunenburg	305	95450	52	7350	9870	929700	177000	40	.....	14000	10900	144	.....	175000	67809	150	620	859572 35	
13	Pictou	.....	116	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	976	5410	30	.....	.....	1840	.....	.....	19115 56	
14	Queens	157	28429	62	490	50	217300	19160	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	45000	15681	.....	.....	211332 75	
15	Richmond	692	39962	109	120	1190	3168300	21000	5	.....	2690	6700	231	.....	231720	31400	.....	.....	600164 40	
16	Shelburne	736	101848	45	6878	50	3077800	39200	.....	.....	800	.....	25	.....	797000	97285	.....	.....	1055837 25	
17	Victoria	.....	18465	3	.....	155	131260	2700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5600	11210	.....	.....	169210 60	
18	Yarmouth	2267	65840	202	7049	40	1795100	111700	.....	.....	2850	24225	477	.....	20928	30789	275	314	554518 05	
		7616	509968	868	34852	25955	13679214	941200	5577½	8055	77940	431625	1723	1040	3348720	345674	1383½	3291	6029049 94	

RECAPITULATION.

Value of the different Fisheries of Nova Scotia, during the Year 1876.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Totals.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon	1,369½ barrels at	18 00	24,651 00
do Fresh, in ice	475,304 lbs "	0 15	71,295 60
do Smoked	30,118 " "	0 15	4,517 70
do Preserved	30,820 cans "	0 15	4,623 00
Mackerel	70,964 barrels "	10 00	709,640 00
do	30,820 cans "	0 15	4,623 00
Herrings	165,142½ barrels "	4 00	660,570 00
do Smoked	51,310 boxes "	0 25	12,827 50
Alewives	7,611 barrels "	3 50	26,638 50
Cod	509,968 cwts "	5 00	2,549,840 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	868 barrels "	7 00	6,076 00
Pollack	34,852 cwts "	3 50	121,982 00
Hake	25,955 " "	3 50	90,842 50
Haddock	13,679,214 lbs "	0 06	820,752 84
Halibut	941,200 " "	0 06	56,472 00
had	5,577½ barrels "	8 00	44,620 00
Bass	8,055 lbs "	0 06	483 30
Trout	77,940 " "	0 06	4,676 40
Smelt	431,625 " "	0 06	25,897 50
Eels	1,723 barrels "	9 00	15,507 00
Oysters	1,040 " "	3 00	3,120 00
Lobsters	3,348,720 cans "	0 15	502,308 00
Fish Oil	345,674 gallons "	0 65	224,688 10
Fish Guano	1,383½ tons "	15 00	20,752 50
Fish used as manure	3,291 barrels "	0 50	1,645 50
Fresh Fish sold in Halifax fish markets			20,000 00
	Total		6,029,049 94

APPENDIX No. 13.

REPORT OF W. H. VENNING, INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 31st Dec., 1876.

HON. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and remarks upon the fisheries of the Province during the year just closed.

Salmon Fishery.

The opening of the Intercolonial Railroad has greatly increased the facilities for transportation and export of fresh fish packed in ice, or frozen by the patented processes which are being generally adopted in all the principal salmon districts in the Province. This will, in a great measure, change the whole aspect of the fish trade, by leading to the partial abandonment of the canning establishments and to the total abandonment of the previous custom of salting in barrels. This change will, I have no doubt, render the trade more profitable, by greatly reducing the labour heretofore necessary to preserve and get the fish ready for market. By means of rail carriage, salmon from New Brunswick, frozen or packed in ice, can now be placed in American and Canadian markets in a perfectly fresh state, within a few hours after being caught and will, of course, bring higher prices and better profits. This will incite fishermen to greater exertions, and at the same time offer them greater inducements to pursue illegal fishing in future. This has been proved by the experience of last season, during which several parties from St. John and the shores of the Bay of Fundy transported their boats and nets to Petit Rocher and Charlo, in the Bay of Chaleurs, and commenced drifting off the mouth of Restigouche River. Reports of this and of the action taken, were submitted to you in June last. To prevent this and to more effectually protect the fisheries in districts where the facilities for poaching are very great, some changes are necessary in the personnel and jurisdiction of several officers, as well as in the regulations for the several counties. These changes have been urged in letters to your department. Nothing will tend more to this protection or strengthen the hands of the officers in enforcing it, than the immediate adoption of the license system that now prevails in Quebec and Ontario. All past experience conclusively proves the benefits of this system, not only to the fisheries but to the fishermen themselves, and in several counties they have expressed their desire to take out licenses, pay a reasonable fee, and be protected in the peaceable and legal occupation of their stands. In various letters, I have strongly urged the adoption of this system, and every year the necessity for doing so becomes more apparent. The present unsatisfactory mode of assessing the tax on salmon stands, the strong objections of the fishermen against it, the impossibility of getting correct returns of their catch, and the difficulty and expense of collecting the tax, all call loudly for the adoption of the more simple and satisfactory mode of placing the stands under license at a fair and equitable license fee. If this is done the present dissatisfaction will be removed; the license fees will, in most cases, be cheerfully paid; the fishermen themselves will have a direct interest in the enforcement of the protective clauses of the Act, and the fishery officers will be enabled more effectively to superintend and control their several districts.

Bass Fishery.

The concession granted as an experiment last spring to the people of Napan and Black River, to take bass during the close season, has been much abused. Under the pretence of catching a few fish for domestic use, as set forth in their petition, over nine tons of bass were taken from the opening of navigation to the 25th May, and the largest portion of these were sold to shippers and disposed of in the towns of Chatham, Douglastown, Newcastle and Nelson. The plea that they were needed for domestic use was a mere pretence, and under cover of this permission given to the Napan people, the close time for bass was evaded everywhere, without the possibility of the overseers being able to prevent it; for all in whose possession bass were found were ready to swear they were caught in Napan. The whole of the above large quantity of bass consisted of fish just about to deposit their spawn and milt and small bass under the legal weight. They were mostly taken by means of seines or sweep nets, which destroy everything they surround, and the small fish are killed by being hauled and tumbled over the beach. Those who profited by the concession gave false returns of their catch, and the expenses of collecting the tax nearly absorbed the whole amount, as the overseer was obliged to make three visits through the district, so unwilling were the people to pay. The close season for breeding fish should be everywhere enforced, and there can be no doubt, from the result of this experiment, that if the concession is continued the effect upon the bass fishery will be most disastrous.

Under pretence of fishing for bass after the 15th August, many salmon are taken in the lower part of the river, and the close time for the latter fish is thus evaded. As the bass fishery is not commenced after the spawning time until 1st October, except under pretence and for the real purpose of catching salmon after the close time, the setting of bass nets should be prohibited until 1st October, after the salmon have gone up.

Gasperaux Fishery.

The destructive practice of seining gasperaux in the Miramichi River has been frequently urged in letters to your Department, and in my last annual report, for the following reasons: This mode of fishing commences from the opening of navigation and is allowed to continue until the 15th June. Under cover of this, salmon, grilse, spawning bass, young bass and large trout are taken indiscriminately along with a few barrels of gasperaux, which latter fish could just as well be taken in set nets, as is done in all other parts of the Province. Indeed, in no other river in the Province, that I am aware of, is this destructive mode of fishing pursued, and I am fully convinced were it not for the salmon, grilse and bass taken it would not be resorted to in Miramichi; but as long as it is permitted, unscrupulous men will use it as a means of evading the law as regards other fish. I most urgently recommend that by Order in Council this mode of fishing for gasperaux be prohibited.

Herring Fishery.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the herring fishermen of Charlotte county in consequence of the alleged excessive tax upon herring weirs. This fishery is extremely fluctuating and uncertain, and no calculation can be made on its annual yield. If the tax were reduced, and all weirs obliged to take out license, it would remove all cause of dissatisfaction and conduce to the better regulation of this important fishery. Several petitions are in your Department, setting forth the hardship of this tax, and praying for its reduction.

Smelt Fishery.

Hitherto smelts have been very numerous because the fishery has not been followed to any great extent, but the facilities now offered for transportation are so great that a large business in this fish is growing up all along the Northern Shore of New Brunswick, including the counties of Kent, Northumberland and Gloucester. They are sent to the United States, where they find a ready sale at profitable prices. In addition to the large quantities of a marketable size that are taken by the use of seines, great numbers of very small ones not suitable for market are destroyed. It is quite evident that this destructive mode of fishing must, in a few years, exhaust the supply, and I submit for your consideration whether some means of controlling it within reasonable bounds should not be adopted. Perhaps the easiest and most effectual mode of keeping the fishings within reasonable limits, will be to license them, under suitable conditions, at a nominal license fee. Several applications have already been made for licenses and others will follow. I am convinced that the use of seines in this fishery should be prohibited, because they necessarily take large quantities of fish too small for market, which are consequently wasted. In view of the rapidly increasing business in this fish, and the extent to which it is now pursued, every means should be taken to foster and protect it, as it gives remunerative employment to large numbers of poor persons during the winter months. The present close time from 15th April to 15th May does not cover the spawning season of the summer smelt nor sufficiently protect the breeding fish. Large numbers are taken after 15th May (before they are done spawning) and used as manure. The close time, to be effectual, should be extended to the first July, not only to prevent destruction of the spawning fish, but also to prevent their being used as manure. If they are caught all winter to the extent that now prevails, and then destroyed wholesale during the spawning time, a very few years will effect their exhaustion. I would respectfully urge that this change be at once made by Order in Council, so that it may be operative during the coming season.

In Maine, Massachusetts, and New York, where, formerly this fish was almost as numerous as it is now in our waters, smelts have become very scarce from the same causes that are at work in this Province. These States are now dependent upon our fisheries for their supply, Boston and New York furnishing the principal markets for our shipments. These States have found it necessary to make stringent laws for the preservation of the species in their waters, and we should not ignore the lesson they teach us. The following extracts from their law will show how they now protect them.

"1st. Whoever offers for sale or has in his possession any smelts between the 15th day of March and the first day of June in each year, shall forfeit for each and every smelt so sold or had in his possession the sum of one dollar.

"2nd. Whoever takes or catches any smelt or smelts with a net, of any kind, or in any other manner than by naturally or artifically baited hook and hand lines, shall forfeit for each and every smelt so caught or taken, the sum of one dollar, and the burden of proof shall be upon the defendant to show that they were legally caught."

I have made a special report upon the Smelt Fishery, as now pursued in this Province, to which I beg to direct your attention.

Lobster Fishery.

The importance of definitely fixing the close time for lobsters in the several localities in which this fishery is pursued, cannot be too strongly urged. During the last season, in consequence of concessions to those engaged in the canning business, there was practically no close time, and lobsters were caught during the whole spawning season. In former reports I have called attention to the rapidity with which this shell-fish is being exterminated in every locality where the fishery is carried on, and urged the necessity which exists for a strict enforcement of a close

season during the time of spawning. I regret to say that nothing practical has yet been done, and the destruction continues to go on at a yearly accelerating rate. In every district where canning establishments exist, small sized lobsters and breeding females have been taken in vast numbers. If this is allowed to continue, a total failure of this now extensive and profitable fishery cannot be far distant. Notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary of those in the canning business, nothing short of a strictly enforced close season during the time of spawning, and a compulsory observance of the law prohibiting the killing of under-sized and soft-shelled fish, will preserve the lobster from speedy extermination. So great is the diminution in the size of lobsters now taken in most of the canning districts, that five pounds of crude fish are required to make one pound of preserved meat, taking on an average three lobsters to fill a pound can. When it is considered that many hundreds of thousands of these cans are filled annually, it will readily be understood how great is the destruction each season, and how necessary it is that some effective measure should be enforced.

Oyster Fishery.

The remarks made in all my former reports on the state of the oyster beds upon our coasts and in our estuaries and rivers, are, I regret to say, still more applicable now, and every passing year witnesses their rapid depletion. The present close season is found to be inadequate to their preservation, in consequence of incessant raking during the whole open season. Nothing will now save them from total extinction except a compulsory rest of several years.

St. John Harbour Fisheries.

In a former report, and in several official letters to your Department, I have called attention to the fisheries of the harbour of St. John, and the illegal manner in which they are pursued. The protective clauses of the Fisheries Act are entirely ignored, and even the by-laws passed by the Common Council for their regulation and protection, are, of late, openly violated. The following are some of the evils which prevail in the harbour, all of which are prohibited by the Fisheries Act, which it is contended is not applicable to these fisheries:—

Drifting for salmon both inside and outside of the harbour. Total neglect of weekly close time, from Saturday night till Sunday morning. Total neglect of close season for salmon and bass. Great destruction of young gasperaux by weirs.

These evils have now become so great, and their injurious effects on the fisheries of the harbour and river are so visible, that some means should be adopted to put a stop to them, or the total destruction of these valuable fisheries is merely a question of time, and a few more years will see the end of them. No fewer than seven counties are dependent upon the St. John river for their fish, and all these are at the mercy of the Common Council and the fishermen of the harbour, for of late the former never enforce the By-laws, and the latter pay no attention to them. In a letter addressed to your Department, on the 10th March last, I described the extent to which drifting for salmon is pursued. Should the Fisheries Act be applicable, as I believe it is wherever fishing is pursued in the Dominion, I would respectfully urge that it be immediately enforced, both inside and outside the harbour of St. John. This subject is of great importance, as the serious falling off in the fisheries of the harbour and river during the last few years, in consequence of the illegal and destructive manner in which fishing has been pursued, calls loudly for some immediate protective action.

Trawl or Bultow Fishing.

Every year complaints against this mode of fishing are becoming more general, and old fishermen assert that since their use has become so common by Americans in

our waters, all the line fish, such as cod, haddock, hake, pollock and halibut, are becoming scarce. All the Overseers in Charlotte county, without exception, bear testimony to this, and strongly urge that in the Bay of Fundy, at least, this mode of fishing should be prohibited for the following reasons:—First,—these trawls give all our best fish to American fishermen, because of the great extent to which they use them. Second,—they kill a very large number of small and useless fish, that are wasted. Third,—they keep the fish off shore by the large quantity of bait used, and prevent them coming into bays where our small boat fishermen can get them. In connection with this mode of fishing is the baneful practice of throwing gurry or offals on the fishing grounds. The use of trawls encourages this practice as the vessels will not voluntarily leave the fishing grounds to dispose of it otherwise, and the distance from shore renders it impossible for our Overseers to detect and punish the wrong-doers, without a suitable vessel and sufficient help to enforce the law by vigorous measures. The subject is of great importance to the fisheries of the Bay, and I urge its careful consideration with a view to abating the evils pointed out.

Saw-dust and Mill Rubbish.

In all the counties where lumbering is pursued and saw mills are in operation, complaints continue to be made of the quantities of saw-dust that are allowed to go into the rivers. Every year this evil is increasing rather than diminishing. Mills are being multiplied in rapid succession all over the Province. No proper provision is made for disposing of their refuse, and the great bulk of it is either thrown into the streams or deposited on the banks in such a way that every freshet washes it into them. The evil effects of this on the fisheries I have repeatedly pointed out. In almost every report made to your Department I have called attention to this growing evil and urged its abatement. I regret to say that hitherto the influence of lumbermen and mill owners has been allowed to set the law aside, and the evil continues without check or hindrance. In my last annual report the following remarks were made on this subject, and I beg leave to reproduce them here, and to solicit for them your early consideration.

Since the Fisheries Act of 1868 has been in force, vigorous efforts have been made to carry out its provisions, respecting the pollution of streams by saw-dust and mill rubbish. These efforts have been met by determinel opposition of influential mill-owners, and it has, in many cases been found impossible. owing to circumstances unconnected with the law, to compel compliance with its requirements. The matter is one of vital importance to the fisheries, and the navigation of all our large rivers, and I respectfully ask for the following remarks your favourable consideration.

There can be no doubt that the operations of saw-mills at a time when there was no law compelling the erection of fish-ways or prohibiting mill refuse from being thrown into the streams, have caused many of our rivers that once abounded with migratory fish, to become entirely deserted by them. In fact this is the case with by far the greatest number of our smaller rivers and streams at the present time, and the same causes are operating to depopulate our larger and more important rivers. These milling operations are now threatening to undo all that has been done to re-stock the River St. Croix. After fish-ways have been built in all the dams, and salmon and alewives have begun to ascend to their old spawning places, sawdust and mill refuse bid fair to render useless all that has been accomplished. In the County of Careleton, on the Upper Saint John, there are some thirty-three saw and shingle mills, and the whole of their refuse is allowed to pass into the river. Already this has had a visable effect upon the salmon fishing in its whole extent, for the further the fish ascend after passing Fredericton the worse do they find the water, and the sawdust is fast covering up the beds upon which the salmon were accustomed to spawn. There can be no doubt if this continues but a few years longer, the salmon fisheries of the whole river, harbour and bay will be destroyed. When it is considered that mill-owners have only a life interest in their operations, it seems unreasonable to allow them to destroy, for their own immediate profit, the heritage of

future generations—one of the richest gifts of a beneficent Providence. In view of these facts, I would respectfully urge that all fishery officers be sustained in their efforts to compel mill-owners to comply with the law respecting sawdust and mill refuse, and that steps be taken to secure the co-operation of the Fishery Commissioner of Maine, so that the law may be enforced on both sides of the River St. Croix.

Fish Culture

The falling off in the three most valuable species of fish in the St. John River, viz.: salmon, shad and alewives, has become so marked of late years that good grounds exist for fearing their total extinction at no very distant day. Advancing civilization is having its usual effect, the extension of lumbering operations, the multiplication of mills, the settling of the country, the clearing up of the wilderness and excessive fishing, all combined are so altering the old condition of things that it is not to be wondered at if the fish supply is showing unmistakable signs of failure. The only remedy I can suggest is the extension of artificial hatching. A hatching house for salmon at some suitable place on the St. John and the artificial process of hatching shad and gasperaux, might yet restore the fisheries on this river to their old state of prosperity. The facilities for this are great, and the outlay need not be large, while the benefits will be incalculable. At a comparatively small expense several millions of young salmon and shad might annually be placed in the river. These, in addition to the natural increase of the parent fish that reach their spawning places, would keep up the supply and replace the drain now made on the diminishing stock. The success now attending the establishments already in operation, is very encouraging, and the benefits that will result are too plain to be overlooked. I beg to commend this matter to your favourable consideration as regards the St. John River. A special report on the operations of the Miramichi fish breeding establishment for the past year accompanies this.

The following remarks on the fisheries of the several counties compose the substance of reports from the District Overseers, from which, and from the returns accompanying them, it will be seen that the fisheries of the Province show a large falling off from the yield of last year. This is accounted for in the remarks of the Overseers of the several districts, but my own opinion is that nothing like full returns of the salmon catch have been obtained from a single district in the Province, and until the license system is adopted, I see no means of compelling the fishermen to give correct, or indeed any returns.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

When the ice left in the spring of 1876 appearances were rather unfavourable for the fishermen, the river being very high with a great depth of snow in the woods to keep it up, which caused the fish to be very late in entering the river, consequently fishing did not commence until later than usual, and was of short duration. Overseer Ferguson, of the Upper District, in his report says:—"I am happy to inform you that although the season was short the catch, was very heavy and remunerative to the fishermen, bringing good prices and punctual payments. On the whole, the fishing was above the average. On account of the high freshet a very large number of fish got well up the river before nets were set, and afforded good scores to the anglers. It is now admitted by all fishermen that the enforcement of the Fisheries Act has been followed by a great improvement of the yield of the coast and river salmon fisheries."

Overseer McMillan of the lower district of this county writes as follows:—"While the season's catch of salmon has exceeded the best fishing in a number of years, mackerel and codfish have proved almost a failure, very few of either having been taken in my district. I can assign no cause for this, except the erratic and uncertain movements of these fish. The catch of spring herring was less than usual, owing to large quantities of ice in the bay which continued during the whole spring fishing." The lobster

fishery has not yielded as large a return as formerly, although the business was extended nearly two months later than usual. The importance of enforcing the close season for this shell fish, during the time of spawning, cannot be too strongly urged.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

The returns from this county show a large falling off, compared with the catch of last year, in all descriptions of fish, except bass and smelt. The catch of codfish was not nearly so good this year as last, which is attributed by fishermen to the late spring and scarcity of bait. The decrease in other deep sea fisheries may arise from the same causes, but the falling off in the salmon fishery is due to a different cause. Overseer Hickson says :—" Four years ago I remarked that during the salmon spawning season the freshets were very high and the fish spawned on the banks and shoals that were then covered with water, but when the freshet fell during the winter, the deposited eggs were left completely bare and consequently perished from frost. Hence last season there were but few grilse, and this season scarcely any four-year-old salmon, and I fear the same result will attend the spawning this fall. Though the river was well stocked with parent fish, the freshet rose too soon and was very heavy, so much so that a number of full grown salmon were found dead along the shores of the Nepissiguit, some of them spent and some only half spent. Here is a difficulty that cannot be remedied except by the hatching house which, I believe, is the only sure means of keeping up our stock of salmon.

" The Tetagauche was well stocked with salmon this season. Up to the first week in September, about one hundred fish were let through the pass on their way up river, and from that date the pass has been continually open. There have been very few attempts at poaching this season on any of the rivers.

" Experience has proved that the tax on salmon, as it now stands, cannot be collected in this county, for the simple reason that there are no means of finding out the catch of each stand of nets, and the fishermen positively refuse to give it. Under these circumstances, I would recommend that the mode of assessing the tax be changed to license fee of 3 cents per fathom on all salmon nets in this county, payable when the license is issued, and all nets set without a license to be forfeited. Under this system the fishermen will be secured from all intrusion while they comply with the law, and the Department will be better able to control the fishings when disputes arise as to the ownership of the stands. The smelt fishery is growing to be a branch of industry that will soon compete with the salmon trade in our county. Smelts are now shipped in great quantities to American markets where they find a ready sale at remunerative prices. This trade has grown up since the opening of the Intercolonial Railroad, and gives employment to a large number of poor people of all ages. There are many complaints against the use of seines and bag-nets in this fishery, and in my opinion they should be prohibited, as large numbers of fish, too small for market, are taken and wasted. I would also call attention to the close season for this fish; as it now stands it is nearly useless. It should be extended to the 1st of July, as during the months of May and June smelts are taken only for manure, and vast quantities are thus destroyed at the very time they are entering the streams and brooks to spawn. The destruction of this valuable fish at the spawning season, for the mere purpose of manuring land, is a sinful waste of good and nutritious food, and an outrage against common sense. Now that it is becoming a valuable export, and a source of profitable employment in all localities where it abounds, this fish should be carefully protected, or the supply will soon be exhausted. I am strongly of opinion that all nets for the capture of this fish should be licensed at a nominal fee, in order more effectually to control the fishery." Overseer Landry, of Pokemouche District, reports that the catch of alewives is decreasing every year, and thinks the cause is overfishing at the gully or entrance of the river. He reports the catch of spring herring as very good, and also that of codfish and eels.

Overseer Savoy, of Tracadie District, reports an average catch of cod and herring, but a falling off in that of mackerel. The catch of salmon has been a fair

average and that of alewives somewhat better than during the previous year. Trout and eels have been abundant and during the past season a large number of bass have been caught about Miscou, Shippegan and Tracadie, principally with hook and line, and there is every likelihood of this fishery growing into considerable importance, now that the railroad gives facilities for its transportation to market. Overseer Savoy recommends that the close time for smelt be extended to the 1st of July as a protection to this fish, which is now becoming an article of commerce in his district.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The returns of the overseers in this county show a poor season's fishing in salmon, but bass, shad and alewives have yielded good returns.

Overseer Wyse, of Escuminac and Portage Island district, reports:—"The catch of salmon during the past year has been small, in some localities almost a failure. On Portage and Fox Islands there has been an average catch, but these two places are the best stations on the whole river. The prevalence of westerly winds during the summer is in a great measure the cause of the falling off inside the bay. The great extent of nets set off and about Portage Island has no doubt been a main cause of scarcity in the river, and the curtailment of these has become absolutely necessary. Every year this cause of complaint is becoming more apparent, and nothing but the introduction of the license system will remove it. It is absolutely impossible under the present regulations to compel fishermen to give correct returns of their catch, and there is no mode of compelling them to pay the tax. If the present tax on the catch were changed to a license fee on the net, and made payable when the license is given, these difficulties would be removed. Seining for gasperaux in the spring and for bass in the fall should be stopped. The value of spawning bass and young bass destroyed in one year is greater than that of all the alewives taken in five years, and the latter fish can be just as well taken in set nets. The close time for bass, which expires on the 1st August, should be continued until the 1st October, to prevent the taking of salmon moving to the spawning grounds after the 15th August. The smelt fishery has now grown into proportions so large that some regulations to keep it within reasonable bounds should at once be adopted, and the wasteful practice of using this valuable fish as manure in the spring should be prevented by extending the close time to the 1st of July. All smelts caught after the 1st May are spawning fish, and are used for no other purpose than for manure. Their value as a food fish and as an article of commerce far exceeds their value as a fertilizer, and this wholesale destruction of the spawning fish will, if continued, soon exhaust our waters."

Overseer Russell, of Lower Newcastle, also reports a small catch in his district, which he also attributes to the excessive netting pursued at and around Portage Island. He strongly urges that this excess of nets be reduced and none allowed in that locality except under license. He also recommends that the close time for bass be extended to the 1st October, to prevent the taking of salmon after the 15th August, and the close time for smelt to the 1st of July, to prevent the spawning and spent fish being used as manure.

Overseer Perley, of Chatham and Glenelg district, reports that the salmon fishing has not been good. It commenced with a very fine run at the opening of the season, but from some cause unknown to him the run continued but a very short time. He is of opinion that the prevailing winds were unfavourable in the early season, as, after September, very large runs ascended to the spawning grounds. In his district alewives were plentiful and a good catch was made; shad also were more plentiful than for many years; bass also gave a good catch; smelts were very plentiful and large quantities have been caught. He also strongly urges that some immediate measures be adopted to foster and protect this fishery, which in his district is becoming a valuable one. He complains that saw-dust and mill rubbish from the Chatham mills do great damage to the nets in his district, and urges that the Harbour Master be compelled to abate the nuisance.

Overseer Hogan, of Newcastle and Northesk, reports a small catch of salmon in his district, but that of bass was very large and remunerative. He complains that the fishermen will not give him any returns of their catch, either of salmon or bass, and strongly urges the adoption of the license system, and a fee upon the net, instead of on the catch, to be paid when the license is given, all nets set without license to be subject to forfeiture. He also bears testimony to the great destruction of spawning bass from the use of the seine in taking gasperaux in the spring, and strongly recommends that this mode of fishing be prohibited entirely. The destruction of spawning smelts in his district, during the months of May and June, when this fish is used only as manure, he reports as very great and urges its prevention by extending the close season to the 1st of July. Overseer Hogan represents that it is quite impossible for him to enforce the close season for bass in his district, so long as the Napan people are allowed to take them during the close season. Large numbers are caught in his district in the night, carried across the river, and then brought back and sold as Napan fish. At the time these fish are caught, either in Napan or Northesk, they are ripe for spawning, and he urges that the close time be strictly enforced everywhere on the river.

Overseer Cushman, of Upper Nelson and Derby, reports but a light catch of salmon and alewives in his district, but says that shad were more plentiful than usual. He thinks that the practice of seining these fish has the effect of keeping down their increase, by not allowing them to reach their spawning grounds in sufficient numbers. As these fish can be caught in set nets he recommends that the use of seines be prohibited entirely. In the months of May and June smelts ascend the South-West River and its tributaries in vast schools to deposit their spawn, and at this time large quantities are taken and used as manure. He recommends that the close time be extended to the 1st of July, in order to prevent their destruction. He also complains that no correct returns of catch can be got from fishermen, and therefore he finds it impossible to collect the tax in its present shape of a rate on the weight caught. He thinks this difficulty could be removed by allowing no net to be set without a license, and that a license fee on the net be made payable when issued.

Overseer Underhill, of Blackville District, reports but a small catch of salmon and alewives, which are the only fish caught in that part of the river. The fall run of salmon was very large, and a good supply of breeding fish reached their spawning beds after the nets were removed. This district is perhaps the worst in the river for poaching, and the utmost vigilance on his part cannot apprehend the offenders, who have an organized system of signals, by which the movements of the officers are signalled from one end of the district to the other. He reports that he was twice fired at with pistols while on duty in the night, by parties who were watching him from the shores. I would recommend that this officer be allowed to employ assistance during the close season, as the district is infested by an organized band of most determined poachers, and the other officers are too far from him to render assistance when most needed.

In the adjoining district of Blissfield where the lumber is earlier got down the river, Overseer Freeze reports the catch of salmon to be better than that of last year. The run of grilse was unusually large, and the inducements to use nets of a less mesh than the law allows were great; many seizures of illegal nets were made, consisting of a portion of old and worn net, with a few fathoms of new small meshed net attached; as these nets are set only in the night the constant vigilance of the overseer is necessary to discover them, and as his movements are carefully watched and signalled the difficulty of apprehending the poachers is very great. Overseer Freeze is obliged to disguise himself, leave his home at night in a waggon, drive to the upper end of his district, and then float quietly down in a canoe. By this means he can often seize the nets, but the owners of them escape without detection. If this officer were also allowed to employ assistance when needed he could more effectually guard his district.

Overseer Cameron, of the upper district of the South-West, reports about an average run of salmon, but a most unusual run of grilse during the months of June

and July; but the late run of spawning fish in the upper reaches of the river was smaller than usual. This he attributes to the extension of the time of netting from the 15th to the 31st August, and he expresses his opinion that if this extension is continued for a few years more the upper waters of the river will suffer for want of a sufficient number of parent fish to keep up the stock. Angling was very successful, and all who visited the river had fine sport, but there was a large preponderence of grilse in consequence of excessive netting in all the lower districts of the river. Overseer Cameron is of opinion that netting is allowed too far up the Miramichi River, and suggests that no nets should be set above Blackville. In no other river in the world, that I am aware of, are salmon allowed to be netted on their spawning grounds, after running the gauntlet of innumerable nets from the mouth of the river upwards. The comparatively few fish that escape the toils besetting their ascent from the time of entering the mouth of the river, and reach their accustomed spawning grounds, should be allowed to perform their procreative functions undisturbed. In former reports I have repeatedly expressed this conviction, and every year's experience only strengthens it.

KENT COUNTY.

In this county, the catch of salmon last season was about equal to that of the previous year. Owing to the low price of canned salmon the great bulk of the catch was sent fresh in ice by rail to American markets. Overseer Sutherland says:—"There have not been so many lobsters caught this year owing to high winds and rough weather. The gasperaux and spring herring fisheries have been almost failures this season, which the fishermen say was caused by the late season and the ice running in the rivers and on the coast so late in the spring. Cod, mackerel, and herring have been scarce all along the coast this year, and the catch of these fish has been small. But few bass were taken last winter. The fishermen have been closely looked after and they have not been allowed to use any illegal nets. I paid special attention to this during the winter, often staying on the ice over night, which is the time this fishing is done. The tax on bass has not been paid, though fishermen have promised to do so. Considerable quantities of trout and eels were caught and sent to American markets. The cod, herring and mackerel were mostly used for home consumption. The quantity of oysters taken was very small, and the beds are becoming worse every year. The smelt fishery has been more largely pursued than ever before, and great quantities have been sent to American markets. The bag-nets take large numbers of very small fish, which are unfit for market, and I think some restrictions should be placed on them to prevent this, and fishing for winter smelts should not continue after the last of January or the middle of February at latest. The close time for summer smelts should be extended to the 1st of July to cover the whole spawning season of this fish, large quantities of which are wasted for manure. The tax on salmon has not been paid; no means are provided for compelling correct returns of catch, and fishermen will not give them so long as the tax is on the catch. If a license fee of 3 cents per fathom were placed on all salmon nets, and none allowed to be set without license, this difficulty would be removed, and I think the rate would be more cheerfully paid. In May last I visited all the mills in my district and reported to the Minister as respects fish-ways and mill refuse, but have had no further instructions since I was ordered to stop all proceedings in enforcing the law, consequently the mill owners pay no attention to it nor to my efforts to secure its observance.

Overseer Cormier reports that in his district, from Shediac to Richibucto, the catch of all kinds of fish this year has been less than that of the previous season, except eels and lobsters. Bass have been plentiful in Cocagne and Buctouche Rivers and Bays, but not a great many were caught, as fishermen were not prepared with proper nets, this fish having been scarce the year before. Oysters continue to decrease. In addition to continual raking during the open season in summer and winter, the practice of opening them on the ice, and leaving the shells there, is helping to pre-

vent their increase, for all the young oysters attached to the shells are destroyed and wasted. Some more effectual protection to our oyster beds is needed. This present close season is not sufficient to foster their increase. The mills still continue to allow their saw-dust and rubbish to go into the rivers, and no attention is paid to the law against this abuse.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Overseer Deacon reports that he cannot see much improvement in the catch of fish in his district. There was a falling off in herring caused by ice holding on the shores so late last spring, and the floating ice carrying off a large number of nets. Salmon in the Shediac river are increasing and require strict watching to prevent poaching. The lobster establishments have been doing a good business this season, but they require close attention to prevent the use of those prohibited by law. The oyster beds may now be said to have ceased to yield any returns that will pay for the labor of raking, and nothing but artificial culture will restore them, and nothing but an absolute rest of several years will save them from annihilation. Overseer Davidson, of Bay Verte, reports that on the north side of the bay spring herrings were plentiful and supplied the inhabitants living in a district of twenty miles, but the fishery there is pursued only for home consumption. Alewives do not increase, and he thinks there is not much hope that they will do so, until fish-ways are placed in the dams, and mill rubbish kept out of the rivers. But my conviction is that there is really no hope of restoring these rivers. The mills have been long allowed to do all they could to destroy them as fish rivers, and the milling interest is now more important than any fishery that could be restored either in Port Elgin or Tidnish Rivers. He reports the oyster beds in the bay as nearly exhausted, and recommends that they should not be disturbed for several years in order to give them a fair chance to recuperate. The lobster establishments on the south side of the bay have done a much better business than they did last year. Overseer D. T. Cormier reports that he is sorry to say the catch of shad is much less than it was the previous season, but he can give no reason for the falling off, since the prosecution of the fishery was as vigorous as usual. No other fishery is pursued in his district, except that for herring to a limited extent. But two boats engaged in it last season, although their catch was very good. The shad nets still continue to take a large number of salmon, and this prevents any increase of that fish in Petitcodiac.

ALBERT COUNTY.

Overseer Akerley, of this County, also reports a falling off in the catch of shad from that of the previous year, which he attributes as much to a less vigorous prosecution of the fishery as to a scarcity of fish. He also reports a falling off in the catch of salmon, which he attributes to the increase of milling operations and the consequent effects of mill rubbish. In Germantown Lake both salmon and alewives are increasing, and he recommends that some restrictions be placed on trout fishing, to prevent the killing of so many smolts. He reports the fishways on Pollet, Coverdale, Salmon and Point Wolf Rivers in good order, and they have been kept open during the proper season. In this County the fisheries are pursued mostly by farmers, who devote but a portion of their time to the business, and most of the entire catch is used for home consumption.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer McCluskey, of this County, reports that salmon were not so plentiful in the Tobique last season as they were the season before, which he attributes to the number of nets set in the lower Counties, and the sawdust and mill rubbish from the mills in Carleton County. Later in the season, after the nets were taken up in the lower parts of the river, a good stock of fish ascended to the spawning grounds in

the Tobique and the Serpentine. The great difficulty of protecting this fine river lies in its wild and unsettled character, and the number of Indians that are continually passing up and down it, where the facilities for poaching are great. Though no instances of spearing came to his knowledge, Overseer McCluskey fears that both Indians and settlers seize every opportunity that offers for evading the officers, whose districts are of great extent and difficult to guard. If Overseer McCluskey were allowed to employ one or two guardians to camp on the unsettled portions of the river for some weeks after the close season commences, I have no doubt that much illegal work would be detected and punished.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Overseer Harrison reports a great falling off in the catch of salmon and shad in his district, the cause of which is the saw-dust and mill rubbish that has accumulated in the river and tributary streams. Not even a pretence of respecting the law is kept up in this County, and the whole refuse of the thirty-six mills within the limits of the County is openly and defiantly allowed to go into the rivers. He says: "There "have been very few nets set this season in Carleton County; the sawdust and rubbish "fill up the nets almost as soon as they are set. Some people who formerly fished "never set their nets this season, and some who did set them never caught a salmon. "Many went down to York County, as they said they could do nothing in Carleton." I did not feel justified in putting the Government to any more expense in going to all the mills, as there are now thirty-six saw-mills in the County of Carleton, and I visited them all last year. Those I have seen this year I found in the same condition as last year, the owners paying no attention to the law. As my instructions were to do nothing without further orders, all I could do was to urge the owners not to violate the law, but they would pay no attention. I do not think there will be any benefit from putting in the fish-ways in the mill-dams at the mouths of the streams, unless there can be a stop put to mill rubbish and saw-dust from the mills up the streams, for it is impossible to keep them open on account of the rubbish coming down. I do not think any salmon will attempt to ascend the streams, as most of them are filled up with rubbish from the mills. In former reports and in many official letters I have called attention to the state of things in this County, and I can now only add that unless the evil is at once stopped by a vigorous prosecution of the law against saw-dust and mill rubbish, the fisheries of the whole River St. John will, in a very short time, be irretrievably ruined.

YORK COUNTY.

The same remarks are also applicable to this County. Every year the fishing is becoming worse and less attention is being paid to its pursuit. The returns scarcely repay the labour of fishing, and this once valuable resource of the inhabitants is no longer to be relied on. Overseer Brown reports as follows: "In compliance with your request by circular, I may say that there are a few things, the removal of which would largely benefit the fisheries of the St. John River. After many years' experience in salmon fishing, I can very safely say that ten years ago ten salmon were taken where one is taken at the present day. The reason of this falling off I can only assign to one cause—the constant throwing into the rivers and streams of sawdust and all kinds of mill rubbish. If such an illegal practice were as openly and persistently pursued in any other department of business, in the face of the law, and of the officers, some means would be found to put a stop to it and punish the offenders. But our mill owners take no notice of the many appeals to them, but are ever ready with trivial excuses, calculated only to convenience themselves at the present time. I know of no cause more calculated to injure the fisheries of the whole river than this, and if it is not soon removed it will, in a few years, lead to the destruction of one of the great natural resources of the whole seven counties through

which the St. John flows. I would not recommend that our mill owners and lumbermen be put to a large expenditure, but as the law compels men in other branches of business to clear from the river everything calculated to obstruct navigation and destroy the fisheries, I think they should be compelled to remove sawdust and mill rubbish to some spare corner of their premises and burn it. I would, therefore, urge that the law relating to sawdust and mill rubbish be strictly enforced throughout the whole length of the St. John River, and that every man, whether rich or poor, be dealt with alike."

QUEENS AND SUNBURY COUNTY.

The only fish caught in these Counties are alewives, shad, bass and trout. The former two kinds are taken in set nets, and the latter two with hook and line. Salmon fishing is scarcely pursued at all in these counties, as of late years the number caught does not repay the outlay for boats and nets. Overseer Hoben reports a falling off in the catch of gaspereaux, which he attributes principally to excessive fishing in St. John Harbour, and to the great destruction of young fish by the harbour weirs as they are going down to the sea. Shad have given an average catch, and about the usual quantity of bass and trout have been caught, all of which are used for home consumption. The mills on the Oromocto River still continue to throw both sawdust and other refuse into the river, pleading the impunity with which the mills above on the main river are allowed to set the law aside.

KINGS COUNTY.

Overseer DeVeber of the Westfield and Nerepis District, reports the worst season's fishing he has ever known in the County. Salmon were so scarce that many who formerly pursued fishing with vigor, became discouraged and paid but little attention to it. The strong freshet at the time shad were running prevented this fishery from being successfully prosecuted; gaspereaux were also scarce last season as they were the previous one. This fishery has been failing for some years, and will continue to do so until the harbor fisheries are regulated more in accordance with the Fisheries Act. The gaspereaux fishery has always been a valuable resource to the inhabitants of this County, on both sides of the St. John. Almost all families have a small net, and have always been accustomed to catch more or less for domestic use, and the failure of late years is a cause of great regret.

Overseer Gosline reports that in consequence of the very low state of the water, fishing on the Kennebecasis River has not been so good as usual, although the catch has supplied home consumption in the parishes of Rothesay, Kingston and Hampton. He reports the gratifying intelligence that the salmon fry I was obliged to put into the head waters of this river last spring in order to save them from death while on their way to Hopewell River in Albert County, have done remarkably well. During the summer large numbers were seen, which would collect around a handful of oatmeal thrown into the water, and eat it with avidity. They were seen at various places along the stream, several miles from the place where they were liberated. The greatest danger these fish will have next season will be the rod and fly of the anglers; it is almost impossible to detect these, but it is feared that many smolts are thus destroyed; nothing but a more enlightened state of public opinion can remedy this evil.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

The fisheries in this County the past season have not been remunerative owing to the generally small catch. The salmon fishery produced but a small yield, and this, with the low price prevailing at the consuming points, rendered the returns small.

Overseer O'Brien says:—"I am still of opinion that the falling off in salmon is mainly caused by extensive drifting in the bay and harbour, which seems to have the effect of driving the fish to the Nova Scotia shore, where I am informed large quantities have been caught in brush weirs. The catch of alewives was but little more than one third of an average, which was caused by what may be termed wholesale destruction of young fish by the harbour weirs, which has been going on for a number of years. The weirs are not provided with any means by which the young fish can escape alive, and they remain in and die when the tide leaves them. The loss in the catch of this fish was somewhat counteracted by a good demand at a large price, about all being sold at $4.50 per barrel. Shad were plentiful, but this branch of fishing never yields much, as the season for catching them in this harbour and bay is short. What was quite unusual occurred the past season during the months of August, September and October; large schools of bass averaging about four pounds each made their appearance in the harbour and were taken in considerable quantities and sold at remunerative prices. Several years ago bass were numerous, but of late, owing to causes detrimental to their increase, such as saw-dust and mill rubbish from the mills being thrown into the river above where they resort to spawn, they have been very scarce. If these illegal doings could be prevented, I have no doubt that bass would soon become as plentiful as ever, and add largely to the yield of our fisheries. An increase in the number of fishing vessels owned in this district has taken place during the year, and I think, with the splendid facilities we have, possessing all the necessary outfits and with a large home market for herring, cod and other fish, that our people are wise in going more largely into this branch of the business, as it gives employment during the whole year."

Overseer Skillen, of St. Martin's district, reports the catch of all kinds of fish as very small compared with the number of men employed and materials used. "One reason for this was that the season commenced late, and the fish left the shore earlier than usual. My returns, however, do not include the whole catch, as a number of vessels never came into port, and I could not ascertain their quantities. Last fall I opened Mosher's mill stream as a fish river, and have good hopes of having it stocked with salmon. During my examination of the river this summer, I found a few miles from its mouth large schools of salmon fry, which justify my hopes of its future productiveness. The great difficulty I have to contend with in this district is the sawdust and mill rubbish. I have succeeded in stopping all but sawdust, and this, from the construction and situation of the mills, I cannot stop without shutting them up. Salmon were not so plentiful as last season, and very few were caught in my district."

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

The great difficulty the St. Croix District has now to contend with is saw-dust and rubbish from the mills at Baring and Milltown. The fishways have worked well and salmon are indisputably increasing. Last summer they were seen going up the river in large numbers, and if they are now allowed to increase, no doubt can exist that they will soon restock all the waters of this noble river. Overseer Curran reports that alewives in the Dennis stream still continue to show a yearly increase, and the people of the surrounding country got, last summer, all they needed for domestic use. Two days in each week were allowed them to fish. The fishways on the stream were kept in good order, and there was no violation of the law on our side of the river. On the main river a fishway is needed at Salmon Falls to allow the alewives to ascend, as they cannot get over them when the water is high, as it always is when they come into the river. Messrs. Todd and Eaton have arranged their mills so that no rubbish can get into the river, except what sawdust falls directly from the saws. If the other mill owners could be induced or compelled to follow their example great benefits to the fisheries would result. On the American side, I regret to say, all the mill rubbish finds its way into the river, and of course while this is allowed by American officers it is useless to prosecute our mill owners for neglect of the regulations.

I visited the fishways at Vanceboro' and Forest City, and found them in good order. In Cheputneticook Lake whitefish are becoming numerous, and a large quantity was caught this fall. I visited the lobster factory at St. Andrews, which employs about 20 boats and 75 men, and puts up ten hundred cases, each case containing four dozen cans. This industry gives employment to many others besides those mentioned, about as many fish for lobsters and bring them to the factory. A close season is necessary to protect this fishery. Last year there was practically none, for it did not commence until the lobster had spawned. The close time should commence 10th July and continue till 10th September to be of any use in this district.

Overseer Cunningham, of the Inner Bay, reports as follows: The winter herring fishery, I am sorry to say, shows a decrease from the yield of last year. This, I believe, is owing to the large quantities of nets, in fact miles of them, being set by United States fishermen all the way from Grand Manan to Lepreau, and far out in the bay by the Wolves, sunk from 20 to 25 fathoms, which kept the fish from coming into this bay. In this view I am borne out by all the fishermen with whom I conversed on the subject. Our fishermen who own vessels have now to go a distance of six to eight miles off shore before they can catch any. The poorer class of fishermen who have nothing but small boats made but a poor catch. However during the winter months there were caught and sold in a frozen state to United States vessels 1,900 barrels, at from $4 to $5 per barrel. The price being somewhat better than last year helped to make up the deficiency in their catch. About 500 barrels were used for home consumption. There was a better catch of smoked herrings amounting to 4,000 boxes, and there might have been a larger business in this line but prices were so low that those in the business preferred making oil and pumice, which paid better. There were only 175 barrels of mackerel caught this year, although a large school of these fish came into the bay, but they would not bite at a bait, nor did they come inshore close enough for the weirs to do much. Those caught were taken mostly in nets, with a few good hauls in the brush weirs, but I feel confident that if seines had been employed there would have been a large catch. In haddock and hake there is a decrease from the catch of last year, occasioned no doubt by the use of trawls or set lines outside. My own experience is, having formerly used a trawl or bultow, that it is a destructive mode of fishing, and kills a great many small and useless fish as well as keeps the fish from coming near shore, and I am convinced that their use should be prohibited altogether in this County. A very serious injury to the fisheries is the habit of throwing over the gurry or offals on the fishing grounds, by our own fishermen as well as by Americans.

As they are fishing far off shore, a week at a time, this destructive practice can be followed with impunity and without fear of detection. The Overseers are many miles away on shore, and can do little, for the fishermen will not inform on each other. I can see no way to prevent this most destructive abuse, but to have a small vessel employed to go around among the fishing craft and see that the gurry is taken ashore and disposed of. The lobster shows a small increase this year, the average weight being a shade better than 2½ lbs. The canning establishment at St. Andrews put up 48,000 cans, and there were also sold for shipment to the States about 50 tons fresh, hence will be seen the benefit of the protective measure for the last three years. I would recommend that the close time commence the 1st August, and continue until the 1st October. I have no violation of the regulations to report as I kept a strict surveillance of the several creels or pounds during the season, which gave me more trouble than all the other various duties of my office. The trout fishery in this district is confined mostly to the Chamcook Lakes, which are at present land locked, but if the stream were cleared out and the dams opened to the ascent of fish, there is not a doubt that salmon, shad and alewives could breed in them and their tributary streams, but there have been dams near the mouth of the stream for the last fifty years, and the old stock has long since died out. The same remarks apply to the Digdeguash River, which has been long closed to the ascent of fish, and would now require restocking.

Overseer Best, of Beaver Harbor and Letete District, reports about an average

catch. While line fish have fallen off to some extent, the yield of herring has exceeded that of the previous year. This deficiency in line fishing he attributes to the use of trawls, which destroy so many small and useless fish. The catch was made chiefly in deep water this year, as far out as five to seven miles off the coast, and no line fish have been taken within two miles except haddock. These have been plentiful, but cod scarce, while hake have been taken only in deep water. Lobsters have been abundant, but as there is no canning establishment in operation in this district, the fishery has not been prosecuted extensively. The winter fishing was principally done in deep water, as rough weather prevailed most of the time; the fishermen found it very difficult to take care of their nets, a great many of which were lost. A large number of American vessels now frequent our coasts to engage in this fishery, and pay but little attention to our laws, which prohibit Sunday fishing and throwing over gurry. This I am powerless to prevent over a stretch of 20 miles of coast on which from 50 to 100 vessels are engaged. A suitable vessel is necessary for this work, and she should cruise around among the fishing grounds and see that the laws are respected by those who are participating in the benefits of our fisheries.

Overseers Lord and Brown, of West Isles, report an average catch. Cod and hake about the same as last year, pollock and haddock rather better, herring scarce in the first of the season owing to heavy westerly gales, but plentiful during the fall. Both complain of American vessels throwing gurry on the fishing grounds which they are powerless to prevent so far from land, without the aid of a suitable craft to cruise around among the fishing vessels.

Overseer McLaughlin's report of the Grand Manan District is as follows: "Compared with last year there has been a slight increase in the catch of fish of all kinds in the waters of Grand Manan, with the exception of mackerel, a fish our people scarcely calculate on. The principal causes of this cheering increase are the more vigorous prosecution of the fisheries, the prevailing fine weather during the whole year, and the abundance of herrings, both large and small, in my district. Line fish and herrings of excellent quality are now being taken in abundance along the whole southern coast of the Island, and our people are busily engaged in catching and selling them fresh for the United States markets. One item of increase is as pleasing as it was unexpected, that is lobsters. Without any extra effort and really fewer fishermen engaged, the catch exceeds that of last year by 38,400 cans. This increase can be attributed only to the protection given to spawning lobsters by the close time, and I am sure that still greater benefits will accrue to this fishery if that close time is made from 15th July to 15th September in each year.

Our fishermen complain loudly of the great extent to which trawl or bultow fishing is now pursued off shore by American fishermen, and the quantity of gurry they throw upon the fishing grounds. I have no doubt that both these practices are greatly injuring the line fishing in shore, and it would be politic to prohibit the use of trawls in the Bay of Fundy, if only to prevent our best fishing falling into the hands of foreigners. Were these prohibited, the gurry evil would in a great measure be suppressed; but at present the only feasible mode of doing this, and of preventing Sunday fishing, is to employ a suitable vessel to exercise a strict surveillance over the fishing grounds. Our officers are without the means of doing this so far from land. My Wardens have done as well as could be expected for the first year. I have frequently visited and assisted Warden Gilmour at North Head, and the fishermen have now a healthy dread of his vigilance; but to be more useful he should be furnished with a suitable boat, as I have already requested, and his salary should be raised to at least $50, for the work he has to do is onerous and important. Warden Carroll at Whitehead Island has done his duty well. He has found it difficult to enforce the regulations to prevent net fishermen from encroaching on the rights of weir fishermen; but if he errs it is on the side of leniency, a virtue, I am afraid, fishermen do not appreciate. He has been able to collect but half the weir tax, and states that several have absolutely refused to pay, and that all are dilatory. I shall visit the place as soon as the weather permits and demand the tax myself. I have experienced much trouble in collecting the tax this year, and would urge that every weir owner

be compelled to take out a license and pay the fee before the 1st May in each year, or forfeit all claim to the weir privilege after thirty days' notice posted in the district. This would have the effect of immediately removing this cause of much useless work on the part of officers. A number of weir privileges under license the past two years have not been built upon, and a number of old weirs have been left without repairs and not fished this season, making the number actually in fishing condition, twenty-eight. The prices of smoked and pickled herrings are very low this season, but the quality has never been better; the price of line fish and frozen herring is good, and large quantities are now being taken."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. VENNING,

Inspector of Fisheries, N.B.

APPENDIX No. 14.

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE SMELT FISHERY IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N.B. 1st January, 1877.

W. F. WHITCHER, Esq.,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I am this mail sending to the Minister a long report on the Smelt Fishery as now being pursued in the northern counties of this Province. To accompany it, I send by mail a box containing *six specimens*, alluded to in report, for the better understanding of the whole subject. Will you please open these fish and show the Minister that they are soon to spawn. Enforce upon him also the sin of destroying the smallest ones and the tom-cods, which are most valuable as food producers for deep sea fishes, and also the necessity of extending the close time for "black back" smelts to 1st July instead of 15th June, as recommended in letter of 18th ultimo.

Please observe that immediate action is of vital importance, so that no vested interest will grow up and be subjected to loss by the restrictions necessary to save the fishery.

If you conclude to license bag-nets, lose no time in sending me 500 copies of draft sent you with report, if approved of, for use of overseers.

You will observe if licenses are issued we can make the necessary regulations and restrictions in the conditions embodied, and no executive action is necessary.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. VENNING,
Inspector of Fisheries, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N.B.,
6th January, 1877.

Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In calling your attention to an article from the "Miramichi *Advance*," edited by Mr. D. G. Smith, I wish to observe that he has not displayed much knowledge of the question and to beg your notice of the following remarks:—

1st. As to my "zeal getting the better of my judgment," you will best judge of this from the reports of Overseer Mowat and myself now in your hands. 2nd. Mr. Smith errs in not appearing to know that there are two distinct varieties of the smelt, the "silver backs" such as I sent you samples of, and the "black backs" which do not come till the breaking up of the ice in spring. He has confounded these, and supposes they all spawn at the same time, which is not the case, for the "silver-backs" are now spawning as you can see from samples sent; while the "black backs" will

not come in to spawn till May and June. 3rd. His reasoning is all fallacious, because based on the ignorant asumption pointed out in 2nd. The facts are as I stated in my report, and already prices are going down. At all events, I recommended what the Bathurst people want, and they ought to know their own business as well as Mr. Smith. 4th. He was not there, did not investigate the matter, and can know only from the interested Miramichi dealers who are operating bag-nets in Bathurst, while Messrs. Mowat, Hickson and myself enquired fully into the matter, consulted the principal dealers there, the leading people of the place, and the fishermen themselves. 5th. You may rely on the fact that his reasoning does not apply to the smelts I sent you as specimens. 6th. Because this business is new, and because there is great danger of ruining it, I again commend our reports to your careful attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. VENNING,

Inspector of Fisheries, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N.B., 1st January, 1877.

Hon. A. J. SMITH,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of proceedings incident upon my inquiry into the smelt fishery, and to call your attention to the necessity of immediately providing some regulations to limit and control it.

The complaints against Warden Brimner that reached me from the inhabitants of Napan, and the wish expressed by several leading men among them that I would visit the place and make some rules for the smelt fishery that would be fair and equitable to all, induced me to lose no time in examining into the matter, in order that I might more intelligently convey to you the facts of the case.

Accordingly, I arranged to leave here on the afternoon of Christmas Day, previous to which a telegram from the Hon. Robert Young, President of the Executive Council, informed me that great destruction of small smelts was going on in Bathurst Harbor, and that my immediate presence there was advisable. I at once wired Overseers Hickson and Mowat (in whose district this fishery had been commenced) that I would be in Bathurst by the next train, and I arrived there about 8 o'clock that evening.

In company with Overseer Hickson I spent all the following day on the ice, going round among the fishermen, examining great numbers of fish and observing the manner in which the fishery was being pursued. I found about 100 people, men, women and children, on the ice catching smelts with hook and line. These people were then catching comparatively few, as the tides were not favorable, but those they caught were nearly all fine large fish, such as the samples sent you, (marked No. 1.) For these they readily obtained 5cts. and 6cts. per lb. from the buyers and shippers, who get for them in the United States markets from 13cts. to 18cts. per lb. according to the state of the markets. In ordinary good fishing these line fishers will make from $1.50 to $3.00 per day, according to their luck in taking a smaller or larger quantity. There were also five bag-nets employed, attended by two men each. These nets are simply an immense bag, netted of strong twine, with meshes of an inch extension from knot to knot. The bags are from 12ft. to 15ft. in width at the mouth, and from 15ft. to 20ft. long in the bunt. They are imported from Boston, and cost from $30 to $40 each, according to size. They are set in long

narrow holes, cut through the ice along the channels of the rivers emptying into the harbor, the lower edge of the mouth of the bag being sunk to the bottom of the water and the upper edge a little below the surface. As the fish play up and down the channels, they enter the extended mouth of the net, and getting in the bunt, are retained there until the bag is drawn up, when the contents are emptied on the ice by untying a string passing around the end of the bunt. These nets take large quantities of small fish, such as those sent to you, (marked No. 2.) These smaller fish do not bring so good a price as the larger ones, and the smallest of them are thrown away and wasted.

As you will perceive, these fish are filled with well developed spawn and milt, and are about to deposit them, having come in from sea for that purpose. Though they are now very fat and in good condition as food, some restrictions should be placed upon their capture, or else, from the great quantities of mature fish taken, in addition to the large numbers of small ones that are destroyed, reasonable fears are entertained that a sufficient number of parent fish will not be left to keep up the stock. Besides smelts of all sizes, these bag-nets take large numbers of tom-cods or "frost fish" as they are called, samples of which I send you (marked No. 3) These are not of much value as commercial fish, but bring 2 cts. per lb. on the ice, and 5 to 6 cts. in the United States. As you will perceive, these fish are also full of well developed spawn which is fully ripe for depositing.

I informed the owners of the bag-nets that their use without a license being first obtained was illegal, but that, pending my report to the Department and learning your decision, I would not seize them. I thought it more prudent to do this, because at present there are no regulations for this fishery, which has suddenly grown into very large proportions, and because not a very large number of fish are being caught, nor will there be any very large hauls until the next full tides, previous to which I hope to have some definite instructions from you.

I was informed that, previous to the freezing of the harbor, immense quantities of smelts and tom-cods of all sizes were taken by a Mr. Miller with a seine, and that very great destruction of small fish of unmarketable size ensued. I conversed with a number of the principal dealers, and with some of the leading men of the place, and I found that great dissatisfaction was felt at the waste of small fish, consequent on the use of seines and bag-nets, and there was a general feeling among the people of the place that these modes of fishing should be prohibited. After carefully examining the fish and the modes of capturing them, I cannot but strongly recommend that the wishes of the people be granted, and that this fishery in Gloucester County be confined to hook and line, and that seines and bag-nets be prohibited for the following reasons:—These smelts known as "silver backs," are a variety distinct from the smaller fish known as "black backs" which enter our rivers and streams on the breaking up of the ice in spring for the purpose of spawning. They attain a much larger size, are much fatter, and are a better food fish. They come in from the sea to mature and deposit their spawn about September, continue to play up and down with the tides, in the esturies and rivers of the County until the months of January and February, when they deposit their spawn and milt, and return to the sea just like the salmon, to which family of fish they belong. Accompanying the schools are vast quantities of very small fish, wholly unfit for market, which bear the same relation to mature smelt, as the grilse does to mature salmon. By hook and line but very few of these small fish are caught, the great bulk of the catch, by that mode, being the largest and finest fish (see sample No. 1) bringing the highest price not only to the fishers but also to the dealers. By the use of hook and line there is no danger of exhausting the supply, because sufficient parent fish will always be left to reproduce their kind and keep up the stock, and the small fish will return the following year in a mature state. The use of hook and line also gives profitable employment to the poorest class of the people, and enables them to obtain all the necessaries and some of the comforts of life. But the seine and the bag-net, besides destroying vast numbers of small fish *like No.* 2, take too many of the breeding fish, (No. 1) and thus have a tendency to exhaust the supply; besides which they will take such quantities as will

glut the market and bring prices down to so low a figure that there will be no profit for the dealer, and therefore no remunerative employment for the poor. Besides this, the available space for fishing in Bathurst is comparatively limited, and if bag-nets are allowed, they will deprive hundreds of poor people from any chance of making remunerative wages by the use of hooks and lines.

For these reasons I am strongly of opinion that it will be wise to confine this fishery in Gloucester County to the hook and line, and to prohibit the use of seines and bag-nets by the simple means of not granting license for them, and enforcing sub-section 7 of section 13 of the *Fisheries Act*. I think the fishery should not be allowed after middle of February, even with hook and line.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND KENT COUNTY.

Overseer Mowat joined me at Bathurst and accompanied me on my return to Miramichi, when we proceeded with Overseers Wyse and Hogan, D. G. Smith, and T. W. Crocker, Esqs., to Napan, to investigate the fishery there and to enquire into the complaints made of the gross partiality of Warden Brimner.

The smelts now being caught at Napan, Black River, Bay du Vin and Bartibog, in Northumberland County, and at Richibucto, Buctouche, Cocagne, and other rivers in Kent County, are the "silver back" variety; but they are not nearly so large as those caught in Gloucester County; *those marked No.* 4 are a fair sample of the largest, and *No.* 2 of the smallest, fish taken in these localities; but the great bulk of the catch is fairly represensed by those *marked No.* 5. These latter bring 3 to 4 cts. on the ice, and 12 to 15 cts. per lb. in the United States. The fishing in these places is done wholly by bag-nets, scarce any one using hook and line, as the fishermen there consider this too slow a mode of taking them. In these places the dealers themselves are engaged in the catching, furnishing the nets and supplies, and taking the proceeds from the persons who work the nets. In Napan bag-nets were set along the sides of the channel, from the mouth of the river to the bridge, a distance of about three miles, without regulations of any kind; many nets being in the middle of the channel, and many of them but a few yards apart, and there was much bickering and quarrelling in consequence.

In this place there are no very poor people like there are in Gloucester County, but nearly all those engaged in the fisheries are in comfortable circumstances and most of them are able to purchase their own nets, which cost, as above stated, from $30 to $40 each. The mode of fishing is precisely similar to that before described, but most of the nets are of larger dimensions.

The complaint against Warden Brimner was, that he showed gross partiality to his four sons, in whose fishery it is said he is interested, although he denies this. The channel of the river flows under one particular span of the bridge crossing the river, and on each side of this span his sons had placed their nets in such a way that they intercepted the fish passing up and down through the span. When requested by the neighbors to remove his sons' nets to a reasonable distance from the bridge, he refused to do so, which gave rise to much ill-feeling and quarrelling. The neighbors were naturally desirous of getting as near the bridge as possible, and consequently close to his sons' nets. Instead of making his sons remove to a reasonable distance, as he had ample power to do under sub-section 5 of section 18, of the *Fisheries Act*, he ordered the neighbors to remove farther from his sons' nets. This they refused to do, and hence the disturbance.

At the request of the fishermen and property owners, we all went to the house of Mr. Benj. Sweezy, an old and respectable settler, where a large number of persons interested in the fishery, including most of the property owners in Napan, met to discuss the Regulations which they desired to have enforced. The meeting was organized by D. G. Smith, Esq., editor of the Miramichi *Advance*, being moved to the chair. After considerable discussion, in which Warden Brimner and his sons

behaved in a very rude and reprehensible manner, interrupting and abusing several speakers, the following Resolutions were carried by a large majority :—

1. *No net to be set within* 100 *yards of Napan Bridge.*
2. *Nets to be set* 100 *yards apart.*
3. *No net to occupy more than one-third of the channel, from the side whence set.*
4. *No wing nets nor brush fences to be used.*

After these had been agreed to, I addressed the meeting and stated "that they had been *regulating nets which the Fisheries Act prohibited except under license* ; that all these nets were illegal, and that the strict letter of my duty would compel me to seize and confiscate them all, and impose a fine on the owners ; but that, under all the circumstances, I would not remove the nets until I could report the facts to the Minister, and receive his instructions. In the meantime, however, to prevent any further disturbance, the Regulations they had agreed upon should be carried out, for which I had authority under the *Fisheries Act.*" I then instructed Warden Brimner to see that they were impartially enforced. They all agreed to this, even Brimner and his sons giving their consent to act accordingly, and they at once proceeded to remove their nets from the bridge, and to cut other holes laid off for them by Overseer Wyse under my direction.

I returned to Newcastle, intending to go by the night train to St. John and report the whole matter to you as soon as possible. Shortly after my arrival at Newcastle, Mr. Crocker, who remained in Napan some hours after I left, returned and informed me that immediately after my departure, the Brimner boys went back to their old holes at the bridge, paying no attention to the Regulations they had themselves assisted to make, nor to any instructions given to their father in presence of the whole meeting. I saw at once that some decisive action was here necessary, as this lawless spirit had been long enough endured in this county, so I concluded to return to Napan in the morning, and take such steps as the facts of the case would call for. Accordingly at an early hour next morning I took Overseers Wyse and Hogan with me (Overseer Mowat having returned home the previous night) and proceeded again to Napan, where I found that the statement of Mr. Crocker was true ; and that the old holes close to the span of the bridge had been occupied that morning, as the nets were there and the proceeds of their morning's work lay on the ice beside the holes. I at once seized the two offending nets, cut them loose from the poles, put them on a sled, had them taken to Chatham and placed in the custody of Overseer Wyse, until you decided as to their further disposal. This I did under sub-section 11 of section 13, *Fisheries Act.* I also suspended Warden Brimner from his functions as a Fishery Officer, and ordered him to do nothing further in that capacity until your decision was made known to him. I took this extreme step because the man's conduct in this whole matter has been a disgrace to the service, and has proved him unfit for the office. I hope you will approve of my action and dispense with any further service from a man whose gross partiality in favor of his own sons, and I more than suspect in his own interest, has caused such a feeling against him as must destroy his future usefulness. His conduct is the more reprehensible because he is in affluent circumstances, as judged by the Napan standard.

Remarks.

The mode in which the smelt fishery is now carried on in Kent, Gloucester and Northumberland is a most wasteful one and calls loudly for some stringent regulations, as you will see by the foregoing report. In addition to a most shameful destruction of vast quantities of small smelts, and a considerable number of young bass, such as are sent you in Sample No. 6., a still larger number of tom-cods (see sample No. 3) are destroyed, for the fish are not marketed by the Miramichi dealers, being considered beneath their notice. Of the large quantity taken, some are fed to

their hogs by the farmers, thus wasting good fish to make bad pork, but the larger portion are wasted, being put to no use whatever. They lie about the ice in large heaps, the fishermen being too lazy or careless to put them back into the water on drawing their nets. As you will perceive, these fish, which belong to the cod family, are full of spawn, now on the very point of being deposited. You will also perceive how very prolific they are and how large a mass of spawn they mature. The fry of this fish and of the smelt is the food in search of which the mackerel, the herring, the cod, the hake, the pollock and the haddock frequent the coasts and bays of these northern counties. Destroy this food and the deep-sea fishes above named will leave these coasts in search of the food they can no longer find in their present haunts. As food-producers for deep-sea fishes these small and commercially unimportant fish are of incalculable value, and their wholesale destruction is an act of most short-sighted folly. In this connection I would beg to call your attention to the variety of smelt known as "black backs," which enter our rivers in the mouths of April, May and June. In the southern part of the Province they come in the former month, but later as they go further north. They enter the Miramichi and other northern rivers from 1st May to 1st June, according as the season is early or late, and deposit their spawn all through the latter month. At this time they are commercially valueless, because they cannot be marketed to advantage in warm weather, and because at that time the demand for them has ceased. But vast quantities are taken and used on the land as manure. As food-producers for deep-sea fishes these smelts are of far greater value than as manure, for they are a poor fertilizer and leave the land all the worse for their use. The close season for this fish ought to be extended to the 1st July in order to prevent their useless destruction, (see also my letter dated 18th ult. Facts since learned induce me to still further extend the time recommended in that letter. The 1st July ought to be adopted.)

In the pursuit of present gain fishermen are, above any other class of men, the most blind to their future interests; their present destructive and wasteful ways are doing serious injury to the fisheries generally. They kill all kinds of fish without any regard to their quality or condition, and then they grumble at their bad luck, and lament the falling-off in their catch. The salmon, bass, shad, gasperaux, herring, cod, lobster and oyster fisheries are every year showing more and more plainly the results of the greed and stupidity of fishermen. Now, a new source of wealth is opening up in the smelt fishery, and already they are pursuing a course that will in a few years render it profitless, and finally extinguish it. To obviate this, and to guard the future interests of fishermen from the consequences of their ignorant cupidity and folly, I beg to offer for your consideration the following

Recommendations.

After carefully considering the matter, and consulting with the Overseers and more intelligent and far-seeing of the fishermen themselves, I am of opinion that in the counties of Kent and Northumberland the smelt fishery can be pursued to advantage only by the use of the bag-net. The bulk of the smelts in these counties are too small to be caught at a profit with hook and line. But if these bag-nets are allowed, they should be placed under strict regulations that will render them less destructive than they now are.

The mesh at present used is not large enough to allow small and unmarketable fish to pass through. The meshes should be at least 1½ inches from knot to knot, and no bag-net should be allowed except under special license for which a reasonable fee should be charged, say $5.00 each season, to be paid on delivery of the license, and under such conditions as will prevent the useless destruction of tom-cods and young bass; the killing of these fish ought to forfeit the license and render the net liable to seizure. The fishery with bag-nets should not commence until the ice has formed, and should cease the middle of February. Under these conditions I think bag-nets might be permitted without any serious danger of exhausting the fishery.

Hook and line fishing to be free at all times, for this mode can do no serious injury, and can be pursued to advantage only when the fish is in good condition.

If you consider these recommendations worthy of adoption, I would respectfully urge *immediate action* before any greater number of persons become engaged in this new branch of business. If the matter is delayed, a kind of *vested interest* will have grown up, and then persons interested will plead that they will sustain loss from the operation of the regulations or the conditions of the license.

In the case of Gloucester county, if you conclude to meet the reasonable wishes of the leading people and of those most interested in the business, I would request that you inform me at once by wire, so that I can instruct Overseer Hickson to prevent the further use of bag-nets in his county.

In the case of Northumberland and Kent, if you decide to allow bag-nets under license, I beg to enclose a draft of one that will, I think, meet the exigencies of the case. If approved, please have about 500 printed for the use of the several Overseers.

Submitting the whole matter to consideration,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. VENNING,

Inspector of Fisheries, N. B.

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.								
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.
Restigouche.			$			$			$		$							
From Belledune to Eel River	...	.....	.....	...	88	1250	104	6300	3660	1100	740	.....	61400	...	26000	.....	.....	1000
From Eel River to Morris Rock	2	31	400	4	15	180	15	2590	1340	.....	.....	22	44975	...	.....	.....	.....	49
Total	2	31	400	4	103	1430	119	8890	5000	1100	740	22	106375	...	26000	.....	.....	1049

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs								
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels
Gloucester.			$			$			$		$							
From Belledune to Grindstone Point	17	670	20100	69	893	115490	2039	70045	32270	...	...	...	156985	...	71200	1775	...	12050
Caraquet District	...	.....	.....	...	168	35520	386	7060	3060	..	...	...	.....	...	.....	24	...	2500
Pokemouche and Shippegan	...	.....	.....	...	40	300	50	20000	2000	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	100	...	700
Tracadie District	...	.....	.....	...	27	2700	81	1350	675	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	75	...	1500
Total	17	670	20100	69	1128	154010	2556	98455	38005	...	...	...	156985	...	71200	1974	...	1675

No. 15.

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1876.

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	75000	.....	.....	.....	28,437 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	300	1	.....	3500	.....	.....	49	7,920 75
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	300	4	.....	78500	.....	.....	49	36,357 75

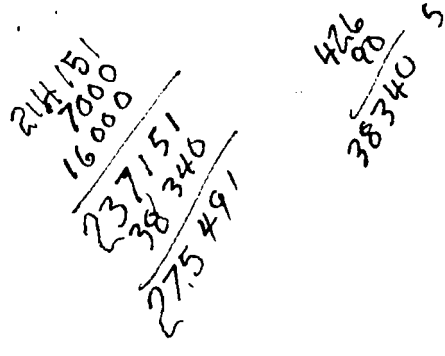
Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.
Herrings, smoked, in Boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish, Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.
.....	4550	33526	.....	...	250	550	2400	...	16750	16500	142600	63	1800	273590	12850	...	600	350993 75
.....	.....	5700	.....	...	.....	400	1400	...	400	1000	2600	.....	1000	.....	4000	...	600	44988 00
.....	150	270	.....	...	.....	.	.....	...	600	2000	12000	100	.....	.....	300	...	.....	7646 00
.....	400	1580	.....	...	250	150	10000	...	6000	4000	3000	600	.....	40000	1000	...	.....	30364 00
.....	5100	41076	.....	...	500	1100	13800	...	23750	23500	160200	763	2800	313590	18150	...	1200	433991 75

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.								
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.
Northumberland.			$			$			$		$							
Tabusintac Bay and River	...	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21	1850	230	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
From Neguac Island to Burnt Church ..	1	12	300	3	50	1500	100	4100	1400	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2000
Portage Island and Escuminac	200	600	8000	250	21	305	42	12650	11255	...	...	.....	7700	.....	.....	20	.....	2000
From Burnt Church to Chatham Ferry	2	45	1100	4	89	1464	82	16088	7613	...	...	353	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	400
Hucklebury, Egg, Fox & Bay du Vin Islands and Bay ...	100	1000	6000	677	77	1500	100	10000	10000	...	...	.....	104000	7000	16000	...	1000	2000
From Bay du Vin to Beaubair's Island..	1	20	800	4	40	640	50	9560	4780	...	...	.....	30000	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
From Chatham Ferry to Head Waters of North-West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2811	1200	...	...	.....	44000	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
From Beaubair's Island to Blackville.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	650	55	1920	2032	...	...	.....	17000	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Blackville to Blissfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	519	56	2992	837	...	...	73	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Blissfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	14	245	122	...	...	.....	2641	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
From Doaktown to Hovey Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	462	300	...	...	.....	6000	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
From Hovey Island to Burnt Hill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	77	...	...	.....	2810	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Total	304	1677	16200	938	403	6698	565	62834	39846	...	...	426	214151	7000	16000	35	1000	6400

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick.—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.															Fish Products.			Value.
Herrings, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
																		$ cts.
.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,421 00
108	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	5000	8000	8	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	9,532 00
.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,355 00
.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2460	1000	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,296 10
.....	176	2400	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	250	20000	.....	10000	.....	2100	48600	3000	.....	.....	66,156 00
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	8000	.....	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,850 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	186079	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,969 74
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	180	400	60000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,004 80
.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	7480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322	2,883 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396 15
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	910 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421 50
108	1093	6500	.....	.....	6000	.....	.....	442	217719	13880	436000	16	2451	48600	3020	.....	322	187,196 09



RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.
Kent.			$			$			$		$						
From Shediac to Richibucto	11	100	1175	38	515	7930	1030	28300	14150	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	490	800
From Richibucto to Escuminac	1	30	500	3	138	2600	440	8900	6950	350	525	45	115000	...	...	165	.....
Total	12	130	1675	41	653	10530	1470	37200	21100	350	525	45	115000	...	...	655	800
Westmoreland.																	
Dorchester Bay and Cumberland Basin to Shepody Bay	1	15	100	13	50	400	128	16050	2946	1	60	76	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Bay Verte to Cape Tormentine	...	.....	.....	...	24	500	72	1450	1080	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Shediac River to Cape Jouriman	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	200	.....
Total	1	15	100	13	74	900	200	17500	4026	1	60	76	.....	...	...	200	.....
Albert.																	
From Hopewell to Point Wolfe River	...	.....	.....	...	25	640	250	3400	1540	10	760	28	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Victoria.																	
From Carleton County line to Grand Falls	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	160	100	.....	.....	...	5000	...	...	.....	.....
Carleton.																	
Carleton Co. St. John River	...	.....	.....	...	40	608	55	700	280	.....	.....	...	5500	...	...	.....	.....
York.																	
From Sunbury Co. line to Carleton Co. line	...	.....	.....	...	30	90	35	400	200	.....	.....	16	1086	...	...	.....	.....

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick.—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.																Fish Products.			Value.
Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
																			$ cts.
3700	.....	465	380	.....	105	160	7650	.....	.....	1750	4200	460000	250	2035	336000	435	...	.....	111,728 75
570	.....	40	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	2300	192000	35	125	255000	100	...	.....	75,633 00
4270	.....	505	930	.....	105	160	7650	.....	.....	3250	6500	652000	285	2160	591000	535	...	.....	187,361 75
180	.....	.....	150	.....	50	40	5000	.....	1715	.....	1000	3000	20	.....	.....	100	...	.....	17,658 00
1320	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	...	.....	5,605 00
5000	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	2500	300000	8	450	170000	.....	...	250	67,937 00
6500	2000	50	150	.....	50	40	5000	.....	1715	4000	3500	303000	28	500	170000	100	...	250	91,200 00
150	200	70	20	.....	9	150	5200	1800	350	540	12000	7200	.....	.....	.....	178	...	.....	6,575 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	814 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	700	500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,063 00
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	695 40

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.						
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.
Queens and Sunbury.			$			$			$								
French Lake, Sheffield	...	...	...	...	18	350	23	780	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oromocto River	...	...	...	...	8	180	12	350	80	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
Maquapet Lake, Sheffield	...	...	...	...	6	120	12	200	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washademoak	...	...	...	...	15	400	20	900	130	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
Hart's Lake	...	...	...	...	4	70	6	160	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jemseg and vicinity	...	...	...	...	17	300	22	900	150	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
Otnabog	...	...	...	...	5	100	7	360	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Lake	...	...	...	...	35	650	45	1600	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. John River	...	...	...	...	10	160	14	400	100	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
Oromocto, French Lake	...	...	...	...	8	150	12	320	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
Upper Gagetown	...	...	...	...	3	45	5	100	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheffield	...	...	...	...	2	40	3	100	25	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	131	2565	181	6170	1265	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...
Kings.																	
Kennebeasis and Smith's Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westfield and Nerepis	...	...	...	...	41	531	41	2000	1017	...	...	248	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	41	531	41	2000	1017	...	...	248	...	...	...	...	...
St. John.																	
From Quaco Head to Point Lepreaux, including Harbor of St. John	24	531	10500	165	310	10500	680	100000	71000	28	10600	...	66000	42000	...	...	...
From Goose River to Quaco Head	2	38	1500	8	8	275	23	80	360	3	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	26	569	12000	173	318	10775	703	100080	71360	31	10900	...	66000	42000	...	...	...

Boats engaged in the Fisheries.—New Brunswick.—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.																Fish Products.			Value.
Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.
.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	100	100	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	768 00
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	451 00
.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	700	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	378 00
.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	200	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,514 50
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	70 00
.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,828 00
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	350 00
.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	800	400	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2,952 00
.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	800	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,184 50
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	365 00
.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	200	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	72 00
.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	67 00
.....	.....	2616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	3700	500	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	10,000 00
.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	1000	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,560 00
.....	.....	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	4000	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7,821 00
.....	.....	830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	4000	1000	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	9,381 00
8500	.....	8900	2500	30	1050	760	21500	4400	2050	30000	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	120,149 00
300	.....	.....	160	.....	70	.....	6900	1300	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2,737 00
8800	.....	8900	2660	30	1120	760	28400	5700	2050	30000	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	122,886 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.								
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
Charlotte.			$			$			$		$								
Beaver Harbour & Latete	32	449	13100	158	106	3150	212	21200	10600	2	1000	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	31400	1000
St. Croix District	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	125	75	.....	.....	8	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Inner Bay, Passamaquoddy	7	120	2400	28	34	2820	70	2500	1140	1	400	...	130	...	...	170	...	4200	4000
Deer Island	28	720	10000	182	240	13140	245	28100	9315	16	6500	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	8400	110000
Campo Bello	14	160	7665	85	133	4914	163	6043	4834	23	2875	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	438	129700
Grand Wanan	18	500	13000	95	350	30000	340	13600	12650	28	15500	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	44000	250000
Mace's Bay	2	20	700	8	8	350	16	1600	800	..	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	400	.....
L'Etang	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	300	20	1320	660	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	300	.....
Wolves	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	90	6	180	90	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	60	.....
Total	101	1969	46865	556	904	54889	1147	74543	40089	78	26275	...	130	...	...	170	...	89198	494700

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick.—*Continued.*

Kinds of Fish.														Fish Products.			Value.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, brls.	$ cts.
.....	2700	22	1625	7650	762000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14685	.....	75	227,269 25
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	10000	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	54667	3000	100	1000	33,011 55
	3000	6	1900	5400	200600	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8000	15000	200	300	127,948 00
.....	1448	.....	2775	1635	132600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32000	8919	69	.....	76,440 35
.....	7000	8	5500	8500	207000	50000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120000	30100	500	2000	384,041 00
.....	480	5	.....	720	16000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1680	.....	.....	8,607 00
.....	300	3	50	500	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	.....	6,185 00
.....	100	1	20	200	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	.....	.....	2,189 00
50	15028	45	11870	24805	1346200	52000	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	214667	75124	869	3375	865,866 15

RECAPITULATION of the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1876.

	Counties.	Vessels and Boats employed in Fishing.							Fishing Material.				Kinds of Fish.							
		Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.									
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
				$			$			$										
1	Restigouche	2	31	400	4	103	1430	119	8890	5000	1100	740	22	106375	.....	26000	.....	.....	1049	.....
2	Gloucester	17	670	20100	69	1128	15401	2556	98455	38005	.....	.....	.....	156985	.....	71200	1974	.....	16750	.....
3	Northumberland	304	1677	16200	938	403	6098	565	62834	39846	.....	.....	426	214151	7000	16000	35	1000	6400	108
4	Kent	12	130	1675	41	653	10530	1470	37200	21100	350	525	45	115000	.....	.....	655	800	4270	.....
5	Westmoreland	1	15	100	13	74	900	200	17500	4026	1	60	76	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	6500	2000
6	Albert	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	640	250	3400	1540	10	760	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	200
7	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	100	.....	.....	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Carleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	608	55	700	280	.....	.....	.....	5500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	York	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	90	35	400	200	.....	.....	16	1086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Queens and Sunbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	2565	181	6170	1265	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Kings	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	531	41	2000	1017	.....	.....	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	St. John	26	569	12000	173	318	10775	703	100080	71360	31	10900	.....	66000	42000	.....	.....	.....	8800	.....
13	Charlotte	101	1969	46865	556	904	54889	1147	74543	40089	78	26275	.....	130	.....	.....	170	.....	89198	494700
	Total	463	5061	97340	1794	3850	243666	7322	412332	223828	1570	39260	861	671027	49000	113200	3034	1800	133117	497008

RECAPITULATION of the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1876.

	Counties.	Kinds of Fish.													Fish Products.			Value.
		Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.
1	Restigouche	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	300	4	.....	78500	.....	.....	49	36,357 75
2	Gloucester	5100	41076	.....	.....	500	1100	13800	.....	23750	23500	160200	763	2800	313590	18150	.....	1200	433,991 75
3	Northumberland	1093	6500	.....	.....	6000	.....	.....	442	217719	13880	436000	16	2451	48600	3020	.....	322	187,196 09
4	Kent	505	930	.....	105	160	7650	.....	.....	3250	6500	652000	285	2160	591000	535	.....	.....	187,361 75
5	Westmoreland	50	150	.....	50	40	5000	.....	1715	4000	3500	303000	28	500	170000	100	.....	250	91,200 00
6	Albert	70	20	.....	9	150	5200	1800	350	540	12000	7200	.....	.....	.....	178	.....	.....	6,575 60
7	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	814 00
8	Carleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	700	500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,063 00
9	York	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	695 40
10	Queens and Sunbury	2616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	3700	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00
11	Kings	830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	4000	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,381 00
12	St. John	8900	2660	30	1120	760	28400	5700	2050	30000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122,886 00
13	Charlotte	50	15028	45	11870	24805	1346200	52000	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	214667	75124	869	3375	865,866 15
	Total	19229	66374	75	13154	32415	1393550	73300	4870	288859	62180	1559200	1096	7911	1416357	97107	869	5196	1,953,388 49

RECAPITULATION

Of the yield of the Fisheries of New Brunswick during the Year 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salmon, pickled	861 barrels, at	18 00	15,498 00
do fresh, in ice	671,027 lbs. "	0 15	100,654 05
do smoked	49,000 do "	0 15	7,350 00
do in cans	113,200 do "	0 15	16,980 00
Mackerel	3,034 barrels "	10 00	30,340 00
do preserved	1,800 cans "	0 15	270 00
Herrings	133,117 barrels "	4 00	532,468 00
do smoked	497,008 boxes "	0 25	124,252 00
Alewives	19,229 barrels "	3 50	67,301 50
Cod	66,374 cwt. "	5 00	331,870 00
do Tongues and Sounds	75 barrels "	7 00	525 00
Pollack	13,154 cwt. "	3 50	46,039 00
Hake	32,415 do "	3 50	113,452 50
Haddock	1,393,550 lbs. "	0 06	83,613 00
Halibut	73,300 do "	0 06	4,398 00
Shad	4,870 barrels "	8 00	38,960 00
Bass	288,859 lbs. "	0 06	17,331 54
Trout	62,180 do "	0 06	3,730 80
Smelt	1,559,200 do "	0 06	93,552 00
Eels	1,096 barrels "	9 00	9,864 00
Oysters	7,911 do "	3 00	23,733 00
Lobsters, in cans	1,416,357 cans "	0 15	212,453 55
Fish Oil	97,107 gallons "	0 65	63,119 55
do Guano	869 tons "	15 00	13,035 00
do used as manure	5,196 barrels "	0 50	2,598 00
			1,953,388 49

APPENDIX No. 16.

REPORTS ON THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOR THE YEAR 1876.

PRINCE COUNTY—JOHN CLARK, *Overseer.*

Tryon River, Lot 28.

In this river there are plenty of very fine trout, and in the month of June the gasperaux come in, but to no great extent; these are the only kinds of fish taken in this river.

Dunk River, Lot 25

Is the next. This river abounds with trout, but it is not possible to get an accurate account of what is taken, as the anglers come from all parts of the county to this river to fish. This river is also literally full of salmon; in the month of November they pass up to Wall's mill, which is on the main river about five miles above the head of the tide, but they have to stop at this place, as there are no fish-ways to let them pass through. I do not think that fish-ways are required, the river is so long, and there is plenty of good spawning ground below this mill.

The great trouble on this river is to protect the salmon from the spears of the poachers, who are a party of outlawed men that come to this river at midnight with boats, torchlights and spears, and set the wardens at defiance by being armed and disguised. I believe some of these marauders come from Summerside, and more of them from Middletown, which places are near this river; but the plunderers have themselves so blackened and disguised that the Wardens cannot identify them on oath. The law will have to be more stringent, or the fish cannot be protected from these fellows.

Bedeque Harbour, into which this river empties, salmon are taken outside Indian Point Bar, at the entrance of the harbour (this harbour is now called Summerside.) I believe there cannot be found better salmon fishing ground in any of these waters than between Indian Point and Seacow Head, if properly prosecuted.

Egmont Bay is the next. To the west of this bay, or rather outside of the bay, is good herring fishing ground. In the month of May the inhabitants take a great many barrels of them, which are principally made use of for bait; there are also some mackerel taken here. Mr. Trudell, a merchant doing business here, is about the only one that buys to any extent what the inhabitants catch; he ships the fish to Boston.

Enmore River, Lot 10,

A little further westward, is a good river for trout fishing, there are abundance of trout continually in this river, and a gentleman who is engaged in shipbuilding, Mr. Bollam, tells me that the salmon come in very plentifully.

Brae River, Lot 9.

This is the next river to the westward we come to. There is but little fishing done here. There are no fishing stages. The inhabitants catch herring in the spring which are pretty much consumed at home.

Big Pierre Jacques,

Towards West Point. There are some salmon in this river which come up the river as far as Ramsay's Mills, in the months of October and November, and some have been taken at the mills.

Next comes the West Point. There are no fishing stages here, and very little fishing done, except what the inhabitants catch for home use. There is one establishment for putting up or canning lobsters, kept by John Matheson, Esq.

Now we leave the West Point, Lot 8, and come along the Lot 7 shore northward. On this part of the Straits of Northumberland fish of almost every kind are taken; herring are taken here both spring and autumn, and mackerel, cod, ling and halibut during the season. About eleven miles from the West point, at Campbellton, there are a number of men and boats engaged in the fishing business; those men are nearly all employed by Mr. Matheson, who carries on an extensive fishing business a little further down the shore.

Memnigash, Lot 3.

At this place the fishing is prosecuted very extensively by Mr. Matheson, Capt. Foley, and others; great quantities of mackerel, cod, ling and herring are taken for these men and shipped for the Boston market.

There are also bass taken inside of what is called the Memnigash Run (I have seen some very fine bass taken there), which is a very important fishing place, the only thing it wants being a good harbour, which could be made by building a breakwater and some dredging, as there is a deep pond inside, but shoal outside.

Black Pond.

Mr. Costin and Mr. Mallet carry on fishing here to a considerable extent; herring are taken here both spring and fall, also cod and mackerel in the season.

Skinner's Pond, further north: This is a very important fishing place during the summer; Mr. Francis Larkin, Mr. Coy, and Mr. James Morrisay have about 100 boats and 200 men employed catching and curing fish.

Neal Pond.

This is the most important fishing place on this shore; there are about ten fishing stages, the business of which is carried on by the Hon. J. C. Pope and Richard Hunt, William Larken, Horton Agno Gaudet, and others. These parties have 200 boats and 500 men engaged during the summer.

There are about 1,000 fathoms of nets at this shore, between Skinner's Pond and North Cape.

Now we come to the North Cape. There are two fishing stages here, kept by P. Hogan and James Davidson.

Seacow Pond is the next coming to the southward, between the Cape and Tignish Run. There are some fishing stages here, one of which is owned by William Morrisay, and the others by the French inhabitants. Those parties sell their fish to Hall and Myric at Tignish Run, who have about ten boats and 30 men employed at this place.

Tignish Run.

There are two very important fishing stages here, one of which is carried on by Hon. J. C. Pope and R. Hunt; the other by Hall and Myric & Co. At both stages there are about 50 boats and 300 men employed in taking and curing fish; there are about 2,000 fathoms of nets set here in the spring, also at rap or bag net.

From this place to Cascumpec harbour there are small fishing stages all along the shore, which on the whole employ about 40 men and 20 boats.

At Tignish Run there is a breakwater built by the Dominion Government, which is a splendid work, reflecting great credit on the builder (Mr. D. McDonald); this breakwater is a great boon to the fishermen; the harbour is now a splendid one for boats and small schooners.

Cascumpec Harbour.

There are two fishing stages here, one kept by James F. White, Esq., and the other by the Hon. George W. Howlan. A considerable quantity of fish are taken for these men, both of cod and mackerel.

Between that Harbour and Kildare Cape, salmon have been taken by Captain Hewitt, from Nova Scotia, near Halifax; he set out about fifty fathoms of net, and took about twenty barrels of excellent salmon, which he sold at $1 each; they weighed from 12 to 18 lbs.

Above Cascumpec Point is Cascumpec or Holland Bay, into which four large rivers empty, viz: Lots 6, 10 and 11, which rivers abound with trout and salmon; they come up these rivers very plentifully in spawning time. On some parts of this bay and these rivers oyster beds are extensive, the oysters are taken and carried by rail to Summerside, and are shipped to Quebec and Montreal. In this bay herring are taken in large quantities in the spring.

This bay extends to the Black Bank or the commencement of the Narrows or Lennox Passage. This is a streak of water between the land and the Sand Hills, extending from Cascumpec Bay to Richmond Bay. On this streak of water are the Squirrel Creek Oyster beds, which have been granted to the Hon. W. H. Pope by the Local Government, with the privilege of fishing outside of his grant for the propagation of oysters.

Trout River, Lot 13.

This river is noted for trout, eels and oysters, there being extensive oyster beds on this river where the oysters are fised.

Richmond Bay.

This is the most important bay on the north side of the Island. Grand River empties into it. There are a number of ships built on this river every season for the Messrs. John and James Yeo, all of which come down into this bay and taken out Malpec Harbor. Port Hill, the residence of Hon. John and James Yeo, fronts on this bay, which is also a good herring fishing ground where abundance of herring are taken in the month of May, and oysters can be taken on almost any part of it. This bay extends to Princeton shore or Malpec, where there are two fishing stages with 14 boats and 50 men employed by Henry McNutt and A. McGougan; these stages are on the north side of the Island and near the Division line between Prince and Queen's County.

In concluding this Report, I would beg to say, in reference to fish-ways, there is no such thing in the District, nor was there any exacted by the local Act, and I have had no instructions to have any built.

It is the opinion of all the fishermen and merchants in the fishing business, that the catch this season has been a hundred per cent below the average of former years.

The opinions respecting the smallness of the catch of fish this season are various, some say deficiency is owing to the fish not being so plenty as in other seasons. Others say that the extreme heat in the month of August was the cause. There is one thing certain that the fishing business has never been so vigorously prosecuted as it has been this season.

Queens County—Isaac Thompson, *Overseer.*

According to your instructions I have collected, and now forward, the statistics of the fisheries of Queen's County, Prince Edward Island.

The fishing season just ended has proved less productive than usual, the catch amounting only to about half that obtained in each of the two preceding years. In the early part of the season both codfish and mackerel were abundant and of good quality, but the occurrence of a heavy storm in the beginning of August drove the fish from the coast; no mackerel, and very few codfish, were taken afterwards.

In some localities where there are no regular fishing stations, I experienced much difficulty in ascertaining with precision the relative quantities of the different kinds of fish taken. I found this to be the case more especially at Tracadie, Cowhead, and along the shore from Crapaud to the county line at Wood Islands.

The produce of the fisheries in the vicinity of Charlottetown is, for the most part taken there and disposed of fresh or slightly salted; and as no exact accounts of quantities are kept, the entries in the returns are probably a little less than the actual quantities taken. I ought, however, to notice that the returns from the South Shore are the result of one month's fishing by the farmers, there being no regular fishing station.

Lobsters.

No lobsters are canned in Queens County, but a considerable quantity is taken at Rustico and disposed of in the Charlottetown market in the fresh state. I was unable to obtain an exact account of the amount or value of this business; I estimate it, however, at eight dollars per week for twelve weeks.

Oysters.

At the beginning of the close season last summer a good deal of illegal fishing occurred, but I prosecuted five of the parties under the Island Statute. Two of the defendants were convicted and fined, a third defendant absconded, and in two cases my witness failed to prove the illegal fishing against the defendants.

Warden McRae also took proceedings against three parties at West River, but the Justice of the Peace to whom he applied considered the proof insufficient to sustain the complaint, which was therefore allowed to drop. These proceedings, though only partially successful, had the desired effect of putting a stop to illegal oyster fishing during the remainder of the season.

The preservation of oysters in the bays and rivers connected with this County is a question surrounded with difficulties. At periods not very remote, deep and extensive beds of oysters existed in most of the bays and estuaries: these for the most part have perished from causes which have never been clearly explained. A few live oysters are occasionally found on the surface or edges of these effete beds; but the beds consisting of mud and partially decomposed oyster shells, the latter often twelve or thirteen inches in length, are dredged in the winter by horse power machines, and the material thus obtained is carried by the farmers long distances inland, to be used as manure. It is scarcely possible to overestimate the value of these deposits for this

purpose; valuable as oyster fisheries undoubtedly are, these effete beds, often ten or more feet in depth, are far more so. Inferior and exhausted lands have been raised to a high state of fertility by the use of shell manure in conjunction with that from the barnyard sources. It is therefore essential in farming regulations to protect live oyster beds, that no impediment should be placed in the way of farmers in obtaining free access to the great natural stores of this valuable fertilizer.

In view of the foregoing facts I would make the following suggestions.

One of the prosecutions instituted by me having failed in consequence of a defendant pleading that he was engaged taking oyster shells; I recommend that no person shall take oysters or oyster shells in any river or bay in Prince Edward Island during the close season.

Also that any person having in his possession or on his premises newly opened oyster shells, or having a boat containing instruments for oyster fishing, moored on an oyster bed, shall be considered as engaged in taking oysters.

To encourage the production of oysters I would recommend that certain beds of living oysters be reserved, the boundaries of which might be defined and advertised, but that in other effete beds the work of dredging for manure should not be interrupted.

That Government grant to all persons having shore fronts on the bays and rivers the exclusive right to form oyster beds (on their own frontage) except in cases where beds of oysters already exists. Such privileges to be defined, and in the case of parties living on the shores of creeks or rivers, to be limited to one side of their channel.

The free grant of this privilege would, it seems probable, induce many persons to commence oyster cultivation, for which the bays and rivers are admirably adapted, the stillness and warmth of the water favors the fixing of the spat, and if farmers and others resident by the water side were better informed as to the facility with which new beds can be formed, and old ones renovated, also of the handsome profits which may be realized from oyster culture, they would require little persuasion to induce them to engage in the business.

Eels.

Eel fishing is practised with spears in the fall and winter. I have been unable to obtain any reliable account of the quantity taken.

Salmon.

Very few salmon were taken during the past season. The nets which are set outside the harbors were driven ashore by the August storm already referred to, and no fish were taken afterwards.

I placed some young salmon in my mill-pond last summer, but my experience in hatching salmon ova during the previous winter did not prove successful. The house in which the trays containing the ova were placed was too cold, and I was obliged to turn on too much water in order to keep them from freezing.

I did not procure any ova this fall in hopes that the Department will decide on erecting a suitable building for the purpose.

The young salmon were very plentiful in Winter River this season, but owing to the dryness of the summer and fall, and the consequent lowness of the water the spawning fish did not ascend in such numbers as in the previous year. They spawned however, nearer the foot of the river in large numbers; in the West River they were more numerous than usual, the future prospects of the salmon fishery may therefore be considered favourable.

Trout.

Complaints have been made of the failure of the trout fishing in this Island, but it is not owing to any remissness, or hesitation on the part of the fishery officers of this county, to prosecute offenders. There has been no doubt a great failure of the trout fishery during the last thirty years, caused principally by the damming up of the streams for mill purposes. The history of Winter River, on which I reside, is the history of almost every stream on the Island, except that there has been no saw-mill nor tannery on it; it has therefore been kept free from sawdust and tanbark.

Thirty-six years ago the first mill was built on this river two miles above tide water; a dam was thrown across the stream and no fish-way left. The following summer and fall the fish ascended and tried to reach their old haunts, were stopped by the mill-dam, and there caught in traps, or destroyed in other ways. In the mill-pond, however, they increased till another mill was built three miles higher up the stream, when similar destruction occurred. They are again increasing in the pond, being protected by an Island Statute which forbids trout fishing during their spawning season.

The partial failure of the fly fishing last summer was due to the great heat, the thermometer reaching to 80 degrees—had a marked effect on the small river running through a pond covering 70 acres with an average depth of two feet. That trout exist in this river above tide is evident from the fact that individuals are taking from two to three dollars value per day with hook and line.

For the further protection of trout and salmon, I would recommend that no person shall take trout with jiggers, or in any other way than with hook and line—that no person shall use spears for taking eels or for any other purpose in any river, or the mouth of any river, frequented by salmon—that no tame ducks, they being great destroyers of salmon spawn, be allowed in any river set apart for the breeding of salmon—that saw-dust and other mill offal destructive to fish be kept out of the streams.

Respecting fish-ways, it must be remembered that the Island Statutes did not require their construction, and to enforce the Dominion law concerning them would stop every mill in the Island, except during about two months in the spring and as many weeks in the fall. The benefit to be derived from them would be very doubtful. The streams being small, the fish would be easily taken by poachers, unless an extra Warden was appointed for each stream.

I consider it will be necessary to appoint a Warden for Johnson's River, as that part of Queen's County is separated from my supervision by the Hillsborough River, and I believe that Mr. Barnard McKenna, of Johnson's River, is a fit person to receive the appointment.

KING'S COUNTY—MARTIN MCINNIS, *Overseer.*

Enclosed you will find the Statistical Returns of the season of the year 1876. I now await the instruction you may give as to what further is required of me. I did all in my power to collect the statistics in my division. I travelled all around the County. The statistics cannot be much better taken under ordinary circumstances; it may not be well placed in the blank forms, still it will give you an idea of the amount of each County. I visited the County three times in order to fix the saw-mills. I have given them an easy plan to take away the saw-dust from the mills; it was something hard to do at first; now they see the good of it. I got so far without a law-suit. I had the work well done, and kept our people on hand and together.

I have the honor to bring under your notice certain obstructions to salmon and trout, caused by trap nets set in bays and tidal waters, also trawls and set nets placed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the Straits of Northumberland which also tend to destroy the mother codfish in general. As regards the time set aside for lobsters to spawn, I do not consider there is any season for lobster breeding in particular in the

waters of this Province of Prince Edward Island, it depends on the heat and clearness of the surrounding waters. I am told by good judges that the lobsters spawn some seasons in the spring, other seasons in mid summer, other times in the months of September and October. It is difficult to determine the time of lobster spawning in this Island. I would, however, respectfully suggest, in all cases, to leave the spawning season to the judgment of the local Overseer of each County, as it is not easy to ascertain the right season for shell fish in this Island; also to recommend stopping the gaffing of lobsters in shoal water in the early part of summer; it is the female lobsters which come in all cases to shoal water, probably to spawn or otherwise. I would like to bring under your consideration a causeway bridge placed on the mouth of the North Lake east point, situate on the north side of King's County, emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; its being the means of leaving that beautiful lake relieved of its nature, on account of the obstruction placed in the way of the gasperaux coming into the lake; a frame work would answer the purpose. The above bridge composed of brush and rubbish to near the surface of the water the gasperaux is of an alarming nature. There is great falling off from the previous seasons in all kinds of fish, particularly the mackerel fishing has been a failure on the coast of this Island. The catch of codfish and hake shows a decrease in this season, as well as herring and gasperaux, owing to the ice hanging on the coast, that with high winds caused a scarcity of all kinds of fish. As regards the oyster beds of this Province, they were destroyed by mill rubbish and saw-dust this season. I allowed no oysters to be taken in order that they may multiply. I also recommend that the Mudgell and the Moselle Rivers be emptied of the large amount of rubbish they contain. I consider it desirable to erect three fish-ways in King's County, Prince Edward Island. I did not think it advisable to construct fishways last season, on account of the Fishery laws never having until lately been enforced in this Province. The mill owners were not in a position to open the mill dams at that time of the season. I have notified the mill owners that the law with respect to fishways will be enforced the coming summer.

The several close seasons have been well observed in King's County.

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.					
Prince.			$			$			$		$					
Tryon, lot 28	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....
Dunk River	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....
Summerside (from other localities)	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1115
Egmont Bay	...	...	.....	...	10	500	30	1000	250	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	700
Mihinegash and Campbellton	...	...	.....	...	50	3000	150	1000	250	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1850
Black Pond, lot 2	...	...	.....	...	6	240	12	100	20	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	50
Skinner's Pond	...	...	.....	...	50	3000	150	2000	500	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2000
Nail Pond, lot 1	...	...	.....	...	60	4000	200	400	400	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	2400
Tignish	...	...	.....	...	50	4000	150	500	500	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	3000
Kildare Shore	...	...	.....	...	20	800	60	600	500	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	200
Alberton	...	...	.....	...	120	9000	480	1000	800	...	....	15	2000	...	...	2620
Lennox Passage or Narrows	...	...	.....	...	20	800	60	400	320	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	200
Richmond Bay and Princetown	...	...	.....	...	14	200	50	1000	800	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	400
Total	...	...	.....	...	400	25540	1342	8000	4340	...	.....	15	2000	...	...	14535

Twenty per cent. of the yield of fish in Prince's County is used for local consumption.

No. 17.

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1876.

Kinds of Fish.																Fish Products.			Value.
Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.
...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	600	...	...	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	36 00
...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	3000	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	180 00
...	100	.....	...	143	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	4000	5556	.....	...	.....	22,444 47
...	300	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	6,350 00
...	550	.....	...	300	30	...	800	...	...	...	6000	.....	...	...	.....	7200	1000	...	.....	22,334 00
...	100	.....	...	50	.....	...	20	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.... ..	...	.....	932 50
...	400	.....	...	300	.....	...	200	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	200	...	.....	19,105 00
...	800	.....	...	1500	40	...	1000	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	600	...	.....	31,745 00
...	2000	.....	...	400	50	...	600	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1000	...	.....	33,800 00
...	400	.....	...	600	.....	...	300	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	120	...	.....	6,278 00
...	1700	.....	...	1500	.....	...	1000	...	...	...	.....	4000	...	...	750	96000	6000	...	.....	53,565 00
...	500	.....	...	600	.....	...	1000	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	1500	.....	800	...	.....	13,920 00
...	1000	.....	...	700	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	11520	.....	...	.....	10,057 40
...	7850	.....	...	6093	120	...	4920	...	...	...	6000	7600	...	...	6250	120276	9720	...	.....	220,747 37

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.						
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.				
Queens.			$			$ cts.			$ cts.		$				
New London	1	65	2150	9	35	4200 00	140	500	125 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Cavendish Shore	...	.....	.....	.....	16	375 00	50	100	25 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Rustico and Capes	...	.....	.....	.....	87	3400 00	535	1500	378 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Cove Head	...	.....	.....	.....	14	635 00	33	212	53 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Tracadie	...	.....	.....	.....	4	120 00	16	768	53 76	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	...	.....	.....	....	14	280 00	36	300	75 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
De Sable	...	.....	.....	.....	18	360 00	40	720	180 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Black Point	...	.....	.....	.....	1	25 00	1	40	10 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Canoe Cove	...	.....	.....	.....	30	600 00	68	1800	450 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Big Point	...	.....	.....	.....	6	120 00	8	480	110 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Charlottetown	2	15	300	4	16	1600 00	78	1035	258 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Point Prim, north side	...	.....	.....	.....	13	325 00	52	275	19 11	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
do south do	...	.....	.....	.....	4	80 00	16	850	95 50	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
From Flat River to Belle Creek	...	.....	.....	.....	12	390 30	45	1466	102 62	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
From Belle Creek to County Line	...	.....	.....	.....	15	660 40	60	1800	126 00	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Oyster fishery, total catch for Queen's County, beside New London		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	80	2450	13	285	13170 70	1178	11846	2060 99	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Fish used for local consumption is included.

engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Prince Edward Island.—*Continued*

Kinds of Fish.																Fish Products.			Value.
Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	$ cts.
1200	.....	1000	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	.....	232	.....	.....	14,338 30
450	.....	40	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	4,635 80
4981	.....	3000	.....	.....	2700	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1800	.....	.....	59,993 00
375	.....	200	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	3,734 60
.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00
50	.....	180	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	943 45
40	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,132 50
3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 00
130	.....	425	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	2,313 25
16	.....	120	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	521 45
532	.....	478	.....	.....	610	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	8,303 50
.....	.....	26	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	736 90
.....	.....	120	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	711 70
.....	.....	90	.....	.....	342	.....	.....	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	228	.....	.....	2,043 70
8	.....	300	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	266	.....	.....	3,386 90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1455	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,365 00
7785	.....	6324	.....	.....	4955	.....	.....	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1655	.....	3282	.....	.....	107,234 05

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
Kings.			$			$ cts.			$ cts.		$					
From Savage Harbour to Big Cape	...	.....	.....	...	51	1530 00	204	244	146 00	...	...	40	.....	...	1000	260
From Bear Point (on north side) to Grand River (on south side)	2	121	2491	10	119	4571 00	351	1576	1023 00	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1570
From Bruce Point to South Point	2	184	3680	12	30	600 00	120	100	70 00	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	423
From South Point to Little Sands (County line)	...	.....	.....	...	106	3186 00	636	1800	1080 00	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	300
Used for local consumption	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	8	.....	...	.....	510
Total	4	305	6171	22	306	9887 00	1311	3720	2319 00	...	...	48	.....	...	1000	3063

RECAPITULATION of the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

COUNTIES.																
Prince	...	.....	.....	...	400	25540 00	1342	8000	4340 00	...	...	15	2000	...	.....	14535
Queens	3	80	2450	13	285	13170 70	1178	11846	2060 99	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	7785
Kings	4	305	6171	22	306	9887 00	1311	3720	2319 72	...	...	48	.....	...	1000	3063
Total	7	385	8621	35	991	48597 70	3831	23566	8720 71	...	...	63	2000	...	1000	25383

engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Prince Edward Island.—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.																	Fish Products.			Value.
Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
																				$ cts.
...	142	.....	150	2800	10	...	140	260	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	1000	260	...	.....	16564 60
...	282	.....	400	5820	139	...	5024	20	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	1000	2595	...	.....	59764 95
...	121	.....	.....	2001	45	...	1186	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	280	...	.....	16838 75
...	32	.....	.....	2900	200	...	1700	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	200000	350	...	.....	46382 50
...	115	.....	110	2704	80	...	1610	56	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	4 400	.....	...	.....	27434 86
...	692	.....	660	16225	474	....	9660	336	....	....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	242400	3485	...	.....	166985 66

engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds &c., in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1876.

...	7850	.....	.....	6093	120	...	4920	.....	...	...	6000	7600	...	...	6250	120276	9720	...	.....	220747 37
...	6324	.....	.....	4955	.....	...	282	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	1655	.....	3282	...	.....	107234 05
...	692	.....	660	16225	474	...	9660	336	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	242400	3485	...	.....	166985 66
...	14866	.....	660	27273	594	...	14862	336	...	...	6000	7600	....	....	7905	362676	16487	....	.....	494967 08

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield of the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island, during the Year 1876

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Codfish	27,273 cwt.	4 25	115,910 25
Herrings	14,866 brls.	2 50	37,165 00
Mackerel	25,383 "	8 00	203,064 00
Haddock	336 lbs	0 06	20 16
Hake	14,862 cwt.	3 50	52,017 00
Salmon, pickled	63 brls.	18 00	1,134 00
do fresh, in ice	2,000 lbs	0 15	300 00
do preserved	1,000 cans	0 12	120 00
Alewives	660 brls.	3 50	2,310 00
Trout	7,600 lbs	0 06	456 00
Bass	6,000 "	0 06	360 00
Oysters	7,905 brls.	3 00	23.715 00
Lobsters	362,676 cans	0 12	43,521 12
Cod Tongues and Sounds	594 brls	7 00	4,158 00
Fish Oil	16,487 galls.	0 65	10,716 55
Total Value			494,967 08

APPENDIX No. 18.

QUANTITY and VALUE of Fish Exported from Prince Edward Island in the year 1876

Year.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value. $ cts.
1876.	Codfish, dry salted, cwt	8,449	25,400 00
do	Mackerel, pickled, brls	9,347½	80,289 00
do	Herring do	2,494	7,505 00
do	do smoked, lbs	3,000	75 00
do	Sea Fish, pickled, brls	1,000	6,000 00
do	Oysters, fresh, brls	51	95 00
do	do preserved, lbs	480	60 00
do	Lobsters do	334.446	40,568 00
do	Salmon, canned, lbs	3,792	475 00
do	Other kinds, pickled, brls	572	7,547 00
do	Fish Oil, galls	2,590	1,700 00
	Total Value		169,714 00

Of the foregoing, there were shipped to

GREAT BRITAIN.

1876.	Codfish, cwt	2,856	7,140 00
do	Lobsters, lbs	238,410	27,614 00
do	Salmon	3,744	468 00
	Total		35,222 00

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

1876.	Codfish, cwt	1,311	5,159 00
do	Mackerel, brls	142½	964 00
do	Herring, brls	1,175	3,130 00
do	do smoked, lbs	3,000	75 00
do	Oysters, lbs	480	60 00
do	Lobsters, lbs	48	12 00
do	Salmon	48	7 00
	Total		9,407 00

QUANTITY and Value of Fish Exported from Prince Edward Island, &c.—*Continued.*

UNITED STATES.

Year.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
			$ cts.
1876.	Codfish, cwt	1,172	2,975 00
do	Mackerel, brls	9,195	79,265 00
do	Herring, brls	1,319	4,375 00
do	Sea Fish, brls	1,000	6,000 00
do	Oysters, brls	1	2 00
do	Lobsters, lbs	93,444	12,622 00
do	Other kinds, brls	141	5,547 00
do	Fish Oil, galls	2,590	1,700 00
	Total		112,486 00

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1876.	Codfish, cwt	1,322	5,054 00
do	Oysters, brls	48	89 00
	Total		5,143 00

FRANCE.

1876.	Lobsters, lbs	2,544	320 00
do	Other fish, brls	431	2,000 00
	Total		2,320 00

SPAIN.

1876.	Codfish, cwt	1,788	5,072 00
do	Mackerel, brls	10	60 00
	Total		5,132 00

SAINT PIERRE.

1876.	Oysters, brls	2	4 00

RECAPITULATION.

Places.	Value.
	$ cts.
Great Britain	35,222 00
British West Indies	9,407 00
United States	112,486 00
Newfoundland	5,143 00
France	2,320 00
Spain	5,132 00
Saint Pierre	4 00
Total Value	169,714 00

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., for the

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Lake Superior Division.			$			$				$			$			$
Victoria Island	Not fished.															
Fort William					2	90	5	4	70	125						
Welcome Island					1	75	2	3	100	150						
McVicar's Creek					2	105	4	4	110	200						
Bear Point					1	75	3	2	80	100						
Mary's Island					1	60	2	2	60	80						
Hare Island					1	50	2	3	60	100						
Wood's Location					1	50	3	2	50	75						
Edward Island					1	175	4	6	800	1200						
Roche Debout and Grand Saganash					1	275	6	10	200	175						
Fluor Island					2	45	4	6	75	95						
Salter's Island					2	250	7	11	1400	2000						
Jackfish Bay					1	250	4	25	365	1050						
Michipicoten Island					1	700	2	50	1095	2000						
Gargantua Point					3	750	6	18	2400	1500						
Lizzard Island					2	250	5	32	3000	1120						
Sandy Island	Steamer				2	350	4	10	200	950						
Isle Parisienne		7	2000	3	3	450	9	44	4000	1320						
Goulais Bay							2	14	180	800						
Total	1	7	2000	3	27	4000	74	246	14245	13040						

No. 19.

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, Year 1876.

Value, &c.				Kinds and Quantities of Fish.												Value.		Total.
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		White Fish, barrels.	White Fish, lbs.	White Fish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh,	Pickled.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.															Value.
	$		$															$
					1000		5								10	30	70	100
				25	2500		60								97½		975	975
				20	1000		25								50		500	500
				10			35								45	30	420	450
				35			50								85		850	850
				50	2000		10								70		700	700
					4000										20		200	200
				300			500								800		8000	8000
				90			125								215		2150	2150
				18			21								39		390	390
				400			1100								1500		15000	15000
							60								60		600	600
				58			271								329		3290	3290
				300			125								425	4250		4250
				392			361								753	7530		7530
				150			225								375		3750	3750
				195	30200		413								759	5990	1600	7590
							10								10	100		100
				2043	40700		3396								5642½	17930	38495	56425

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., for the

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value	No.	Rods.	Value.
Manitoulin Island and Lake Huron Division.			$			$				$			$			$
West Bay, Lake Wolsey, Bayfield Sound and Gore Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	25	1250	50	200	4000	1000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Cloche	...	.....	.....	.....	2	200	4	24	500	120	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Manitoulin	...	.....	.....	.....	50	3000	100	600	12000	3000	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kagawong	...	.....	.....	.....	2	100	4	10	200	50	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitou Lake	...	.....	.....	.....	1	50	2	5	100	25	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse Island	1	7	500	3	20	1600	40	100	2000	500	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheshegwaning	...	.....	.....	.....	15	1200	30	75	1500	300	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michael's Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	4	400	8	40	800	200	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	2	200	4	24	500	120	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton	...	.....	.....	.....	13	3300	39	1110	25500	11100	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Elgin	...	.....	.....	.....	2	400	6	144	3300	1440	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kincardine	...	.....	.....	.....	6	1400	18	476	10930	4760	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	...	.....	.....	.....	13	2565	39	977	21410	8475	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield (ice fishing included)	...	.....	.....	.....	7	1425	121	767	15158	5950	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bosamquet	...	.....	.....	.....	10	340	60	.....	.....	.....	10	705	2100	.....	.....	.....
Lake Shore	...	.....	.....	.....	13	290	36	.....	.....	.....	9	425	1545	.....	.....	.....
Point Edward	...	.....	.....	.....	3	40	10	.....	.....	.....	4	22	200	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia Bay	...	.....	.....	.....	1	16	4	.....	.....	.....	1	14	80	.....	.....	.....
Moore	...	.....	.....	.....	6	91	24	.....	.....	.....	6	75	400	.....	.....	.....
Indian Reserve	...	.....	.....	.....	5	66	21	.....	.....	.....	5	61	205	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	7	500	3	200	17933	620	4552	97898	37040	35	1302	4530	.....	.....	.....

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, Year 1876.

Value, &c.				Kinds and Quantities of Fish.												Value.		Total.
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.																
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total Number of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
	$		$													$ cts.	$	$ cts.
...	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	...	15	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	100	.....	1,000	1,000 00
...	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	...	10	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	20	.....	200	200 00
...	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	...	800	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1300	.....	13,000	13,000 00
...	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	...	5	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	15	.....	150	150 00
...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	3	.....	30	30 00
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	700	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	700	.....	7,000	7,000 00
...	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	52	.....	520	520 00
...	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	...	166	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	266	.....	2,660	2,660 00
...	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	...	11	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	31	.....	310	310 00
...	.....	.....	.....	1860	.....	...	828	90	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2778	27,330 00	.....	27,330 00
...	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	...	50	75	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	265	2,275 00	.....	2,275 00
...	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	...	300	260	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1310	11,800 00	.....	11,800 00
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	386800	...	833	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2767	27,670 00	.....	27,670 00
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	214400	...	510	416	...	...	...	...	67	.....	1998	18,235 00	.....	18,235 00
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	279200	...	.....	422	...	...	69	...	145	.....	2032	17,140 00	.....	17,140 00
...	.....	.....	.....	4	3200	...	70½	835	...	...	...	...	96½	.....	1022	1,788 50	3,774	5,562 50
...	.....	.....	.....	3	900	...	.....	490	...	...	...	...	67	.....	564½	1,350 00	1,510	2,860 00
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	28	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	28	60 00	80	140 00
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	165	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	165	105 00	720	825 00
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	326	...	...	...	...	100	.....	426	995 00	1,135	2,130 00
...	.....	.....	.....	3537	884500	...	4298½	3107	...	...	69	...	475½	.....	15842½	108,748 50	32,089	140,837 50

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., for the

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No. of Tugs.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Georgian Bay Division.			$			$				$			$			$
Thessalon River					4	125	8	60	900	240						
Fraser Bay					1	35	2	10	150	40						
Killarney					13	525	26	180	2700	720						
Bustard's Islands					4	125	8	60	900	240						
Missisaga River					4	140	8	50	750	200						
Byng Inlet					3	360	8	42	2760	810						
Sandy Island					2	100	4	5	500	150						
Shawanaga	2	50	1000	4	16	865	46	239	4880	1195						
McKay's Island					3	285	7	42	4200	1260						
Mink Islands					3	240	8	37	1200	310						
Snake Island	1	12	1400	4	11	1275	23	153	15300	4590						
Midland Station					22	575	34	143	2611	613						
Penetanguishene					35	820	65	312	5466	1331						
Collingwood	2	25	2500	6	29	4350	62	498	45455	17430						
Thornbury					2	300	4	32	3000	1120						
Meaford	2	25	3000	6	11	1650	23	196	17818	6860						
Point Rich					4	600	8	66	6000	2310						
Owen Sound					4	290	8	12	1010	600						
Presqu'Isle					2	90	3	3	280	140						
Colpoy's Bay					2	115	3	4	380	200						
Cape Croker (Indians)					3	75	6	3	130	90						
Vail's Point					2	120	4	5	400	240						
Lion's Head					2	110	4	4	190	120						
Cape Hurd					1	40	2	2	100	65						
Total	7	112	7900	20	183	13210	374	2158	116080	40874						

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, Year 1876.

Value, &c.				Kinds and Quantities of Fish.												Value.		Total.
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.																
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinongé, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
	$		$													$	$	$
.....	.....	.....	.....	510	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	760	.....	7600	7600
.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	640	640
.....	.....	.....	.....	509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	509	20	5070	5090
.....	.....	.....	.....	455	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	730	60	7240	7300
.....	.....	.....	.....	378	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	653	.....	6530	6530
.....	.....	.....	.....	285	.....	15000	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	1500	3350	4850
.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	800	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	80	1090	1170
.....	.....	.....	.....	335	.....	2000	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	200	3800	4000
.....	.....	.....	.....	301	.....	12600	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	535	1260	3460	4720
.....	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	300	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	30	1520	1550
.....	.....	.....	.....	385	.....	27000	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	929	2700	5240	7940
4	5½	.....	.....	43	3600	.....	20	352½	.....	.....	.....	22	½	.....	456	2685	.....	2685
.....	.....	.....	.....	79½	.....	.....	70	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	453½	3015	.....	3015
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1733	17330	.....	17330
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	850	.....	850
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622	6220	.....	6220
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345	3450	.....	3450
.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	360	80	3470	3550
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	200	.....	200
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	74	76	544	620
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	47	200	260	460
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	102	610	400	1010
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	50	750	800
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	70	180	250
4	5½	.....	.....	3895½	3600	336200	1549	675½	.....	.....	.....	22	19½	.....	9830½	40686	51144	91830

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., for the

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE, VALUE,								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Thames River & Lake St. Clair Division.			$			$				$			$			$
Cashmere & Bothwell					5	50	20				5	50	250			
Mitchell's Bay					7	220	30				7	105	595			
Thames River & Lake St. Clair					22	302	109				21	307	1630			
Total					34	572	159				33	462	2475			
Detroit River Division.																
Detroit River					15	280	96				23	439	3490			
Turkey Island, D. R.					2	50	14				2	44	400			
Grass Island do.					2	40	13				2	49	450			
Bois Blanc Island do.					4	100	15				4	71	600			
Fighting Island do.					16	320	77				16	350	2400			
Peach Island do.					5	140	35				5	106	850			
Total					44	930	250				52	1059	8190			
Lake Erie Division.																
Point Pelee					21	1030	31							10	675	3800
Point Pelee Island	1	15	500	3	1	125	3							2	135	700
Rondeau					11	448	19	1	600	300	3	170	210	5	500	2500
Port Stanley					3	65	6				2	54	65	1	160	500
Port Bruce					4	75	16				4	167	470			
Port Burwell					3	35	7				2	60	140			
Long Point	1	82	4000	5	1	200	4							5	375	1500
Inner Bay					3	50	8				3	153	385			
Turkey Point					4	57	12				4	307	645			
Port Ryerse					2	337	8							4	430	1800
Selkirk					1	15	4				1	25	100			
Grand River					2	30	7	3	30	10						
Dunville and Haldimand on G. R.					6	90	15				6	82	310			
Port Maitland					2	40	2	1	38	12	1	15	60			
Low Banks, L. E.					1	20	4				1	50	150			
Old Fort Erie, L. E. (angling)					11	330	11									
Total	2	97	4500	8	76	2947	157	5	668	322	27	1083	2535	27	2275	10800

together with the Yield and Value of Fish, in the Province of Ontario, year 1876.

&c.				Kinds and Quantities of Fish.													Value.		Total.
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Course Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.															
	$		$													$ cts.		$ cts.
		Dip nets.																
.....	.....	27	40	299	.....	.....	140	500	...	1	11	4	152	110	1217	8170 00	...	8170 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	85	.....	.....	105	190	845 00	...	845 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	340	420	760	3380 00	...	3380 00
.....	.....	27	40	299	.....	.....	140	500	...	1	96	4	492	635	2167	12385 00	...	12395 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19600	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	35	270½	2100 00	...	2100 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1600	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	19½	160 00	...	160 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	7	51 50	...	51 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8000	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1	97	804 00	...	804 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40000	.....	60	...	...	.....	.....	.....	10	550	4340 00	...	4340 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2600	.....	.....	...	...	2	.....	4	70	107½	570 00	...	570 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72275	.....	60	...	...	2	.....	4	117	1051½	8025 50	...	8025 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13850	.....	1952	...	...	55	.....	37	131½	2341½	12131 00	...	12131 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1800	.....	.....	201	...	...	42	.....	.....	14	266	1361 00	...	1361 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	1000	.....	490	...	...	14	.....	147	117	835	4393 00	..	4393 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	5000	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	189½	207½	1008 00	...	1008 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2045	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	279	286	1218 25	...	1218 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	122	122	488 00	...	488 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	35½	.....	.....	.....	315	...	...	9	½	149	97	606	3110 50	...	3110 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	20	...	...	.....	.....	20	17	65	348 00	...	348 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	40	...	...	3	4	40	21	131	749 00	...	749 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	274	...	...	½	.....	60	28	535½	3514 50	...	3514 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10	...	...	.....	.....	10	3	25	132 00	....	132 00
.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	9	.....	9	21	39	174 00	...	174 00
.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	3	16	36	74	130	576 00	...	576 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	5	8	15	30	58	260 00	...	260 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5	7	40 00	....	40 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	200	15	215	1060 00	...	1060 00
.....	.....	9	9	300½	8845	14850	.....	3302	...	1	140½	28½	723	1164	5869½	30563 25	...	30563 25

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., for the

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Niagara River and Lake Ontario Division.			$			$				$			$			$
Fort Erie, Niagara River (and angling)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	8	.....	.....	.....	2	40	250	.....	.....	.....
Bertie, Niagara River (and angling)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	8	.....	.....	.....	2	30	150	.....	.....	.....
Willoughby, Niagara River (and angling)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	3	.....	.....	.....	1	20	75	.....	.....	.....
Queenston, Niagara River	...	.....	.....	.....	4	45	10	.....	.....	.....	4	360	600	.....	.....	.....
Niagara and River	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	225	16	4	1000	380	5	242	500	.....	.....	.....
Two Mile Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100	4	6	930	360	1	75	300	.....	.....	.....
Four Mile Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	140	8	10	1760	605	2	144	550	.....	.....	.....
Port Dalhousie	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100	4	6	1135	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jordan and Twenty Mile Pond	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	2	3	515	174	1	50	240	.....	.....	.....
Grimsby	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	95	4	8	1440	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wynona	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75	2	7	1300	460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burlington Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	80	7	14	660	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do (spearing)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burlington Beach	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1093	41	43	4372	2705	15	1029	2730	.....	.....	.....
Bronte	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	190	6	6	908	664	1	55	220	.....	.....	.....
Oakville	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	2	4	360	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Credit	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	8	.....	.....	.....	2	100	480	.....	.....	.....
Toronto Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	220	8	11	1163	685	2	100	560	.....	.....	.....
Ashbridge's Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	120	6	18	1390	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leslieville	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	140	4	12	2046	708	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gate's Gulley	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	2	4	180	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	100	8	2	100	40	1	30	80	.....	.....	.....
The Rouge	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	3	.....	.....	.....	1	20	60	.....	.....	.....
Frenchman's Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	2	7	410	150	1	30	110	.....	.....	.....
Shoal Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	2	7	399	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitby	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16	3	2	50	20	2	30	80	.....	.....	.....
Brighton	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	720	16	7	8500	5100	2	75	105	.....	.....	.....
Colborne	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	195	6	3	2350	1270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	450	12	6	6000	3600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	120	3	1	1000	600	1	25	30	.....	.....	.....
Port Britain	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	2	.....	.....	.....	1	25	20	.....	.....	.....
Port Granby	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	2	.....	.....	.....	1	30	50	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	....	.....	104	4604	212	191	37968	19312	48	2516	7190	.....	.....	.....

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, year 1876.

Value, &c.				Kinds and Quantities of Fish.													Value.		Total.
Hoop Nets.		Spears.																	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
	$		$													$ cts.		$ cts.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	10	5	6	12	53	253 00	.....	253 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	8	5	40	20	103	495 00	.....	495 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	31	10	50	240 00	.....	240 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	13	.....	46	27	134	643 00	.....	643 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	42½	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	20	173½	1060 00	.....	1060 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	130	820 00	.....	820 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	80	615 00	.....	615 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	4	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	5	4	31	211 00	.....	211 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	10	29	185 00	.....	185 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	10	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5½	56½	457 00	.....	457 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	15	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	80	615 00	.....	615 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	114	.....	154	770 00	.....	770 00
.....	.....	52	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	450 00	.....	450 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	10	57½	199	.....	.....	43	.....	40	385½	2117 50	.....	2117 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	5	30	45	.....	4	12	.....	10	121	695 00	.....	695 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	90 00	.....	90 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	26	184 00	.....	184 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	15	8	25	20	.....	40	.....	45	273	1995 00	.....	1995 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	4	56	306 00	.....	306 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	5	42	320 00	.....	320 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	188 00	.....	188 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8½	62 00	.....	62 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	142 00	.....	142 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26	218 00	.....	218 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5	5	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	190 00	.....	190 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	4	17	81 00	.....	81 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	436½	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	663½	4624 00	660	5284 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	830 00	.....	830 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	1260 00	.....	1260 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	410 00	.....	410 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	20 00	.....	20 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	80 00	.....	80 00
.....	.....	52	260	443	20	.....	786½	431½	304	35	83	188	337	524½	3132½	20626 50	660	21286 50

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c. for the

STATION.	VEESELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Prince Edward County Division.			$			$				$			$			$
Weller's Beach					6	120	26				6	215	340			
Cory's Beach					6	190	22	5	1800	270	1	50	100			
Wellington Beach					11	300	64				11	650	1105			
West Point					2	35	4	88	1760	352						
East Lake Beach					5	100	40				5	500	1450			
Salmon Point					6	177	12	248	4760	992						
Point Peter					3	85	6	15	300	60						
From Point Peter to Petticoat Point					8	228	16	298	2980	740						
Petticoat Point and Point Traverse	1	25	200	2	12	200	24	68	3400	660						
Timber Island					2	40	4	24	1200	240						
Gull Island					2	40	4	16	800	160						
False Ducks Island					4	100	8	40	2000	400	1	40	40			
Main Ducks Island	1	30	200	2	7	120	14	56	2800	500						
South Bay	1	8	60	1	2	30	4	6	300	50						
Smith's Bay					2	40	4	8	400	70						
Green's Island					2	50	5	10	500	100						
Cape Vesey					2	50	5	13	650	205						
Point Pleasant (Bay and Lake sides)					4	110	13	28	1400	195						
Total	3	63	460	5	86	2015	275	923	25050	4994	24	1455	3035			
Bay of Quinte Division.																
Trent River					3	60	3									
Sidney					4	400	24				4	240	800			
Negro Island					1	100	6				1	60	200			
Zwick do					1	100	6				1	60	200			
Cedar do					2	200	12				2	120	400			
Salmon do					1	100	6				1	60	200			
Moira River					2	20	2									
Bluff Point, Long Point and Mud Creek					6	495	33	1	100	100	5	300	1000			
Point Ann					5	290	24	2	200	200	3	180	600			
Tyendinaga					5	350	28				5	270	900			
Ameliasburg, P. E. Co.					6	600	36				6	360	1200			
Big Bay, do					11	1100	60	10	980	960	1	60	200			
Sophiasburgh, do					4	400	24	2	200	200	3	180	600			
Mosquito Bay, do					6	600	9									
Ford Creek, do					2	200	4									
Bell's Creek do					1	100	9									
Coarse Fish caught and sold for home consumption in this Division																
Total					60	5115	279	15	1480	1460	32	1890	6300			

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, Year 1876.

Value, &c.				Kinds and Quantities of Fish.												Value.		Total.
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.																
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
	$		$													$ cts.	$	$ cts.
							94								94	940 00		940 00
					8000	2000	112								152	1,720 00		1,720 00
				25	19200	2400	296½								354	4,165 00	250	4,415 00
					14250										71½	712 50		712 50
					21250										106½	1,062 50		1,062 50
					39625										198⅛	1,981 25		1,981 25
					12500										62½	625 00		625 00
						827	116½								124½	1,247 70		1,247 70
				188			50	6			4	5	3		256	2,070 00	400	2,470 00
				50			8						5		63	605 00		605 00
				25			10						4		39	370 00		370 00
				150			50						10		210	2,050 00		2,050 00
				150			60						6		216	2,130 00		2,130 00
				10			16	4			6	10	3		39	275 00	100	375 00
												20			20	100 00		100 00
						800	40								50	480 00		480 00
						3200									40	320 00		320 00
						13100									135	1,310 00		1,310 00
				598	114825	22327	853	10			10	35	31		2230½	22,163 95	750	22,913 95
		12	22	11				18						34	63	336 00		336 00
				70				170							240	1,550 00		1,550 00
				40				50							90	650 00		650 00
				25				40							65	450 00		450 00
				30				80							110	700 00		700 00
				20				50							70	450 00		450 00
		2	4											45	45	180 00		180 00
				64				210						100	374	2,090 00		2,090 00
				25				220						245	1,350 00		1,350 00
				52				280						50	382	2,120 00		2,120 00
				115				470							585	3,500 00		3,500 00
1	40			42				720						20	782	4,100 00		4,100 00
				70				290							360	2,150 00		2,150 00
21	1050													240	240	960 00		960 00
10	500													180	180	720 00		720 00
2	100													30	30	120 00		120 00
														1300	1300	5,200 00		5,200 00
34	1690	14	26	564				2598						1999	5161	26,626 00		26,626 00

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., Ontario, for

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Lennox and Addington Counties Division.			$			$				$			$			$
Westly McCoon Lake	...	...	...	...	1	20	3	2	20	20	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Lake	...	...	...	...	1	20	4	1	20	20	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collins' Lake	...	...	...	...	1	20	2	3	30	30	...	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Napanee River	...	...	...	...	1	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay Bay	...	...	...	...	3	30	7	2	20	20	1	15	25	.....	.....	.....
Hog Island	...	...	...	...	1	75	3	20	200	160	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Bay	...	...	...	...	1	50	4	.....	.....	.....	1	20	40	.....	.....	.....
Conway	...	...	...	...	2	110	5	5	70	58	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	...	...	...	11	340	30	33	360	308	2	35	65	.....	.....	.....
Kingston Division.																
Bath	...	...	...	...	1	50	2	9	90	36	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Cataraqui River	...	...	...	...	1	25	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rideau Canal	...	...	...	...	2	60	4	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cranberry Lake	...	...	...	...	1	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Openicon Lake	...	...	...	...	2	40	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherst Island	...	...	...	...	5	215	9	57	565	228	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pigeon do	...	...	...	...	3	200	6	75	750	300	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe do	...	...	...	...	3	210	6	60	600	240	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Point, Wolfe Island	...	...	...	...	3	180	5	86	855	344	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granis Bay, do	...	...	...	...	1	30	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield Bay, do	...	...	...	...	1	35	2	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howe Island	...	...	...	...	4	115	6	18	175	72	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	...	...	...	27	1185	47	305	3035	1220	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott Division.																
Johnstown Bay	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	9 *men spearing for eels*				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskoka Division.																
Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, Three Mile, Skeleton, Vernon, Long, Trading, Peninsula, Clear, Whitefish, Walker's, Doe and Round Lakes	...	...	...	...	50	250	50	150	1500	600	...	(30 *special permits for*				

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of the Year 1876.

Value, &c.				Kinds and Quantities of Fish.												Value.		Total.
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets																
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	White fish, barrels.	White fish, lbs.	White fish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herrings, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskimonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
	$																	$ cts.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	10	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	100	100 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	500	9	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	50	90	140 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	30	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	150	150 00
5	150	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	15	.....	57	72	303	.....	303 00
2	50	.....	.....	6	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	5	8	19	45	83	400	.....	400 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	...	1500	15	...	...	6	...	8	13	10	74½	595	.....	595 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	18	12	8	6	10	30	16	100	484	.....	484 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4500	20	...	...	6	3	10	27	18	115½	952	.....	952 00
7	200	.....	.....	18	...	6500	54	48	12	20	14	51	89	146	497½	2784	340	3,124 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	...	.....	5	...	...	...	2	.....	4	.....	21	180	.....	180 00
10	200	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	60	60	240	.....	240 00
32	640	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	234	234	936	.....	936 00
10	200	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	50	50	200	.....	200 00
15	300	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	60	60	240	.....	240 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	73	...	.....	42	...	...	...	19	.....	16	.....	150	1325	.....	1,325 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	60	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	60	300	300	600 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	73	...	.....	30	...	...	...	13	.....	15	.....	131	1090	80	1,170 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	...	.....	80	...	...	...	3	.....	7	.....	190	1850	.....	1,850 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	5 00
9	180	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	45	45	180	.....	180 00
20	400	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	2	6	4	115	127	520	.....	520 00
96	1920	.....	.....	256	...		217	...	...	...	39	7	46	564	1129	7066	380	7,446 00
.....	.....	9 *spears.*	27	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	7	7	28	.....	28 00
angling were issued.)				8	...	.....	6	18	...	...	...	.....	2	.....	34	240	.....	240 00

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c. for the

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE, VALUE,								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Lake Simcoe Division.			$			$				$			$			$
Orillia (Narrows)					1	30	1	1	50	10						
Hawkestone					2	31	2	2	255	140						
Barrie					4	180	7	4	437	350						
Bell Ewart					1	20	1	1	100	55						
Keswick					1	15	1	1	85	50						
Port Bolster					1	20	1				1	300	200			
Thorah Island					1	30	2	1	185	100	1	300	200			
Beaverton					3	100	3	2	300	185						
Mara					1	40	2	1	180	100						
(Spearing through the ice)																
Total					15	466	20	13	1592	990	2	600	400			
Lake Scugog Division.																
Port Perry and Lindsay					30	300	236					(236 *special permits for*				
Cæsarea					40	400	274					(274 do				
Total					70	700	510					510	do			
Rice Lake Division					204	4600	392					(392 *special permits for*				
Charleston & Gananoque Lakes Divisions.																
Charleston Lake					1	6	4	1	35	35						
Gananoque do, Squaw Point					1	20	4									
Griffin do					1	10	1		(angling)			(10 *special permits for*				
Upper Beserly and Low Lakes					2	12	4		do							
Higly Lake					1	10	1		do							
Total					6	58	14	1	35	35		10				

together with the Yield and Value of Fish, in the Province of Ontario, year 1876.

&c.				Kinds and Quantities of Fish.												Value.		Total.
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.																
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickerel, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
	$		$													$ cts.	$	$ cts.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	150 00	.....	150 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	255 00	35	290 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5575	220	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	264	2762 50	.....	2762 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	30 00	.....	30 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	6	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	14	110 00	.....	110 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5225	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	537 50	.....	537 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	27	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	49	640 00	40	680 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	400 00	40	440 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1300	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	570 00	.....	570 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	52	260 00	.....	260 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	19250	339	30	.....	2	8	52	1	.....	543	5715 00	115	5830 00
angling were issued.)				.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3	.....	.....	.....	23	115 00	.....	115 00
		do		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	27½	137 50	.....	137 50
.....	.....	do	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	47½	3	.....	.....	.....	50½	252 50	.....	252 50
angling were issued.)				.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	500	300	.....	.....	.....	800	4000 00	.....	4000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	15	1½	.....	.....	12	6	.....	3½	40	281 50	.....	281 50
15	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	800 00	.....	800 00
angling were issued.)				.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	30	.....	.....	52	260 00	.....	260 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	12	.....	.....	26	130 00	.....	130 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	20	.....	.....	35	175 00	.....	175 00
15	500	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	15	1½	.....	.....	63	68	.....	203½	353	1646 50	.....	1646 50

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., for the

STATIONS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,								
	Vessels.				Men.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
			$			$				$			$			$
Mississippi River and Lake Division.																
Carleton Place	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madawaska River and Lake des Chats Division.																
Arnprior	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sand Point and Upper Bonne Chère	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	12	6	210	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	14	6	210	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, year 1875.

Value, &c.				Kinds and Quantities of Fish.												Value.		Total.
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.																
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Sciscos, brls.	Maskinonge, brls.	Bass, brls.	Pike, brls.	Pickerel, brls.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Total No. of brls. of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
	$		$													$	$	$
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	150	25	30	217	1055	.....	1055
.....	.....	12	20	20	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	10	30	15	30	75	195	1075	.....	1075
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	25	10	60	25	45	250	1630	.....	1630
.....	.....	12	20	30	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	35	40	75	55	120	445	2705	.....	2705

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, for the Year, 1876.

	DIVISIONS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE, VALUE, &c.											
		Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.			Hoop Nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Value.
							$				$			$			$		
1	Lake Superior	1	7	2000	3	27	4000	74	246	14245	13040								
2	Manitoulin Island and Lake Huron	1	7	500	3	200	17933	620	4552	97898	37040	35	1302	4530					
3	Georgian Bay	7	112	7900	20	183	13210	374	2158	116080	40874							4	54
4	Thames River and Lake St. Clair					34	572	159				33	462	2475					
5	Detroit River					44	930	250				52	1059	8190					
6	Lake Erie	2	97	4500	8	76	2947	157	5	668	322	27	1083	2535	27	2275	10800		
7	Niagara River and Lake Ontario					104	4604	212	191	37968	19312	48	2516	7190					
8	Prince Edward County	3	63	460	5	86	2015	275	923	25050	4994	24	1455	3035					
9	Bay of Quinte					60	5115	279	15	1480	1460	32	1890	6300				34	1690
10	Lennox and Addington Counties					11	340	30	33	360	308	2	35	65				7	200
11	Kingston					27	1185	47	305	3035	1220							96	1920
12	Prescott							(9 *men spearing for eels.*)											
13	Muskoka					50	250	50	150	1500	600	(30 *special permits for angling were issued.*							
14	Lake Simcoe					15	466	20	13	1592	990	2	600	400					
15	Lake Scugog					70	700	510				(510 *special permits for angling were issued.*)							
16	Rice Lake					204	4600	392				(392	do	do	do				
17	Charleston and Gananoque Lakes					6	58	14	1	35	35	(10	do	do	do				
18	Mississippi River and Lake					1	30	2											
19	Madawaska River and Lake des Chats					2	50	14	6	210	36								
	Total	14	283	19860	39	1200	59005	3488	8598	300121	120231	255	10402	34720	27	2275	10800	156	4364

61 spears, $287. 942 special permits for angling were issued.

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, for the Year 1876.

	Divisions.	Scoop Nets.		Kinds, Quantities and Value of Fish.											Value.		Total.
		No.	Value.	Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Sciscos, brls.	Maskinonge, brls.	Bass, brls.	Pike, brls.	Pickerel, brls.	Course Fish, brls.	Total No. of brls. of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
			$													$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Lake Superior	.....	.....	2043	40700	.....	3396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5642½	17930 00	38495	56425 00
2	Manitoulin Island and Lake Huron	.....	.....	3557	884500	.....	4298½	3107	.....	.....	69	.....	475½	.....	15842½	108748 50	32089	140837 50
3	Georgian Bay	Dip nets.		3895½	3600	336200	1549	675½	.....	.....	.....	22	19½	.....	9830½	40686 00	51144	91830 00
4	Thames River and Lake St. Clair	27	40	299	.....	.....	140	500	.....	1	96	4	492	635	2167	12395 00	.....	12395 00
5	Detroit River	.....	.....	.....	.....	12275	.....	60	.....	.....	2	.....	4	117	1051½	8025 50	.....	8025 50
6	Lake Erie	9	9	300½	8845	14800	.....	3302	.....	1	140½	28½	723	1164	5869	30563 25	.....	30563 25
		Spears.																
7	Niagara River and Lake Ontario	52	260	443	20	.....	786½	431½	304	35	83	188	337	524½	3132½	20626 50	660	21286 50
8	Prince Edward County	.....	.....	598	114825	22327	853	10	.....	.....	10	35	31	.....	2230½	22163 95	750	22913 95
9	Bay of Quinte	14	26	564	.....	.....	.....	2598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1999	5161	26626 00	.....	26626 00
10	Lennox and Addington Counties	.....	.....	18	.....	6500	54	48	12	20	14	51	89	146	497½	2784 00	340	3124 00
11	Kingston	Spears.		256	.....	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	39	7	46	564	1129	7066 00	380	7446 00
12	Prescott	9	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	28 00	.....	28 00
13	Muskoka	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	6	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	34	240 00	.....	240 00
14	Lake Simcoe	.....	.....	5	.....	19250	339	30	.....	2	8	52	1	.....	543	5715 00	115	5830 00
15	Lake Scugog	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47½	3	.....	.....	.....	50½	252 50	.....	252 50
16	Rice Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	300	.....	.....	.....	800	4000 00	.....	4000 00
17	Charleston and Gananoque Lakes	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	15	1½	.....	.....	63	68	.....	203½	353	1646 50	.....	1646 50
18	Mississippi River and Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	150	25	30	217	1055 00	.....	1055 00
19	Madawaska River and Lake des Chats	12	20	30	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	35	40	75	55	120	445	2705 00	.....	2705 00
	Total	62	95	11999	1052490	471402	11744	10781½	316	641½	879½	680½	2300	5510	55003	313256 70	123973	437229 70

RECAPITULATION.

Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of Ontario, during the year 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Whitefish	11,999 barrels	10 00	119,990 00
do	1,052,490 pounds	0 05	52,624 50
do	471,402 pieces	0 10	47,140 20
Trout	11,744 barrels	10 00	117,440 00
Herring	10,781½ do	5 00	53,907 50
Sciscos	316 do	5 00	1,580 00
Maskinonge	641½ do	5 00	3,207 50
Bass	879½ do	5 00	4,397 50
Pike	680½ do	5 00	3,402 50
Pickerel	2,300 do	5 00	11,500 00
Coarse Fish	5,510 do	4 00	22,040 00
	Total value of the Fisheries, 1876		$437,229 70
	do do 1875		453,194 00
	Decrease		$15,964 30

APPENDIX No 20.

SYNOPSES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR THE SEASON OF 1876.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION.

JOSEPH WILSON, } *Overseers.*
JAMES DICKSON, }

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of fisheries in this division:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Whitefish, brls	1,958	2,275	2,580	2,117	2,043
do fresh, lbs	.....	7,000	.....	.....	40,700
Trout, brls	1,252	1,500	1,684	955	3,392
Pickerel	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,280	3,755	4,264	2,172	5,642½
Value	$19,384	$18,045	$42,640	$21,720	$56,425

Overseer Dickson reports that the fisheries of his district yielded during last season a larger quantity of fish than in 1875, although no greater amount of capital was invested in this industry than in previous years. The weather was very favourable during the whole fishing season, and fishermen seemed quite satisfied.

All the fisheries in operation in this portion of this division, under charge of Overseer Wilson, were visited by this officer during the past season, and he reports the fish as numerous as usual.

Complaints continue to be made of Americans trespassing on our fishing grounds in the neighbourhood of Parisienne Island, Lake Superior, and Cockburn Island, Lake Huron. Mr. Wilson was informed that Americans had been fishing during the close season at Grant's Island. He says these infringements can be remedied only by more frequently visiting those localities.

A great deal of trouble is experienced by the local officers in getting returns of the fish caught and their value. Mr. Wilson suggests that in future a clause be inserted in the fishing licenses to the effect that when the licensee shall refuse or neglect to make proper returns of his catch the license will not be renewed.

The following is as near as can be ascertained the quantity and value of fish used for home consumption in this division:—

Whitefish, Pickled,	1,473 brls.	Total value $15,291.00
do Fresh,	10,067 lbs.	
Salmon Trout, Pickled,	1,398 brls.	
do Fresh,	21,200 lbs.	

The present close season has given general satisfaction in this division.

The extension of the close season for speckled trout to the first May will be very beneficial to the protection and preservation of that fish in this district.

Angling in Nepigon River was carried on under special permits and the sport was equal to that of former years. Eighteen permits were granted to angle in this river, twelve of which to foreigners. The fees paid by these foreigners amounted to the sum of $45.00.

A great abuse exists in this division; fishermen will, sometime, leave their nets as many as six days in the water without visiting them, and the consequence is that the fish die in them and are thrown in the water to the injury of the fishing grounds.

MANITOULIN ISLAND, GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE HURON DIVISIONS.

G. B. Abrey, *Overseer.*
Alex. Proulx, *Guardian.*
Wm. McGown, "
Samuel Frazer, *Overseer.*
James Patton, *Overseer.*
G. S. Miller, "
James Muir, "
A. C. McKinnon, "

David McMaster, *Overseer.*

Statement of the total yield and value of fisheries in these divisions for the year 1876.

Whitefish, brls.	7,432½
do., lbs.	888,400
do., Nos.	336,200
Trout, brls.	5,847
Herrings, brls.	3,782½
Bass, brls.	69
Pike, brls.	22
Pickerel, brls.	495
Total value	$232,667.50

Overseer Abrey states that the catch of whitefish in his District (Manitoulin Island) during the last season was much above that of 1875, but that there was quite a heavy decrease in the yield of salmon trout. Both the increase and decrease are attributed to the change in the close season for these kinds of fish. He says that there is a discrepancy in the total value of the fisheries of his district, but that this is the result of the low prices offered for fish, in consequence of the overstocked market. The close seasons were well complied with.

Guardian McGown reports that the fishery laws and regulations were well complied with in his district, although it was alleged by fishermen that the change in the close season for whitefish and salmon trout was greatly to their detriment. This officer also advises the Department that the lumbering company of Parry Sound have built a furnace to burn all the sawdust and rubbish from their mill at that place, thus putting an end to the illegal and injurious practice of letting this stuff fall into the stream.

Mr. Frazer, Overseer, states that salmon trout and whitefish are not caught in great quantity in his district, but that the fishermen nevertheless, allege that the last change in the close season for these fish prove detrimental to their interests and that they would much prefer the old close season. Many of them even say that if the actual close season is not changed they will not take out a license in future.

Herring fishing was not very good. This fish approached the shores much earlier this year than usual, coming in with cold, stormy weather in October, but when came the usual fishing season (November), the weather being remarkably

warm and calm, they were induced to leave for deep water, so that the quantity caught was not large, if compared with the number of fishermen employed.

Pike, pickerel, bass and coarse fish generally, are not extensively fished for, but some are occasionally caught in nets. Lately, nevertheless, fishing for the coarser kinds of fish with hoop-nets was introduced in this division and bids fair to become a profitable branch of the fishing industry if carefully conducted and strictly watched.

Two pernicious abuses are practiced in Mr. Frazer's division, which consist in letting saw-dust and mill refuse drop into the streams and in throwing into the water the detritus and decayed fish. Mr. Frazer states that this illegal practice is not to be charged to the fishermen of his division but to those of Collingwood and particularly to the fishermen on Mr. A. Port's tug-boat. Mr. Port was prosecuted for this offence, convicted and fined $10.00 and costs.

Overseer George S. Miller attributes the decrease in the yield of the fisheries to the stormy weather which prevailed during the whole fishing season throughout his district, doing great damage to fishermen by preventing them from vigourously carrying on their industry and, in many instances, destroying all their nets.

In Mr. Patton's district the same causes produced even worse effects than in Mr. Miller's. Almost one half of the nets owned in this district were destroyed on the shore by the storms or still remain in the Lake. This will prove a great injury to the fishing interests and will be felt for at least the next two years if these nets can not be recovered in the spring, which nevertheless is not probable as the ice will move them away during the winter. Nine fishing boats, valued at $150 each, and the tug "Kate Pilgrim" valued at $2,000, were also lost. The close seasons were, as far as ascertained, well observed.

Overseer James Muir, reports that the last fishing season opened one month earlier than in 1875 in his division, and that, save for herrings, the yield of the fisheries was as good as in previous years. At Southampton the fishing was very good, and as many as eighteen boats were engaged in this industry during the latter part of the season. Thirteen of these boats were owned by parties residing at that place. Herring seine fishing was a complete failure at Whitefish and Burkes Islands, whilst at Beaman Island, and at most all the other points generally resorted to by herring the frequent and violent storms which prevailed during the latter part of September adestroyed large quantities of nets, thereby preventing fishermen from carrying on their operations during the best part of the fishing season. The close season was well observed.

Overseer A. C. McKinnon reports that the fear entertained last winter that the fisheries of his division, especially the white fish and salmon trout fisheries would be ruined owing to the cutting of a canal from Port Frank to Lakes Burwell, George and Smith, was happily not realized. It was at first thought that the immense quantity of black mud and other refuse carried from these lakes through the canal would cover all the seining grounds and so prevent the fish from coming or staying on these grounds where they could find food no longer. But this muck was all washed ashore during the summer, and in the fall the fishing was as good as usual. The fishery laws are reported to have been well complied with in Mr. McKinnon's division.

Overseer McMaster attributes the decrease in the catch of pickerel in his division to the change of close season. He also reports that the fishery laws were well observed.

In the few instances of illegal fishing reported for these divisions, the parties caught so doing were punished by the confiscation of their nets, and the imposition of fines amounting in all to $6, which were paid, together with costs of suits.

LAKE ST. CLAIR AND THAMES RIVER DIVISIONS.

F. McRae,
Peter McCann, } *Overseers.*

The value of the yield of fisheries in this division for the past four years was as follows :—

In 1872	$8,255
In 1873	8,877
In 1874	11,820
In 1875	13,704
In 1876	12,395

Fishing was not very good in Overseer McRae's district owing to unfavourable weather, and the height of the river. In September last, for purposes of economy and better efficiency Mr. McRae was relieved of that part of his district comprising part of the Thames River, and the same was put under charge of Mr. McCann. Overseer McCann attributes the increase in his division to the efficient fish-ways on the River Thames. He convicted, on view, four persons for fishing without license. The fines imposed amounted in all to $8.50.

DETROIT RIVER DIVISION.

Ed. Boismier, *Overseer.*

Statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division for the year 1876 :—

No. of Whitefish	72,275
No. of barrels of Herrings	60
" " Pike	2
" " Pickerel	4
" " Coarse fish	117
Total value	$8,825.50

There is a marked decrease in the catch of fish in this division as compared with that of previous years. This decrease amounts to nearly $10,000 as compared with 1876, and is attributed by the Overseer, in a great measure, to the heavy western winds, which drove and kept the fish back in Lake Erie where they were obstructed and destroyed by the pound and gill-nets. Mr. Boismier suggests that in future pound nets be only allowed, subject to the inspection and approval of the fishery officers, and also that their meshes be fixed at four inches for the crib and five inches for the leader.

POINT PELEE DIVISION.

James Cummins, *Guardian.*

Statement of the yield and value of fish in this division for the year 1876 :—

Whitefish, lbs.	1,800
do No.	13,850
Herrings, brls.	2,153
Bass, brls.	97
Pickerel, brls.	37
Coarse fish, brls.	145½
Total value	$13,492

LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

JOHN MCMICHAEL,
ALEX. MCBRIDE,
C. L. BINGHAM,
Overseers.

Statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this Division for 1876:—

Whitefish, brls	300½
do lbs	7,045
do No	1,000
Herring, brls	1,149
Pike and Bass, brls	79
Pickerel, brls	686
Coarse fish, brls	1,018½
Total value	$17,071.25

Overseer McMichael says the fishing season commenced under very favourable auspices last spring, the fish being plenty on the shore, but the fall weather was very stormy and did great damage to the fishermen, destroying their nets and injuring their fisheries. The pound nets more especially suffered from the boistering weather. The fishery laws were well observed.

Overseer Bingham reports:—The catch of fish last season was smaller than in 1875 owing to a less vigourous prosecution of the fisheries and to the fact that many of the nets and seines used were old and almost worthless. The close season was well complied with.

Overseer Bingham took particular pains during the two weeks preceding the close season for salmon, trout and whitefish to acquaint himself with the breeding habits of these fish, and found the spawn quite developed, leaving no doubt but that the fish were congregated on the grounds for the purpose of depositing their ova.

The fishery laws are well complied with, except the statutes respecting sawdust and mill rubbish, which needs being enforced.

The quantity of fish used for home consumption is estimated at 231 barrels, valued at $1,062.

GRAND RIVER DIVISION.

HENRY LAWE,
HENRY GRIFFITHS,
Overseers.

Mr. Lawe, whose jurisdiction extends from the mouth of Grand River to Caledonia, states that the yield of the fisheries was very satisfactory in his division. Trolling for maskinonge is the only branch of this industry which did not give good results, owing to the muddy state of the water caused by the building of a dam at Mount Healy. He also reports that the close seasons were well observed, only one violator being found and punished by the imposition of a fine. Spearing is decreasing.

Mr. Griffiths, who has charge of the same river and its tributaries from Brantford, upwards, reports favourably, as regards the compliance with the fishery law in every respect, all through his division. A party was fined $8 and costs for letting sawdust and mill rubbish fall from their mill in the creek, in the Township of Bedford, and another $1 and costs for violation of the close season for pickerel.

NIAGARA RIVER AND LAKE ONTARIO DIVISIONS.

J. W. KERR, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division.

——	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Whitefish, barrels	615	498	482	623	443
do lbs		93,958	96,500		
do per 100		466			20
Trout, barrels	166	55	99	43	786½
Herring, barrels	512	405	405	268	431½
Sciscos, barrels	219	288	134	188	304
Maskinonge, barrels	8	12	42	77	35
Pike and bass, barrels	280	488	620	251	271
Pickerel, barrels	261	444	723	156	337
Coarse fish	653	780	798	236	524½
Total	2,714	3,436	3,303	1,842	3,132½
Value	$16,601	$25,899	$24,783	$13,542	$20,286 50

Overseer Kerr reports that the yield of whitefish and salmon trout was small as compared to that of previous years. He attributes this to the following causes :—

1st. Neither as many men nor as much material were employed in gill net fishing during this season as in former years. Besides great quantity of these nets were lost early in the season, being carried away by ice, and this loss discouraged the fishermen who were able to replace them only when the season was nearly over.

2nd. Seining for whitefish, in many cases, proved a complete failure owing to unfavourable weather on Burlington Beach. The fish caught, however, were of a superior quality. And the Overseer adds, that taking into consideration the prices, the value of the fisheries shows an increase of some $121 over last year.

Spearing for bass and pike in Burlington Bay, during January, February and March, 1876, was a complete failure owing to muddy water and the continua breaking of the ice there. But part of November and December was very remunerative.

Salmon were accidentally caught in herring and whitefish gill nets, and even in seines, on Lake Ontario, thus proving that the pains and expense to which the Department has been subjected in connection with artificial fish breeding have not been thrownaway. On Burlington Beach, last fall, four small salmon were caught in herring gill nets. At Grimsby a large salmon was caught in a whitefish gill net. At Frenchman's Bay two salmon were also caught and liberated, whilst at the Rougeone was found dead in a net. Large schools of salmon fry were observed at the mouth of the Rouge during the breeding season, and a few parent fish spawned on the rapids up that river. Duffin's Creek was well guarded during the breeding season by the local guardian and his son. The first salmon made their appearance on the 16th October last, and about the 6th November the last fish had left. The mouth of the creek was stopped up so often by lake storms that the guardian had to open it eight different times during the breeding season. The entire number of beds was 38. The number of parent fish could not be ascertained owing to the muddy state of the water caused by the freshet. The guardian, however, counted sixty salmon in the creek, and he is quite certain that there were more fish in it than in previous years. The fish all returned to the lake unmolested. The guardian of Credit River reports seeing salmon during the breeding season in this river.

The fish in general are increasing in this Division, and more active, vigourous fishermen, with an abundance of good substantial material, is all that is wanted to render the fisheries very productive.

The violations of the fishery laws are decreasing, owing to the vigilance and efficiency of the local Fishery Overseer. He confiscated about 1,500 yards of pike gill nets found set in prohibited portions of Burlington Bay by unlicensed fishermen, whom he also fined for the same offence.

Fines amounting altogether to the sum of $54, exclusive of costs, were imposed by this Overseer for violations of the fishery laws and regulations. A fishing boat, a quantity of nets, two spears, one grapnel hook and some herring and salmon trout nets were also seized and confiscated for similar offences.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY DIVISION.

JOHN G. HICKS,
WM. PLEWS,
W. A. PALEN,
PETER HUFF, JR.,
DAVID CONGER,
Overseers.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of the fisheries in the division.

——	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Whitefish, brls	1,449	1,095	1,242	1,834	598
do fresh, lbs	.....	324,709	84,611	.....	114,825
do fresh, No	.....	27,022	112	.....	22,327
Trout, brls.	148	194	192	430	853
Herring, brls	140	195	.....	10	10
Pike and bass, brls	150	60	71	54	45
Pickerel, brls	15	.....	7	77	31
Coarse fish, brls	5	.....	5	67	.....
Maskinonge, brls	.....	.....	2	58	.....
Sciscos	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Total	1,907	1,554	1,519	2,538	2,230½
Value	$15,118	$16,877	$14,670	$24,288	$22,913 95

The catch in this division was very good, but fishermen had to hang their nets during the greatest part of the season owing to the low prices and small demand for fish. The fish caught are generally exported to the United States, save what is required for local consumption.

The close seasons were well complied with. No violation of the law reported.

BAY OF QUINTE DIVISION.

CHAS. WILKINS, } *Overseers.*
HUGH RALSTON, }

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of the fisheries in Mr. Wilkins' District.

——	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Whitefish, brls	90	77	232	834	564
Trout, brls	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Herring, brls	3,075	2,711	1,251	1,935	2,598
Pickerel, brls	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
Coarse fish	450	1,250	595	165	1,199
Total	3,615	4,178	2,078	2,934	5,161
Value	$13,200	$22,588	$12,090	$19,005	$26,626

This Overseer reports: "The quantity of fish caught is in excess of last year, showing a commercial increase of the various fishery stations of this division.

The number of stations has been increased, and there is yet remaining plenty of unoccupied territory for many more.

The cold and inclement weather, accompanied with severe high winds during the fishing season, was much against the fishermen. Had the weather been warm and favourable the quantity of fish caught would have been far greater.

The salmon fry put in the River Moira, by Mr. S. Wilmot, the Officer in charge of the Government fish-breeding establishment at Newcastle, is increasing in number and size.

The fish-ways in this district are all kept in good and efficient report."

COTPARATIVE STATEMANT of the number, kinds and value of fish, caught in Mr. Ralston's district:—

	1875.	1876.
Whitefish, barrels	46	18
do No.	—	6,500
Trout, barrels	6	54
Herring, barrels	4	48
Sciscos, barrels	10	12
Maskinonge, barrels	8	20
Bass, barrels	52	14
Pike, barrels	92	51
Pickerel, barrels	114	89
Coarse fish, barrels	344	146
No. of barrels	676	497½
Value	$3,659	$3,124

Fish were more plentiful in this district than in previous years, but the dull sale and small demand, especially for coarse fish, prevented fishermen from carrying on their industry as vigourously as usual. The fishery laws were well complied with, with the exception of a few of the poorer class, who were caught fishing with nets for their own use. The Overseer did not prosecute them for the above reason.

KINGSTON DIVISION—WOLFE AND AMHERST ISLANDS.

P. KIEL, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of the fisheries in this division.

——	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Whitefish, brls	310	151	202	694	256
do lbs	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....
do per 100 lbs	.....	3,950	.....	.....	.....
Trout, brls	554	418	272	325	217
Herring, brls	12	12	.....	12	.....
Pike and bass, brls	77	182	591	317	46
Pickerel, brls	27	56	110	172	46
Coarse fish, brls	166	217	639	647	564
Total	1,146	1,036	1,914	2,167	1,129
Value	$8,310	$8,945	$11,100	$15,942	$7,446

The number of men employed fishing this season was 47 against 83 last year. The fishing implements used and the quantity of fish taken were diminished in consequence, only 1,129 barrels of fish being caught against 2,167 last year. This is due to several causes, one of which being the continued stormy weather which prevailed during most of the fishing season, and prevented fishermen from setting their nets. Another cause is the low rate paid for fish, owing to the abundance of that article on the American markets, which were supplied by vast quantities of fish taken at the Ducks Islands, at Point Traverse, and on the American fishing grounds by American fishermen. These causes prevented our fishermen from carrying on their industry as extensively as in former years, but fish were, nevertheless, as numerous as usual. Not a complaint was made of their scarcity. All kinds of fish are reported to increase abundantly under the protection of the present fishery laws and regulations. It is a proven fact that although larger quantities of fish are taken yearly from Lake Ontario than in previous years, still the supply is larger than the demand.

The fishery laws were well complied with; two cases only of illegal fishing being reported. The parties were punished in one of these cases by the confiscation of their nets, and in the other by a fine of $4.

PRESCOTT DIVISION.

JOHN MOONEY, *Overseer.*

No net or seine fishing is allowed in this division. Nine free licenses for spearing eels, in Johnstown Bay, were granted last spring on account of the hard times. The fishing under these licenses yielded 1,725 lbs. of fish.

During the spring close seasons two of the Dominion police constables were sent to assist the local Overseer, in efficiently guarding the waters of his division, and with their help this officer succeeded in strictly enforcing the fishery laws and regulation throughout the division. A fishing boat and a valuable seine were seized and confiscated by these officers for violation of the fishery laws.

MUSKOKA DIVISION.

WM. E. FOOT, *Overseer.*

Fifty-one gill net licenses were issued to settlers last season, eight of which paid a fee of two dollars each, the licensee fishing for commercial purposes. The others were granted free, the holders thereof fishing for their own domestic use only. Thirty angling permits were also issued, three of which to foreigners.

Reports of spearing were made by several travellers to the Overseer who exerted himself to detect the offenders but did not succeed in so doing. He, nevertheless, found and confiscated a certain quantity of nets set without license.

LAKE SIMCOE DIVISION.

A. MCKENZIE, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of fisheries in this division :—

	1872.	1873.	1874	1875.	1876.
Whitefish, brls	60		116	124	5
do fresh, No		4,940			19,250
Trout, brls	46		308	347	
do fresh, No		2 930			17,875
Herring, brls	7		30	20	30
Maskinonge, brls		1			2
Bass and Pike, brls		75			60
Pickerel, brls		2			1
Value	$1,010	$1,677	$4,390	$4,830	$5,830

Nineteen persons were prosecuted for spearing without license in this Division, and on convictions condemned to fines amounting altogether to $68 and costs. One of these parties refused to pay and was sent to jail for ten days.

LAKE SCUGOG DIVISION.

A. J. HARRINGTON, JOHN MCALLISTER, } *Overseers.*

Five hundred and ten angling permits were issued in this division, all of them to Canadian subjects. The local overseers report the fish as increasing, but do not give any statistical returns of the fisheries, as the only fishing done is by hook and line, and the anglers made no returns of their catch.

Fines amounting in all to the sum of twenty-one dollars were imposed for spearing illegally in Lake Scugog. One boat, five jacks and six spears were also seized and confiscated.

RICE LAKE DIVISION.

CHARLES GILCHRIST, *Overseer.*

This division is under the charge of Mr. Gilchrist who, by his activity and exertions, has succeeded in putting a stop to the illegal practice of spearing and of fishing during close seasons in these waters.

Three hundred and ninety-two permits were granted during the season to fish in this lake. Fifty-four of these permits were granted to Americans, yielding fees amounting to $180. The other permits were granted free to British subjects, including Indians.

PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA DIVISIONS.

GEORGE COCHRANE,
JAMES SUTHERLAND,
DANIEL BOWEN, } *Overseers.*

The yield of the fisheries in this division show an increase of about ninety-four per cent., attributed by Overseer Cochrane to the strict observance of the close season and also to the greater number of persons who, being out of employment last soason, resorted to fishing as a means of earning their living.

Mr. Cochrane says the mill rubbish thrown into the streams and the want of fishways are the greatest abuses in his division, and he will endeavour to put a stop to them.

During the season just past, three hundred and thirty-seven angling permits were granted in this division, two only of which being asked by foreigners at a fee of $5 each.

Mr. Cochrane prosecuted one party for illegally killing fish by means of exploding material; the offender was find $5, and costs amounting to $4.20.

BROCKVILLE, GANANOQUE, AND CHARLESTON LAKE DIVISION.

HUGH THOMPSON,
DAVID HAMILTON, } *Overseers.*

JOHN WALLACE,
HENRY HUNT,
JOS. L. THOMPSON, } *Guardians.*

Fishing with nets in this division is prohibited, and the advisability of this measure is shown by the increase of the fish in these waters, as reported by the officers in charge of the several districts above mentioned.

The fishery laws were well observed.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND LAKE DIVISION.

JAMES MCFADDEN, *Overseer.*

The yield of the fisheries in this division was better than in any previous years, owing to a larger number of persons carrying on fishing.

Four nets were seized and confiscated for illegal fishing, and the owners prosecuted, convicted and fined. The fines so imposed amounted in all to the sum of $10, exclusive of costs

MADAWASKA RIVER AND LAKE DES CHATS DIVISION.

JOHN LYON,
ANDREW TELFER. } *Overseers.*

The yield of the fisheries during the past season was as follows:—

No. of brls. of		Whitefish.....	30
"	"	Trout.....	90
"	"	Maskinongé.....	35
"	"	Bass.....	40
"	"	Pike.....	75
"	"	Pickerel.....	55
"	"	Coarse fish.....	120
		Total.....	445 brls.
		Total value.....	$2,705.00

Mr. Lyon states that there is a decrease in the quantity of fish in this divison owing to sawdust thrown from the mills in Madawaska River and Chats Lake. The close seasons were well complied with.

Mr. Telfer, who was appointed this year says that there are large tracts of water in his division abounding with edible fish; that hitherto immense quantity of bass and other fish were every year slaughtered, but that he hopes to be able in future to check these illegal practices.

One party was fined $1, and costs amounting to $4.49, for fishing trout during close season for that kind of fish.

APPENDIX No. 21.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR OF 1876.

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

Camp, Indian Reserve Commission,
Chemainis, B. C., 10th January, 1877.

Sir,—I had the honour to receive in May last, notification of my appointment as Inspector of Fisheries for this Province, and I now beg to communicate the result of such observations as I have since been enabled to make.

It fortunately happens that my present connection with the settlement of the Indian Reserves in this Province enables me, without incurring special expense to your Department, to examine more narrowly into the condition of the fisheries over a wide space than would else be possible save under very heavy outlay. Hence, I have not been under the necessity of drawing against the credit allowed to me for travelling expenses to any material extent, the whole outlay under this head not exceeding about thirty dollars, of which the particulars will in due course be forwarded from Victoria

After receiving from you the notices prohibiting the use of explosive compounds for the destruction of fish, I found it expedient to visit Burrard Inlet, to enquire narrowly into the existence of that practice there.

I found that, as had been reported to me, it had been prevalent; but I believe that since the promulgation of the notices, and now that the law is known, the practice has been abandoned.

So far, only one case where the construction of a fishway seems necessary, has been brought under my notice. This is at the Shawnigan Lake where a dam prevents the fish (trout) from having access to their spawning beds. The matter will be duly reported on after my arrival in Victoria, and the evil will be remedied with little trouble, in conformity with the printed instructions sent to me.

Salmon Fishery.

The chief fisheries of the salmon, at present, are on Fraser River, near the mouth, and thence upward as far as New Westminster. The business is prosecuted with much energy by three firms; but others purpose entering on the business, and there is of course room for many more. The fish are caught by means of drift-nets, and are cured either by canning in a fresh state, or by salting in barrels. North of the Fraser, near the mouth of the Skeenâ River, discharging into Port Essington, another fishery has been established during the past summer. This last concern, known, I think, as the *North-West Fishing Company*, was originated in San Francisco; and the capital necessary for its operations is owned, I believe, chiefly in that city, and partly in Victoria. The Skeenâ River affords, doubtless, some of the most prolific fishing stations in the Province; but owing, as I am informed, to some oversight in the selection of their station, the company in question has not met with the success that was hoped. Upon this question I cannot, however, speak authoritatively: fort hough I wrote some months ago to the Manager at Skeenâ, asking to be favoured with the necessary notes, I have not yet received a reply.

Subjoined is an abstract of the notes kindly supplied to me by the three firms conducting the fisheries on the Lower Fraser:—

Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Victoria.

4,122 cases, ca. 4 doz., 1 lb. cans	$24,800 00
400 do. do. 2 lb. cans	2,300 00
38 half-barrels salted salmon	190 00
37 barrels do. do	260 00
	$27,550 00

Messrs. Holbrook & Cunningham, New Westminster.

2,600 cases canned salmon, 4 doz., ea. 1 lb.	$15,600 00
250 half-barrels salted salmon	1,250 00
	$16,850 00

Messrs. Ewen & Wise, New Westminster.

3,125 cases, 4oz. ea., 1 lb. cans	$18,750 00
300 half-barrels salted salmon	1,500 00
150 barrels do. do	1,050 00
	$21,300 00
Total as per notes supplied	$65,700 00

The whole of the above was exported, with the exception of the following, sold within the Province:—

By Messrs. Ewen & Wise—11,000 lbs. canned salmon; 50 barrels salted salmon; 186 half-barrels salted salmon.

By Messrs. Holbrook & Cunningham—50 half-barrels salted salmon.

By Messrs Findlay, Durham & Brodie—66 cases canned salmon.

In connection with the foregoing statement, I subjoin the Custom House return of exportation from all sources, with which I have recently been favoured by the collectors.

Exports from Victoria, from 1st January, to 31st December, 1876:—

Salmon, canned, 499,824 lbs.	$72,164 00
do. salted, 1,140 brls.	6,609 00
Other fish, 165 "	900 00
Fish oil	25,024 00
Total exportation as per Customs return	$104,697 00

The result, as compared with other years, is small, and at the first view discouraging. The low price realized last year, however, owing to the enormous supply thrown into the market from the "Canneries" on the Columbia River, together with the fact that the Fraser River fish had not yet been fully established, had partially discouraged enterprise in this quarter. A more favourable demand has since arisen, and a great impetus to future enterprise originated. On this point I quote the following extract from the note which recently accompanied the return of Messrs. Findlay, Durham and Brodie, of Victoria:—

"Of the above, only 66 cases were used for home consumption; the rest were exported. Of course more could have been sold in this market, but as we had only a limited supply we had to supply our foreign customers first. The reason of the small catch this year is, first, we were not prepared (being uncertain of the markets)

at the first of the season to take full advantage of it, and, secondly, the poor run of fish."

I may, however, add that in view of the more favourable prospect that now exists, and the largely increased demand, evident preparations for the prosecution of the business on a greatly enlarged scale are in progress. I may evidence the fact that, when passing through New Westminster early in November last, I noticed a building recently erected by Messrs. Ewen & Wise, specially planned for the prosecution, on a large, scale of the canning and salting business. This building, of large dimensions, and, in so far as I could judge, admirably devised for the purpose in view, has been erected at a cost, as I was assured, of five thousand dollars or more, and its erection alone gives earnest of the confidence which exists with regard to the future of these fisheries. It would be unfair, however, to limit the mention of enterprise solely to these gentlemen. The preparations making by other parties in the field all point markedly in the same direction, while new competitors also purpose to enter on the business; and here I will respectfully refer to a communication which I had the honour to address to you some years ago, and which I find published in the report of the Fisheries Branch of your Department for the year 1874, page 168. In that communication I ventured to suggest the expediency of introducing, by artificial means, a supply of the large Columbia River salmon (*S. Quinnatt*, of Richardson and Baird, the *S. quannett* of the *Chinooks*) into the eastern tributaries of the Fraser In conference with the leading fishery-owners upon the Lower Fraser recently the project was again suggested irrespectively of my own previously expressed opinion, and by all who are interested in the business is strongly advocated. It is believed that by such system of fostering the supply the productive powers of the river will be enormously increased, and that thus, indirectly, advantages to the Province and to the Dominion, immeasurably in excess of the preliminary or continuous outlay, would accrue. I have promised these gentlemen that I would again bring the matter officially under your notice, and I respectfully do so.

It would be presumptuous, however, in me, knowing nothing practically of the mode of operation, to advance an opinion as to the plan of proceeding which, supposing the suggestion to be favourably entertained, should be adopted. All I could profess to do is this, to suggest the spot where, from my knowledge of the country, I think a breeding establishment could be most economically and efficiently established. The locality generally which I would propose is either on the upper or lower Arrow Lake of the Columbia, from either of which a short and sufficiently facile route of transport exists to the head waters of the south branch of the Thompson tributary of Fraser River. All the natural requirements for the successful establishment of a breeding house on a scale commensurate with the requirements, I believe to be present, nor do I foresee any difficulty that might possibly intervene. Nevertheless, before any decision on a point so important, the opinion of an expert practically qualified to judge would be necessary, nor would I venture to recommend any active steps until after full preliminary examination by such competent person should have been made. In this Province, however, as far as I am aware, no properly qualified person is to be found; therefore, if the project be entertained, it would be necessary, to avoid all risk of failure, that a competent person from some of the breeding establishments in Ontario should be detailed to make the necessary enquiry and examination.

At the same time I am compelled to point out that both from the higher current rate of wages, and the enhanced rates of transport in this Province, the estimate of cost of carrying on an establishment such as is proposed, could not be based on the cost of a similar establishment within the limits of older Provinces, but must be much in excess. Whether it would be practicable or permissible that some arrangement could be made with the United States Commissioner of Fisheries, that such an establishment near the locality named could be found and carried on, on joint account for the common benefit, I cannot surmise, but I respectfully suggest the question for consideration.

The salmon fisheries on this coast are prospectively of so much importance, that I cannot leave the subject without drawing attention to certain peculiarities in the

habits of the fish which directly affect the question. I am compelled, in order to avoid unnecessary repetition here, to refer you to the account given by me some years ago, re-published in one of the reports of your Department, wherein I treat generally of the subject, and particularly of the fact that the salmon of the different varieties resorting to these streams, do not, like the Atlantic salmon, return to the sea after spawning. That this fact, established to the conviction of all observers here, has been accepted elsewhere with some incredulity, I am aware. I am not, however, to re-enter here upon a discussion of the subject; the assertions advanced have been, I consider, fully borne out by the testimony of Mr. Livingstone Stone, of the United States Fishery Department, with regard to the salmon ascending the McLeod branch of the Sacramento—the conditions of which river may be assumed as an example for the other rivers on the Pacific Coast.

(Report United States Commissioner of Fisheries, 1872-3, pages 191 *et seqr.*)

But I will here add that, during the progress of the Commission in which I am now engaged, fresh and peculiar opportunities of observation have constantly arisen; and the result has been only to confirm previous convictions. To this patent fact the attention of my brother Commissioners, Messieurs McKinlay and Sproat, as well as of the officers accompanying us, has also been directed; and the testimony of the natives at every point is to the effect that, while the large sea-trout frequenting many of the streams conforms in its habits to the well-known instinct of the Atlantic salmon, not one of the many varieties of the Pacific salmon is ever known to return to the sea. At the mouth of the *Se-lael-writ-tulh*, a stream discharging at the head of the North Arm of Burrard Inlet, and elsewhere at the various streams in that vicinity, on the Squawmish River, discharging into Howe Sound, and the other streams there and in Jewis' Inlet, the same evidences of death were observed In the Courtenay River, discharging into Comox Harbour on Vancouver Island, portions of the stream were literally paved, if I may so express it, with dead and dying fish. But in no case, there or elsewhere, was the slightest indication to descend apparent; feeble and exhausted, the fish, the spawning functions having been performed, still struggled persistently to ascend. Were I to say that, within the limits of our progress during the last three months, thousands of tons of these dead and dying fish could be collected, I might indeed be suspected of exaggeration, but I should be within the truth; and if I now mention the circumstance, it is no less to convey a notion of the numbers of these fish, than to illustrate palpably a well-established fact.

The fish here specially alluded to are the fall salmon or *quâlo* (*s. canis*)—a very inferior fish, but valuable to the natives for drying, when in their prime. The general remarks, however, apply equally to the other varieties.

Much uncertainty prevails as to the identification of the several varieties of salmon caught with the bait upon the sea-board with these fish after they have entered the numerous rivers to which they resort for spawning. The diversity of dialect and of language along the coast, and again the partial diversity in the interior, deprive one of that clue which might else be afforded by the native nomenclature.

Some of the varieties resorting to different streams resemble each other closely in general appearance, but slight specific differences are at times apparent. A close comparative study would hence be necessary to establish definitively the different classes. I was desirous, in pursuance of an implied promise to Professor Baird, of Washington, two years ago, to make at least a partial collection of specimens for his inspection, but various causes have so far prevented my doing so, and I do not see, under present circumstances, an immediate prospect of fulfilling my intention.

The conditions, too, under which I now write under canvas, and consequently with few conveniences, prevent my going largely, even on empiric grounds, into the subject. I confine myself, therefore, to the mention of several of the prominent varieties, being those which at present are commercially the more important.

The earliest shoal entering Fraser River, as well as other rivers along the coast, is confessedly the finest, both in size and quality.

The weight of the Fraser River *kase* sometimes exceeds 50 lbs. I note a specimen mentioned in the papers as having been caught with the bait near Victoria, weighing 65 lbs. On the Columbia I have seldom seen one weighing 50 lbs.

This fish—the *saw-quai* of the lower coast tribes, the *kase* of the remote interior—does not obviously differ externally from the large spring salmon of the Columbia River, (*s. quinnatt eqannett chinook.*) But there are certain apparent differences in in their habits, which lead me to infer that they are probably distinct varieties. One fact observable with the Fraser River *kase* is, that they do not, so far as I have observed or been able to ascertain, enter any of the lakes, such as Stuart's Lake, Fraser Lake, &c., along the course of the Fraser and its tributaries. Upon reaching the outlet of these lakes, they diverge up the adjacent streams to spawn—the smaller variety, or *iá-lo* (*suck-kai* of the Lower Fraser,) alone continuing their course through the dead-water of the lakes, to the tributaries beyond. The *equannett* of the Columbia (*s. quinnatt,*) exhibits no such apparent reluctance; passing unhesitatingly through the lakes of the Upper Columbia on its course towards the head-waters, where its spawning grounds are situated. Again, the run of the large Columbia salmon from the sea is apparently more continuous and regular than that of the nearly corresponding fish of the Fraser; and commences, also, at a somewhat earlier date. This last fact, however, may reasonably be assigned to local causes only.

The *suck-kai* of the Lower Fraser, though a smaller and not so rich a fish as the *kase*, may be regarded, at present, as the staple product of the Fraser River fishery. The weight of this fish is about eight lbs., or more, and it is canned in large quantities for exportation. In my opinion, however, and I think in the general opinion, it is nowise comparable with the large varieties before named, though some contend that, when canned, it is not inferior.

Several other varieties, including the *quâ-lo*, or hook-nosed salmon, before referred to, the *hunnuns* or *hones*, &c., likewise visit the Fraser; and all, under possibly some specific modifications in certain localities, resort to the numerous streams along the north-west coast and Alaska—saving only that the largest variety, typified by the *saw-quâi*, is confined, I think, to the large rivers only.

In a previous communication I drew attention to a misrepresentation which, through misapprehension on the part of the informant, had been suffered to appear in that portion of the Fishery Report of last year which relates to this Province. I allude to the alleged destruction of the salmon-spawn by the natives in the interior; and to the systematic destruction, likewise alleged, of vast numbers of salmon-fry on their way to the sea. Both these statements I believe to be without correct foundation. In the same communication, too, I expressed my persuasion that the native modes of fishing, simple but efficacious, throughout the Province, are in all respects unobjectionable and economical; and that any interference with their proceedings would be unadvisable, save when, through bad example, they infringe a general protective law—as in the case of the occasional use of explosive compounds before referred to.

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

Before leaving the subject, I may mention that, in the narrow waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia, salmon are caught in the primest condition, at all seasons of the year—leaving it to be inferred, as in view of the facts already stated must necessarily be inferred, that the fish, after reaching the

salt water, remain there constantly until they attain maturity. The bait employed is usually a herring, but the spoon bait appears to be equally effective; the system of trolling from a canoe being of course adopted.

General notes on other Fisheries.

The *Sturgeon* (*a. transmontanus* of Richardson,) frequenting both the Columbia River and the Fraser, attains to an enormous size. Individuals weighing 500 or 600 pounds are not uncommon; and this weight is often exceeded. It is a good and valuable fish; but so far, does not seem to have attracted attention as available for a foreign market.

The *Halibut* is common along the whole coast; but more especially on the outer shores of the Archipelago, where they seem to attain a greater size than in the narrow waters. The neighbourhood of Queen Charlotte Island appears to be specially affected by these fish; and specimens weighing 200 lbs. or more are not unfrequently caught there. The halibut is apparently highly prized in San Francisco, where, according to the market reports, it usually commands fifty cents per lb. Mr. George Blenkinsop informs me that he has seen fish caught off the north end of Queen Charlotte Island, weighing from 500 to 600 lbs.

Under such circumstances, and with a large demand, (the supply being obtainable, I believe, only from the north-west coast,) it would seem that this fishery conducted systematically and with energy, would prove very remunerative.

The *Cod* caught in the narrow waters is an inferior fish; but I believe that on the outer shores there are banks on which a superior variety is found—nearly resembling, and perhaps identical with, the true *cod* of the Atlantic waters. A bank lying off the north-west angle of Queen Charlotte Islands is specially noted for the production of some of the finest of these fish; and these, when dried, appear to be quite equal in quality to the dried fish of the Atlantic.

The *Rock-Cod*, an excellent fish, is caught on all parts of the sea-board; but is, probably, of too small a size to be profitable for curing. The *red rock-fish*, however, while an excellent table-fish, is now attracting attention as being peculiarly suited for curing for market, in the same way as the dried cod before alluded to. The largest of these fish may possibly attain to fifteen or twenty pounds. Inside of Cape Scott, forming the north-west extremity of Vancouver Island, there is an extensive bank which is said to produce these fish in great abundance, and of the largest size. On the shore adjacent to this bank, several parties, and among the rest a Chinese copartnery, have recently, I am informed, established themselves, with the view of systematically prosecuting the fishery.

The *Herring* of this coast have, so far, obtained a very inferior reputation, chiefly, I think, because they are caught in the greatest numbers at a period early in the spring, when they resort to the shallow waters to spawn. Caught in the deep waters, when in their prime, at other periods of the year, I have found these fish to be of excellent quality; and at these times, I believe, they could be successfully cured, especially the red-herring, to compete in the market with other fish whose reputation is already established. At present they are caught chiefly to supply bait for catching the dog-fish, &c., and to a very limited extent for the supply of the Victoria market. As a rule, the herring of this coast is smaller than its Atlantic congener; but in parts it is found in size equal, I think, or nearly equal, if in quality at all inferior.

The *Smelt* of this coast is a valuable fish, highly esteemed for the table, and produced in incredible numbers. Chinese fishermen, I am informed, have entered largely into the curing, by drying, of these fish, in the vicinity of Burrard Inlet; finding a market partly among their countrymen in Victoria, partly among the same class in San Francisco. They use, I believe, the scoop net to capture the fish. Considerable injury to this fishery, as I have perhaps before remarked, had resulted in a portion of Burrard Inlet, from the inconsiderate and now illegal use of giant powder for the destruction of fish generally—a practice which, as I have also mentioned, has since been discontinued.

The *Oolá-han*, called also in Alaska, the *Candle-fish*, (*Thale-chthys* or *Osmerus Richardson*,) although it may occur low down in the list of marine and anadromous fishes which I undertake at present only partially to furnish, is not therefore to be regarded as in my estimation the least important. I again venture to refer to certain notes which I have already made public; and I now repeat my increased conviction that the value of this fish for divers economical purposes has not yet been fully understood. Formerly resorting in enormous shoals to the estuary of the Columbia River, it disappeared suddenly about the year 1837, and continued to absent itself for many years, until recently, when it suddenly reappeared in shoals as numerous as of yore. In Fraser River these fish are found, and resort thither regularly in heavy shoals; but little advantage is taken of their advent, beyond what are caught and consumed as a luxurious adjunct to the table while fresh, and a few casks hastily salted for sale and consumption at home, chiefly in fulfilment of private orders. At the Squawmish River, discharging at the head of Howe Sound, I found, on enquiry, that these fish enter the river, as elsewhere, early in the spring, and ascend as high as the head of the Island of Stâ-â-mis, forming the delta; thence, after spawning, returning to the sea. Several other rivers along the coast are known to be frequented by these fish; and there are doubtless others of which we are not, so far, cognizant. The Nass River, however, discharging into Observatory Inlet, close to the Alaskan boundary, stands pre-eminent as an *Oolá-han* fishery, as well for the enormous supply it yields, as for the superior quality of its fish.

At this point, the shoals make their appearance with much regularity annually, from the 26th to the 28th of March, the period of arrival seldom varying, I am assured, more than two days. At their first coming the shoals are densely packed, to the depth of three feet or more near the surface, and occupy, in extent, an area of several square miles in the estuary of the river; for it is to be noted that it is only on reaching this point in the course of their instinctive annual migration that they approach the surface; nor is aught known of their movements after leaving the river, or of their permanent resort during the remainder of the year. The stay of the main shoal in the river is very short. They do not ascend beyond the limit of tide-water; and having completed the natural functions, again retreat to the sea. Meanwhile, enormous quantities have been captured, by the numerous native fishermen, who have assembled to await their arrival. Some employ the rake, others the scoop-net, to capture their prey; but whatever the device adopted, certain success cannot but ensue. Afterwards, the first and principal shoal is succeeded, at intervals, by other minor shoals; and during some weeks the fishery is actively prosecuted; the more actively that, even under its primitive conditions, it has always been exceptionally profitable, not only on account of its productiveness, but on account of the intrinsic value of the product.

The natives cure the fish partly by drying; and they also procure from the surplus of the catch, large quantities of oil, which they barter to other tribes who have not access to the fishery, and by whom, equally with themselves, it is highly esteemed.

As prepared by the Indians, this oil is of a whitish colour, and of a semi-fluid consistence at an ordinary temperature. When properly extracted, and after having been duly refined, it assumes the appearance of cod-liver oil, all the curative properties of which it is asserted to possess, and being much more palatable, is therefore preferred in medicinal practice, where known. In addition to its value in this respect, I have been informed by Mr. Allen Francis, formerly U.S. Consul in Victoria, that a small shipment of this oil, which he sent to New York for experiment two years ago, attracted much attention, as yielding the finest quality of fancy soap. Mr. Francis considers that there would be a large demand for this purpose, and at a lucrative price, could a regular supply of the article be assured. The other applications of the fish need only be glanced at: cured, as the red-herring, they are, in my opinion, superior to that fish; and preserved in olive oil, they would, it is generally thought, far excel the ordinary imported sardine.

Altogether, I confidently express the opinion that in the prosecution of this fishery, with skill and judgment, there is a wide and lucrative opening for enterprise.

Dog-fish.

The catching of these fish gives employment to a large number of persons along the sea-board of this Province; and the occupation will be a durable one, since the supply appears to be practically inexhaustible. Both to the native fisherman, and the European, a valuable industry is thus opened, and a large and wide circulation of cash is created. The Customs return of export before quoted, assuming the valuation to be at about forty cents per gallon, the usual trade-price in Victoria, shows about 60,000 gallons as actually exported during the past year. Considering, however, the large quantities consumed for lubricating and lighting purposes, at the extensive saw-mills at Burrard Inlet and elsewhere; at the coal-mines at Nanaimo, Departure Bay, &c.; and by the numerous steamers and sailing vessels frequenting these waters; it may be safely inferred that the quantity appearing as the direct export represents but a proportion of the actual product of the fishery. It is, of course, impossible to ascertain the true proportion; but from all I have been able to learn, I should be disposed to set it down as certainly not exceeding one-third; and hence may be derived a notion of the positive cash-value of this fishery, as now existing, and also of its prospective importance under improved or altered circumstances.

For most of the particulars regarding this fishery, I am indebted to Mr. Henry Trim, a Canadian by birth, who has long been engaged in this business, and the whale fishery on this coast. The liver of the *dog-fish*, as you are doubtless aware, is the only portion of the fish from which oil is extracted; and it is estimated that one hundred of these yield from six to eight gallons. The rest of the carcase is not utilized in any way, save where near agricultural settlements, the remains are employed as manure.

The outlay necessary to commence operations, say by two men, in this fishery, is computed as under:—

Boat, with oars and sail	$60 00
Try-pot	18 00
1,000 yards manilla rope, 1¾ in.	
600 J. P. cod-hooks, No. 3, per cwt., $1.50	
6 doz. cod-lines, (1 doz. per hundred hooks)	

Oil casks cost here six cents per gallon. A net for catching herring for bait costs from $150 to $200; but one net, bought in common, suffices to supply all those fishing in the same neighbourhood. The annual yield of oil to each fisherman, Mr. Prim estimates at from 40 to 150 barrels, according to skill or industry. The average sale price in Victoria is about forty cents per gallon.

Whale Fishery.

The hump-backed whale is very numerous in the narrow waters of British Columbia; on the outer shores the larger kinds are found. Until recently, the fishing of the former variety was carried on by several parties organized for the purpose; but, apparently because less profitable than the dog fishery, or possibly because conducted without a due knowledge of the business to secure favourable results, it has been abandoned.

The mode of procedure, as described by Mr. Trim, appears to be nearly as under:

Sailing near the object of their search, (for the animal appears to be too wary to be approachable with the oar), a harpoon is fired into it as soon as it rises within range. To this harpoon a line is attached, in the usual way; afterwards the animal is killed by means of bomb-lances, fired into it from a heavy musquetoon. Two of these bomb-lances are generally required for the destruction of each whale, and about thirty minutes are usually occupied in the process.

Mr. Trim expresses the opinion that it would not be easy, if indeed practicable, to kill these whales (the hump-backed) in any other way; and he also says that, with due care, there is little risk of failure. The largest whale captured by the party with

which he was formerly connected yielded 3,875 gallons of oil; the smallest 500 gallons.

The Seal Fishery.

For the substance of the following notes I am indebted to Mr. George Blenkinsop, of Victoria, at present attached to the Indian Reserve Commission.

The natives of Barclay Sound procure on an average each year about 2,000 fur seals; the Klay-o-quahts, further north, about 600. Two firms, Messrs. Boscovitz and Messrs. Spring, both of Victoria, supply the means of prosecuting the chase, and purchase the proceeds.

From twenty to thirty picked men with their canoes, in the proportion of one to each two men, are taken on board each of the schooners employed. These schooners then proceed to a bank or shoal, distant some thirty miles from the coast, to which the seals resort during the months of April, May and June. At every favourable opportunity the canoes are launched, and each pair of hunters proceed to work. The seals are cautiously approached, while sleeping on the surface of the water, and the spear alone is employed; the use of the gun being studiously avoided. After the animals are skinned, the carcases are carefully sunk with weights attached, at a proper distance from the bank; all these precautions being necessary in order to avoid scaring the animals from their resort—their sense of smell and hearing being very delicate.

At other points along the coast the chase of the fur seal is also prosecuted by the natives; but less systematically, and therefore with inferior success. The hair-seal is killed in the narrow waters, either with the gun or by means of nets; but chiefly for its oil, its skin being, of course, of comparatively little value.

The porpoise fishery along the coast does not appear so far to have attracted much attention. At Ucul-ââs, on Kupu Island, Gulf of Georgia, late in December last, however, I saw a young Indian who had just killed several with a gun, but they appear to be of a small variety. He told me that, in calm weather, he could in this way kill as many as ten in a day. That three of them usually yielded ten gallons of oil, for which he could get in Victoria $4.50, as against $4 for an equal quantity of dog-fish oil, because the former smelt less strongly.

I believe I have now nearly exhausted the subject of our Provincial fisheries so far as they are at present developed; and saving only that, under the very unfavourable circumstances in which I have been constrained to write, I have necessarily avoided some details on certain points which I might else have given. Before concluding, however, I will venture to point out some of the reasons which, as it seems to me, have interfered to prevent a broader development of the fishing resources of this Province. And in the first place I would say that they have probably not been sufficiently known to professional fishermen abroad, or if known not adequately appreciated.

In the next place this fact is not to be lost sight of, namely, that whatever advantages may have been supposed to attend the provisions of the Washington Treaty, as regards the fishing interests of the Dominion at large, this Province has been exceptionally denied participation in them. Thus our fish and our fish-oils, if exported to San Francisco, the nearest market of importance, enter it burdened with a duty which tells directly against the fisherman toiling on this side of the line, while as directly fostering the efforts of his competitor labouring in the waters of Washington Territory.

It is not for me, however, to venture to make any suggestion in regard to the unequal application of treaty obligations in different portions of the Dominion; and if I allude to the subject it is solely to indicate one, at least, in addition to the several causes which have impeded the development of the marine resources of British Columbia.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ALEX. C. ANDERSON,
Inspector of Fisheries, B.C.

APPENDIX No. 22.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF MANITOBA, FOR THE YEAR, 1876.

LITTLE BRITAIN,
WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the fisheries of the Province of Manitoba, and in conformity with instructions lately received from your Department, I have endeavoured to return to your office, in tabular form, as complete a statement of the fisheries within this Province, and in parts of Lake Winnipeg adjacent thereto as circumstances would admit.

I have reliable data from the east side of Lake Manitoba, having sent my son there on the 5th November, to collect information from the residents there. He found a population of twenty families at Oak Point, nine only of whom had been engaged in the fall fishing. He received his information from the parties that had been engaged in the fishing during the unusually brief period the fish continued near the shore, which information is given in the table. The St. Laurent Mission is about ten miles south of Oak Point and has a population of about forty families. Twenty of these families had been occupied in the fall fishing; my messenger had not the pleasure of finding many of them at home. Notwithstanding he received all the requisite information from the courteous and hospitable priest in charge of the mission, aided by the very kind and intelligent teacher at the place. The information obtained respecting the take of the other kinds of fish is far less satisfactory, as each individual consulted made his statement on *supposition*, which I had to accept as data to be guided by, which suppositions I believe to be rather under than above the true numbers. We can form some idea of the great numbers of pike (*Esox Lucius*) taken in the white waters of the Province during the last winter and spring, when we bear in mind the great dearth that prevailed in the land and drove settlers and Indians to all the angling places within twenty or thirty miles of their residence, and when we are informed that some of these anglers have in a single day taken two hundred and in some cases 300 fish. I had a letter from my correspondent at Big Point on the west side of Lake Manitoba, dated about the time the fish were beginning to come to the shore. From it I have had some basis in forming an estimate of the numbers taken on that side of the lake. It is very difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the different kinds of fish taken in our rivers, as the poorer class of settlers and the Indians along the rivers are continually on the water attending to catfish lines and gold-eye nets, whose every object is accomplished when the fish is eaten; and as a rule care nothing about keeping any record of the numbers taken by them. Yet to the above rule there are some exceptions, and from these exceptions we have been able to form our estimate, which, I think, is near the truth. Some Red River men have been fishing last fall on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, to the north of where the river of the above name falls into the lake. The number and length of the nets used by them, and the number of fish taken by them with the take at some other points on the lake have given me some data to base my report on. The whitefish did not come to the spawning grounds until the 15th October, and on the 23rd of that month a heavy gale set in, the wind blowing from the north-west, which drove the whitefish from the spawning beds, and put an end to the fishing at both lakes, which accounts for the small numbers taken when compared with former and more favourable seasons. A number of settlers are planted along the south end of Lake Winnipeg, who capture great

numbers of catfish, pike, perch, suckers and some sturgeon at all times, or rather in all seasons of the year, but they made no effort to take whitefish during the spawning season. No fall fishing had been made on the west side last autumn. Since the commencement of the Icelandic settlement, Red River men, who had been in the habit of fishing along that side from the river mouth to the sandy bar, have ceased to go there, and those located seem to have made little or no effort to avail themselves of what has been at all times considered of great advantage to those who have no crops and have to pass the winter on the shores of our stormy lakes, viz.: fall fishing. This inactivity may have been owing to the disease that was beginning to appear among them in October, and has so sorely afflicted them since. I intended about the end of November to visit the Icelandic settlement, but news of the unknown pestilence reached here in due time to prevent me going there. However, I learn that, although fishermen by profession, they do not understand how to fish to advantage in Lake Winnipeg. I have been informed that during the period of open water they have been in the habit of using seines of three inch mesh, and we may safely admit that a people so destitute of the means of living, as they are reported to have been, and still are, will not be very careful to throw back the undersized fish that they may take to the shore in their seines.

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

D. GUNN, Senr.,
Fishery Overseer.

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

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., Manitoba, for

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER,					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
Lake Manitoba.			$			$				$			$
Oak Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	72	9	52	584	260	.....	.....	.....
St. Laurent	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	160	20	120	1440	600	.....	.....	.....
Rockey Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	32	4	32	384	160	.....	.....	.....
Big Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	64	8	40	480	200	.....	.....	.....
West side of Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	80	10	60	720	300	.....	.....	.....
Lake Winnipeg	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	800	200	600	7200	3000	.....	.....	.....
Assiniboine and Red Rivers	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	800	200	*600	872	600	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	2008	451	1504	11680	5120	.....	.....	.....

* Gold Eye Nets.

RECAPITULATION of the yield of the Fisheries in the

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Prices.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
White Fish	75,335 pieces	0 05	3,676 75
Sturgeon	600 do	5 00	3,000 00
Gold Eyes	481,200 do	0 02	9,624 00
Perch, Bass and Suckers	46,500 do	0 03	1,395 00

No. 23.

together with the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of the Year 1876.

Size, Value, &c.							Kinds and Quantities of Fish.											Total.
Pound Nets			Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		White Fish, barrels.	White Fish, lbs.	White Fish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Sturgeon, No.	Gold Eyes, No.	Maskinongé, barrels.	Perch, Bass and Suckers, No.	Pike, No.	Catfish, No.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Value.
No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.												
		$		$		$												$ cts.
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	4175	...	.....	7200	...	4500	2700	.....	...	622 75
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	9500	...	.....	16000	...	10000	6000	.....	...	1,395 00
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2560	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	128 00
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	3500	...	.....	18000	...	5000	1200	.....	...	745 00
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	4800	...	.....	20000	...	5000	5000	.....	...	1,040 00
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	48000	...	500	60000	...	12000	3000	25000	...	11,610 00
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1000	...	100	360000	...	10000	20000	30000	...	15,050 00
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	73535	...	600	481200	...	46500	37900	55000	...	30,590 75

Province of Manitoba, during the Year of 1876.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Prices.	Value.
		$ cts	$ cts.
Pike.....	37,900 pieces.....	0 05	1,895 00
Catfish.....	55,000 do	0 20	11,000 00
Total Value of the Fisheries in '76.	.....	.....	30,590 75

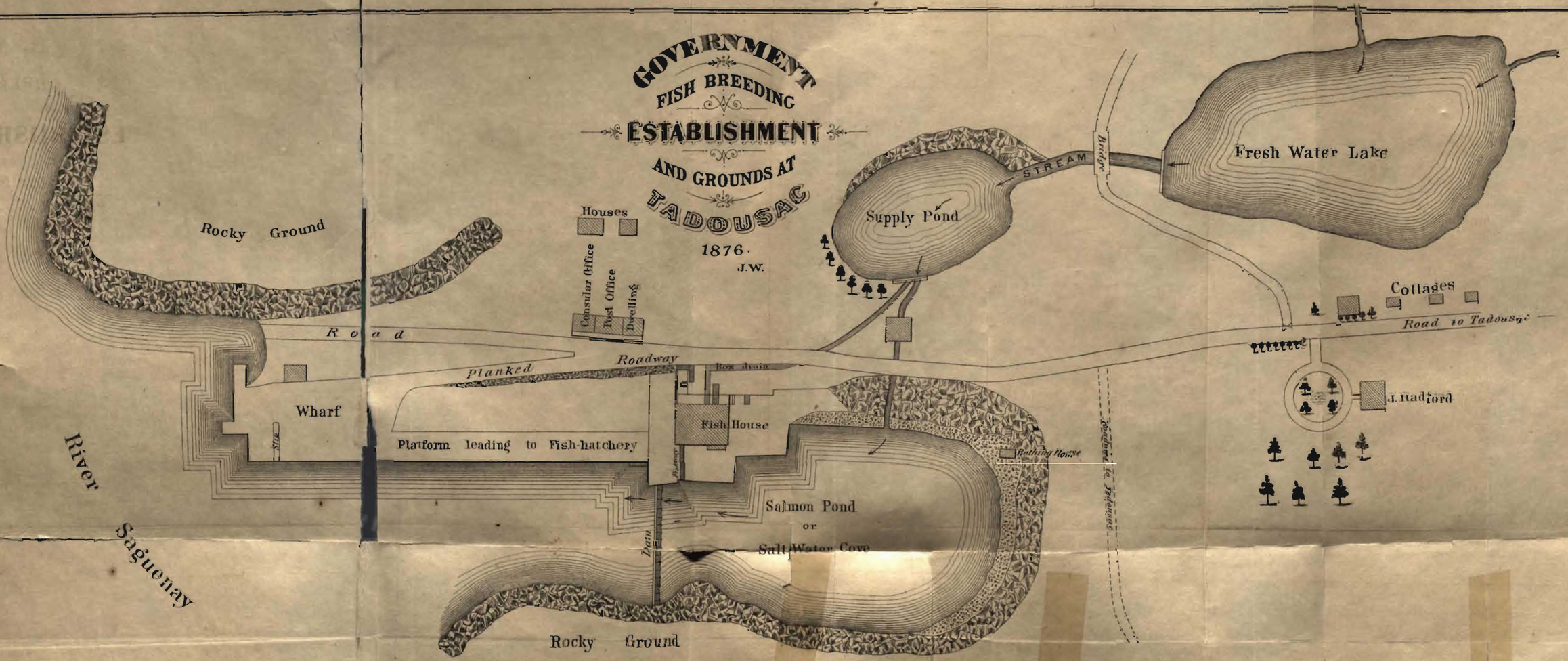
APPENDICES

FISH BREEDING.

GOVERNMENT FISH BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT AND GROUNDS AT TADOUSAC

1876.

J.W.



The Photo-Lithographic Lith. Co. Montreal.

APPENDIX No. 24.

REPORT OF SAMUEL WILMOT, Esq., ON THE SEVERAL FISH BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS AND FISH CULTURE IN CANADA, DURING THE SEASON OF 1876.

NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO, 31st December, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you herewith, briefly, the proceedings which have taken place with regard to fish-culture at the several establishments within the Dominion during the past year.

As there were no newly constructed fish breeding manufactories erected in the Provinces during the last season, I shall of necessity have to confine my remarks to the general progress made at those formerly built and in actual working order; and briefly describe the improvements made at some of them, and also relate the result of what has transpired at each of the institutions since the date of my last annual report in December, 1875.

Before going into these particulars it may not be out of place for me to reiterate the statements I have hitherto made in reference to the science of fish-culture, namely: its steady progression towards the solution of an important problem of the present day, in producing from a proper husbandry of water, as of land, more extensive supplies of food for the uses of the rapidly increasing population of the world.

Viewing it in the light of a popular industry, it may be given in evidence, not only in Canada and the United States of America, but also throughout the old world, that its movement is onward; that almost all the civilized nations of the world are recognizing it; and in the most of them the science of artificial fish-culture is being largely carried on through the instrumentality and with the aid of their governments; and in other countries, where from peculiar circumstances it has not yet been fostered by the State, individual enterprise is very extensively developing this science.

In a brief statement of what is transpiring throughout the world, I may here mention some of the countries in which fish-culture, by the artificial metheds of propagation, is being, more or less, extensively prosecuted as a national work. In France, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, China, Australia, New Zealand, the United States of America and Canada; whilst in England, Ireland and Scotland, where riparian rights, with regard to rivers and other waters largely prevail, it is not made a governmental work, but it is nevertheless extensively carried on, and strongly upheld by private enterprise.

In the neighbouring Republic, and in this Dominion, piscicultural industry is taking the lead of all other countries in which it has been introduced. In the former (independent of the two large establishments maintained by the Federal Government and situated respectively on the McLeod River in California, and at Bucksport in the State of Maine), there are twenty-two States of the Union, all of which by action of their legislatures, are actively engaged in promoting this means of repopulating the various waters within their boundaries with the better kinds of fish; and in performing this very desirable object many of these States have already erected extensive buildings, and laid out spacious grounds, in which the propagation of fish by artificial methods, is being practically and scientifically prosecuted as affording sure and direct means by which many of the hitherto depleted waters may be again made to yield in part the necessary supplies of fish food which is in general so anxiously sought after by the people.

In our own Dominion, it may be truly said that we are even outdoing our American neighbours in the advancement of these operations. This may be illustrated by the several handsome and permanent edifices already erected in different sections of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, now seven in number, all of which have been built with the view to combine convenience, comfort, and capacity for rearing annually many millions of young fry. Theory has now been overcome, and practical convictions have supplanted the scepticisms and prejudicies which existed in the minds of many in relation to the thorough application of fish-husbandry of the more important species of fish. The idea, however, should not be entertained that, by the planting of a few thousands of fry in any one locality, immediate results are to be obtained from the single operation. Nature herself has given us true data upon which to base our calculations.

Nearly all kinds of fish are very prolific, shedding annually many thousands (and in some cases millions) of eggs, which if permitted to produce living fish, the waters would be overstocked to such an extent as to engender diseases of all kinds, and myriads would die; therefore it is wisely ordained that fish, as a rule, shall live upon fish, by which means a proper equilibrium in this natural product is kept up. Vast quantities of the eggs whilst in the act of being deposited, are also destroyed and eaten by other and smaller predacious fishes. The same destruction is constantly carried on, not only from the time of the laying of the ova, but it is relentlessly pursued during its incubation, and after they are hatched out into little fish. Nearly all kinds of fish are animal feeders, and feed upon each other continually; and strange as the anomaly may appear, the larger eat the smaller, and in turn the smaller live largely on the greater, in this wise: that the smaller tribes of fish are constantly hovering around and preying upon the eggs of the larger fish, whilst they are in the act of laying them, and in turn the larger and more voracious fishes are continually living upon the smaller tribes.

By the artificial treatment referred to, the eggs are wholly secured from loss, as they are kept within such safe and prescribed limits as to forbid the possibility of any of the ova being destroyed by fish of any kind. This thorough prevention from loss is even extended to the time when the young fry are in the semi-hatched state, and whilst absorbing the umbilical sac, this being the period at which they are the most tempting morsels for their enemies. Artificial protection is therefore afforded them until they become sprightly little fish, and are prepared to a certain extent to brave the many besetting dangers which they are yet liable to meet amongst their larger kindred.

It must be borne in mind that, although the artificial means will have successfully had its sway in saving and rearing the ova and the fry up to that stage when they are turned out to seek their own living, innumerable difficulties have yet to be encountered, and immense losses sustained, before they reach the adult stage, and are fit to be taken as food for man.

Therefore, as before mentioned, the idea should not prevail that, the planting of a few thousands of young fish in any water or stream is sufficient to re-stock it, and afford a means of producing constant supplies thereafter; the work should be continuous and perseveringly carried on until the streams shall have been brought into something like their original or normal state.

In my report of 1875, I made mention of the condition of some of the fish-breeding establishments within my jurisdiction, from actual inspection, whilst the knowledge of the operations in relation to the others was procured from the officers in charge. My time during the season of 1875 was almost wholly occupied in the supervision and construction of the new works erected at Sandwich, in Ontario, and Bedford, in Nova Scotia. I could not, in consequence, give to the others a personal visit.

During the past season or summer of 1876, I was enabled to make a hurried visit to the several places where fish-hatcheries have been built throughout the Dominion, and I now beg to lay before your Department, the result of a personal inspection of each of them. In doing this, I will include in my remarks under the

heading of each of these piscicultural establishments, not only the state in which I found them, and such improvements as were necessary to be made; but I will also give an account of the numbers of young fish hatched out and distributed during the spring of 1876, and the quantity of ova laid down last autumn; together with an account of their present condition and appearance. At the outset, and before alluding to the Maritime Provinces, I will commence at my western limit of operations, namely, the Detroit River, where during the previous year was built the

Sandwich Whitefish Hatchery, Ontario.

This institution is, (quoting the language of the Superintendent of Fisheries for the State of Michigan in his annual report), "The finest whitefish hatchery on the continent, beautiful and substantial in construction, and massive enough for an annual hatch of fifty millions." The water at this establishment is conveyed into the hatching troughs by the application of steam power, and during my previous visits in the winter season, when it was in full operation, it was clearly ascertained that the engine was too small, and not strong enough for the work of propelling the pumps for a reliable and constant supply of water. It was therefore concluded to be a necessity to obtain one of greater power. This, after consultation with your Department, was ordered to be done, and arrangements were made with the Watrous Engine Works Company of Brantford, by which an exchange was agreed upon for a larger and more powerful engine and the smaller one to be returned. It was stipulated that the new and additional machinery should be in readiness to be put up, and set to work on my return from the Lower Provinces. I proceeded to Sandwich in October last, when the engine, pumps, and other machinery were put up and started; they have been running constantly night and day ever since and give the utmost satisfaction.

It was already reported to you that some ten millions of whitefish eggs were laid down in this building in the fall of 1875. Of this number some seven millions of young fry and vivified eggs (advanced almost to the point of hatching out) were planted in the Detroit River. This state of affairs, for a commencement, may be considered satisfactory, particularly when it is taken into consideration that innumerable difficulties presented themselves at almost every stage of the proceedings, from the gathering of the eggs till the period of hatching. This was brought about by the magnitude of the work and the novelty of the enterprize, to which must be added the incapacity of the engine to give a constant supply of water. Were it not for these drawbacks, the officer in charge is of opinion that a very much larger per centage would have been obtained. The insight and practical knowledge gained in this first venture will, no doubt prevent the probability of a recurrence of similar difficulties in future. About the first of April the works were closed for the season and remained so until whitefish operations again commenced in October following. An application was, however, made to your Department by some of the Detroit River fishermen to utilize the works last spring in laying down the eggs of the pickerel. These fish are not known to inhabit the waters of the Detroit River, but are found in great quantities in Lake Huron, where extensive fisheries are formed and a large traffic carried on in the sale of pickerel, both fresh and salted. They are taken most numerously just at the time when they resort to the shallow waters and rivers to deposit their spawn. At this period, some of the Sandwich fishermen go to Lake Huron and net large numbers of these gravid fish, and to extend this unseasonable fishing to the Detroit River, no doubt, caused the application to be made to your Department, to have the Sandwich hatchery utilized for the artificial propagation of pickerel. I reported to you at the time adverse to this request, for the following reasons: First, because it would have been very expensive to have kept the engine and other works running on this doubtful venture, and considerable repairs would also have to be made upon the engine which was then intended to be exchanged for a larger one. It was also, in my mind, questionable whether the ova of the pickerel would stand the handling and carriage required to carry out the enterprise

Secondly, it appeared to me to be unwise to breed in this establishment, and for the very same water two kinds of fish that were the very reverse of each other in character and diametrically opposite in their habits. The whitefish are harmless, the formation of their head and jaws, in which no teeth are found, indicate that they are not piscivorous; they live almost wholly on small crustacea and insect food; on the other hand, the pickerel are very voracious; their mouth and jaws, which are very large, are thickly set with rows of sharp teeth, plainly pourtraying their ravenous nature. It would therefore be a very questionable undertaking to utilize the Sandwich works, which were put up expressly for replenishing the Detroit River with whitefish, in the rearing of their principal destroyers.

Mr. Nevin, the officer in charge at Sandwich, commenced his operations in gathering whitefish ova in the latter end of the month of October; experience has proved the best time for securing mature eggs to be during the first week or ten days of November; some difficulty arose in procuring a supply at this latter date on account of a change having been made in the close-season. In former years, whitefish were protected by regulations from 12th November to 1st December; this year, the close-season commenced on 1st November, and terminated on 10th of the same month. This change gave umbrage to the fishermen, and many of them were inclined to throw obstacles in the way of getting the requisite supply of ova for the hatchery. To this fact may be attributed the reason why many millions of whitefish eggs were not laid down in the troughs of the Newcastle establishment during the past season. Some more definite or compulsory system should be adopted by which the fishermen would be obliged to render greater assistance for obtaining necessary supplies of eggs for the works at Sandwich.

At the period in which they were being gathered, and for some time after, the weather proved unusually warm, and militated very severely against the eggs, destroying great numbers of them after being deposited on the trays. About 12,000,000 were gathered and of these about 4,000,000 succumbed shortly afterwards to the high temperature of the water and from the effects of confervoid growth; with unceasing labor the remaining 8,000,000 were preserved over the warm period, and since then they have kept admirbly well. They are reported now, as being clean and unusually healthy; the eyes and embryo fish are quite discernible with the naked eye, and a large number (at this date, 30th Jan.) on the eve of emerging from the shell.

Judging from the difficulties and losses which were sustained last season, on account of the warmth of the weather, and consequent high temperature of the water, it would be advisable to put up a small addition to the rear of the present building, to be used as an ice house. In it a stock of ice could be stored, and during the few weeks or perhaps days that might intervene between the laying down of the eggs and the setting in of winter, the ice could be so applied to the water tanks as to reduce the temperature, so that all forms of bissus or fungoid growth would be arrested. From this cause great mortality took place amongst the ova in November last, not only at the Sandwich hatchery, but also at the American whitefish breeding establishments. The best antidote is ice, which by daily application at the critical time would cool the water, and prevent the further growth of this insidious pest amongst whitefish eggs. Without some cheap preventive like ice to arrest this fatal malady, the whole deposit of eggs for the season might be hopelessly injured in a few days.

During last season, I invented and patented in Canada and the United States, a new labour-saving hatching apparatus, combining in itself the work of washing, picking and hatching whitefish eggs. Its qualities have been thoroughly tested at the Sandwich and Newcastle establishment, and thus far it has performed its work very satisfactorily. During next year it is in contemplation to apply this new apparatus wholly in connection with whitefish eggs. The machine consists of a cylindrical-formed vessel, funnel shaped at one end, made of tin or other metal, of any desired size, depending on the volume of water to be admitted; one that would hold a gallon of water would accommodate the hatching out of from one to two hundred thou-

sand eggs. A flow of water by means of a half-inch rubber tube is admitted into the vessel, and regulated in its supply and force by means of a small tap; the water striking the bottom or funnel-shaped portion of the vessel glances off equally all round, and sets the eggs in motion, raising to the surface all light and imperfect eggs, and carrying them, as well as all other impurities, away with the overflow. The ordinary method of washing, feathering and hand picking is overcome, simply by putting into this vessel the desired quantity of eggs after impregnation, and turning on a proper flow of water; the machine is put in motion, and the whole work during the period of incubation is more thoroughly performed than by any other possible means hitherto adopted, and with a saving (in an establishment where ten millions of eggs are laid down) of at least four or five hands daily. Upon the whole, this new apparatus will be found to be simple in operation, cheap in construction and extremely labour-saving. With regard to its practical application, the officer in charge at Sandwich reports that it performs the work with perfect satisfaction.

In a summary of, and results at the Sandwich whitefish breeding works, it may be said that the buildings are in first-class condition, the engine pumps and other machinery perform their work satisfactorily, the water tanks, breeding troughs, hatching trays and other appliances in connection with the hatchery are all in good keeping. There were turned out of the establishment in the spring of 1876 some *seven millions* of eggs and fry; and at the present time there are within its walls about *eight millions* of whitefish ova in the most healthy condition, showing unmistakeable signs of life and vigour.

Tadousac Fish-Breeding Establishment Quebec.

In July last I visited the Saguenay district in order to inspect the Tadousac hatchery and make additional improvements there, and also put in practical operation the reception-house erected the previous year on Anse St. Jean River, distant some thirty miles up from the mouth of the Saguenay,

I found the appearance of the exterior of the building and its surroundings, together with the reception ponds very pleasing, showing at a glance, even to the casual observer, the practical ideas entertained by the very efficient gentleman in charge, Joseph Radford, Esq. Here the work of procuring a supply of parent fish had been accomplished, as there were some 250 salmon in the salt water cove, or reception-pond adjoining the hatchery. These fish had been taken by nets, some distance below the mouth of the Saguenay in the St. Lawrence and conveyed to the ponds in lattice-work boats. I was informed that some of the fish had died from the effects of wounds, more particularly abrasions of the skin, in the netting of them. To prevent a similar loss in the future, instructions were given to use nets with smaller meshes; by this means the fish would be prevented from forcing their heads and bodies far enough through the nets to injure themselves.

At the time of my stay at Tadousac, these salmon were in fine condition, very healthy and playful, and were constantly leaping up in the pond; many of them were very large and were computed to weigh from thirty to forty pounds. They made a most interesting show for the many tourists and others who visited the Saguenay; the proximity of the pond, only a few hundred feet from the steamboat landing, and the commanding appearance of the hatchery, immediately alongside, made it the invariable custom of all travellers to call at the establishment. The location of the Tadousac Piscicultural Works, for the above, and other causes, has proved a most favourable one, for it has been the means of giving widespread notoriety and general knowledge concerning this new industry, and it has also shown to the public the practicability of applying the science as a means of increasing illimitably the stock of salmon in the waters of the far-famed Saguenay.

Formerly only the lower storey of the building had been fitted up with troughs, tanks, and other requisites for the laying down of eggs. With the larger number of parent salmon that were already in the ponds over previous years, together with those that might be relied upon at Anse St. Jean River and at Little Islands, it was

necessary that greater accommodation should be had for the increased number of ova reasonably expected to be gathered during the next spawning season. Arrangements were therefore made to fit up the second or upper storey of the building, which was done by laying out the plans, and ordering the requisite troughs, tanks, breeding trays and other apparatus. With this additional room, the capacity of the building for hatching purposes would be doubled from what it was formerly. This timely preparation proved very fortunate, for both flats of the establishment were quite filled with eggs in October following. The preliminary work at Tadousac being arranged, I then proceeded up the Saguenay to Anse St. Jean River. This stream is about thirty miles from Tadousac, and enters the Saguenay on its right bank; a pretty large volume of water flows in it and it is yet frequented by considerable numbers of salmon. About one mile up from its confluence with the Saguenay a large dam has been built for driving a saw-mill, its height is such as to forbid the possibility of salmon ascending the river; a fish-pass has been made alongside the dam, which, when supplied with a sufficient body of water, enables the fish to get over the dam and pass upwards to their spawning grounds. This spot was selected the year before as an eligible one for the erection of a reception-house, in which to entrap salmon, and to be made subsidiary to the Tadousac house. The building put up here for the above purpose, is a very good one, but from a want of knowledge by the party in charge, the internal arrangements were such as to prevent success in securing the fish. After the necessary alterations and changes were made under my own supervision, it was found that during the following night no less than fifty salmon had safely housed themselves within the building; some of these were very large, two or three in particular weighing over thirty pounds; others entered during successive nights, until quite a stock was secured. The ova from these fish were afterwards taken and laid down in the Tadousac hatchery. Before leaving the Saguenay district, I visited this reception-house a second time, and found everything in connection with it working satisfactorily. I then proceeded down the river to the Little Islands reception-ponds. Here the local fishery officer had caused to be built a temporary pond on a small stream which emptied into the Saguenay just where a fishing station was established for netting salmon, so that the fish taken at this stand might be immediately put into the pond and there kept safely under proper guardianship until they became ripe for manipulation, when the eggs would be carried down river to the Tadousac hatchery. There were a few salmon in this pond, not a sufficient number however to warrant the expense of constantly watching them; instructions were therefore given to have these fish conveyed down the river in a scow to the Tadousac pond.

Of the two hundred thousand eggs that were deposited in the Tadousac institution during the season of 1875, there were hatched out under the supervision of Mr. Radford, in the spring of 1876, upwards of one hundred thousand salmon fry. These were planted in many of the larger rivers emptying into the Saguenay, such as the St. Margaret, the St. Jean and Petit Saguenay, whilst others were deposited in some of the smaller tributaries.

Expectation was fully realized in getting an ample supply of ova last fall at this place. Previous to the commencement of the spawning season, I despatched Mr. Parker, my assistant here, to the Saguenay, in order to assist and instruct the employés there, in gathering and manipulating the ova for the Tadousac works. A million of eggs were taken from the fish in the Tadousac pond, and from those in the reception building at Anse St. Jean River. The work was satisfactorily carried out, as will appear from the results in connection with the establishment hereafter. Many thousands of sea-trout eggs were also laid down; these, through the instrumentality of Mr. Radford, were obtained from a very beautiful variety of trout that frequent the Borgeronnes River, flowing into the St. Lawrence about nine miles below the Saguenay.

A further experiment was made at Tadousac last fall in the impregnation and fertilization of eggs taken from salmon in salt water. During 1875, an experiment on a small scale was made with the ova of salmon which were kept in salt water up to

the very time of spawning. These eggs went through precisely the same process as those that were taken from fish kept in fresh water, from the time of spawning till they were hatched out; there was no difference whatever observable during the period of incubation, nor after they became young fry. This experiment was repeated with a large number of salmon that were kept in salt water last fall, and up to the present time the results are precisely similar to last year. It may therefore be now safely concluded that the ova of the salmon will arrive at maturity, and be equally susceptible of impregnation, when taken from fish kept in salt water, as in fresh, and that no difference exists with the eggs during incubation or with the fry afterwards.

Upon a request made to your Department by Mr. Senator Price (whose generosity and personal assistance have materially advanced the work of fish-culture at the Saguenay), I forwarded to the Tadousac works, in October last, several thousands of the eggs of the California salmon; they arrived there without any loss, and have since hatched out and become lively little fish. At the opening up of the spring, it is proposed to plant these Pacific cousins of the Atlantic salmon in some convenient stream in the neighbourhood of the Saguenay, where their career may be watched with the view of ascertaining, if possible, what change, and if any, may take place in their appearance and nature. I have no doubt in my mind of their becoming readily acclimatized to the Atlantic waters, and that in a short time they will not be easily distinguished from the true salmon of the Saguenay. The Escoumains River emptying into the St. Lawrence about twenty miles below the Saguenay, is spoken of as being well adapted for this experiment. It was once famous for salmon; mill-dams, sawdust, torch and spear, however, have long since made the work of destruction so complete that its family of salmon have become quite annihilated. The saw-mills on this river are now said to have gone to decay, and are wholly abandoned, and therefore should the stream be now put under thorough protection, it would be admirably adapted for the purpose contemplated.

In closing my remarks in relation to the Tadousac fish-breeding establishment, I may state that the building is in every way in first-class order. In addition to its complete internal arrangements on two floors, it has also a convenient office for the local fishery guardian of that district. There is besides a well-finished apartment which can be used as a court room for hearing trials for infractions of the fishery laws, or it may be converted into a museum, in which to collect interesting specimens of the various fishes and other animals to be found in that region of the country.

The salt-water pond or cove is connected with the main Saguenay, and the fresh-water lake and small ponds on the hill side, are well adapted for safely keeping supplies of parent fish.

The internal fish-breeding arrangements combine simplicity and utility for the hatching of many millions of fish eggs annually. One hundred and fifty thousand salmon fry were turned out from this establishment in the spring of 1876; and there are at present in the hatching troughs upwards of a million living salmon eggs, and over one hundred thousand of sea-trout ova, also about four thousand young California salmon; all of these from the latest reports received are in the most healthy and prosperous condition.

Miramichi Fish-Breeding Establishment, New Brunswick.

I visited this establishment when repairs were being made on a portion of the works. The dam for the supply and reception ponds had been seriously injured from the effects of extraordinary freshets that prevailed there during the spring. Mr. Inspector Venning had previously let the contract for these improvements, and the workmen were then engaged with the work. I had a conversation with Mr. Sheasgreen, the officer in charge of the buildings, and learned from him the particulars in connection with the hatching out of the crop of fry during the previous season.

The unaccountable disaster which took place in the season of 1875, by which almost the whole of the ova were lost, did not again occur in 1876. The quantity of eggs laid down in the latter year was very much smaller than in the former season;

however, the same water and precisely the same breeding troughs and trays were used, yet Mr. Sheasgreen reported to your Department, in May last, that the percentage of fry produced in 1876 amounted to ninety-five per cent. He also informed me that the fry had been distributed according to instructions, and that the losses in performing the work were very trifling. In this statement he is fully borne out by the report of Mr. Venning, in which he says, "The fry were distributed without loss or accident, scarcely any having died in the removal."

After making an inspection of the Reception House and Rearing Room and its contents of tanks, troughs, trays and other appliances, I gave instructions to the officer to thoroughly cleanse and ventilate the breeding-room, which, from want of free circulation of air, had become very damp and musty, and as soon after as practicable he was to whitewash the ceiling and walls, by which cleanliness of the room and appearance for comfort and neatness would be much improved. Orders were also given to have the troughs and trays properly coated twice with paraffine varnish, a supply of which was forwarded to Mr. Sheasgreen for that purpose. The system which I desired to be used in the manipulation and impregnation of the ova was fully explained; it was reported to me afterwards that a ready compliance had been given to the carrying out of these instructions. From correspondence forwarded to your Department it appears that difficulties arose on the Miramichi River, by which the requisite supply of parent fish had not been secured wherewith to fully stock the breeding trays with salmon eggs; this occurrence, and a similar one the previous year, has proved to be very unfortunate in not giving the Miramichi establishment that share of success in the rearing of young salmon, which its convenient location and capacity for fish-breeding entitle it to. From the number of salmon that were put in the reception pond, upwards of 600,000 eggs were taken. They were evidently properly fertilized, as the accounts received from the Miramichi described them as being in very good order. One statement was to the effect that only 1,500 dead eggs had been removed since the ova were laid down, and that the eggs presented a bright and healthy appearance, the embryo being plainly discernible in all.

Bedford Basin Fish-Breeding Establishment, Nova Scotia.

Upon my arrival here, repairs were being made by Mr. A. B. Wilmot, the officer in charge, under instructions (as I was informed) from your Department; the work consisted of repairing the main dam on the Sackville River, from which the supply of water was drawn to fill the hatching troughs in the breeding-room. Further alterations were also being made in connection with the raceway and the gates which regulated the supply of water. This work was being done with a view to strength and permanency. In examining the apparatus used within the building for breeding purposes, alterations were considered necessary to be made in the hatching troughs; these were originally made with the view of economizing room by dividing them into small compartments, in each of which several hatching trays were to be placed one upon the other. This plan, whilst it is well adapted for laying down other kinds of fish eggs, did not answer as well for salmon ova, as they required the water to be more highly aerated and to flow more rapidly over them, which could not be properly accomplished when the troughs were made in subdivisions. The officer was threfore instructed to have this defect in the troughs remedied. A few other changes of more or less importance were also suggested to be made.

Considerable trouble and expense have necessarily been incurred at this establishment in the procuring of parent fish. The River Philip, some sixty miles distant, and the Musquedoboit and other streams were resorted to for obtaining supplies of eggs. Mr. Wilmot informed me that a sufficient number of salmon still entered the Sackville River to stock the hatchery with eggs, and that these fish could be secured on their passage up the stream if proper means were devised by which they could be either netted or entrapped. To effect this object, it was suggested that a fish-pass should be erected just where the rapid current of the river enters the tideway. This point would be only a few yards distant from the breeding-house, and where the fish-

pass or trap would be in constant view and immediate surveillance of the officer in charge of the inmates of the house. If by such means a sufficient number, or even a partial supply of salmon could be obtained, they could be kept in the deep raceway above the road (the right of which was secured for this purpose at the time of purchase) or else in a pond which might be easily constructed almost alongside of the building into which both the tidal waters of the basin, as well as the water from the river, could be made to flow. Should your Department consider this project of sufficient importance to be carried out, the expense in connection with it would be very trifling, as the whole of the material, so far as stone-work is concerned, is now lying on the premises, and the greater portion of the labour ought to be performed by the officer in charge and his assistants during the summer when matters of no very pressing nature are required in connection with the indoor work of the establishment.

There were hatched out in the spring of 1876 in this establishment upwards of 400,000 young salmon, the percentage thus reared from the eggs laid down was quite as large as had been anticipated. These were planted in a number of the rivers of Nova Scotia which had been previously selected for that purpose by your Department. The transportation of the fry to the several streams was performed by means of waggons and railway cars; some few losses were sustained, but, upon the whole, the distribution resulted very satisfactorily.

Many drawbacks were experienced in gathering the eggs for the Bedford hatchery last fall, the particulars of which will be found embodied in the report of Mr. A. B. Wilmot, appended hereto. Besides getting a considerable number of eggs at the River Philip as formerly, trials were also made to gather them in other parts of the country. The rivers emptying in Pictou Harbour were selected, and a number of eggs were gathered from the Annapolis and West Rivers. The total collection of ova from the several points amounted to (1,050,000) one million and fifty thousand. These, after severe trials in gathering, were conveyed to the Bedford Works and placed on the hatching trays. Mr. Wilmot makes mention of certain experiments made by himself and others in the impregnation of a portion of these eggs; the statement is interesting, but the results have not yet transpired. From the last accounts received from the Bedford establishments, a large percentage of the whole number of eggs laid down are reported as doing very well.

The building at Bedford being quite new in its construction, requires no outlay upon itself, but some slight expenditure may be necessary in connection with the internal appliances and breeding apparatus. This cannot be avoided, as fish-culture on an entensive scale is of very recent date, so far as its practical application is concerned, and, until it shall have become more thoroughly systematical, many new ideas will be necessary in the minutiæ of working it out. At the time of visiting Bedford, everything in connection with the fish-breeding works gave satisfaction. Since its commencement in the fall of 1875, there were turned out of the establishment in the following spring 400,000 young salmon, and there are now on its hatching trays nearly a million of vivified salmon eggs, which, unless from unforseen causes, will yield an immense number of young fry next spring, for distribution in the rivers of the Nova Scotia section.

Gaspé Fish-Breeding Establishment, Quebec.

After leaving Bedford, I proceeded to Gaspé, taking steamer from Point du Chêne, *viâ* Baie des Chaleurs to Gaspé Basin. A short distance from the harbour, on the Dartmouth outlet, is the Gaspé salmon-breeding establishment, located on a small brook, or living stream of pure spring water; its capacity for fish-breeding purposes is about the same as at Bedford, although the building is neither as extensive in general accommodation, nor as expensive in its construction. Having telegraphed Mr. Philip Vibert, the officer in charge of the works, of my intended arrival at Gaspé, he met me, and accompanying him, I proceeded to inspect the buildings and appliances. I found the breeding-room in the same damp, musty state as at Miramichi, and from

the same causes, namely, want of circulation of air and proper ventilation. The floors were also in a very wet state, caused by the leakage of the troughs and tanks. Orders were at once given to shut off the water and have the troughs cleansed, and the trays properly dried, in order to receive a thorough coating of paraffine varnish, preparatory to the coming season's operations. I explained the necessity of purity and cleanliness in connection with artificial fish-culture, as being strong essentials to ensure success. The arrangement of the works inside, and the capacity of the building, together with the extreme purity of the water, were such as to promise successful artificial propagation of salmon fry. After giving instructions to the officer with regard to internal management, and also suggesting the adoption of certain improvements, I proceeded to examine the reception pond, just alongside of the building.

This comprises, in itself, both a receptacle for keeping parent salmon in, and a feeder for supplying the breeding-room with pure water for hatching purposes; whilst it is ample in its requirements for the latter purpose, it is quite too small to accommodate such numbers of salmon as would be necessary to give the requisite supply of eggs for the establishment; with some additional expense, however, it might be readily enlarged and deepened, so that, if not wholly answering the purposes, it would be a very great saving and convenience compared with the system now adopted in having a pond or ponds at long distances from the works, up the Dartmouth River. With the enlargement of this pond to such a size as would accommodate nearly all, if not the whole of the parent salmon required, and from its closeness to the hatchery (being only a few yards distant) the officer in charge of the building, or in his absence his assistant, could so protect it against harm of any kind as to prevent any additional expense, and also save the large item now incurred in paying special officers to guard the fish at remote places, and at long distances from the present site of the works. If this project of enlarging the pond were carried out, and if arrangements were made by which the parent fish could be procured from the Anse aux Cousins fishermen, whose stands of nets are set close by, great advantages would flow from it, both in regard to the success of the Gaspé works, and also in the saving of expense in the general carrying out of the undertaking.

In this pond, were several salmon, which had been placed there by Mr. Vibert some time previously, they appeared to be very lively and in good condition. I then proceeded up the Dartmouth River about five miles, to a spot where the year previous had been built the Reception Pond, No. 2. The arrangements in the construction of this pond were very ingenious, and the supply of water running through it was abundant. It was formed by driving strong wooden stakes into the bottom of the stream and across it, these were strongly nailed at the top to a stringer, which made the weir or fence strong and secure; a gate with hinges and lock was placed in the centre, through which, when opened, a boat could pass. In this receptacle some 25 or 30 salmon were found; these fish were nearly all more or less marked and scratched from the effects of the gill nets in which they had been caught. The system of procuring salmon by means of these large meshed gill nets for the uses of the breeding establishment should be discontinued, the abrasions of the skin thus formed invariably produce sores and sickness, from which they seldom recover. A man was kept constantly engaged guarding these fish; if the pond at the breeding works was made sufficiently large to accommodate all of the fish, this man's services could be dispensed with.

From the salmon that were confined in the reception pond at the hatchery, and in pond No. 2, up the river, together with those that were taken up the Dartmouth River late in the autumn, there were collected about (1,000,000) one million of eggs. Mr. Vibert, though labouring under many difficulties in netting parent fish in the open river above the falls and elsewhere, was, nevertheless, very fortunate in securing the quantity of ova above mentioned. These eggs, from the latest accounts, were in a clean, healthy state, and doing well.

Restigouche Fish-Breeding Establishment, Quebec.

This salmon nursery is situated about nine miles above the point on the River

Restigouche where the Intercolonial Railway crosses it. It was the first institution erected in the Maritime Provinces for the artificial propagation of salmon, and was built in order to assist in replenishing the waters of the Restigouche River and its numerous tributaries with increased supplies of salmon. This river, forming the boundary between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, was selected as being well adapted for applying artificial salmon-culture, and benefitting the fishing interests of the inhabttants of both of these Provinces, more especially those engaged in the salmon fishery on the Baie des Chaleurs. The improvements brought about by wise regulations to protect this river for the natural spawning of salmon, combined with thorough guardianship, together with the introduction of the artificial methods of propagation, have given great satisfaction to the anglers frequenting it. These causes have also produced a marked increase in the commercial traffic in fish for the inhabitants of that section of the country engaged in the estuary and coast fisheries. Both in protecting the natural capacity of these waters and in carrying on artificial operations Overseer Mowat's exertions are most praiseworthy.

As the Restigouche building was the first one erected in the Lower Provinces for fish-breeding, it was put up in a more primitive style than those established since. It was made of flatted cedar timbers, and placed alongside the high bank of a small stream, which supplies it with water; the action of frost being very severe it has somewhat displaced that part of the building adjoining the bank. The repairs in connection with this, together with some other requisite internal improvements, were ordered to be made; suggestions were also given with a view to enlarge the reception pond, for the greater accommodation and safer keeping of the required numbers of spawning fish.

When Mr. Mowat, the officer in charge of the establishment, shall have perfected his arrangements for the capture and safe keeping of such numbers of parent fish as the Restigouche River, which its present stock of salmon will warrant, then further improvements will require to be made to this institution, so that it may add indefinitely to the supplies of salmon that are capable of being sustained in the extensive feeding grounds of the ocean, and which on their migratory return will consequently be taken more numerously in the Bay des Chaleurs.

The apparatus for hatching fish eggs, such as troughs. trays, &c., in use here, are of the same description as are employed at the other buildings. Instructions were given Mr. Mowat to have these thoroughly cleaned and varnished, so as to be in readiness for the approaching season's operations.

From the Restigouche hatchery there were 400,000 young fry turned out into the waters of the Jacquet, Nouvelle, Matapediac and Restigouche Rivers. Other smaller streams also received a supply. All of these young salmon were transported to the various places mentioned without any losses being sustained worthy of note.

It was reported by Mr. Mowat that serious and continued difficulties arose in the catching and safe keeping of parent salmon during last summer, and notwithstanding the exertions that were put forth by him, he was unable to secure the number requisite to stock the establishment with a full supply of ova. The quantity ultimately obtained amounted to some 800,000; these at the date of the last accounts received were in a healthy state, with the embryos well advanced.

Newcastle Fish-Breeding Establishment, Ontario.

At this place, improvements of a very substantial and satisfactory nature have been made. Since last year the upper or second floor of the building has been fitted up with all the necessary apparatus, making it now the most complete and systematically arranged fish-breeding establishment on the continent. Two separate breeding rooms are now formed, each capable of containing, with a single layer of trays, upwards of a million of eggs. These layers can be doubled or trebled at pleasure, making in the whole building sufficient room for six or seven million of fish eggs of

the size of the salmon, or salmon-trout. This same space will hold more than double the quantity of whitefish eggs on account of their very much smaller size.

The method adopted of carrying the water underground to the building from the main feeder or raceway above, has proved to be most satisfactory, for during the winter no stoppage or obstruction has taken place from frost or other detriment. The supply dam, raceway and ponds, are now ample for carrying on very extensive operations.

The number of fry of all kinds, hatched out here in the spring of 1876, amounted to nearly one million. The young salmon, numbering some 700,000, were deposited in the following rivers and streams, namely: The Trent, Rouge, Credit and Saugeen Rivers; the Grafton, Baldwin's, Barber and Duffin's; some were also planted in the lakes back of Peterboro'. The whitefish hatched out were allowed to pass into the creek, and from thence down into the waters of Lake Ontario. A number of the salmon-trout were also put in the lakes back of Peterboro', under the auspices of the Fish and Game Protection Society of that neighbourhood; the balance were allowed to pass into Lake Ontario. Throughout the whole of the distribution of this great number of young fish, the work (which is of a difficult and trying nature) was accomplished in a very satisfactory manner, and without any losses worthy of mention.

The California eggs presented to your Department by Prof. Baird of Washington, in the autumn of 1875, were very satisfactory in their yield; and judging from this experiment and the former one, these Pacific salmon are more hardy both in their embyronic forms and also during their growth, than those of Lake Ontario or the Atlantic. They are held not to be of the same species as the *Salmo Salar*, and are said to be better adapted to waters possessing a high temperature. If so, their introduction into many sections of this country will prove beneficial, on account of the greater warmth of water now flowing in the rivers and streams of Ontario than in former years. This great change in the temperature has been caused by the face of the country becoming almost wholly cleared of the forests, thereby exposing the rivers and streams to the severe rays of the sun and pervading influences of the atmosphere.

Some of the young California fry were placed in the Saugeen River, others were put in the back lakes, and the remainder were planted in this and the surrounding streams, whilst many were kept in the tanks of the establishment here. These latter have grown to a very fair size although in close confinement, and are now over nine and ten inches in length, having a bright silvery appearance and plumply-formed bodies.

Another presentation of about 8,000 of the California eggs was made by Professor Baird to this establishment last autumn. These arrived here after crossing the continent with, comparatively speaking, no loss. The half of these were sent to the Tadousac works in Quebec, for distribution in the Escoumain river; the balance have since hatched out and are doing well.

One and a half millions of eggs were taken from the salmon that came up the Newcastle stream during the past season. This large supply of ova are at present in the best possible condition, and are quite outdoing, in their general success and healthiness, the operations of any previous year. This satisfactory result is no doubt to be attributed very largely to the improvements made in connection with the increased water supply, and also by the method adopted last fall in the impregnation of the eggs, which differed from the system hitherto practised here and in all other fish-breeding establishments in Canada and the United States. The course pursued was so soon as the milt was mixed with the eggs, to immediately spread them on the trays and then lay them in the breeding troughs, where they were left undisturbed for several weeks without cleansing. This plan was adopted with nearly the whole of the eggs gathered here, and where strictly carried out as above, the percentage of loss up to the present time (when the fry are plainly visible in all) has not exceeded two per cent.

A great saving of time and labour is gained by this process, only one handling of

the eggs is thus required and no delay is occasioned in waiting half an hour or so, till the ova become separated, as is the case by the method ordinarily practised. It is also more nearly allied to the natural one; furthermore, it is found that the impregnation of the egg in every case is almost intantaneous, therefore the idea which generally prevails for the absolute necessity of the ova remaining with the milt for a certain given time to vitalize it is incorrect.

There are at present, in addition to the numbers of salmon eggs above mentioned, some 75,000 of the brook-trout and sea-trout ova. These latter were procured from the Tadousac hatchery and were taken from trout from the Bergeronne River a few miles below the Saguenay. All these eggs are just now at the point of hatching, and many of the little fish have in fact emerged from their shells.

There are also several hundred thousand of the whitefish eggs far advanced in their incubation; besides these, there are several thousands of the Saguenay salmon spawn; these, including all of the above, are in a most prosperous condition.

The statement so frequently made with regard to the number of salmon entering this stream will have become somewhat monotonous, yet were attention not drawn to the fact of the increased numbers that frequent it annually, the absence of the record might be construed as implying a diminution of their numbers. It will be needless then to do more than simply state the fact that the number of salmon and their average sizes were in excess of any former years. The evidence of the many hundreds of visitors from a distance, and of residents here, will bear ample testimony of this fact.

It is well to make mention here (for it is the first record of the kind on this Atlantic side of the continent) that a California salmon was taken last autumn in this creek, in company with his Ontario cousins. This fish, following out the instinct of its species, must have migrated from Lake Ontario (some would say the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean) up this stream, for it was taken out of the trap in the reception house along with other salmon that had entered it. The appearance at once indicated the *Salmo quinnat* or California salmon; the length was fifteen inches, the body deep and narrow, with a deeply vermiculated greenish shade on the back inclining to brown towards the belly. The first lot of California eggs received at this place was in the fall of 1874; this salmon must therefore have been two years old, from the egg, as it was taken in the month of October last. It was totally unlike the ordinary grilse or smolt of the stream: it was a male fish and had matured milt. The fact of this young Californian being taken here goes to show that it is *not* requisite that salmon should go to salt water to obtain their growth; and is also evidence in favour of the opinion advanced by me that the *salmo salar* (in like manner as the *salmo quinnat*) can be acclimated to and also be made natives of our fresh water lakes.

Salmon in Tributaries of Lake Ontario.

A large number of salmon entered the Grafton Creek last fall. Mr. Hinman informs me that as many as 200 came into it at one run. I am led to believe that most of these fish were destroyed. A number of lawless persons in the immediate neighbourhood of the stream, together with others in the interior of the country, associate themselves together in carrying out these depredations; and it would appear that notwithstanding the efforts of the local guardian to prevent these infractions of the fishery laws, they are repeated annually. Several persons of the poorest and lowest classes in the neighbourhood were summarily tried and convicted before the local justices, but the principal desperadoes have thus far escaped detection.

It was in contemplation to have erected some cheap and temporary place at this stream last autumn, by which the fish could have been preserved from destruction and their eggs secured. The consent of the owner of the property was obtained for carrying out this work, but upon the eve of commencing operations, he refused compliance, and the undertaking had to be abandoned.

A number of salmon entered the Bowmanville stream; some of them came into the reception house built there, and the eggs were taken from them and conveyed

to the Newcastle establishment. Mr. Coleman, the local guardian of this creek, reports as follows: "The salmon came up ten days earlier than last year, and in greater numbers, with larger proportion of young fish. About double the quantity of ova was obtained this season over that of last year, being sufficient for 50,000 for propagation in other waters, besides the immense quantities of ova deposited in the fish beds in the creek for a mile in length of continuous gravel bottom."

"Hundreds of persons, of the best families, many of whom fill the highest official positions here, visited the creek and fish house, all of whom expressed their surprise and admiration at the success of the enterprise introduced and carried on by our Government, for re-stocking the immense and almost innumerable lakes, rivers, creeks and streams with such delicious food, as no other country on the globe has equal facilities for producing."

At Duffin's Creek, a number of salmon were known to have entered, and to have laid their spawn last fall. They were also found in considerable numbers in the Rouge, Humber and Credit rivers. Mr. Kerr, the Fishery Officer at Hamilton, within whose jurisdiction these streams are situated, reports favourably with regard to them. Brief extracts are here made from his official report. Speaking of salmon in Lake Ontario, he says: "Many instances are known where large and small salmon were accidentally caught in herring and whitefish seines in Lake Ontario. They were also taken in nets at Burlington Beach, Grimsby, and at Frenchman's Bay. Large shoals of young salmon were observed at the mouth of the River Rouge during the spawning season in the month of October last. They entered Duffin's Creek in large numbers; as many as sixty were counted on one occasion, and their increase in the stream over former years was very visible; their spawning beds were very numerous and great numbers of ova were laid by them in the gravelly portions of the creek. Salmon were also caught in the Humber River during last spring; some were also taken in the Rouge River. In the Credit river, salmon were observed on several occasions, in the months of October and November last." He further reports: "That it is very pleasing to find that the Departmental efforts made in breeding salmon, and protecting them afterwards, and also guarding the streams which they frequent during the spawning season, have not been labour in vain; and that the annual increase of salmon in Lake Ontario reminds him of former times."

Special licenses were granted by your Department to fish trap-nets at certain stations in Lake Ontario during last summer. There were four permits granted for salmon fishing in the lake, besides the one immediately connected with this Establishment. The stations were advertised to be let by public tender, and were so taken. The season was very far advanced before operations commenced, therefore, actual fishing with the nets did not exceed three weeks. There were taken at the three stations immediately in the vicinity of Cobourg, about 100 salmon, according to the returns given in. The fourth station, near Port Hope, was not fished. At the station covering the Lake shore at the outlet of this creek, and fished under authority of your Department, there were 240 salmon taken. The nets were first set on the 10th July, when 21 salmon were caught, and on the 11th July, 22; the greatest number taken in any one day was on the 29th July, when 28 salmon were captured. A few days after this the actual salmon fishing ceased, as the fish appeared to have left the shores for the deep waters of the lake. These fish ranged in weight from 8 to 18 lbs., and were in prime condition and highly prized in the markets where they were sold. The success in the number of salmon taken during the short period in which the nets were set was considered very satisfactory, and quite equal to that of former years, when these fish were considered plentiful in Lake Ontario.

Numbers of young salmon fry reared at the Newcastle establishment have been for some years past planted in the Saugeen River at Mount Forest. It was therefore considered advisable to ascertain if possible whether anything of a practical nature had resulted from these experiments. From the extreme pressure of business devolving upon me last autumn, I could not give personal attention to this matter. Mr. Kerr, your Fishery Officer at Hamilton, whose efficiency in these matters is well known, was ordered by your Department to make a personal inspection of the Sau-

geen, with the view to ascertain whether any evidences were to be obtained of salmon having been seen or taken in that river, or at the estuary fisheries on the shore of Lake Huron at Southampton. Mr. Kerr traversed the river and made personal enquiries from inhabitants living on its banks, and has made a lengthy report of his inspection to your Department. From it I draw the conclusion, that from statements given to Mr. Kerr, it was known by some of the inhabitants that young salmon had been seen and taken in portions of the Saugeen. I regret that no more positive evidence could have been obtained on the score of finding *adult* salmon in the river; but with regard to *smolts* (the name applied to young salmon when on their first migration down the river to the sea) no doubt arose but what some of these had been seen and caught there. This could hardly be otherwise, from the quantities of salmon fry that have been planted there for some years past, for large numbers of them must have reached the period of smolthood, as the waters of the Saugeen are just as well adapted for their growth up to this stage of their existence as any of the streams in Canada, in which it is positively known they readily grow to this size. The query arises: Where are the *grilse* (young salmon of two or three pounds in weight on their first migration up river from the sea) and the *adult salmon*? The latter it may be said could scarcely yet be expected to be found in any numbers in the river, as sufficient time has not yet transpired for their development, though I venture to say that some have entered the river. But the former (grilse) should at certain seasons of the year be found there: and from the hearsay evidence received by Mr. Kerr, it must be almost concluded that they are in the waters of the Saugeen. It must be understood, however, that in ascertaining the actual results of an experiment for acclimatizing a migratory fish like the salmon to the waters of the great inland lakes, where this species was not hitherto known to have existed, time must be given and patience endured in order to fully demonstrate so important a problem; as an evidence of this it may be stated that in Tasmania, salmon were introduced many years ago in the waters of that country, where they never previously existed, and only after the lapse of some ten or twelve years, were they discovered to have become naturalized to those waters. With what has transpired of late years in this and other countries with regard to the nature and habits of these fish, I am of the opinion that *smolts*, *grilse* and *salmon* now inhabit the waters of the Saugeen river and Lake Huron.

Scientific research has shown that the same kind of crustacean upon which the salmon family lives largely in salt water is found in great abundance in the waters of Lake Huron. The *mysis*, a genus of crustaceans of the shrimp family, abounds in vast quantities in all the large fresh water seas of the west, in addition to these, immense supplies of herring abound in those lakes, and they are also known to be the food of the different species of salmon.

Maskinongé and Bass.

An experiment on a small scale was entered into at Rice Lake by Mr. Gilchrist, the officer in charge there; he expressed great anxiety to make a trial for the breeding of these fish. I therefore proceeded to the lake in May last and selected a spot where the water of a small spring creek could be easily and cheaply dammed back, so as to form a couple of small ponds. The object was not to try the artificial methods of propagation with these fish, but to see what would be the result from placing in these ponds a few bass and maskinonge just previous to their time of spawning, and closely observe their operations during the laying of their eggs; after they had deposited their ova they were to be put back into the lake which was close at hand. This being done, the eggs were to be closely watched during their incubation, and when hatched out the young fry were to be taken care of up to a certain stage, and then put into well-protected places in the lake.

Mr. Gilchrist succeeded in getting a number of maskinonge, but from an accident occurring, by which the dam gave way, the experiment in relation to these fish proved futile. With the black bass the success was more satisfactory, some forty of them were caught in the lake and placed in the pond, where they spawned freely

and shortly afterwards large numbers of young bass were observed swimming round in different parts of the pond; these fry were afterwards turned out into the waters of Rice Lake. Mr. Gilchrist states in his report of the operations thus: "I am satisfied by this experiment that next year I shall be in a position to furnish a large quantity of young fish both bass and maskinongé."

A statement is here given in a condensed form of the numbers and descriptions of fish eggs that have been deposited in the several fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion during the past season. Nearly all of these ova are at the present time in the most healthy condition, and so far advanced that the young fish are noticeable in them with the naked eye. At some of the breeding-houses many of the young fry are now on the eve of hatching out. The numbers are as follows, the grand total being upwards of fourteen millions:—

SCHEDULE of Fish Ova laid upon the Hatching Troughs of the several Breeding Establishments in the Dominion.

—	Salmon.	Trout.	Whitefish.	Total.
Bedford Establishment, Nova Scotia	1,000,000			1,000,000
Miramichi do New Brunswick	600,000			600,000
Restigouche do do	800,000			800,000
Gaspé do Quebec	900,000			900,000
Tadousac do do	1,000,000	100,000		1,100,000
Sandwich do Ontario			8,000,000	8,000,000
Newcastle do do	1,500,000	75,000	200,000	1,775,000
Totals	5,800,000	175,000	8,200,000	14,175,000

A further statement is herewith given of the numbers of young fish which have been hatched out at the Newcastle establishment since its commencement and the several streams and other waters in Ontario into which they have been deposited.

SCHEDULE of the distribution of the ova matured at the Newcastle Fish-breeding Establishment, since its inception.

White's Creek, Cobourg	10,000	Salmon.
Trent River, Trenton	190,000	"
Grafton Creek, Grafton	150,000	"
Barber's Creek, Bowmanville	205,000	"
Black's Creek, Darlington	30,000	"
Lynde's Creek, Whitby	25,000	"
Duffin's Creek, Pickering	160,000	"
Hyland's Creek, "	40,000	"
Rouge River, "	60,000	"
Credit "	80,000	"
Humber "	65,000	"
Baldwin's Creek, Clarke	1,420,000	"
Saugeen River, Southampton	110,000	"
Salmon " near Ottawa	55,000	"
Moira " Belleville	50,000	"
Simcoe Lake, Simcoe	10,000	"
Peterboro' " Peterboro'	10,000	"
Ontario Lake	1,750,000	Whitefish.
" "	625,000	Salmon-Trout.
California salmon	80,000	
	5,125,000	

In addition to these numbers, there have been planted in several of the streams above mentioned 80,000 fry of the California Salmon (*Salmo Quinnat*), making a grand total of five millions one hundred and twenty-five thousand fry reared at the Newcastle hatchery.

In submitting to you the practical results of the operations carried on at the several fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion under my supervision, from the commencement of the work, it will be necessary to state that many of these hatcheries have only been in actual operation for a very short time. The Sandwich building in Ontario, and the Bedford works in Nova Scotia, were erected in 1875. The others (except the original one at Newcastle, in Ontario,) were built in 1873 and 1874. It must therefore be understood that these lately-constructed breeding-houses have barely had time to be placed in thorough working order; nevertheless the total of vivified eggs now on hand, and of young fish which have been planted in the waters of Canada, will be found to be very satisfactory indeed. The numbers of young salmon, salmon-trout and whitefish, which have been distributed amount to 14,340,000, and the quantity of ova now on hand in the course of hatching out is 14,175,000 making a *grand total of twenty-eight millions five hundred and fifteen thousand.*

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL WILMOT.

APPENDIX No. 25.

REPORT OF MR. A. B. WILMOT, NOVA SCOTIA.

BEDFORD, 31st December, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my report upon the operations at this establishment during the last year.

The efforts of your Department towards introducing the work of salmon-culture into this Province during the last year, and the re-stocking of many of its almost totally-depleted rivers, have been received by the people generally with delight, and the great wealth accruing to the country from increasing its fisheries is fully understood and appreciated, and it affords me pleasure to gratefully acknowledge the many courtesies extended to me as the officer in charge of the work. The lively interest taken in the progress of the work, and the valuable local information willingly given by all with whom I have come in contact, has very materially assisted me in overcoming the many difficulties attending the opening of a new establishment. The gradual development of the embryo, and the successful hatching of the fish, was watched with enthusiasm by many scientific and practical gentlemen from Halifax and its vicinity, and their welcome visits to the hatching-house were a source of great pleasure, as well as encouragement to me.

The weather during the early part of last winter was quite exceptional in its nature, being very open, with an exceedingly heavy rainfall. The consequent high state of the water in the river, during January, caused me a great amount of trouble and anxiety, as large quantities of sediment and other deleterious matter were carried into the hatching troughs and deposited upon the ova. In order to remove this, almost constant washing was necessary, and the excessive handling of the eggs at a time when the embryo was assuming a definite shape, and evincing the first signs of animation, caused a considerable loss, and had it been continued for any lengthened period, a most serious failure would have resulted. As filtration was the only means by which the foul matter could be removed, I determined to adopt it, and it has proved of incalculable value to me, and since this is the only breeding establishment in the Dominion which is supplied with filters, I will give you a brief description of them for the information of your Department and of those engaged in fish-breeding on foul streams. The filters are three in number, and placed one at the head of each aisle, close to the main tank or reservoir. They are made of good sound two-inch plank, are two and a half feet wide, and of sufficient length to reach across the aisle. They stand on staging one foot from the floor of the house, and are of the same height as the main tank, with which each filtering box is connected by three inch pipes, these pipes entering the main tank one foot below the height of water usually standing in it. Running lengthwise of each box, there is a strong partition reaching within two inches of its bottom, thus dividing it into a front and back chamber, which have a connection at the bottom, but not at the top. These two chambers are filled with fine gravel, and the water entering the back one through the three-inch pipes, mentioned above, passes down through the gravel in that compartment underneath the partition, and thus rises to its level in the front chamber, passing upward through the gravel in that. By this means the water is forced

through six feet of fine gravel, which removes the greater part of its impurities. It then passes into a three-inch pipe, which connects the different filtering boxes in such a manner that they are made to act as one, so that in the event of one box becoming choked with sediment, and the supply of water from that stopped, the excess from the others would flow towards it, and supply the particular hatching troughs allotted to that filtering box. This connecting-pipe is tapped by a number of inch pipes, each of which conveys a stream into a hatching trough. The filtering boxes can be cleansed at any time without disturbing the ova, by opening a blow-off pipe at the bottom of each, through which the gravel is forced by the weight of water over it. This mode of filtration is both simple and economical, and could be introduced in all fish-breeding establishments, without necessitating any alteration in their present plan, and from my experience in the business, I consider filtering, if not absolutely necessary, a very desirable improvement, and as a labour-saving appliance, it stands prominent.

As stated in my last annual report upon this establishment, a large proportion of the ova was laid on zinc hatching trays, being first covered with fine gravel, and for the purpose of thoroughly testing the relative merits of the different kinds of material used for hatching trays. I instituted a number of experiments, among others, was one upon earthen saucers, a small number of which I had purchased for the Miramichi establishments during my last season in charge there.

For the information of all concerned, I give below the number of ova placed upon each kind of tray with the number hatched and the precentage of loss from each.

Description of Tray.	No. laid down.	No. hatched.	Percentage of loss
Zinc trays covered with gravel.....	160,000	90,000	·44
do uncovered.....	10,000	.....	Total loss.
Iron trays, covered with gravel.....	240,000	180,000	·25
do uncovered	60,000	45,000	·25
Earthen saucers	100,000	85,000	·15
	570,000	400,000	

A daily account of the loss was kept from the 15th of December, at which time all unfertilized eggs, or those injured in transportation were removed; as shown by these figures the total number hatched was 400,000, or about 70 per cent. of the number in the hatching troughs on the 15th December. It will be seen that the greatest success was obtained from the earthen saucers, and this with very much less labour and trouble than from any other description of tray. The smooth glazed surface of the earthenware preventing the sediment and vegetable matter from collecting and adhering to any great extent, thus obviating the necessity of frequent washing. The percentage of loss upon iron wire, uncovered as well as covered, was not great, but this result was secured only by great exertion on my part; the uneven surface of the gravel permitting large quantities of slimy vegetable matter to collect upon the trays, which could not be removed by washing. This water contains an excessive quantity of slimy substance, and filtering through gravel will not remove it, as it will sediment. To effect its removal, charcoal is required in addition to the gravel. If this foul matter is allowed to remain upon the trays for any length of time, the gravel becomes matted together, and vegetation starts, then it is impossible to prevent fungus from growing upon and killing the ova. To prevent this, I was obliged, during last winter, to remove all eggs laid on gravel from their original beds to others three different times. Of those eggs laid on uncovered zinc, all died before the 1st day of April, and a similar loss would have resulted to those upon zinc trays covered with gravel, had I not been aware from former experience of the existence of a secret and deadly poison generated by chemical action of the iron contained in the water upon the zinc. To prevent this injurious action, I removed all except a small number, from the zinc plates to the iron-wire trays and thus saved them. Having

at this establishment the same injurious chemical action to contend with as at Miramichi, and from the fact that the few eggs left upon the zinc trays, and subjected to that action, having all died subsequently, I am convinced that had all my ova last year been laid upon zinc trays, either covered with gravel, or uncovered, and had been allowed to remain there until the 1st of May, as at Miramichi in 1874-75, I would have been compelled to report as heavy a failure and loss, as was met with at that place, the particulars of which were contained in my last report upon that establishment.

As I am the first and only person engaged in fish-breeding in the Dominion, who has met with this peculiarly injurious substance, found only at this and the Miramichi establishments, I may be permitted to refer to the causes of the loss experienced there, and to Mr. Samuel Wilmot's remarks thereon, as contained in his last annual Report upon the different breeding establishments.

From numerous indications observed at the time this loss took place, I became convinced that the chemical or electrical action of the iron upon the zinc was the great cause of failure, and that this was intensified by the sluggishness of the current passing over the eggs. As I was unable then to produce any positive proofs of the correctness of my statement, I am not surprised at the incredulity with which they were received, more especially when the fact is taken into consideration that at all the other establishments ova placed on precisely the same description of tray, prepared in the same manner, produced favourable results. But at these places no chemical or electrical action takes place, as the waters contain no iron, and it is in this difference the evil consisted. The waters in use at Newcastle, Ont., Restigouche and Gaspé are principally spring brooks and run through a limestone country, while the stream at Miramichi, throughout its entire length, passes through low bogs and barrens, and takes its source in a swamp or marshy lake. In the former streams the waters are beautifully clear and pure, while in the latter it is of a dark red colour indicating the presence of iron. Mr. Wilmot, referring to the possibility of the zinc being injurious, says: "But it must be very doubtful indeed in this case from the fact that the ova had remained upon the trays between five and six months without any previous injury." This I account for from the fact that during the five or six months of winter the supply of water in all streams is principally from pure, running spring brooks, the bogs and barrens being then solidly frozen and retaining any injurious substances they may contain. The rivers are low and the banks firm, and no displacement or washing of the soil takes place, but it is quite a different case about the 1st of May (when the loss occurred)"; then the stream with all its tributaries was swollen, the banks were heavily washed and large quantities of earth containing this chemical substance were carried down, and consequently a greater amount entered the hatching troughs and was deposited upon the surface of the trays. It is ,then that the injury is done.

Mr. Wilmot further states, "Moreover these zinc plates were prepared with two coatings of parafine varnish, which made them quite impervious to the action of the water." This may be the case in other waters, but is not so at Miramichi. The chemical substance eats off and completely removes this coating of parafine varnish within two months after the trays are placed in the water, leaving them nearly in the same condition as before being painted. Similar injurious properties of iron being found in the waters of the Sackville River, I was enabled to continue my experiments for the purpose of determining the correctness or inaccuracies of my convictions.

The conclusions I have arrived at from the results of these experiments are these: That in the waters at this, as well as at the Miramichi establishment, zinc becomes a deadly poison, and cannot be used with any hope of a successful issue. The iron wire trays, although not subject to the same chemical action, are injurious from the fact that they cannot be kept from rusting. By the use of gravel upon either of these trays the evil is not entirely removed, and the labour of keeping them clean is increased four fold. To remove these objections, I have introduced, and by the authority of your Department, have now in use at this establishment, a tray made of commonear thenware of the same shape and size as those of zinc or iron. The advantages derived from

their use are many and at once apparent. While admitting of no chemical or electrical action they possess all the benefits to be derived from the use of a gravel bed (being themselves of an earthy or gravelly nature), without the great disadvantage of collecting such large quantities of sediment or other foul matter. The saving in disturbance and the consequent reduced loss of ova from handling is a great merit, independent of all others they possess will commend their introduction into all establishments, also by their use the capacity of a hatching-room is at once doubled, as these trays can be laid one upon the other in the troughs without injury to the eggs on the lower tray as would be the case with trays covered with gravel.

Before leaving Miramichi last season I placed 30,000 eggs upon earthen saucers, and requested Mr. Sheasgreen, who was left in charge, to inform me of their success. His statement is that those eggs required much less labour than any others in the house, and that *nearly all hatched*, thus bearing out my experience on the same trays here.

Distribution of Fry last Spring.

The number of salmon fry hatched from the eggs laid down in this establishment last season was very satisfactory, (being about 70 per cent.) taking into consideration the unfavourable circumstances attending their collection, all had hatched out and were placed in the nursing troughs about the 10th May, and when four weeks old I commenced their distribution. This was performed as far as possible under my personal supervision, and resulted in almost perfect success, no loss being met except from one small lot; when possible, the railway was used, as being more expeditious, and submitting the young fish to less rough usage than when carried in waggons. Some of the roads over which I travelled were almost impassable, and from their generally wretched condition throughout the Province during the spring, I consider 20 miles the extreme distance to which the young fish should be carried by that mode of conveyance. An attempt was made to convey 10,000 fry to Gold River, Lunenburg county, but failed in consequence of the exceedingly rough road travelled over, and until conveyance by steamer or sailing vessel can be obtained direct, I fear it will be impossible to plant any young salmon in that river.

The distribution in accordance with the instructions received from your Department was as follows:—

River Philip, Cumberland County	140,000
Sackville River, Halifax County	140,000
Musquodoboit River, Halifax County	20,000
Little Salmon River, " "	10,000
Nine Mile River " "	10,000
Indian River	5,000
Ingraham River	5,000
Salmon River, Colchester County	15,000
East, West and Middle Rivers, Pictou County	40,000
Shubenacadie River, Hants County	10,000
	395,000

In putting these fry into the different rivers, I endeavoured to get them as far up stream as possible and in the neighbourhood of the natural spawning grounds, in order that they might be submitted to similar circumstances as attend those hatched naturally. All the rivers mentioned above are still visited by considerable numbers of salmon every fall, but these are being gradually diminished by mill rubbish and filth destroying the spawning beds. The most notable river in this respect that I am acquainted with is River Philip. This naturally was a beautiful river; its waters were as clear as crystal, and its gravelly bottom presented one continuous admirable spawning ground. Large numbers of magnificent salmon and sea-trout frequented

it and ascended to its upper waters to deposit their ova, and the catch of these fish was a source of considerable revenue to the original settlers. Now the case is entirely different. The wholesale destruction of the parent fish during the spawning season, when they are utterly unfit for food, and the pollution and obstruction of the river, by the construction of impassible dams and the collection of mill rubbish, slabs and sawdust, has greatly reduced the number of fish entering it for the purpose of depositing their ova. Its banks are covered with logs and slabs, heedlessly thrown into it from the saw-mills above, and every eddy and pool is filled with decaying sawdust and other filth; and during the spring and fall, when the freshets are high and all the mills working, the water is thick with sawdust, and the foul and poisonous gases arising from the disturbed putrid matter deposited upon its bed. The result is, that the river is no longer a suitable home for the salmon and other fish during their infant stages, and its injurious effects are being felt in the almost total cessation of the natural reproduction. As a convincing evidence of this fact, I might state that of 110 salmon caught in the fall of 1875, for the use of this establishment, only four grilse (salmon three years old) were found; and of 140 taken this last fall, but one was found to be a grilse. During the past summer a very efficient fish-ladder was constructed, under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Rogers, in the dam at Oxford village, and quite a number of salmon passed over it. This good work should be extended to every dam on the river and a free passageway for fish maintained to the head of the stream. By means of these fish-ladders and the prevention of mill rubbish being thrown into the river, and the protection of the parent fish when depositing their ova, the natural reproduction of both salmon and trout will be largely increased, and this, in connection with the yearly planting of considerable numbers of artificially hatched fry, will in a few years make this river as productive as it formerly was. In addition to the above causes of depletion, and which exist to a certain degree in many rivers in this Province, I find there are two other causes equally destructive, viz., the catching of black or spent salmon in the spring of the year, and the taking of thousands of the salmon parr while on their way down to sea. From the peculiar nature of many of these rivers, a large proportion of the parent fish entering them in the autumn for the purpose of depositing their ova remain over winter in the deep pools and reaches, and do not attempt to return to the sea until the spring freshets set in. They are then, of course, in very poor condition and entirely unfit for food; being ravenous with hunger they take bait or fly greedily, and are caught in large numbers by the inhabitants. As an instance of the extent to which this illegal and destructive mode of fishing is carried, I am informed that in River Philip between 50 and 60 of the salmon spawned by me in the fall of 1875, and bearing my mark, were caught last spring, the inhabitants being ignorant of the fact that they were unclean fish, and that it was a violation of the law to catch them. I have heard also of considerable numbers having been taken in other rivers of the Province. In fact, it is considered the favourite fly and bait fishing of the season by those ignorant of their condition.

Salmon are also caught in large numbers in many rivers, and I have frequently heard boys say that they have caught over 100 in a day. These parr are about five inches in length, and are then one year old. Having spent their first year in the shallow parts of the river, and in the vicinity of the beds from which they were hatched, they commence their migration to sea during the month of May. When they arrive at the mouth of the river, they continue swimming about in the deeper and cooler waters until the middle of July, when they reach the smolt stage and go out to sea. It is during this period of two months that they are caught to so great an extent as I have stated, both by bait and fly. At this age they should be strictly protected, as they have then escaped the many natural enemies of their infant stage, and in a short time would return to their native waters for the purpose of reproduction. Accepting as correct the statement of some writers on the salmonidæ tribe, that "Not more than one egg from every thousand deposited by the parent fish produces a fry," then we have the average production of about ten parrs from each fish entering these rivers, and presuming that 75 per cent., or say 80 per cent. of these

have survived their first year, and arrived at the mouth of the river on their way to sea, it will be seen how very destructive is this mode of taking them in such a wholesale manner, to the future stock of the river. Under the present system of artificial propagation introduced into the Province by your Department, and the strict enforcement of the Fishery Laws, these rivers would in a short time become a source of much greater wealth than at present. But I fear it will be a very difficult matter to accomplish the great object aimed at, until the fishermen learn that the law protects them in their rights, rather than deprives them of them, and become aware of the necessity of protecting the salmon as carefully as their farm stock when about to re-produce; and the mill owners are taught to regard others interests as well as their own, and until the inhabitants generally, instead of being silent onlookers at the depredations committed by poachers, decide to assist rather than oppose staff of Fishery Overseers and Wardens.

Ova collected this season.

The operation of collecting a stock of ova for this season's hatching was attended with great difficulty, and consequently a greatly increased expenditure. The parent fish were scarce, and from the low state of the water during the month of October, it was a very difficult matter to secure them. River Philip, from which I expected to obtain my main supply, did not fulfil my expectations. Fishing commenced there on the 1st of October and continued without intermission until the 20th November, and yet only 140 fish were taken. Judging from my experience of the last two years, I consider that number as many as can be depended upon from this river, and as it will require about 400 salmon to fully stock this establishment, it will be necessary to extend my future operations to some other rivers.

Finding that up to the 20th of October but 13 fish had been taken, and the river still continuing unusually low, I applied for and obtained the consent of your Department, to commence fishing on some other streams. I accordingly set a crew of men to work fishing on the East, West and Middle Rivers, which empty into Pictou Harbour, and also another crew on the Annapolis River. From these I obtained 128 salmon, making, with those subsequently taken in River Philip, 268 in all. Of this number, some few died from improper handling, and from the necessarily imperfect and temporary arrangements I was enabled to make for their retention. Some magnificent salmon were taken from these rivers, the average being about eighteen pounds, with a considerable number exceeding thirty pounds in weight. A rather peculiar feature presented itself at West River, in the great preponderance of female over male fish: of eighty salmon caught, but five were found to be males. This was also the case at Middle River: of eighteen fish taken only two were males. This peculiarity I account for from the fact that in all the rivers emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence from this Province, male fish compose the principal part of the first run, and they generally enter the rivers a fortnight in advance of the females. These males being still quite bright and fat, are more eagerly sought after and fished for by the inhabitants, than are those coming later, and known as the black she fish. From many evidences, I observed of fishing having been practised on these rivers, I am certain that nearly all the male fish were caught before the females entered, so that a large proportion of the ova which would have been deposited naturally by these fish, would have been lost from want of impregnation.

On all the rivers where I have operated in Nova Scotia, I regret to find a spirit of determined lawlessness that is most discouraging. On River Philip, as previously reported to you, all manner of opposition and annoyance was thrown in the way of my efforts to procure fish. In accordance with your instructions, two special night guardians were engaged to assist the Wardens in the prevention of poaching. This appears to have aroused the ire of a gang of lawless ruffians residing on the river a few miles below Oxford; and finding that their illegal fishing could not be carried on in safety, they gave me all the annoyance possible. The guardians and myself were repeatedly stoned while passing down the river in a canoe, by these cowardly despe

radoes, who were lying in ambush on the bank, and who, aided by the darkness of the night and their intimate knowledge of the locality, made good their escape when pursued. My nets were stolen, and threats made towards the men I had employed in fishing. Finding that, notwithstanding all their opposition, a considerable number of fish had been taken, and were confined in the reception tank at Oxford village, they determined by one final effort, more fiendish than all others, to destroy the whole number at once, by throwing a large quantity of lime into the mouth of the sluiceway which conducted the water to the reception tank, about 200 feet distant. In committing this dastardly act, they were aided by the intense darkness of a stormy night, and the proximity of an old saw-mill, amongst whose ruins they could secrete themselves, until an opportunity for accomplishing their designs presented itself, when they could steal quietly out, deposit the lime in the water, and thus make good their escape unseen and unheard. In this effort to destroy my fish they were only too successful, as a large number of them became quite blind in the course of a few days (a white filmy substance having grown over the ball of the eye), and when turned into the river, they would rush wildly about, dashing themselves violently against the banks, and many of them were afterwards found dead upon the beach. In addition to the death of the fish, a loss of over 100,000 eggs resulted from this brutal act. This same gang committed a number of other depredations during the fall, notably, that of breaking into Warden Moore's house during his absence, and stealing therefrom a quantity of fishing material which had been seized from some of its members for illegal fishing. Mr. Moore's wife and two sons, who were in the house at the time, were unable to offer any resistance, as the doors were guarded by a ruffian, armed with an axe, and who threatened to cut them down if an alarm was given, or an attempt made to go out. Two of these burglars can be identified and positively sworn to by the inmates. I have also strong circumstantial evidence against two of this gang, of having stolen my net from Mr. Fillimore's premises. These few instances of lawlessness stated will show the desperate characters I had to contend with on this river, and the cause of the great additional expense I was obliged to incur to prevent their fully carrying out their evil intentions. In fact, they set the law and the Wardens at defiance, and are most determined poachers, and glory in their lawlessness and oppositions to my efforts; and it is a great pity that they cannot be brought to justice and punished with the utmost rigor of the law. Fears of bodily harm and injury to property render it almost impossible to obtain convicting evidence against them; and unless some decided measures are adopted for their suppression, I fear it will be useless for me to attempt to take any fish there next year. On East River, also, a similar opposition was met with. A number of fish had been caught and confined in a creel, and placed under the charge of two young men, when a gang of drunken miners came upon them during the night, drove them off with stones, broke open the creel, and carried away all the fish it contained. Through the exertions of Mr. Marshall, the local Overseer, two members of this gang have been identified and committed for trial at the next ensuing Court, when it is to be hoped they will receive the punishment their lawlessness deserves. Finding such a decided opposition to my operations on this river, and being unable to give the work my personal supervision, I deemed it advisable to discontinue fishing. Poaching is boldly and largely carried on in this river, chiefly by spear and torch, and the small staff of Wardens is altogether unable to prevent it.

On the West, Middle and Annapolis Rivers no depredations were committed, but threats of burning my spawning sheds, cutting the nets and breaking open the creels, were freely made, and to prevent these acts a larger number of men was necessary than would otherwise have been required.

In addition to the men engaged in working the nets, I employed others to guard the fish, after being placed in the creels, so that the expenditure for the collection of ova this season was double what it would have been had no opposition been met with. It being necessary for me to visit each of these rivers frequently during the season of catching for the purpose of giving instructions as to the care of the fish, and to ascertain when they were ready for manipulation, and as the spawning season on all rivers

extends over a period of three weeks, necessitating frequent trips to each river for the purpose of taking the ova, the travelling expenses of myself and assistant considerably increased the cost of this branch of the service.

At River Philip a much larger number of male fish was taken than was required to impregnate the ova secured there, and in order to utilize these males as well as the excess of females at West River, I determined to try the experiment of conveying the milt from the former to the latter place and there perform the fecundation. During a conversation with Mr. Mowat, of the Restigouche establishment, almost two years ago, he informed me he had experimented upon conveying the milt a short distance, and that he had been tolerably successful, and a fair percentage of the eggs treated in that way had hatched.

To that gentleman is due the credit of the first inception of this idea, and if as satisfactory results are obtained as I have every reason to expect, a most important discovery will have been made in fish-breeding, the utility of which will be at once understood and appreciated by all engaged in the business, and who have to operate upon different rivers in order to obtain their supplies of ova. To Mr. Venning, Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick, who was at River Philip in the hopes of getting a supply of ova for the Miramichi establishment at the time this experiment was tried, I am under deep obligations for his valuable advice and personal assistance in the matter. The milt after having been taken from the male fish was mixed with a small quantity of water and put into bottles which were tightly sealed, so as to exclude the air and prevent putrefaction. These bottles were then placed in pails of water, the temperature of which was kept as near as possible to that of the river water from which the fish were taken. After having carried it over 200 miles, and twenty-four hours after it was taken from the fish, this milt was mingled with the ova at West River, and precisely the same coagulation and changes in appearance and feeling of the ova were observed as when the usual mode of impregnation was practised.

One hundred and twelve thousand eggs were treated in this way, and the loss up to the present time has not exceeded that from those differently treated. The embryo can be seen in a large proportion of them when placed under a miscroscope, but their development has been somewhat retarded by the extremely low temperature of the water prevailing since they were placed in the hatching troughs. For the purpose of testing the extent to which the milt could be economised I experimented on a small number of ova by using the milt a second time, that is, after allowing it to remain upon one lot of eggs a sufficient length of time to cause coagulation, it was poured upon a second lot. Of this latter lot very few have addled and the embryo is now visible in many of them. As the minimum quantity of milt required to impregnate a given number of eggs has not yet, that I am aware of, been discovered, and as this particular information would be of great value to the science, it would be well if all engaged in fish-breeding would experiment upon it. I have, on several occasions, felt the want of this knowledge, and I presume others have been similarly situated. If experiments were instituted by all in charge of breeding establishments in the Dominion on those points, about which there at present exists a doubt, and the results made known through the medium of their annual reports, a very material benefit would be derived, and it would tend to perfect or correct any errors that may exist in the system of artificial propagation of salmon introduced by Mr. Samuel Wilmot. From his devotion to the science and his indefatigable efforts towards its improvement and perfection, I am sure any information offered him would be gladly accepted.

The total number of ova procured this season was about 1,100,000, including the 112,000 eggs experimented upon as stated above. The loss up to the present time has been very light, except from the lot injured by the lime, of which out of 160,000 I have but 60,000 left, and I fear that I will eventually lose those. All other eggs in the house are looking remarkably healthy and promising. In those taken in the early part of the season the fish are now alive, and can be distinctly seen moving within the shell. In those taken later the embryo is not as far advanced, but the form of the

fish can be observed, and I have every reason to expect a most successful issue to his season's operations.

Some writers on practical fish-breeding state that the ova cannot be transported during the first ten days after impregnation without a heavy loss, and my experience corroborates this statement. I find that the loss from this cause is fully ten per cent. under the most favorable circumstances and the greatest care. The frequent disturbance which the eggs necessarily receive while being transported and before being placed in the hatching troughs has an injurious effect by preventing the development of the embryo. This, together with the excessive handling and injuries to which the parent fish are subject in rivers where no permanent and suitable arrangements are made for their retention, causes the percentage of loss to be much greater than would be the case if the parent fish could be secured in the immediate vicinity of the hatching house. I beg to call the attention of your Department to the fact that at this establishment only do these unfavorable circumstances exist, and in order to remove them and place me on the same footing as others, I hope you will consent to the adoption of the plan proposed by me last April, viz., that of securing a portion of my supply of parent fish from the Sackville River by means of the appliances then described.

In addition to my present arrangements at River Philip: some other means are required by which a larger supply of ova can be obtained, and I know of no river offering the advantages possessed by the Sackville. The first cost of the plan I propose will not exceed the yearly expenditure for the collection of ova under present difficulties, and after the first year being self operating, it will require no outlay whatever.

The natural instincts of the fish will be utilized in securing them, and no handling will be necessary until they are ready to deposit their ova, and the injury to both fish and eggs will thus be avoided. I was unable to obtain any definite information as to the number of salmon entering this river last fall, but I have reason to believe that between 200 and 300 passed up the fish-ladder on their way to the spawning grounds. I saw at one time between 80 and 100 salmon lying at the bridge over the mouth of the river, and from the numbers observed leaping out of the water farther down, I should judge that 300 salmon were in a radius of 100 rods. These salmon are not as large as those found in River Philip; they average about twelve pounds, with occasionally a twenty pound fish among them. A great many were seen leaping in the still waters of the river near its mouth, and above the dam. A slight effort was made to take some parent fish from the river, but from want of proper nets and fishing implements it failed. Having deposited in this river last spring 140,000 fry, the produce of the larger fish in River Philip, and as this number will probably be doubled next year, the future stock of salmon in this river will be much larger than those at present entering it, and there will be no necessity of going elsewhere for my supply of parent fish. The annual expenditure for this branch of the service will then be saved, but in the meantime I can see no way of reducing it below that of the past season. Should your Department prefer breeding from larger fish than are found in the Sackville River, I would advise utilizing those of the Musquodoboit. By constructing a small reception house there a considerable number could be secured annually, and as these fish spawn two weeks earlier than those entering the rivers emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the season of collection would be extended, and I would be enabled to give this delicate and important branch of the work my personal attention at both places. The conveyance of the ova to the hatching-house could be done by a sailing vessel, or small steam launch, and would not be expensive.

Mr. William Anderson, the local Fishery Overseer, informs me that a large number of salmon enter that river annually, and that they can be easily taken and retained.

The principal improvements made in this establishment during the past summer have proved very beneficial, and are as follows:—The rebuilding and raising of the dam across the river, from which the supply of water to the hatching house has been increased and made more certain. The erection of a good substantial fence around the grounds; the construction of a dry stone wall on the bank of the river to keep out the freshets, and the partial leveling of the grounds. Inside the hatching room, the

alteration of the hatching troughs, which has greatly reduced the labor of taking proper care of the ova, and some minor changes, together with the introduction of the earthen trays, by which the capacity of the hatching room has been doubled, have given me as perfect a hatching establishment as could be desired, and I hope that next year I will be able to report a much larger number of ova on hand than at present.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. WILMOT,

Fishery Officer.

APPENDIX No. 26.

REPORT OF MR. W. H. VENNING.

MIRAMICHI, NEW BRUNSWICK,
31st December, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of proceedings in connection with the Miramichi Fish-breeding Establishment since 31st December, 1875.

On Mr. A. B. Wilmot's promotion to the Bedford establishment, the house was placed under my superintendence, and in the care of his Assistant, Mr. Isaac Sheasgreen, whose experience amply qualified him for the charge. The ova laid down in the fall of 1875 continued to progress very favorably with scarcely any appreciable loss, not three per cent. of the eggs having died under Mr. Sheasgreen's care. About the middle of May the young fish emerged from the eggs and continued to thrive with scarcely any loss until the sustaining sac was nearly absorbed. On the 23rd June, a telegram from Mr. Sheasgreen informed me that the young salmon were ready for distribution. In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Newcastle and made arrangements with Mr. Sheasgreen and Overseer Hogan to convey the fry to the several rivers in which you had decided to place them. On reaching the hatching-house, I found in the troughs about 60,000 healthy and active young salmon; the sac was now entirely absorbed, and the fish required immediate removal. With the assistance of Overseer Hogan and Mr. Sheasgreen, they were distributed as follows:—

North-west Miramichi	10,000
South-west Miramichi	10,000
Little South-west Miramichi	7,000
Sevogle	7,000
Bartibog	5,000
Burnt Church	5,000
Tabusintac	5,000
Total	49,000

The water being cool and favorable, this distribution was made without any appreciable loss, not fifty fish having died during transportation, which was done principally by horse and waggon. The balance, consisting of about 11,000, I had placed in several large cans, made expressly for the purpose after a pattern furnished by Overseer Mowat, of the Restigouche establishment; 5,000 of these were for the Richibucto River, 3,000 for the Shediac, and 3,000 for Hopewell River, in Albert County. On the morning of the 26th June, I left Miramichi station by rail, having arranged with Conductor McLellan to stop the train where the road crossed the Richibucto, to enable me to place the fry in the head waters of that river. The day was excessively hot, and the cans were placed in a car containing salmon packed in ice, which kept them cool and conduced much to the safety of their transport. On reaching the crossing, the train was stopped, and, with the assistance of Conductor McLellan, the young fish were transferred to the water without any serious loss, but very few of them showing any signs of weakness. On reaching Moncton, the fish in the remaining cans showed evident signs of exhaustion from excessive

heat, but a supply of ice placed in the top of the cans, which were provided with a proper receptacle to contain it, revived them; but I did not consider it prudent to leave the Shediac lot over till next morning to meet the train for that place, and concluded to take the whole of them to Hopewell. On reaching Penobsquis Station, where I had a waggon engaged to convey them to Hopewell River during the night, an inspection of the fish convinced me that they would not stand the journey, as several of them had died, and many of them showed evident signs of weakness. Under the circumstances I concluded to save them from impending death by placing them in the head waters of the Kennebecassis River, which fortunately flowed past this station within a few hundred yards of the platform. With the assistance of Mr. William Morton, who had arranged to take me to Hopewell, I conveyed the cans to the river and set the young fish at liberty. A large number were apparently lifeless, but in a few moments after being placed in the cool water of the river, they revived and showed considerable activity, and I have no doubt were able to take care of themselves, as the water is well adapted to their needs, having formerly been a good salmon stream.

I regret that I was not able to meet your wishes with regard to Shediac and Hopewell Rivers; the extensive heat of the day rendered this impossible, and obliged me to save the young fish by placing them in the nearest suitable water. By next season the Albert Company Railway will probably be completed, when I hope to be able to be more successful in getting a portion of the next brood safely placed in Hopewell River.

As you were informed in my Report of 29th of March last, the fall freshets of 1875 and those of the spring of 1876 very seriously injured both the feeding dam that supplies the hatching house, and the retaining dam of the reception pond. When these dams were first built under the superintendence of Samuel Wilmot, Esq., no experience was had as to the extent of occasional freshets which are much more extensive than so small a stream would indicate; consequently, they were not substantial enough to withstand those that have since occurred. It was necessary to have both these dams thoroughly repaired and ready for fall operations. In accordance with your permission I availed myself of the practical knowledge and experience of J. H. Harding, Esq., and accompanied by him, proceeded to Newcastle, in August last, made a thorough inspection of the injured dams, and entered into arrangements for their substantial repair, in the manner advised and pointed out by Mr. Harding. Tenders were asked for the performance of the necessary work from Mr. Thomas Ramsay and Mr. Elson Tozer, both practical and responsible men. The tender of Mr. Tozer being lowest, the work was given to him, to be done according to the plan explained by Mr. Harding, on the spot, under the immediate superintendence of Overseer Hogan. During the progress of the work I paid several visits to the place, and saw that everything was properly and substantially done. On the 20th September I was notified that the dams were completed, and, on a final inspection, found them tight and strong, and to all appearance the work had been faithfully done. They have since withstood the fall freshets, which were exceptionally heavy; all the new portions remaining intact without the slightest signs of defect, but a portion of the old work in the feeding dam gave indications of weakness. The prompt attention of Mr. Sheasgreen strengthened this, and I have now no fear that all is safe for the winter and spring. Next summer a small outlay will be necessary to renew this portion; but with the assistance of one man, Mr. Sheasgreen will be able to do this himself, and then I have every reason to believe they will stand for some years.

The practical knowledge of Mr. Harding was of the greatest value in these repairs, and I gratefully acknowledge the important and valuable assistance he gave me in a work for which I have no especial aptitude.

On the 1st September I instructed Overseer Hogan to employ the necessary assistance and use every endeavor to procure a good stock of parent fish for the fall operations. During the months of August and September the river was very low, and the salmon remained in the deep water of the tide-way, waiting for the fall freshets to enable them to pass the bars which prevented their ascent. No fish were

caught until about the middle of the month; between that and the middle of October a number were taken, and everything promised an abundant supply, as salmon were very plentiful below the nets, The fall rains were very heavy and the rise of the river was so great that all the nets were swept away at the very time when the fish were passing up in large numbers. Several attempts were made to replace the nets and keep them in position, but without success, owing to the great force of water, and the vast quantity of leaves and drift stuff brought against them by the freshet. Mr. Hogan then abandoned his set nets and resorted to the sweep net; by unremitted exertions of himself and the men employed, they succeeded, during the last two weeks of October, in taking 141 salmon, which were placed in the pond without the loss of a single fish. The men continued their work, day and night with the sweep net, and took twenty more female fish, and a large number of males, which unfortunately had deposited their spawn and milt, and consequently were of no service. These were liberated when taken, and the men were dismissed from further labours. The fish in the pond were conveyed to the reception house, and on the 30th October Mr. Sheasgreen informed me by telegraph that they were ready for manipulation. On the 1st November I went to Newcastle to superintend the spawning and laying down the impregnated ova in the hatching troughs. At my request Mr. Mowat of Restigouch House met me in Newcastle to give his advice and assistance in these operations, and on the 2nd November we proceeded to the hatching house, which we found clean, neat and orderly; the floors had been repaired, the hatching troughs and trays thoroughly cleaned and re-varnished, the walls whitewashed and everything about the establishment was in a most satisfactory state, reflecting great credit on Mr. Sheasgreen. We found in the reception house sixty-five female and seventy-five male fish, all in good condition, with ova and milt fully developed and ready for depositing. Mr. Sheasgreen, assisted by Mr. Mowat, at once proceeded to manipulate the fish. The females yielded, on an average, about 10,000 ova each, and the preponderance of males gave an abundant supply supply of milt. The manipulation of the fish and the laying down of the ova was concluded without any appreciable loss, the number of dead eggs not amounting to one in a thousand; in all my experience I have never seen so small a loss in so large a number of manipulated fish.

About 610,000 impregnated ova were laid down, occupying about two-thirds of the space in the hatching troughs. Being very anxious to have the space filled, and learning that salmon were plentiful in River Philip, where Mr. A. B. Wilmot was engaged in getting his stock for the Bedford house, on the 11th November I went to Oxford in the hope of obtaining a further supply of ova. The continuous rains caused a very heavy freshet in the river, which broke down the dam at Oxford, allowing the fish to pass up the river out of their reach, just as my men had got their nets in fishing order. After two days unsuccessful work I dismissed the men. Mr. Wilmot promising to use every exertion to get more ava after the freshet subsided. In this hope I was disappointed, for although a number of fish were taken by Mr. Wilmot's men, they had all deposited their spawn and milt, and further efforts were abandoned.

I regret much that the sudden and heavy freshet prevented Mr. Hogan from getting a larger supply of parent fish, but as every possible exertion was made to secure a large stock, no blame can attach to him or to the men employed in this difficult and laborious work.

The freshet in the stream which supplies the hatching house continued several weeks after the eggs were laid down, and caused the water to become very impure. About the 25th November Mr. Sheasgreen informed me that the quantity of sediment deposited on the ova was so great as to threaten their destruction. I immediately asked and obtained your permission to place filters in connection with the main tank to remove this source of danger. On the 27th I went to Newcastle for this purpose, and on reaching the hatching house I found the ova covered with so heavy a deposit of black sediment that they were scarcely visible in the trays; but I also found to my great gratification, that so far the loss had been almost inappreciable, not more than 1,500 dead eggs having been removed since the ova was laid down. On carefully

washing several of the trays the eggs presented a bright and healthy appearance, the embryo being discernible in all. This being the case, I considered, in that stage of development, the sediment was less hurtful to them than disturbance would be, and I directed Mr. Sheasgreen to let them remain another week without washing or moving them.

On making measurements and planning the position of the filters I found that they could not be attached to the main tank without very considerable changes in the height and position of the troughs, necessitating a greater amount of disturbance to the ova than would then be prudent. As the freshet was then going down, and the water every day becoming clearer and purer, I considered it more prudent not to attempt putting in the filters at that time. I made arrangements to have them prepared, and ready to attach without loss of time, if necessary, when the further development of the ova would admit of the unavoidable motion without risk. During the first week in December the whole of the ova was carefully washed with the most gratifying result, and coming out of the sediment bright and healthy, with the very small loss of only 700 in this critical operation. As the weather has since set in cold, and as the freezing of the shores and surface of the stream will effectually prevent the flow of any large amount of sediment, I have strong hopes that no further danger need be apprehended from this source. Before the spring freshets set in, the ova will be so far advanced that I do not fear any serious danger from them.

In the course of next summer the floors of the hatching house will need to be coated with tar to prevent decay, and all the troughs will have to be removed, made thoroughly tight, and painted, for the same purpose. When this is done, the necessary changes can be made, the filters put in properly, and so arranged as to give a more complete control of the water supply. This will remove all danger from sedimentary deposits, save much labour, and conduce greatly to future success. In the meantime, as the ova are progressing favourably, beyond my most sanguine hopes, I apprehend no further danger from sediment, nor from any other cause that careful attention cannot guard against. If no unforeseen accident occurs, I have every reason to expect that not less than 600,000 young fish will be ready for distribution next May.

I have obtained from Mr. A. B. Wilmot a number of the earthenware trays now used in the Bedford house, and as soon as the ova will bear removal, I propose to transfer some thousands of them from the zinc trays, in order to test, by actual experiment whether the former are better adapted to the water of the stream from which the troughs are supplied. Mr. Wilmot's opinion is that some foreign element in this water causes a chemical action when in contact with zinc, which is unfavourable to the healthy development of the ova. Should the result prove that this opinion is correct, the adoption of the earthenware trays will save much more than the cost.

The experience of the past two seasons convinces me that in future it will not be wise to trust to the mode hitherto employed to procure the parent fish. Some more certain and effectual means will have to be adopted. I propose next season to commence earlier, and to extend our efforts to the south-west, as well as to the north-west branch of the river. In addition to the bar net heretofore used, I propose to adopt the sweep net, and to employ it in pools where the fish lie waiting for the fall freshets. This mode will, I am convinced, not only be more successful, but also more economical, than that heretofore employed. The great difficulties that have attended our past efforts to secure a sufficient supply of ova will, I hope, by this means, be overcome, and in future seasons I trust that every foot of available space in the hatching troughs will be utilized.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. VENNING.

Inspector Fisheries, N.B.

APPENDIX No. 27.

REPORT OF MR. VIBERT.

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

GASPÉ BASIN, PROVINCE QUEBEC,
31st December, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report for the past year on the operations connected with the Gaspé Fish-Hatching Establishment.

The new dam built last season proved perfectly secure and kept a good supply of water all the winter. The salmon ova turned out very well, a very small percentage died; and the young fish were placed according to your instructions in the St. John and Dartmouth Rivers.

I was somewhat disappointed at not being able to set my nets in good time to secure a number of parent fish; owing to freshets, it was the 27th June before we could put out a net, and by the 10th August only some fifty salmon had been captured, and during this period we raised the net twice or three times on account of the high state of the stream. In this position of affairs I found it advisable to set a net at Malbay River, and I accordingly made arrangements to secure salmon there and place them in ponds till the spawning season, and, compared with last year's operations, I had reason to be well satisfied with the number of fish captured at said river.

Being very anxious to fill my hatching house with ova this autumn, I started with men and canoes on the 3rd October up the Dartmouth River, and next evening we camped four miles above the falls, where there is a fine pool, and we found about fifty fish there. On the two following days we were employed making a crib to place the fish in, and on the 7th, Saturday, we seined and captured fifty-three large salmon and placed them in the crib without injury; it took over six and a half hours to secure those fish. Finding I had very few male salmon, I sent men on the 9th up and down stream, and the canoe from above reported some twenty fish in a pool not many miles above us. Next day, the 10th, we all went up and captured seventeen salmon, which we brought down in a wooden canoe; the rapids being very low at this time it was necessary for two men to wade in order to push our craft over as quickly as possible; we succeeded in placing our fish in the crib in good order.

On the 11th and 12th we went to Jean Louis Fork, about ten miles from our camp; here we only found a few salmon and no male fish amongst them. The river being very low, it was impossible to bring any fish down, and next day we managed to secure three male and three female fish, and placed all in the crib without injury. On the morning of the 13th October we captured eight more salmon in the pool at our camp, two of which were males, making eighty-four fish seined in the river. That afternoon we examined the fish and found four females ripe, so we commenced spawning operations; and on the 14th I came down with 60,000 ova, leaving Mr. Davis with two men in charge of the crib, and to continue the work. On the 16th, the river rose about fifteen inches, and Davis was compelled to move the crib several feet inshore; and before all was finished, the stream rose bank high, and it was very fortunate on this account that we had the salmon so secured or we might possibly have lost the best part of them.

I remained below to attend to fish in ponds and place ova in the building as it was sent from above. Owing to a number of fish not being ready, it was 26th October before our operations were completed, when I estimated I had some 700,000 eggs from up the river, and 170,000 from ponds.

On the 30th October, I proceeded to Barachois River, where I found eighteen Salmon in pond, but only six females out of that number.

I finished spawning here on the 2nd November, having obtained 50,000 ova; owing to stormy weather I was compelled to send them to Gaspé by land.

The salmon in pond in rear of the building did very well, but I was unwilling to place any large number there on account of injury from the gill nets. If a number of salmon are retained in this pond next summer, I should advise placing a board fence round the dam to prevent the possibility of persons injuring or interfering in any way with the fish.

As Mr. Samuel Wilmot will, no doubt, advise your Department of the most reliable means to secure parent salmon for the future, it is scarcely necessary for me to make any remarks on the subject. I believe the plan of purchasing salmon from net fishermen at Anse aux Cousins will be the best method that can be adopted; provided small-mesh nets are used, so that the fish may be uninjured. There is also a very great advantage in having the parent fish as near the building as possible, so that the ova can be deposited in the troughs at once.

I estimate that there is nearly one million ova in this establishment, all looking well; and I trust nothing will occur to prevent a large percentage of salmon fry being ready for distribution next summer. Everything has been well secured for the winter, and there is a very good supply of water running through the troughs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PHILIP VIBERT,

Fishery Overseer.