## REPORT

OR THE

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OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.
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## REP0RT

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OF CANADA, FOR 1863.


#### Abstract

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, etc., etc. etc. May it Please Your Excellexty : I have the honor of submitting to Your Excellency the following report of the proceedings, transactions and affairs of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending on the 31st December, 1863, in conformity with the provisions of the 8th Section of the Public Lands Act, commencing as usual with statistical details, and concluding by general observations.


## LOWER OANADA. CROWN LANDS.

The sales during the year amounted to $235,390 \frac{3}{3}$ acres ; the purchase money, to $\$ 121$, 070.77 ; and the receipts, to $\$ 75,981.02$.

On the Colonization Roads 6681 acres were located as free grants to actual settlers.
To the 5,908,557 acres disposable at the commencement of the year, 337,461 acres were added by surveys, making a total of $0,246,018$ acres, from which deducting the sales and free grants, $242,071 \frac{8}{3}$ acres, a balance of $6,003,946 \frac{1}{3}$ acres remains on hand.

CLERGY LANDS.
$44,603 \frac{3}{3}$ acres were sold in 1863 , which, deducted from the quantity remaiuing unsold at the commencement of the year, $355,998 \frac{1}{2}$ aeres, leaves a balance of $311,394_{6}^{6}$ acres stil 1 disposable. The price of the lands sold during the year is $\$ 33,913.20$, and the grcs amount received in payment of instalments, rent, \&c., was $\$ 38,766.18$, from which taking
the refunds and commissicn, $\$ 7, \$ 50.81$, there remains a net revenue of $\$ 30,915.37$ on ace: count of the "Lower Canada Municipalities Fund," Consoliaated Statutes of Canada, chapter 25, section 6 .

## JESUITS' ESTATES.

The gross amount collected from these estates in the year $1=06$, amounts to $\$ 30,320.61$. Of this sum, $\$ 16,320.15$ are capitals of sales of property ard reuts to passing of Act 19 Victoria, chap. 54 (Consulidated Statutes of Lower Canada, chap, 15), and appertain therefore to the "Lower Canada Education Investment Fund," under the provisions of said Act ; the balance, $814,90.46$, being revenue accrued since sail Act, goes to the "Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund."

The expenses amount to the sum of $\$ 2,620.34$, and cousist of agents' salary, commis. sion and dislursements, law costs, costs of copies of deeds and Reconnaissances, both of which laticr are hercafter re-collected by the Crown.

The net receipts thus remain at $\$ 27,694.27$.
Finding that the lessee of the large and valuable farm belongilig to the estates, and situate at fermport, near Quebec, known as the "Notie Dame des Anges seigniorial domaiu furm,' 'who had rented it in 1859 on a sereu yars' lease, at $\$ 704$ per annum, was unable to meet hix curacments, the lease was cancelled by mutual consent, and the property sold at auction in May last. The Seminary of Quebec became the purchaser for the sum of $\$ 18,200$, besides $\$ 100$ to cover costs of sale. Of this price they have paid $\$ 6,000$ cash, and the balauce is to be liquidated by three annual instalments, with interest quarterly. liy this transaction the estates will receire, by way of interest, nearly double the rent derived up till now from the property, and that without expense for insurance, repairs, or risk of loss from non-payment of rent.

The Department also disposed of another property behminy to these estates, in 1863, viz., the Bunal mill of the sciguiory of C'ap de la Magdeleiue, stuate within a league of Threc Rivers. This property was held under an mphytéciuque lease for 21 years from 1850, at \$200 lu. annum. The lesse had been very unfortunate in his latter occupation of this mill, having laid out several hundreds of pounds in uselesty making a canal to increase the supply of water, and in re-building the dam which had been carried away, when the abolition of the droit cle lanalité in adjoinines seigniorics, by inducing competition, had a serious effect in reducing the revenue of the property. One of the gables of the building, which is of stme and a very old structure, having given way, the mill was stopped, and the lessee having reported that he was unable and unwilling to recoustruct it, a reduction was made in th: arrears of rent he owed, for the loss of lanalite and stoppage of the mill, and the lease being cancelled with his consent, the property was sold at auction. \$2,040, with $\$ 50$ to cover costs of saie, was the sum realized-the price payable one-fourth cash, and the balance as in the case of the Beauport farm. Security was taken that the mill would be repaired, and it has since been put in onder, and is now working. It is believed that the property las been sold for its present full value.

In both the above sales, care has been taken to provide against loss by fire, by an insurance at the cost of the purchasers, as custonary, though in the case of Beauport farm, the buildings are of small consideration, the main value of the property being the land.

The large and increasing arrears due on these estates have again speciaily attracted the attention of the department during the past year, and it being considered that the regulation and collection of these arrears could be effected by the local agents, under the direction and supervision of the Officer of the Department having the charge of this branch of the servicc, the Order in Council, passed in 1857, specially appointing Mr. Varin, of Laprairie, general agent for the purpose, has been cancelled. In January, 1861, Mr. Varin had been appointed Seigniorial Commissioner, and the estates have obtained a refund from the seigaiorial account of his salary since said appointment, minus the commission on his collections for that time as General Agent, which would have beev paid thereon had his office of General Agent ceased when he obtained his appointment as Commissioner. Mr. Varin's services as Local Agent for the estates in the District of Montreal are continued.

The debtors in the estates have beea required to pay at once their rents for $186: 3$, and to settle by Reconnaissances for the arrears they owe, for which a reasonable delay will be allowed; those failing to comply with these terms will be sued, and, after every effort has been used to induce these debtors to settle and liquidate, in an amicable manoer, their just indebtedness towards the Crown, it will be their own fault if by repeated obstinacy they uselessly incur costs in addition to the sums they owe. To the poor and needy debtor, whose lot may not be worth the amount of the debt due on it, such compromise will be proposed as the interest of the estates will warrant.

An inducement has been offered to the Censitaires of the Crown Seigniories to redeem their Cens and Rentes by allowing a deduction of twenty-five per cent. on the capital, payable cash. By the liquidation of these capitals the trouble and expense of annually collecting the rent, which is small, will be obviated. It is hoped that many will arail them. selves of the offer.

The Squatters settled on the lots on and near the Piles Road in the Seigniory of Cap de la Magdeleine, having failcd to comply with the repeated notifications to purchase, previously made by the Department, the land was advertised for sale at auction in January 1863, and the price, which the settlers had always strongly objected to as too ligh, beivg reduced to 50 cents an arpent, nearly all the Squatters came forward and settled either at the time of the sale or since. 4,816 arpents have thus been disposed of. A further and last opportunity till 1st March next, has been given to those still holding back, who, in justice to the others who have complied with the Government terms, should be forced to settle.

For receipts and expenses in detail, see Appendix No. 14.
CROWN DOMAIN.
$\$ 15,189.11$ have been realized from the Royal Domain in Lower Canada, in 1863, being $\$ 6,466.98$ Lods et Ventes, Cens et Rentes, dc., Censives of Quebec and Three Rivers, $\$ 2,070.75$ second instalment and interest on sale of St. Maurice Forges and lands, and $\$ 6,651.38$ on beach and deep water lots,-the latter consisting to a large extent of amounts on account of the sale of this description of property in Gaspé Basin and Harbor, the survey of which having lately been completed, nearly 40 lots were disposed of there in 1863.

The expenses comprising agent's salary, commission aid disbursements, besides re ${ }^{-}$ funds, and a considerable sum for costs of copies of deeds, reseived baek by the Depart.



## SEIGNIORY OF LAUZON.

This property produced, in the year 1863, the gross sum of $\$ 9,040.68$.
The expenses, consisting of proportion of agent's salary and of disbursements, amount to $\$ 860.81$, reducing the reve:ue to $\$ 8,179, \therefore 7$ net.

The purchaser of the St. Henry Trait Quarré mill, sold in 1455 , having represented that the effect of the abolition of the droit de banalite had made it impossible for him to liquidate his liability towards the (rown, it was decided by an Order in Council to take back the property and treat him as a tevant. This being done, the property was again sold in May last. Themill was put up separately from a farm which was attached thereto, and the sum realized for the former was $\$ 1,360$, and for the latter $\$ 022$, both being payabl ${ }^{c}$ by five instalments.

For details of sources of revenue, see Appendix No. 15.
THE LATE SIR JOHN CALDWELL'S ESTATE.
A large sum of money is still due to the Crown by the cstate of the late Sir John Caldwell, in virtuc of the judgment obtained by Her Majesty for the amount of Sir John's indebtedness to fovernment.

The revenues arising from the Seigniory of Lauzon, formerly his property, previous to its having been purchased by the Cromn, at the Sheriff's sale which took place in 1845 under the above judgment, were received by the late A. A. Purent, Esq., the Curator appointed to the vacant estate; these were, on several occasions, accounted for to Court by Mr. Parent, and the Crown collocated for considerable sums. For some years past, however, there remained over a repont of the Curator, no action having becu taken to have it homologated, and the consequence was that the sum then in havd remained in Mr. Parent's possession, with the moneys subseruently received by him. This fact came to the knowledge of the Department, and although not then specially cotrusted with this business, the attention of the Crown Law Officers was some time since, nevertheless, by it, directed thereto, with the object of obtainiug a full report from the Curator, and having the moneys paid up to date. Mr. Iarent being old and infirm, the advisability of appointing Mr. Felix Forticr, the agent for the scigniory of hauzon, in his stcad, was at the same time suggested. Mr. Parent since dicd, and Mr. Porticr, upon the action of this Department, was named by assemblée de parents, in his lieu and place, and the proper steps were at cace taken by the latter to receive from the late Mr. Parent's representatives the sum in hand at the time of his death. This amount has been paid over to Mr. Fortier. By Order in, Council of the 16 th lecember, 1862 , this office, which had thus taken the matter in hand, was authorized to reccive from the Court the moness for which the Cromn might be col. located, and entrusted with the settlement of all matters between the Crown and the estate. But fur the action taken by Officers of this Department, it is probable that this matter, which had been so long nerglected, would still be unattended to, and the Crown have continued to lose the use of the moneys it is entitled to receive. 'The sum in haud, as declared by the late Mr. Parent, in court, mounted, in $18+7$ alone, to nearly $\$ 3,600$, and the sum receivedby Mr. Fortior fo om Mr. Parent's estate, with that sinco collected by him reaches over $\$ 8,500$. The proper loral steps having been taken to cause this sum to be paid over to the Department, (after deduation of disbursements, \&o., and cogts), it will ba abounted for in 1864.

## DPPER CANADA.

## CROWN LANDS.

At the commencement of 1863 , there were $2,839,358 \frac{1}{2}$ acres of surveycl Crown lands on hand,-in addition thereto, 289,737 acres were subdivided, making a total of $3,129,095^{\frac{1}{2}}$ acres, of which, 91,069 acres were sold, and 9,239 acres located as free grants on the colonization roads, leaving a balance of $3,028,787 \frac{1}{2}$ acres disposable at the end of the year.

The purchase money of the lands sold during the year is $\$ 90,432.73$-the amount collected, $\$ 171,021.09$.

## CLERGY LANDS.

There were 11,912 acres sold during the year, leaving $82,925 \frac{3}{4}$ acres disposable.
The price of the lands sold during the year is $\$ 27,674,26$.
The gross amount of collections was $\$ 132,970.10$. The disbursements, including commission and refunds, $828,532.71$, leaving a net addition to the "Upper Canada Municipality Fund" of $\$ 104,437.39$.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS

1,580 acres of these lands were sold, leaving 50,134 acres still in the market. The purchase money of the lands sold during the year is $\$ 1,198.90$. The gross receipts, $\$ 7,887.73$. The net proceeds, deducting commission and refunds, ( $\$ 1,577.53$ ), were $\$ 6,310.20$.

## COMMON SUHOOL LANDS.

The sales during the past year, of the lands set apart under the authority of the Act 12 th Vic., cap. 200, for creating a Common School Fund, amounted to 3, 270 acres, leaving only $6,397_{10}^{3}$ acres unsold.

The purchase money of the quantity sold in 1863 amounted to $\$ 10,056.65$. The gross receipts, to $\$ 128,390.25$. The commission and refunds, to $\$ 27,959,71$. The net income of the year, to $\$ 100,430.54$.

The total net amount realized from these lands, up to 31st December last, is $\$ 1,010$, 495.93 .

## CANADA.

ORDNANCE LANDS.
The receipts for the year amounted to $\$ 21,905.88$. The expenditure to $\$ 6,204.98$; of which $\$ 209.59$ were for law costs, refunds, and discount on silver received in payment of lauds, and the balance ( $\$ 5,995.39$ ) was the Ordanace Land agent's disbursements.

## WOODS AND FORESTS

The amount of revenue accrued from timber dues and ground rents during the year 1863, was $\$ 327,399.11$, and from slide dues, $\$ 62,185.99$; making the total accrued from these sources, $\$ 389,575.10$ : whioh amount inoludes $87,864,79$ for other serrices, viz. :-m Olorgy, Sohool, Indian, and Jeruits' estaten,

The amount of revenue collected from timber dues and ground rents, was $\$ 395,700.11$; and from slide dues, $89,763,05,-m a k i n g$ the total revenue collected during the year 1863, $\$ 468,463.16$; in addition to which the sum of $\$ 7,364.79$ was collected for other services, viz. : Clergy, School, Indian, and Jesuit, Estatcs; and $\$ 27,524.90$, value of settlers' timber. Total, 503;152.25.

The charges of management for collecting timber dues and ground rents are $525,927.87$, and for collectiog slide dues, $81,000.00$, making the total cost $\$ 29.027 .87$. These charges do nut include the salaries of the Woods and Forests branch at head quarters, nor the following sums: $53,295.32$, refunds; $85,474.08$, transferred ; and $\$ 1,106.15$ foi surveys, specimens of Cabadian woods, special services, de.

## INDIAN MFFAIRS.

The receipts for lands and timber in 1863 were $\$ 70,763.78$; interest ou investments, $368,756.36$; annuitios and grants, $835,0200,-$ makiug a total of $\$ 174,540.14$. The payments, comprehending annuities and interest money to Indians, salaries, surveys, and incidental expenses, amounted to $\$ 147,816.54$.

At the commencement of the year, the total sum, as represeuted in the books of this department, at the credit of the various Indian bands, was $\$ 1,4 \geq-4,653.93$. At the close of the year, from payments of instalments on lands, from new sales, timber, \&c., the amount, after payiug salaries and oll other charges, wats $\$ 1,530,289.40$; showincs an iacrease of S45, 534.47 . This would have been further augmented to $S!7,(60.39$, lad the interest for the quarter, amounting to $\$ 21,085.92$, due on the 31 st December, 1863 , been credited, as was done in the year 18152 , to Indiau funds. This sum will come into the accounts of 1564 .

The smaller amount realized in 1863 from land and timber, as compared with 1862. is owing to the fact ti:at the lands sold in 1803 were gencrally of an inferior quality, and sold at lower rates.

## FISHERIES.

The report for last year refers to certain defective and contradictory provisions of the fishery laws which it is desirable to amend, and to alterations in the system of dieposing of fishories, such as might be adopted with advantage to the public and to fishing interests Owing to the abrupt termination of legislative business in the last Parliament, the requisito ameudments could not be completed. These defects are such as would seriously impair any improvement in the organisation of the fisherics' service, and hinder effectual operations under the present statute. Consequently, I have not sought any extension of the system of leasing and licensing fisherics heretofore in practice, but racrely continued - temporary arrangements throughout the past season.

In point of economy this year's cespenses abundantly prove that much cau be saved from outlay for current disbursements, by strict official control. Numerous expenses had been allowed at the mere discretion of fishery officers, vested by lav with some independent powers. Many of the expenses thus incurred were not justified by results discoverable on critical inquiry. Other expenses, also, have occurred at the instance of different departments. Charges became grafted on the expenditure which bore in practioal reiation to the maintenance of the servioc, Waiting legislation, these faulta oro partially remedicd by
concentrating in my Department authority for each outlay, and by denying every expense that does not appear to be indispensably necessary.

Compared with the expenditure of 1862 , that for the past year shews a reduction of upwards of five thousand dollars. The whole cost of the service, in Upper Canada, during 1862 was $\$ 6,665.10$, and in 1863 it is $\$ 1,437.88$; a decrease of $\$ 1, i 27.31$. In Lower Sanada, for 1662 , it was $\$ 29,389.10$, and in 1863 it is $\$ 25,720.68$; being $\$ 3,668.42$ less For both sections of the province the total difference amounts to $\$ 5,305.73$. It should be remarked, that the bulk of this decrease consists of reductions in the contingent expense ${ }_{s}$ of the fishery officers, the habitual outlay which would have continued as a matter of course, -rather than in the regular and unavoidable disbursements of the service. Two items forming part of the expenses reckoned for 1803 are in excess of the previous years; but these could not be controlled by the department. One is the amount payable for fishing bounties, and the other is the cost of extraordinary repairs reudered necessary by the wreck of La Canadienne in the preceding year. These added together make a sum ci $\$ 7,048.62$. I believe, if an efficient law be passed, that all needful protection and increasing development of the fisheries of both sections of the Province can be attained at still less expense than at present.

The leases granted by my predecessors terminate on the $1 \overline{5}$ th of March, 1864. It was, therefore, necessary to advertise in advance for tenders and proposals to renew. This I have done, limiting the time for receiving offers to about the end of February next. In order that new leases may commeace with an improved system, it is hoped the Legislature will, at its approaching session, amend the fishery laws.

Actual collections from fisheries to the 31st Decesber, amount to $80,218.28$. This sum is composed as follows:-In Lower Canada-rents on leases, 83,913.26; fees on licenses, $\$ 1,762.75$; fines, $\$ 60.05$; and in Upper Canada-license fees, $\$ 477.22$

Claims for fishing bounties, to the amount of $\$ 9,035.50$ for the year 1862 , were paid in this year. Those for 1863 are not yet complete. The amount of those already notified is $\$ 6,157.50$. Those in abeyance may be estimated at $\$ 3,300,00$. By departmental notice of the 11th of May, I caused all documents relative to bounty claims to be sent direct to this office. Subsequent scrutiny has led to the detection of gross irregularities and evasions, amounting, in some cases, to fraud. Closer attention has thus been attracted to the operation of the bounty system, and towards faults of the statute which have favored laxity and tempted imposition.

Reports of the several officers engaged in protecting the fisheries will he found among the appendices. These reports represent the condition of our fisheries to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

## UPPER CANADA SURVEYS.

In Appendiz No. 19 to this report will be found a statement showing the surveys completed during the past year, with the name of the surveyor, and the cost thereof; it will also be seen thereby that most of the surveys enumerated were ordered in the year 1860, ' 61 and ' 62 , but only finally completed during the past year.

Instructions have been also issued for the subdivision into farm lots of the Tornship of Monck, part of the Township of Wylie, and residue of the Townships of Wollaston and

Dungannon ; also for the subdivision of the town plot of Muskokaville, and of Thorah Island, in Lake Simcoe, all of which will be in the market before the lst of May next. The surveys of four townships, namely : Shequiandah, Assiginack, Howland, and Bidwell, on the Manitoulin Island, are being proceeded with, and will be returned for sale before the 1st of June next.

The rapid settlement taking place to the north and west of the Muskoka River, ia the direction of the Muskoka and Parry Sound Road, will soon call for a further subdivivision into farm lots of some townships in that section of the Prorince.

The surveyors engaged in the subdivision of Wylie, Monck, Wollaston, and Dungan. non, report that they hare met with considerable tracts of hardwood lands, well fitted for ettlement in these Townships.

A colored map of part of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, shewing the character of the country with respect to timber and soil, accompanies the appendix. This map has been compiled from the timber maps furnished by the survoyors who subdivided the Town_ ships into farm lots.

Maps of the country north of Lakes Huron and Superior will also be found accompaoying the appendix

## LOWER OANADA SURYEYS.

The surveys performed in Lower Canada, as enumerated in the accompanying annua, statement of land surreyed and laid out into ranges and lots, and of the exploration and tracing of certain lines of road for colonization purposes, during the year ending 31 s December, 1863 , are more or less scattered over eleven counties, comprised in the following districts, namely: Ottawa, St. Francis, Yam:ska, Quebec, Beauce, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, and Gaspé.

OTTAWA.
In the District of Ottawa, the survey and subdivision into lots of the residue of the towaship of Egan, as also a re-survey of part of the primitive survey thereof, were effected, con rising together an area of 73,570 acres of land, besides a division into lots of the triaugular tracts in the Township of Leslie, containing together 2,100 acres of land, urgently required by the actual settlers in the Township.

> ST. FRANCIS.

In the District of St. Francis, a large proportion of the Townships of Ditton, Chesham and Woburn, almost centrally traversed by the proposed colonization road leading from Bury to the Arnold River, in the Township of Woburn, was laid out into lots and ranges for actual settlement, back from the ranges already survey?d fronting on the proposed road line, presenting, together with the verified part of the primitive subdivision of the Township of Marston, over 1,400 lots for actual settlement, of 100 acres each, and containing, including broken lots, 140,745 aeres of land.

> YAMASKA.

In the District of Yamaska, a survey of some importance, to establish the boundaries of the property of the St. Fraucis and Abenakis tribe of Indians, on the River St. Francis, was carried out under the authority of the Attorney General East.

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## QUEBEC.

In the District of Quebec, a line of road of considerable importance, in the interest of colonization and settlement of the public lands back of the seigniories in the aeighborhood of Quebec, was traced and marled in the field a distance of ten miles and a half, connecting the settlements of the Parish of St. Raymond, on the River Ste. Anue, and passing through the Township of Gosford, with the old settlements situate in the seigniories of St. Gabriel and Fossambault, and with the public road leading therefrom to the City of Quebec.

BEAUCE.
In the District of Beance, about fifty miles of road line were run and marked in the field, from the chapel in the 8th range of Cranhourne, Cuunty of Dorchester, on or near the preseat Government road, leading from St. Edouard de Frampton, traversing the remaining southerly ranges of this township and the whole breadth of the township of wat. ford transversely, and then obliquely through the Township of Liniere, to its intersection with the Kennebec Road half a mile north of the chapel at the "Grande Coudée" river, a tributary of River du Loup.

Another road line, connecting the River Etchemin, in Cranbourne, with the River La Famine, in Watford, was also run and marked, and lots laid out fronting the same, which, together with the rear lines of the road ranges, aggregate 141 miles of surves. Also another line of road was traced and marked on the right bank of the River Chaudiere, in the County of Beauce, from the southern limits of the scigniory of Aubin Delisle, traversing the front of the Townships of Jersey, Marlow, Rixborough aod Spalding, to the outlet of Lake Megantic, a total distance of 32 miles. This line of road obtains considerable importance from the two-fold reasons of its traversing generally good and favorable lands for agricultural purposes, and leading through the now well established auriferous regions in this part of Lower Canada, and accordingly merits due consideration.

## rimodsei.

In the district of Rimouski, the Township of Tessier, situate in rear of the seigniory of Matane, and containing 25,587 acres of land, was surveyed and laid out into lot3; also, the residue of the Township of Cabot, in rear of the seigniory of Metis, containing 11,538 acres. Part of this residue, lying on the new Matapediac road, was so laid out that the lots should front on that important communication to its junction with the lands already surveyed on the old Kempt road. A survey and verification of part of the township of Denonville, in the County of Temiscouata, was carried out, to meet the requirements of actual settlers, in the four front ranges of that township.

## CEICOUTIMI.

In the District of Chicoutimi, 38,980 acres of land, in the Township of Otis, situate on the south side of the Saguenay river, were laid out into lots and ranges. A range of lots on both sides of the St. Paul and Grand Bay road was set off, as well also as around a very considerable lake, almost centrally situate in the township.

A large proportion of the projected Township of Boilleau, situate on the 48 th parallel of latitude, and traversed by the St. Urbain and Grand Bay mail road, to the extent of 33,101 acres, has been surveyed and subdivided into lots and ranges. The grand lake 3
$\mathrm{Ha}!\mathrm{Ha}$ ! offers a favorable frontage for actual settlement on its borders. Also the arable extent of land, about 6,312 acres, was divided into lots in the projected Township of Falardeau, situate in rear of the lownships of Tremblay and Simard; the aggregate area of the land laid out in this district being, therefore, 78,393 acres.
aAsPE.
In the District and County of Gaspe, a survey en bornage, to establish the division line between the seigniory of Grande Vallée des Monts, fronting on the (iulf of St. Lawrance, and the adjacent lands of the Crown, was effected with the co-operation of the proprietor, he defraying half the cost of survey, as customary in such cases.

The whole quantily of land thus laid out and subdivided into lots for actual settlement, in the Counties and Districts of Lower Canala hereinbefore mentioned, aggregates 337,461 acres; the average cost of survey of which, including outlines, not exceeding $5 \frac{1}{8}$ cents per acre, and exclusive of outlines, a fraction over 4 cents per acre; accordingly ranging $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cout less per acre than the average cost of surveys in the year 1862.

As regards the surseys of colonization road lines, which frequently involve many miles of exploration before fixing the best line for the rood, the arerage cost does not exceed $\$ 20$ per mile for the road lines run and marked, as hereinabove stated, under the head of each distriet or county.

The undersigned has abstained from entering into any description of the topographical character of the tracts surveyed, as hereinabove enumerated, inasmuch as a full account and description of the land in each tract or township will be given in the abstracts of the surveyors' reports contained in the appendix of the annual report of the Commissioner for the year 1863. All the foregoing surveys were performed under instructions issued in the yar. 1861 and 1862.

## OOLONIZATION ROADS,

## CANADA WEST.

The Colonization hoad improvements effected during the year 1863 are as follows :1st. Pembroke and Matawan. From the mouth of the Petewawa River to Chalk River. $\Lambda$ new road - - . . . . . . 10 miles
2nd. Addington. Repairs chiefly in the townships of Shefield and Kaladar,
extending over - $\quad-\quad . \quad-\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . ~$
3rd. Addington. Extension of the same to intersect the Peterson. A new road, 16 "
4th. Hastings. Changes through the townships of Tudor, Faraday, Herschel and Monteagle. New road
5th. Burleigh. Extension of the same through Chandos and Cardiff, under contract. Not yet completed
6th. Victoria. From the nortl-west corner of Dalton to connect with the Peterson. A new road
7th. Muskoka. Principally through the township of Step - - - 11 "
8th. Orillia and Muskoka Junction. As a feeder to the Muskoka, repairs - - 12 "

[^0]
## THE ADDINGTON ROAD.

Owing to the scarcity of provisions arising from the failure of the crop in 1862 , some of the settlers have left,--the population is consequently less than last year. Although the scason was favorable, the quantity of agricultural produce raised was, owing to the want of seed, not much greater than the year before. 285 acres have been cleared during the year, and 150 acres chopped.

Mr. Perry, the resident agent, estimates the aggregate value of the settlers' produce for the year at $\$ 31,465.80$.

The employment afforded by the works on the road has been of great benefit to the inhabitants. For statistical details, see Mr. Perry's report, Appendix No. 26.

## THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

Mr. Hughes, the resident agent, reports that the population on the southerly portion of the road bas increased to 1,002 - the number of acres cleared to $2,499 \frac{1}{2}$; chopped, 322 ; and the crops much larger thap in 1862.

The population has increased more rapidly than the free grants, as the older settlers have subdivided their lots, and sold portions to new comers. Mr. Hughes values the crops and other products of the settlers' labor, at $\$ 35,373.20$. (See details in his report, Appendix No. 28.)

On the northerly part of this road, which is under the charge of Mr. Boswell, there are 39 settlers, occupying free grant lots. They have cleared $144 \ddagger$ acres. He values their produce at $\$ 4,407.80$. They have 63 head of live stock.

## THE HASTINGS ROAD.

Twenty-two new settlers have been located on this road during the year, making a total of 398 locatees in possession of free grant lots on it. Mr. Hayes, the resident agent, has also sold 7,200 acres of lands in the townships adjacent. 817 acres have been cleared, or are in process of clearing; making a total of 5,370 acres under improvement. Mr. Hayes values the crops and industrial products of the settlers on the road at $\$ 62,725.20$.

The crops were not injured by any kind of insect, rust, or blight, and were, in general, all that could be desired.

Saw and grist mills have been kept in operation during the year; several schools have also becn kept open. The number of post offices have been increased, and the settlements have been regularly visited by clergymen of different denominations. For details, see Mr. Hayes' report, Appendix No. 29.

## THE MUSKOKA ROAD.

Owing to the facility of access and great extent of good laud on this road, it promises to be the most important and prosperous of the colonization roads in Upper Canada. The population and agricultural produce have nearly doubled during the last jear. 613 acres have been cleared, and 200 chopped, and 47 houses and 13 barns built in 1863 .

Mr . Oliver, the resident agent, values the produce of the year at $\$ 16,207.50$. The settlers have 2,2 head of live stock. He sold acres in the townships adjoining the road, ic which there are now upwards of eight hundred inhabitants, who have already cleared about 1,200 acres and chopped upwards of 200 in addition. Mr. Oliver values the year's produce of these settlers at $\$ 23,034.02$, making a total of $\$ 41,991.20$ in his agency.

A goud harvest has rewarded the toil of the settlers, and grist and saw mills, taverns, stores, post-offices, and school houses are among the improvements of the year. Sce Appendix No. 30 for detailed statement.

## THE OPEONGO ROAD.

Twenty-three persons have taken lands on this road duriog the year; 9 of these have taken the place of settlers who have voluntarily resigued their lots, and 6 have talken for. feited lots. Only 11 arc bona fide settlers; the others took the lots for the purpose of securing the pine timber on them. 2237 acres were under crop last year, which Mr. French values at $\$ 50,728.66$. There are now eight common schools on thetroad, well attended. For details, see Mr. French's report, Appendix No. 31

## PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT ON THE LOWER CANADA COLONIZATION ROADS.

## THE ELGIN ROAD.

258 lots have been located on this road, on which there are 93 actual residents. The population amounts to 470 souls. 1507 acres have been cleared, and $741 \frac{1}{2}$ chopped. The settlers have 342 head of live stock. They sowed 1068 bushels of grain and potatoes; but, owing to the drought in June and July, and the frost in the beginning of September, the harvest was not sufficiont for their support, and they were obliged to seek for employment in the lumbering establishments in their ncighborhood.

Mr. Drapeau, the resident agent, estimates the value of their crop at $\$ 4,359.30$; and of their other industrial products, at $\$ 3,487.58$. For details, see his report, Appendix No. 33 .

## THE TACHE ROAD

On the south-westerly section of this road Mr. Drapeau has located 312 lots, on which are 160 families residing, forming a total population of 745 souls. 3034 acres have been prepared for cultivation, and 480 more are in process of preparation. The settlers have built 146 houses and 151 barns. They have 1009 head of cattle. Mr. Drapeau values their harvest (which appears not to have suffered from the drought aud early frosts,) at $\$ 16,056.92$, and their industrial products at $\$ 8,913.37$. See his Report before referred to.

On the north-easterly part of this road, which is under the superintendence of Mr J. B. Lepage, there are now 21 settlers in actual occupation of their lands. 328 acres have been cleared, and 74 chopped. Mr. Lepage values the crop of last year at $\$ 1,584.77$, the product of domestic industry (woollen and linen stuff) at $\$ 157.02$. The settlers have 179 head of live stock, valued at $\$ 1,462.50$.

## the matapedia road.

Mr. Lepage, who superintends the settlement of the lands on this road, reports that they are progressing rapidly. it lots have been located, 29 of which are occupied by actual settlers, who have cleared 9891 acres, and chopped 186. He values their harvest of last year at $\$ 3,711.76$, and other industrial products at $\$ 289.36$. They have 363 head of live stock, valued at $\$ 2,853$.

For further details, see Mr. Lepage's report, Appendix No. 34.
The Matane and Cap Chatte road, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, is $\mathbf{3 6}$ miles long.

17,554 acres on this road have been subdivided into lots for gratuitous location. 11,078 acres have been located, of which 9,322 acres are occupied by actual settlers. The first Free Grants were made in October, 1860. There aro now 110 families residing on tho lota, 32 of whom rettled last year. The total gopulatios is 578 mould,

Mr. Charles Roy, Provincial Land Surveyor, the resident agent, reports that the harvest of last year was below the average, owing to the loss, by fire, in July, of 100 bushels of grain sown. This also lessened the increase of the live stock, as it diminished the amount of fodder. There are $75 \frac{1}{2}$ acres fit for the plough, 1,452 acres cleared and already cropped, and 943 acres being cleared.

755 acres were under crop last year, yielding 14,209 bushels.
Mr. Roy values the crop of 1863 at $\$ 13,123$; the live stock at $\$ 6,112$; the produce of the fisheries at $\$ 4,732$. A church and two saw-mills have been erceted.

## THE GULF ROAD.

The line of this road extends from Cap Chatte to the Great Fox River (a distance of 128 miles), connecting the settlements on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the rest of the Province. The settlement of this road has also been entrusted to Mr. C. Roy. Only $14 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cap Shatte downwards have been opened. The line for the residue was surveyed by Provincial Land Surveyor G. H. Baillargé, in 1861, as near the shore of the St. Lawrence as the nature of the country would permit, for the convenience of the different fishing establishments on the coast.

In 1861 the total resident population on the Crown Lands between $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{t}}$. Anne de $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{s}}$ Monts and the River Masdalen, was only 95 souls; now there are 209. The settlers had 116 acres fit for the plough, 156 d cleared and cropped, and $167 \frac{1}{2}$ chopped. They had 163 acres under cultivation last year; Mr. Roy estimates their harvest at $\$ 2,361$. The live stock ( 200 head) at $\$ 2,007$; and the produce of their fiisheries at $\$ 4004$. For further particular, see his report, Appendix No. 32.

## GENERAL OBSERVAVIONS.

## SALES.

The quantity of public lands sold during the year 1863 was not quite cqual to that of 1862. The falling off was in Upper Canada. In Lower Canada the quantity sold was slightly in excess of the previous year. The total amount of revenue from lands, collected last year, as compared with 1862, shows a still greater diminution; the amount collected in 1862 being $\$ 701,890$, while that collected last year was only $\$ 555,016$. In my report for 1862 I anticipated these results, and stated the causes, which in my judgment would sufficiently account for them. I see no reason to qualify the statements then made. A large amount of arrears are still due for public lands, amounting nominally to six or seven millions of dollars. It is impossible to effect any considerable reduction of these arrears without a resort to measures of severity. The lenieney of the Government in its past dealings with purchasers of public lands has induced a very general feeling of security against forfeiture or loss on account of tho non-performance of their engagements, so that mere threats by the Departmont produce little effect. In fact, the large accumulation of arrears operatos rather bil deter, that ty huston, paymoni. The hope of obtainins a redue-

## rix

tion of the original price, as well as of the interest accrued upon it, which the Government has encouraged by its action in numerous cases, floods the department with applications from debtors to be relieved from paying their lebts, or some portion of them. These applications are often supported by affidavits, petitions of municipalities, recommendations of members of Parliament, clergymen, \&c., causing much labor to the subordinate officers of the department, and no little trouble to its head. The revenue of the department, however, is not much benefited by the correspondence. Regulations were adopted in 1859 embodying the following provisions:-
"15. That prompt payment in all cases be made of the essence of the contract, and any default to be on pain of forfeiture of all previous payments and of all right in the lands.
"16. That in the cases of sales already made, payment of arrears be required, and that public notice be given in 'the Oficial Gazette, and through the usual channels, that unless such arrears be paid within twelve months from the first of January, 1859, the land in respect of which default shall continue will be resumed by the Crown and resold, and that in regard to all purchase money and interest hereafter to fall due, prompt payment will be exacted.
" 17 . That the system of recognising unauthorised occupation of land commonly known as " squatting," be discontinued, subject to the following provisions, viz:-
"That public and general notice be given by the Crown Lands Department that no claim of pre-emption by reason of such occupation will be entertained after the first day of September next (1859), and that no claim to such pre-emption, not now in a state to be admitted, can be made good by any act of the party hereafter, and that therefore his labor will be thrown away."

These regulations have not been rigidly enforced, nor indeed would it be possible to enforce them without creating a general panic in the new settlements, and much alarm and distress in many of the older ones.

The arrears due by purchasers who have not complied with the conditions of settlement are not so difficult to deal with. Enforcing the regulations in this case does not involve ejectment or depopulation. On the contrary, it leads to a more rapid settlement of the country. Daring the past year I caused lists to be prepared of all lots which had been sold in the counties of Grey, Huron, Bruce, and Wellington, and some of the townhips of Simeoe, on which not more than two instalments had been paid (the remaining instalments being overdue), and which were reported by the local agents asstill unoccupied. These were declared to be forfeited, and were advertised for sale at public auction. Several of the sales have already ( 1 st March, 1864) taken place, and the results are most satisfactory. Where the original purchaser or his assignee was found to have taken possession and to have made substantial improvements before the day of sale, the lot was withdrawn. In most cases of this kind payment of a portion, if not all of the arrears, was secured. The new 'sales were made on condition of payment down of two-fifths of the purchase money, the balance being payable in three annual instalments with interest. As a large proportion of the lands thus forfeited and resold were of inferior quality-the cause, no doubt, of their abandonment by the original purchasers-the condition of actual settlement was not imposed. In many cases these forfeited lots were bought by the owners of adjacent lands, who seoured them for the sake of the timber, or with a view to pasturage. A con-
siderable sum has thus been realized by the Department, the illegal removal or destruction of timber on lands which really belonged to the Crown prevented, the improvement of such of the lots as are fit for it, hastened, and all of them subjected to municipal taxation. It is intended to pursue the same course in all other counties where lands are found unoccupied, and subject to forfeiture under like ciroumstances. In order not to press too severely on parties who had paid large sums to the original purchasers from the Crown for the transfer of their right, and who really intended to occupy their lots, I instructed the officer who conducted these sales to announce to the public that their bids would be subject to cancellation if the original purchaser or his assignee should, before the first day of July next, take possession and pay up the balance due the Crown, with interest on the two instalments deposited by the purchaser at auction. I adopted this method to obviate the hardship which it was discovered would occur in numerous cases, where industrious but poor men were laboring in the old settlemeuts to obtain the means to pay for their lots and move upon them.

## MINES.

## LOWER CANADA.

Numerous discoveries of Gold in Lower Canada, and of Copper, Lead, and other economic minerals in both sections of the Province, have been reported during the year. The fact of the existence of Gold in the valley of the Chaudiére, and at other points in the towaships south of the St. Lawrence, had been well established by Sir Willian Logan, and announced from time to time in his Annual Reports. But the discovery by the residents of the locality during last summer, of considerable quantities of the precious metal on a small stream called the Gilbert, a tributary of the Chaudiere, created some excitement, and induced a number of persons from differcnt parts of the Province, as well as from the United States to "prospect" the rivers and valleys of the alleged gold region. These facts coming to the knowledge of the Department, together with numerous applications for the purchase of land in the Townships, admittedly for mining purposes and not for settlement, I deemed it prudent to dispatch an officer of the Department to the localitios where gold digging was said to be going on, to report on the nature and extent of the mining operations. Mr. Judah, the Officer in charge of the Royal Domain in Lower Canada, received his instructions on the 12 th of September, and on the 8 th October his Report was sent down to the Legislative Assembly (Parliament being then in session), in answer to an address for reports and papers on the subject. This Report was printed, and its statements were thus made known to the public. It appears that Gold was discovered on the Gilberl some thirty years ago. This stream, otherwise known as the Touffe des Pins, lies within the Seigniory of Rigaud Vaudreuil. The Seigniors of that Seigniory asked for and obtained, in 1846, a patent from the Crown to work the Royal metals for ever on the whole of the said Seigniory, subject to a Royalty of ten per cent. Operations were carried on under this patent with little success, till the season of 1863 , when a rich alluvial deposit on the Gilbert was accidentally struck by a person searching on his own account. During the whole summer from a dozen or two, to one or two hundred miners were at work. The result, as in all such cases was variable; some were successful,
others not; but enough was seen by Mr. Judah to satisfy him that the mine had proved remuncrative. The discoverer, with his three partners, had netted, by their own admission, over $\$ 10$ a day, increased for the whole season, by their further admission since made to Mr. Judah, to about 815.

Mr. Judah reports the total Gold extracted from this river up to the period he visited it at over $\$ 18,000$. Difficulties had occurred between partics to whom the patentees had leased their right for 15 years, and the purchasers of lots on which the mining was going on; but no scrious consequences ensued. The operations were carricd on with order and quict, but Mr. Judah reports that great inconvenience resulted from the fact that the "claims" were incouveniently laid out; many of them not having the advantage of a river frontage for the purpose of washing.

It did not appear that any operations of importance were then in progress elsewhere, and they had all, so far, been exclusively confined to alluvial diggings. Since the date of Mr. Judah's report information has been received, from which it would appear that operations were continued on the river in question till the close of the season, and that the total season's result may be estimated at $\$ 40,000$ or $\$ 50,000$.

Explorers report the existence of Cold everywhere in the Chaudicre villey ; "colour" as it is termed, being found not only in the streams and valleys, but on the hills. Discoverics of Gold in allurial deposits and in quartz veins are reported to have been recently made in Áscot, Hatley, and elsewhere, in the Eastern Townships. A large influx of explorers and miners may be expected carly in the coning spring, and lence there is a necessity for some new legislative provisions to determine and protect the rights of the Crown and of individuals, in respet to the precious matals, and the mining operations in progress and in prospect. Such a law, though tounded on the experience of other mining countries, must be adapted to the special circumstances of our own. $1:$ Gold and Silver are expressly reserved to the Crown in the grants of land to individuals, with the right of way and the right to use rivers and streams of water in the process of mining for them, there seems to be no difficulty in legislating on the subject. The recognition of a preemptive right in the owner to work the mines on his own land on terms sim:lar to those which may be adopted in the case of mines found on the lands of the Crown, would seem to be reasonable, and will not, under proper regulations, obstruct the discoveries and development of this new source of revenue and wealth.

It was thought expedient, under the circumstances above detailed, to stay the sate of the wild lands in the townstipn lying in the auriferous region, until the Legislature shall have had an opportunity to consider the propriety of subjecting them to the operation of new mining regulations.

With regard to the inferior metals in Lower Canada, the rule now fullowed is to reserve in the patents a royalty of two and a half per cent., but no provision is made for collecting this Royalty nor are there any regulations applicable to these mines, which would also seem to be a proper subject for legislation.

3,519 acres of mineral lands in the townships of Garthby, Ham, South Ham, Wolfstown and Wotton were sold during the past year for $8_{2}^{2}, 312,20$, under the regulations of 21 st April, 1862.

UPPER CANADA.
On!y four mincrel tracts on Lakes Huron and Supcrior were sold during the past year-comprisiug together about 1,040 acres. They were sold under the regalations of 15th Mareh, 1861, as modified by order of the 21 st $\Lambda$ pril, 1.862 , which restricted applicants to 400 acres each. In the unsurveyed regions the rate is one dollar an acre, to be $\mathrm{p}^{\text {nid }}$ in full on the sale, the applicant furnishing a plan and description of the locality, so that the tracts may be identified on the official map.

In the surveyed townships they are sold at the price of the lands adjacent, which, in the District of Alsuma, is 20 cents per acre. A Royalty of two and a half per cent. is chargeable on the value of the ore produced for market at the mine. No other condition is attached to the grants.

Numerns applications having been made to purchase :aineral lands, embraced within the limits of locations, that remain in the names of the original locatees, under regulations of 71 h of November, 1816 , 29 th January, 1517 , and 23 rd September, 1853 , it is necessary to take somo detinite action in reference to these forfeited locations. The instalments on these purchases are long lunt due, and the other conditions remain untulfilled.

In a few instances considerable sums have been expended in carrying on mining uperations.

Since the above was wnitten the undersigned submitted to your Excellency a new come of regulatious fur the sale of mineral lands, which, as they have obtained your Excellency's approval, and are of much public interest, I have inserted in this report, althusurh they belong properly to the trausactions of the yoar 1864 :-

## " MINERAJ J.ANDS.

## Department oy Grown Lands,

Quebec, 3̈rd March, 1864.
"Regulatious for the sale of Mincral Lads approved by Hi: Excellency the Governor Generat in council.

1. That the tracts shall comprise not more than four hundred acres.

2 . That the dimensions of the tracts in unsurveyed territory be forty chains in front by one hundred chains in depth, and bounded by lines running due north and south, and east and wext, or as near to these dimensinns as the configuration of the locality will admit.
3. The applicant for a tract in unsurveyed territory must furnish a plan and deseription thereof by a Provincial Land Surveyor.
4. The price shall be one dollar an acre, jayable on the sale.
5. That a tas or duty of one dollar per tou be charged on all ores extracted from tho tract, payable on removal from the mine.

This condition applics to all mining lands sold since the 1st day of April, 186?, and is in lieu of the royalty of two and a half per cent. chargeable on the ores from these lands.
6. That in surveyed townships lots presenting indications of minerals, be sold on the above conditions, but at not less than one dollar peracre in any township, and at the same price as the other lands in the the township when it is more than one dollar per acre.
7. That not more than one tract of four hundred acres be sold to one person.
8. The above regulations do not apply to mines of Gold and Silver.
9. All previous regulations inconsistent with the above are cancelled.

> Wm. MoDovgall, Commissioner.

All locations of mineral lands on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior and on the adjacent islands, which, on the 15th March, 1861, were liable to forfeiture fo non-performance of conditions of sale and location, and which have remained liable to for feiture to the present time, are forfeited.

The locatees and their assignees, provided the assignments were made before the date hereof, are allowed to apply the payments they may have made on any location, over and above the deposit, or first instalment, towards the purchase of the same, or any other location which shall be open for sale, at the date of their application to have the same so applied; but such application shall be regarded as a new purchase, subject to existing regulations and must be filed in the Department of Crown Lands on or before the first day of November, A.D., 1864.

Wm. McD., Com."

So many contradictory statements have been made respecting the situation and quality of the public lands now open for sale in Upper Canada, that I felt it to be my duty to collect the most reliable information within my reach, not only to guide the Department in laying out colonization roads, granting timber licenses, and dealing with the applications of squatters and intending settlers, but to supply necsssary data to the Government and the Legislature for the consideration of measures of ceneral public policy. A colored map accompanies this report, which shows the character of the land and timber in the newly surveyed townships between the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay. This map has been carefully compiled from the surveyors' field notes, and the timber maps, which since 1859 have formed part of the surveyors' returns. These returns have been verified by reference to the reports of surveys for timber limits, colonization roads, cxploration lines, \&e., which have been made at varions times, and have intersected nearly every township of the territory embraced in the colored map. A similar map, but necessarily less complete, of the townships surveyed on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, accompanies this report.

The policy of compelling squatters and others to pay for the lands they occupy by bringing them into the market by means of auction sales, has been continued in Lower Canada. The results have been very satisfactory. Not only has a considerable sum of money been realized, but numerous claims and long-pending disputes between individual have been settled, and the Department relieved of a troublesome correspondence. The effect of this special action, as regards revenue, will be seen by a comparison of the result of the ordinary collections by local agents and the collections under the stimulus of these
special sales. Mr. Collins, from this Department, held sales last year in three agencies, viz., those of Messis. Kemp, Felton, and IIume. These sales were held in the months of August, September and October, and compare as follows with the corresponding months of 1862 :
Mr. Kemp's agency, Aug. aud Sept. 1862, \$ 41 00......Aug. and Sept. 1863, \$14,000 00 "Felton's ", Sept. and 0ct., " $71100 \ldots .$. Sept. and Oct., ", 9,000 00 "Hume's " do. do. " $11000 \ldots .$. do. do. " 10,00000
$\$ 86200 \quad \$ 33,00000$
The bencfit of this special action to the settlers is at least equal to the advantage derived by the department. They thus secure an adjustment of their claims and a recognition of their title, which, on payment of the balance due the Crown, enables them at once to take out their patents. Notwithstanding numerous protests against these sales before they came off by parties who assumed to represent the settlers, and who, no doubt, thought they were doing them a service by trying to perpetuate the old state of things, no complaints of injustice or hardship have yet reached me from the parties affected by them. Mr. Collins reports a general acquiescence in the policy of the department, and as general an approval of the mode in which it is administered.

With a view to facilitate the selection of lands by intending purchasers, the Crown Lands Agents have been instructed to make cursory examinations of the townships in their respective agencies; thus ascertaining where the best lands are situated. Copies of the Surveyors' field books are also being prepared for their information.

The past season was very favorable to the timber trade. The revenue exceeded by $\$ 114,706$ that of 1 sin , while the cost of collection was not increased. The importance of the lumber and timber trade of Canada is hardly appreciated as it ought to be. There is an cvident necessity for some amendment of the law to protect our forests against needless injury from the operations of the settler, as well as of the lumberman.

Resricetfully submitted.

## WM. McDOUGALL, <br> Commissioner.

> Crown Lands Department, (quehee, March, 156 ,

## APPENDIX

TO THE

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FOR 1863.

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## APPENDIX No. 1.

Return of Officers and Cleris in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1863


APPENDIX No. 1.--Contimed.
Returi of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.


WidLeam Foled,
Accoutant and Casheier.
Department of Chown Lands,
Quebec, 31st December, 186:3.
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ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

## APPENDIX No. 1. (a.)

List of Officers and Clerfs in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, arranged according to Branches.


APPENDIX No. 1. (a.)-Continued.
List of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, arranged according to Branches.


## William Ford, Accountant and Cashier.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebee, December 31st, 184:

APPENDIX No. 2.
List of Crown Land Agents for Lower Canada, dates of their Appointment, and Commission allowed to each on Collections made during the year ending 31st Decomber, 1863.

Eastern Section.


## APIENDIX No.

List of (beqn Land Aiexts for Lower Caxaba, lates of their Appintment, and Commission allored to each on Collections made dmine the year culing slot December. 1869.

Wemtern section.


## Department of Crown Lands, <br> Quebec, 31st December, 1843.

## APPENDIX No. 3.

List of Crofn Land Agents for Cpper Canada, diates of their Appointment, and Commission allowed to each on Collections made during the year ending 81 st December, $186 \%$.


William Ford,
Arconutunt and Cashier.

## ANDREW RUSSELL,

Asistant Commissioner.

## Department of Crown Lands,

Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

## APPENDiN No. 4.

 Appointment, and Batary allowed to each for their services, ruring the year 1863.


APPENDIX Ṅo. 5.
List of Agents, Jesuits' Estates, Crown Domain and Seigniory of Lauzon, for the year 1863.

| Name of Agent. | Nature of Azermy. | Appmintment. | Remuncra- <br> tion receved in 1862 . | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Félix Fortier........................... | Collecting \& Commuting Agent, foinhins of Lauzon, and Superiutindent of Berof and beep tiater Lots, Luwor Conama. Buvo thes', under directinn and manak. ment of, and belonging to, liator com missiunces of Quehec and Mrumed..... | Appinted Cullecti-g Agent for Lanoan, and Beach and Deer Water latsumantende:t for Purt of Quehec, sept., 1850; Dation, as Jater, excended to L. Cinada, 12h June, 1860. Alpibital suptemioer, 1856 | $\$$ | This is for Salary as Collecting Agent for Lamoon, and Jiach and Deep Water Lot Supuinucnent. $\$ 150$ is alsuallowed for Otien lumt. As Cummutiner Agent he is to receire $\$ 6.00$ for cach Commutation, but there weronome in 18ñ. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Joseph Larin .... .... ................ | Iarat of Cran Domain and Commutin: Agent, Gusice of Quebec.................. |  | 97997 | The whale of this amount (8500 bring Salary, and the bolance, \$179.97, Commitsion) rucived as Crown Domain Agent. As Comtumitry Agest he is paid by the applicants \$6. © in each case; there were none in 1863. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Valdero Guillet................. ........ | Commuting $t$ yent, Genside of Three Kivirs | Appr intel Jume, 1854............ | .......... | I: paid ly appleants \&folity on each Commulation; nuencil 1:63. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Joan Baptiste Varin.................. | Collecting ard Commuting Agent. Sesuits" <br>  General Asut to rihlest arrears in Jesuits' Esiat $\therefore$ Itown Chade.......... | Appinted Local Apont by late "anmiss mer, desute' Lstates. Aproinied General Acent, July, isis. Late Appointment cancelod by Grder in Coundil, 12tb Aur., 1803.. | 123987 | 1110 of this is Salary os General Agent, to <br>  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ling bisappointment seth, and the hatione g129.8\% is Chenons: $n$ as Luculdment. Roenived also $\$$ s. alluwance for Ofire for year. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Nu remberarainu received in 1863 as Commut.... Agent. Shary as Gen. Agent. from apporameat is Stiguiorial Cumassimer in Finmary. 1961, refunded from Seigniorial Fund. - Se Rerort. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Honorablo Louis Panot | Collecting and Commaling Agent, Jeseits Estates, Di trict of Quebec. | $A_{\text {Prointed }}$ ly lato Comnissioner <br> Jesuise histatea <br> Appointed June, 1855 <br> Anminted June, 1843. | 90000 | Thia anount reaced for Commission as Colferting Ag nt No Comenatations in 1863. do do |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Valère Cuillet \& Flavien Lottinville | Collecting aod Commuting Agent, Cap dr la Mardelcino und Jesuits' Bastates, City of 'ly we hirer: <br>  |  | 8975 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Louis Gaillet, |  |  | b7 66 | do |

Assistant Commissioner.

## Derartment of Crown Lands,

Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domaiu Braneh,
Quebec, 31st December, $18: 3$.
F. T. Judah,

Clerk Jesuìts' Estates, \&ec.

APPENDIX No. 6.
Etatement of the number of $\Lambda$ cres sold, amount of Sales, and amounts collected in Upper and Lewer Canadia, for the years $180^{\circ}$ and 1 scis.

$\qquad$
APPENDIX No. 7.
Statement of the Receipts by the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1863, which are considered as Revenue.

|  | \$ cte. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Crown Domain | 1305460 |
| Seigaiory of Lauzon.............................................. ............................. .............. | 817887 |
| Location Fees, East............................ ................ .. ................ .......................... | 4500 |
| Location Fees, West. | 31500 |
| Patent Fecs, Lower Canada ........................................... | 69034 |
| Timber Cumxissiou ........................................................................................... | 33543 |
| Casual Fesв, C. West ............................................................................... ........ | 37130 |
| Casual Fees, C. East .............................................................................................. | 3300 |
| Surveyors' Fee Fund, East ................................................................................. | 18841 |
| Surveyors' Fee Fund, West................................ .................................................... | 22608 |
| Ottawa Slides. | 6535175 |
| Woods and Forests............. ................................................................... ........... | 35110324 |
| Siguensy Slides........................................................................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1830 S8 |
| Crown Lands, West. | 16588220 |
| Crown Lands, East............................................................................................... | 7597592 |
| Huron Lavd Claiws | 51875 |
| Brace Lavd Claims.. | 5000 |
| Gain on Scrip .................................................................................................. | 210 |
| Mines, C. West...................... | 165000 |
| St. Maurice Slides.. | 449142 |
|  | 69337989 |

# ANDREW RUSSELL, <br> Assis!ant Commissioner. 

## William Ford, <br> Accountant and Cashier. <br> Departyent of Crowy Lande, <br> Quebec, 31st Decernber, 1863.

## APPENDIX $\because 8$.

Statement of Disbursements of Mromin Lands Dipaitment for the year 1863, on account ol Lix eases of Management.

|  | \$ cts. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Burleigh Roar | 6800 |
| Bobeaygeon Road | 16400 |
| Yigid and Tacte .............. ............................................... .......................... | 146000 |
| Matapedi: Prad....... | 146000 |
| Fruatemac innad.. | 22000 |
|  | 4.3221 |
| Board of Examiter, bat Surveyors, E... ... .................... ............................... | 36000 |
| D. do Wext | 33500 |
| Huron Land Claims ..... | ¢ 8400 |
| Fisheries, har r Canarla..... | 1001453 |
| Do rprer Camada... ................. .. ... .................... ........................... | 370038 |
|  | 73800 |
| Crowe Inepuei d. Bust......... ........................ ........... .................... ............. | 44185 |
| D., biest .............................................. ....... . ..................... | 76555 |
| Comicissiod Agedis, E.ist........................................... ...... ........ ..................... | 987824 |
| \% W צ ......... ............................... .... ............................ | 796898 |
| Growa A lurtising. Fent | 14.3948 |
| Do wis: .... | $2: 9703$ |
|  | 204364 |
| Do Unsi f.......................... ..... .............. ....................... ..... | 2144449 |
| Cub ientins loars, Wre........................................ ............ .......................... | $438+809$ |
| Portipe of dyutics. Eit-i ................. .................. ......................................................... | 11077 |
| St We We ............................. ....................... .................... | 29962 |
| Sperini Serite s ....... ........ ...................... .......... ..................................... | 1913 88 |
| Dupartmental © ntirgneice................... ...................... ............................. ........... | 273193 |
| Fiebery Dutitiet. .................................................. . .... ............................. | 874350 |
| Advabu on S.burís ............................................. .............. . ............................... | 92358 |
| Willis Fert 11 . ....... ............................................................. ................................................... | 60000 |
| Doduot Commission, School and Clergy Services | $\begin{array}{r} 12545 \pm 75 \\ 6159828 \end{array}$ |
|  | 7585647 |

# ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner. 

Nilleai Food.
Accounlatt enci cashier.
Department of Crony Lands,
Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

## APPENDIX Ño. 9.

Statement.-Department of Crown Lands, amount of Collections for 1863.

| 1 | \$ cts. |
| :---: | :---: |
| rown Lands, Crper Canadr............ .................................................................... | $1 \% 10209$ |
| Do Lower Canari .. ................................... . ......................................... | \%5981 02 |
| lergy Lands, Upper Cinata ............. | 13297010 |
| Do Luwer Canada ......................................... ................................... | 吅穴6 18 |
| rammar School Lands ........................................... ........................... . ............... | $78 \checkmark 773$ |
| ommun Schıol Lands.................................. ............. ............. .......................... | 12839025 |
| asual Fees, East................................................. ...... | 3800 |
| Do West ........................................ ............................................. ..' | 39730 |
| ruce Land Claims ... ........................................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {i }}$ | 5000 |
| adian lands | 75.39447 |
| Toods and Fu:ests........................... ............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 35689766 |
| isheries, Upper Canada | 47722 |
| Do Lover Casada ............................................ ....................... . . . . . . . . . . . | 669358 |
| rown Domain | 1518911 |
| eigniory cf Lituzan ..................................................................... .................... | 904065 |
| esuits' Estates ...................................................... ......................................... | 3032061 |
| Iinen, Epper Sanda | 184000 |
| Iuron Lird (laims ... ....................................................... .............. . . . . . . . . . | 71375 |
| urveyurs' Fer Fund, Eati. | 18841 |
| Do West. | 22608 |
| ndian Timber | 452. 52 |
| tain on Surip....... ....................................................... ........ ..... ................ | 240 |
| t. Marice slike | 449142 |
| agucnay Slides.................................................................................... .......... | 183080 |
| Ittawa Slides | 664407 : |
| Prdennce Lands. | 21905 st |
| rocation Fees, Eist...... | 4501 |
| Do West | 31500 |
| 'atent Fees, Lower Canadi | 69914 |
| 'imber Commission ......................... ............. ........... ................ ...................... | 3354. |
|  | 11831716 |

# ANDREW RUSSEIL, <br> Assistant Commissioner. 

## William Ford,

Accountant and Cashier.
Department of Crown Latis,
Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

## APPENDIX No. 10.

Retorn of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Reserves, Upper Canada, for 1863.

| Lando Sold. |  |  | R ECEIPTA. |  |  |  |  | PaYMENTS. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year. | Acres. | Amount. | Principal. Interest. 18 Vie., 2.2. Vic. | Inspec- tiv. $18 \%$ \%ic., c. 2. | Rents an | (maray | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Clergy } \\ & \text { Li ens } \\ & \text { Sethers } \\ & \text { Larlits. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mrineipal. } \\ & \text { is fic.. } \\ & \text { c. } 2 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Interat. } \\ & 18 \text { Vio. } \\ & \text { c. } 2 . \end{aligned}$ | Inspertion. <br> is Vic., c. . | Rents $n n$ Clergy <br> Lorts nat Timber <br> Leased. Duties. <br>   <br>   | Clergy <br> licenses. Sprtiers Lands. | Dinbursements. |
| 1863.. | 11912 | $\begin{array}{cc} \$ & r+5 \\ 27074 & 26 \end{array}$ |  | \$ ats 3010 |  |  | $S_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{4}^{\mathrm{cts}} 10$ | $\underset{675 S 3}{ }$ | $5 \mathrm{c}^{\mathrm{cts} .1}$ | $s_{56}{ }^{\text {etre }} 0$ | $\${ }_{4+1}{ }^{\text {ctat }}$ | $\$ 15440$ | $8$ |

REGAPITULATION.


## Department of Crown Lands,

Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

## APPENDIX No. 11.

Return of Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Clergy Reserves, Lower Canada, for the year 1863.


ANDREW RUSSELL
Ascistant Cummissioner.

## William Ford,

Accountant and Cashier.
Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 31st December, 1 ®63.

## APPENDIX NO. 12.

Revonn of the Number of Acres soll, and the Amomet Received on Sales of Common School Lands, under 12 Vic., Cap. 200,




Bahmer remainint; unsalt $\qquad$



ANDREW RUSBLAL
Asughtant Climmivaioner.

APPENDIX No. 13.
Herurn of the number of acres sold and the amount received on sales of Grammar School Lands, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1863


RECAPITULATION.


William Ford,
Accountant and Cashier.
Departm qut of Grown Lands,
Zusbre, 3Ipt December, 1863.

## APPENDIX No. 14.

Statement shewing Receipis and Expensen in the lesmies Estates, for the year 1863.


 sicuicrial Fund to the Estates, of Galay of Iato General Agent from lis appointment as Seigniorial Commisvinner to date of Order in Council cancelling bis nomina iou as such General Arent

Part of the expenses is for Copies of Deels and for Reconnoisaners, which is received back by the Crown.
Department of Crown Janves,
Jesuits' Estates and 'Hown lomain Brauch,
Quebec, Slst December, $186 ; 3$.
ANDREW RUSSELI,
Assistant Commissioner
F. T. Judan,

Cherk Jemits' Estates, de.

## APPENDIX No. 15.

Statrment of Receipts and Expenses in the Seigniory of Lauzon, for the year 1863.

| * |  |  | cinoss Receipts. |  |  | Sipenger. | Net Revenub. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lots et Tentes. | Cens et Rentes. | Sales of Mills and lots, and of Emplacmento in Aubigny. | Interest on Sales and on Commatation Money, Capital of Commutation Money, Rents of Mills, Wharves, de. | Timber, Survey, and cost of Deeds reimbursed. | Total. |  |  |
| \$ cts. | \$ cte. | \$ cts. | ¢ cts. | \% \% | \$ cts. | \$ ets. | \$ cts. |
| $560 \quad 53$ | $2857 \mathrm{S2}$ | 219300 | 320115 | 35918 | 904068 | S00 81 | 817987 |

The expedses consist of proportion of salary of Agent, who is aleo Superintondent of Bearli and Deep. Water Lots, Lower Canada, and disbarsements of same,

## ANDREW RUSSELL,

Ausistant Commissioner.

## Department of Crown Landi,

Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch Quebee, 31st December, 1863.

[^1]
## APPENDIX No. 16

Statement of Receipts and Expenses in the Crown Domain, for the year 1863.


The expenses include refunds, and a large sum for Cost of Deeds, which will he herenfter collected in Jublicial caser. (See heport.)

## Department of Crown Lands,

Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch,
Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

## F. T. Judah,

Clerle Crown Domain, de.

APPENDIX No. 17.
Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Ordnance Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.


William Ford,
Accountant and Cashier.
Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, December 31st, 1863.

## APPENDIX No. 1 s .

LOWER CANADA.-Rertan of Survers for the year ending 31 st December, 1863.


.337,461 acres, subdivided into farm lots, at 58 cents per acre,
Connected with the subdivision of the above, there were run 130 miles of outines, which, calculated at $\$ 35$ per mile, reduces the cost of the subdivision to a fraction over 4 cents per acre.

Note.-The foregoing quantities and amounts exhibit the Surveys completed and paid up to date, apart from the Surreys in progress, on most of which adrances have been made.

Toseri Buychette,
Deputy Surezyor General,
Department of Crown Lands,
Surveying Branch East,
Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

APPENDIX No. 19. (a.)
!PPER CANADA.-Statement of Municipal Surveys for which Instractions were issued during the year ending 31st December. 186:3.


Thomas Devine,
Head of Surveys, U.C.

## ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.
Department of Crofn Lands,
Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

APPENDIX No. 19. (b.)
UPPER CANADA.--Statement of Municipal Surveys Confirmed during the year ending 31st December, 1863.
10 John Detcow
${ }_{11}$ H. O. Woud
12 John Sbicr
${ }^{13}$ IR. C. P. Brown............
${ }_{15}^{14}$ Jothom Shis. 3 Tyth.........
16 E. C. Calliy.
17 J . s. P.ter
13. $\mathbf{w}$. 1 min.............
19С. ©. Huнiry
19 C. O. Humir
21 R. C. P. Buwn ..........
22 Tames pontuck.
230 . Rut,



Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

APPENDIA No. 19. (c.)
UPPER CANADA.-Statement of Surveys for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

with the Accountant's Return of Moneys paid for Surveys whioh includes advances on Surveys in progreas, $\$ 11,896.00$, and balances on the above, $\$ 7,880.42$. Total paid s 1863, \$19,776.42. The payments for Indian Surveys are peovided by special warrant.

## RECAPITULATION.



## ANDREW RUSSELL, <br> Assistant Commissioner.

Thomas Devine,
Head of Surveys, U. C.
Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 31st December, 1864.

## APEENDIX

woods and foreste.-Gfeneral Statement of Timber, \&c., and


| Tral amount collertes from Timber Dues and Ground Rent. I A.: Titit amount collect d from Slides $\qquad$ Isi: |  | $\begin{array}{r} 89550011 \\ 7276305 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total awount collected from Timber Dues and Gr.mrd Rent, 1:r $2 . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | \$200766933 | \$468463 16 |
| Trial amount coliected from Slides ................................ 1862....... ......... | 4498726 | 35375659 |

Note-The amount accrued includes $\$ 7,364.79$ belonging to
P. M. Pafitridge,

Superintendent of Woods and Forests,

## Defartament uf Crown Lands, Woods and Forests.

Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

No. 20.
amounts accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rents, during the year 1868.
TION OF TIMBER, \&c.

OF TMMBER, \&c.-Continued.

other cervices, viz., Clergy, School, Indian and Jesuits' Estates.

## ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 20. (a.)
Woods and Forests.
Statement of Revenue collected during the year 1863.


Nurt--In addition to the above, the sum of $\$ 7,364.79$ was collected from other services, viz., flergy, Nohvol, Indian aud Jesuits' Estates, and $\$ 27,324.30$, value of Settlers' Timber, applicable (less deduction for charges) in payment of land, making the total Collection for the year, $\$ 503,152.25$.

## ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. Partridge,
Superiutendent of Woods and Forests.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

## APPENDIX No. 20. (b.)

## Woods and Forests.

Dr. Statement of Account of the Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, for the year ending 31st December, 1863. Or.


## P. M. Partridge

Superimtendent of Woods and Furests,
Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests,

APPENDIX No. 20. (c.)
WOODS AND FORESTS-Statement of Laber measured, culled and counted at the Port of Quebec, through the Office of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the Scason of 1863.



APPENDIX No. 20. (c.)-Continued.
WOODS AND FORESTS.-Statement of Lumber measured. culled and counted at the Port of Quebec, through the Office of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the Season of 1863.


ANDREW RUSSELL
Assistuat Commissioner
P. M. Partridge,

Supcrintendent of Wards ant Forests.
Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests,
Quebec, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 20. (d.)
WOODS AND FORESTS.-Statement of Fees paid to Cullers, for work performed in their respective departments, during the Season of 1863.

| Department. | Culler's Name; de. | Arount. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Masts, Bowsprits,Spars, Oars, Hand- \} spikes and Square Timber | Francis Dalaire. <br> Alexis Dorval. | $\underset{1781}{\$ 431} \text { cts. }$ | \$ ets. |
| Mnsts, Boweprits, Spars, Oars, \&c..... | Philip Dorval............ ..................... ................................... |  | $\begin{array}{r}2215 \\ 879 \\ 87 \\ \hline 00\end{array}$ |
|  | John Jordan ....................... .................................................................................... | 131508 |  |
|  | Thomas Gilchan................................ | 116571 |  |
|  | Peter Gilgan ......................................................................................................................................................................... | 108379 |  |
|  | F. X. Béland ................................................................... ........................................... | 106241 |  |
|  | Edward Verrault. | 106081 |  |
|  | Michael Kelly.............................................................................................................................................. | 102117 948 74 |  |
|  | Stephex Lambert ............................. ...................................................... ................... | 92825 |  |
|  | J. B. A. Dorval.... | 92590 |  |
|  | Narcisse Valin . . ............................................................................................................................................. | 92252 91855 |  |
|  | Joseph Larese......................................................................................................................................................................... | 21652 |  |
| Equare Timber .......................... | Pierre Jennest......................... | 91398 |  |
|  | Pierre McNeil......................................................................................................................................................... | ${ }_{884} 9132$ |  |
|  | Louis Doiron .... .............................. ................... ........ . ............................................. | 87939 |  |
|  | Jacques Jobin ......................................................................................................... ${ }^{\text {Joseph }}$ Lockque. | 86195 86035 |  |
|  | Joseph Lockquell ..... .......................................................... ......................................................................... | 85271 |  |
|  | George Donahue .... ................................................................. .. ............................... | 84997 |  |
|  | J. B. Vachon........................................ ..................... ......................................... | 845 840 890 |  |
|  | A. H. Lockquell........................ ............................................................................................................................. | 83884 |  |
|  | George Philbert .............................................................. ......................................... | 81909 |  |
|  | George Millor ........... ............. ........................ ......................................................... | 748 768 746 38 |  |
|  | Wing Miller ........................................................................................................................................................... | 74547 |  |
|  |  | 85589 83010 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Carried forioard | 2742276 | 3094 97 |

APPENDIX No. 20 . (d.)-Continued.
WOODS AND FORESTS.-Statement of Fecs paid to Cullers. ter work performed in their respective departments, during the Season of 1863

| Department. | Culler's Name, dr. | Amount. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Squaro Timber......................... | Erought formecrit... | $\begin{array}{cc} \$ & \text { ctb. } \\ 27422 & 76 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{3004}{ }^{\text {cts }}$ |
|  |  | 612 69 <br> 581 03 |  |
|  | fuseph Ferenrnt......... | 578 587 587 |  |
|  | Debis Itigro........................................................................................................................................................ | 43161 |  |
|  |  | 41828 : |  |
|  | Henry M Peat .......................................................................................................... | 4528 | 3069759 |
| Deals, Boards, Planke, and Lathwrod and Stavas...................... | Jumes Myler... | 78024 | 300975 |
|  | Jefrery Malnne............ | 75345 |  |
|  |  |  | 192636 |
|  | Tbeinas Malone .......................................... ......................................................... | 175206 |  |
|  |  | 130176 117389 |  |
|  | Mic bel Hamt ............................................. ....................................................................................................... | $115 \% 94$ |  |
|  | Michacl Powrr ............................................................... ........................................ | 114778 |  |
|  | Patrimk Matene, .................................................................................................... | 95846 |  |
| Deale, Planke, Boardy 4 Lathwood |  | 72788 72828 |  |
|  | A. F. Inmel.. ............................................................................................................................................ | 67178 |  |
|  | Charles Cuuturs ................................................ ............ .................................................... | 5676.4 |  |
|  | J. B. Charlton ................................ ........................................................... ............ | 53260 |  |
|  | Thomas Clark ...................................................................... ................................. | 32646 |  |
|  |  | 29443 28605 |  |
|  |  |  | 1152301 |
| Staves . | AVoel Heanpre. | 84467 |  |
|  | Milcs OMrien. | 91841 |  |
|  | Fobn Murphy .... | 87604 |  |
|  | Clément Girous. | 79066 |  |


N.B.-The amount paid to Cullers, as per detailed Statement, is the gross amount of their respective earbinge, out of which they have to pay, agreably to the 27 th Seotion of the Act, their attendants and arsistants, and all other charges inseparable from the execution of their duties.

## ANDREW RUSSELL

Assistant Commissioner
P. M. Partridal,

Superintendent of Woods and Forests.
Deparimunt of Crofn Lands, Woods and Forests,
Quebec, 81st December, 1863.

WOODS AND FORESTA-STATBMET shewing the Staff of the Offee of Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, the designation of Office, term of employment, ant the Salay paid to each for the year ending 31st Decumber 1863; sheving also the estra Clerks emploged, and the sums paid to them during the same periond.



## APPENDIX Nn. 20. (f.)

WOODS AND FORESTS. - An Abstract of the number of Pieces, and Cubic feet of each degeription of Timber mosared and culled, under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Culers, at the Portoof Queher, during the season of $186 ;$ with the section of the I'rovince where the same were proderced.


An $A$ bstract of the number of Pieces, cte. - (intimuid.


OTTAWA RIVER and its tributaries above Ottawa City, subdivided.

P. M. Partridge,

Superintendent of Woods and Forests:
Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests,
Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner. Qur

## APPENDIX No. 20. (g.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.-AN Abetract of the number of Pieces of all Lumber (Bguare Timber excepied), measured, culled ond and counted off, under the superibtendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the season of 1863 ; with the Section of the Prowince wherefrom.

| Number. | EECTION OF PROVINCE. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mats and } \\ \text { Buwibrits } \\ \text { picres. } \end{gathered}$ | $S_{\text {Pars }}$ <br> Picces. |  | Crusted. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Manlerikes. } \\ \text { Pieces. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lathwiod. } \\ \text { Coriss. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1........ | Quehee to M mitreal. |  | 6 |  |  |  | $1715 \pm$ |
|  | St. Lawrence, frum Muntreal upward | 71 | 1100 |  |  | 355 |  |
| 3......... | Ottawa and $\mathrm{i}:$ tributaries <br> United states. | 511 | 2047 |  | 269 |  |  |
|  | Total.. | 12: | 8159 |  | 209 | 355 | 1715 |



APPENDIX No. 20. (g.)-Continued.

|  | SECTION OF PROVIMCE. | Standard Staves. |  |  |  |  | West India Staves. |  |  |  | Barrel Staves. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pieces. | M. | c. | qrs. | [ ${ }^{\text {ces. }}$ | M. | c. | qrs. | pes. | 3 m . | c. | qre. | pes. |
| 1... | Quebec to Montreal.................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2... | Montreal to Kingston................................................ | 242423 | 252 |  | 3 | 12 | 17 241 | ${ }_{9}^{5}$ | 3 | 20 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| 4... | Grand River, Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron, including <br> River Thames. $\qquad$ | 81635990 | 1660 | 8 |  | 14 | 4429 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 64 | 6 | 1 | 17 |
|  | Total. | 1878413 | $19: 2$ | 8 | 3 | 26 | 4688 | 8 | 2 | 26 | 76 | 0 | 2 | 24 |

P."M. Partridge,

Superintendent of Woods and Forests.
ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, Wools and Forests, Quebec, 31st Deecmber, 1863.

## APPENDIX No. 20. (h.)

 the Office of the Demoty Supervisor of Cullers, Montral, during the Season of 1863.

P. M. Partridge,

Superintendent of Woods and Forests.
Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests,
Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

ANDREW RCSSELL
Assistiont C'ommissioner.

## APPENDIX No. 20. (i.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.-Statement of Timber measured and culled at Montreal, Lachine and Sorel, through the Office of the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, during the Season of 1863, and Section of Province where produced.



Assistant Commissioncr.

## P. M. Partridge,

Superintendent of Womls and Furests.

## AFPENDLX No. 20. (j.) <br> WOODS IND FORESTS.

Dr. Statement of Iccount of Deputy Superviso of Cullers. Montreal, for the year ending 31st Docomber, 1863. Cr.

| To amount received from Supervisor of Cullers, Quetee, to meet expenses of infler. cte. To gross amount reeetioul for measuring Timber, etc.......... . . | \$ ets. | 180: | \$ cts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | D . . 31.. By amount remittel to Surerrisur during Seasun................. | 447297 |
|  | 403970 | Sy salary for year endiag at date.................................. | 30000 |
|  | 44:238 | By aumunt pid Cu'lers Fces............ .................... ...... | 303407 |
|  |  | By amount luid clerks..................................... ........ | 55775 |
|  |  | By amount laid for Dishuremachts ................................ |  |
|  | S.12 65 |  | 851265 |

P. M. Partriege,

Siqurintendent or II,oorls and Furest,
Departalent of Croffn Lands, Wuode and Forests.

Quebee, 51st December, 196

Assistant Commissioner.

## APPENDIX No. 21. (a.)

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.-Comparative Statement of Letters Registered in the years 1862-3.


Department of (rown Lands, 2nd January, 1aj

[^2]
## APPENDIX No. 21. (b.) <br> Statement of Office Work for 186:3.

No. of Plans compiled and copied1090do Instructions for Surveycrs preparci. ..... 82
do Plans, Field-notes, Diaries, Reports, Accounts and Pay Lists of Surveyors of Public Lands and Roads audited and examined ..... 448
do Plans and Field-notes, Reports of l'rivute Surveys examised, and aroas calculated ..... 180
do Plans, Field-notes and Reports of Munieipal Surveys cxamined ..... 126
do Deseriptions for the erection of l'arishes, Townships and Villages in Lower C'anada prepared.. ..... 48
Statements for the Lugislature and Blue Bouk prepared. ..... 39
References for Letters Patent prepared, and Fiats ontered. ..... 3517
Descriptions for Letters Patent prepared ..... 1064
Letters Patent engrossed, examiucd, and enterod in the several books of record ..... 3738
Letters written ..... 14849
Fishing Bounty Claims examined and paid. ..... 52
Adjudications ..... 1036
Folio pages of Reports, Land Rolls, Letters and Assignments entered. ..... 29751
Fulio pages of Field-notes, Reports, Letters, cte., copicd ..... 3230
schedules of Crown, Clergy and School Jands furnished to Timber Asents ..... 12
Location Tickets issued ..... 86
Assignments examined and registered. ..... 2237
Circulars issued. ..... 932
Specifications of Lots in Towns and Townships for sale prepared ..... 12
Acounts examined and paid by Check or Certificate. ..... 1516
Accounts Current prepared. ..... 313
Agents' Returns examinel and enterel. ..... 1944
Returns of Lands sold for Registrars and secretary Treasurer:. ..... 43
Folio pages of these Returas. ..... 260
Reports. ..... 536
Miscell.uneous Statement ..... \%3su
Pages of Translations ..... 680
Special Sales and ceses disposed of after investigation of claims on the siot. ..... 1113
Cuses of Land Arrears examined, decided and certified ..... 130
Entries of Letters Patent in Doomsday, Register, Issue Bouk and Plans. ..... 16212
Appropriations of Moneys receivel by Letter, ete. ..... 1937
Entries posted in Salcs lowhs ..... 11450
Monthly Statements of Lands paid in fu!l for Woods and Forests' Branch ..... 60
Free tirants and Indian Fiats entered and indexel ..... 31.5
Towns and 'Cownships enterel in Doomsday and Register. ..... 14
lecquisitions for Stationery, etc. ..... 381
Heir and Devisre Commission Certificates issued ..... 55
Certificates, value of Settlers' Timber ..... 202
Timber Adjudications ..... 94
Pay Lists and Time Sheets of Road Works examiued and audited. ..... 114

## Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, 31st December 1863.

APPENDIX No. 22.
STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Fisheries, Upper and Lower Canada, for the year 1863.


## APPENDIX No. 23.

STATEMENT of comparative expenses incurred in connection with the Fisheries Server, for Upper and Lower Canada, in 1862 and 1863, inclusive of all Salaries and Disbursements, Contingencies of Agents and Special Services, Bounties, and every expenditure attending the administration of the Fisheries Act, wheler paid by the Department of Crown Lands or any other Department, -the Salaries at Head Quarters being divided equally between Upper and Lower Canada.


ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.
Department of Crown Lands, Fisheries Branch, Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

> W. F. Whitozer.

APPENDIX No. 24.
STATEMENT of Claims for Fishing Bounties fyled and notifed, for 1863.

| Claimants. | Vessels. | Amounts. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\$_{13 s} \text { etr. }$ | Fyled. |
| Paul Cote................... | Marie-Joseph .................... | 5400 | do |
| John Howell. | Undaunted................................ | 17600 | do |
| John Davis | Rambler .................................. | 17850 | do |
| James Muldoon | Lady | 22800 | do |
| Jobn Ascab................ | Higblavd Jane ........................ | $22+00$ | do |
| P. Doyle..................... | 'Venelis ................................... | 10300 | do |
| P. Sirs ....... | Alph nsine............................... | 0200 | do |
| Ed. Gaumont. | Enedine.................................. | $14 \pm 00$ | do |
| Eug. IIammond............ | Victorjs ................................. | 11700 | do |
| Abel Arseneau............. | Mary And................................. | 16000 | do |
| William Baker . | 'tori Douglas. ................... ....... | 23200 | do |
| P. Turbide...... | Jenny Lind ............................... | 1360 | do |
| F. \& M. Lesperance...... | Eッлепie ................................ | $18 \pm 00$ | do |
| do ..... | Mary....................................... | 140 | do |
| William Terrieau..... ... | Anvio ...................................... | 181100 | do |
| Sylvain Sire................ | Preeze ................................... | 11200 | do |
| H. Richard.................. | Źlie ........... ............ .. .......... | ] 4400 | do |
| 2. Arseneau................. | 'Adeliaq.............. ...................... | 184 00 | do |
| F. Arseneau... | Mary .............................. ........ | 16000 | do |
| V. Vigneault | Wide-A wake .............................. | I69 00 | do |
| J. F. Puitras. | Theodora... | ]9600 | do |
| E. Angers .... | Marie-Victuire | 32000 | do |
| F. Cummines. | Ailsa............. ......................... | 16400 | do |
| George Miller. | Ravger............. ..................... | 16400 | do |
| Thumas Lingros.. | 'Marie-Primrose ........... .............. | 29200 | do |
| Germain Dionne | Marie Louise............................. | 21:00 | do |
| A. Kiverin .... | Remari ........................... ........ | 8800 | do |
| A. Vigneault.. | Eurćnie ........................... .... | $20+00$ | do |
| X. Cormier .. | Amelit..... .............................. | 16500 | do |
| J. Bou drealit | Constantina.............................. | 16800 | do |
| E. Bugeold.. | Emma ............................... .... | S8 00 | do |
| L. \& Z Gagnon | Iearl........................................! | 21600 | do |
| 12. \& B. Gagnon. | Seven Brothers,......................... | 11200 | co |
| G. Cormier..... | Victoria .................................. | $18 \pm 00$ | do |
| X. Boily..... | Mathilde....................... .......... | 12800 | do |
| D. Giasson.. | Esperance | 22300 | do |
| G. Cormier. | Mary Lydia | 19200 | do |
| R. Delaney. | Two Brotbers. | 16800 | do |
| L. Jonpbe.. | Archengel | 20000 | do |
| D. Ricbard.. | Dolohin | 20.500 | do |
| V. Cormiar.. | Zélic. | 12000 | do |
| D. Terrieau | Temnerance | $16+00$ | du |
| D. Richard... | Onésime ........ .......................... | 14000 | do |
| H. Boudreault.. | Surah .................................... | 9200 | 40 |
| Charles Stewart...... | Jobn Stewart............................ | $2: 800$ | do |
| Robert Pye | Flying Fisb | I $4+60$ | do |
| P. Muliooney | Village Belle............................ | 16000 | do |
| John Ross .................. | Britannia ................................ | 268500 | do |
| William Harbour | Brceze................................ ..... | 13500 | do |
| Peter Mahe........ | Pilot. | 19200 | d |
| Henry Suddard.. | Violet ............. ....................... | 12000 | do |
| Lonis Boudrcault. | Fiora.......................... ......... | 19i) 00 | Notified. |
| A. Devenux...... | Lоир-Marib.............................. | 15200 |  |
| A. Cormier... | Triton .................................... | $10500$ | du |
| F. Kennedy................... | Temperanco.............................. | 22100 | do |
|  |  |  |  |

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commiss:oner.

## Department of Crown Lands, Fisheries Branch, Quebee, 31st December, 1863.

W. F. Whitcher.

APPENDIX No. 25.
STATEMENT of payments made as Fishing Bounties, for the year 1862, under Order in Council dated Ist May, 1863.


ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissionernas
Departanent of Crown Lands, Fisheries Branch,
Quebec, 31st December, 1863.
W. F. Whitcher.

## APPENDIX No. 26.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE ADDINGTON ROAD.

Tamworth, January 9th, 1864.
Sir,-I beg leave to forward to your department the annual report of the madition of the Addington Road, and the prospects of the settlement thereon.

I found that portion of the road not repaired last year, which leads over hills, sadly out of condition ; the water has worn off the lighter material down the slopes, and un. covered boulders and rocks, rendering travel difficult. Many of the wooden catseways have become worn, and brokeu logs are frequently met with that are really dangerous fior teams to cross. Several casualties occurred last year ; one poor man lost a borrowed horse, and had to pay for it; several horses were seriously injured by their feet slipping between the worn logs. The Clare River bridge is in a dangerous state; the head of the piers that are in the channel have sunk; the up-stringers have been raised to correspond with the lower ones by blocking, but the sinking continues, and that part over the channel is very sideling, and must somur or later topple over. Also a portion of the bridge at head of Marioaw Lake is much damaged from the raising of the lake by a mill dam; the covering of the south half is afloat during the open part of the year.

Owing to the scarcity of provisions, arising from the loss of the crop in 1862, some poor persons with large fimilies have been furced to remove from the settlement, so that the census of this year foots less than that of the prior; but the places rendered vacant on that account have been filled by parties with smaller families, and in some insiances by single men; the change is an improvement, although it has lessened the population.

The crushing effect of the disaster of $180 ;$ has wot been got over by the good crop of last year, because of the paucityof seed rrain and roots available last sprigy $1 / l l$ crops that were sown early gave abundant yicld. but the extreme swall quantity of sed sown renders the present crop but little more productive than that of the former year. In the article of wheat there is a falling off, but the quality is so superior that it is of more value than that of 1862. The growth of that year was rendered so defective by drought and frost, that five bushels by measure produced but one hundred pounds of inferior flour, whilst two and a half of the present crop yield the same amount, and of an excellent quality. All the other cereals, as well as roots, are inferior to none raised in Canada; although there is not a much greater increase in the number of bushels produced, yet the actual value is fully double. The municipality of Barrie obtained, through the "Seed Grain Act" of last year, some three hundred bushels of seed grain of various kinds; but it was so late in the season before it was sown, that but little of it ripened, and that municipality has involved itself in debt without a corresponding beaefit.

There is a loss of $: 3$ inhabitants in the census of this year, but it is not all attributable to parties leaving the settlement; several persons who have accomplished their settling duties on gift lots and obtained their patents, have become purchasers of Crown lands, and portions of their families are enga:ed on them. The number of inhabitants on the gift lots are 717, and they possess a large number of domestic animals, except horses, in which there has been a falling off ; they have, during the year, cleared 285 acres of land, and there remains chopped 150 acres of spring clearing.

In my intercourse with the settlers during my recent visit, I found all gratefal for the kidduess manifested by the Government in providing, through the work on the road last summer, means for them to procure prorisions, and their only regret is that they were so short of seed last spriag. All believe that if seed could have been obtained suficient to have covered the ground prepared, conuected with the aid of the Governmert during the sümmer, that the pressure of the bad crops of 1862 would have passed away, but it will be severely feltnext year, for many settlers cannot, from what they have rais sd, bread their familics and save seed; hence a great lack will be found in the spring; nor can they devise any feasible plan within their power to supply the deficiency.

Several partics complain of having their grain injured by the grub shortly atter it sprung up. Corn, peas and buckwheat suffered the most. Competent judges estimate that the crop of the above cereals was shortened one-half. The grub ravages were not alone ponfined to the new townships; it spread wide over the old townships in front: but the
effect thereof was less felt in the old than than in the new, where so little was sown. But with all the drambales from frost, grubs, and short seed, I found no despondency, but a looking forward to a sunny future; they are aware that next year will be still hard for provisioys and seed, but they are preparing for the trouble that is ahead by saving seed as much as lies in their power, and rescrving it for the coming spring.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obd't. servant,
(Sigued) Ebenezer Perry.
The Fion. Wm. MeIDourill, Commissioner, Quebre, ©. E.

Abstract of Statistics of Addington Road for the year 1863 :-
VALUE OF ARTICLES, LSTIMATED AT CLRCENT RATE IN SETTLEMENT.

| Epring Wheat,* 1703 bunhe's |  |  |  | ( | \$ 100 |  | \$ 1,7 300 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Outs, | 47 T | " |  | (a) | ${ }^{(150}$ |  | 2,395 5 ! |
| P'ens. | $\times 9$ | " |  | (a) | 0.00 |  | 71760 |
| Barley, | (ix? | " |  | (i) | 1.09 |  | $68: 00$ |
| Buckwheat, | te3 | " |  | (1) | 1.75 |  | 40725 |
| Corn, | $\because 3$ | " |  | (a) | 1.00 |  | $\therefore 300$ |
| Beass, | 193 | " |  | a | 2.00 |  | 3900 |
| Hersy, or Nillet, | , 92 | . |  | (a) | 1.03 |  | 9250 |
| Pentutios, | 97, | " |  | (a) | 0.50 |  | 4, sin 00 |
| Ruta Baso, | 116.51 | " |  | (a) | 0.90 | ... | $\because 30$ |
|  | 1!89 | " |  | (c) | 0.12 2 |  | $\because 4750$ |
| Tame May, | $8: 274$ | t..us |  | (a) | 1750 |  | $5,7 \cdots 3$ 872 |
| Wild Hay, | 407 | " |  | (c) | 8.00 |  | 3,25; 00 |
| Stram, | $\because$ | ." |  | (a) | 5 (1) |  | 1, 3: $21-5$ |
| Maple Fngar, | 745 |  |  | (a) | ${ }^{1} 10$ |  | 7470 |
| Holusm, | 2:319 |  |  | (a) | 0.54 |  | $\because 6100$ |
| Viuegar, | 003 | " |  | (a) | 0.25 |  | 125 i5 |
| Prak, | 1095 |  |  | (c) | 0.07 |  | 1,056 23 |
| Bect, | 1476 | " |  | (c) | 19.155 |  | 73825 |
| Mutton. | 82.1 | " |  | (a) | 0.05 |  | 3600 |
| Putash, |  | brls. |  | (9) | 27.00 |  | 2,018 $\because 5$ |
| Full cilut, |  |  | $\ldots$ | (a) | 1.25 |  | 89375 |
| Flaum ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |  |  | (a) | 0.70 |  | $1 \times 690$ |
| Shingles, | 494 | M. |  | (a) | $1: 5$ |  | 61750 |
| Lumber, | 165 |  |  | (a) | 6.00 |  | 99000 |
| Fur.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $21 \pm 00$ |
|  | Total |  |  |  |  |  | \$31,465 801 |

The numbers of doncstic animela owned by the settlers on the Addington Road are 58 hotsea, 71 yoke of oxeh, 181 cums, 180 young catte, sis swine, and 162 sheep.

[^3]
## APPENDIX, No. 27 .

## REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR THE NORTHERLY PART OF THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD.

Minden, January 16th, 1864

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Sir,-I have the honor to transmit a statement of the settlers and produce on the northern section of the Bobcaygeon Road, for the year 1863.

In consequence of the great distance north, and the short time the settlers have been located, my present Report is rather limited.

The partics located seem content and happy in their new homes; nevertheless, there has beea but little improvement in the place during the $y$ c:ir. The priveipal cause is the bad state of the road north of Bell's line, which, alhourch taken out of the contractor's hands, has not yet been finished.

The settlement at and near the Narrows of the Lake of Bays is in a thriving condition, there being very good land along the road as wed as a larga tract in rear of the Frec Grants.
Number of lots located ..... 54
Number of lots settled on, or having small ctearings in readiness for movisg into this winter. ..... 39
Total population. ..... 130
Number of acres cleared ..... 144
nationality.
English, heads of families ..... 17
Irish ..... 20
Scotch ..... 3
Canadian. ..... 14
Total ..... $\Sigma 1$
total quantity of produce and value.

| Wheat. | 530 bushels | (13) $\$ 100$ | $\ldots$ | \$5\%000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oats. | 1265 : | (c) 045 |  | 56925 |
| Indian Corn | 109 " | (a) 075 |  | 7500 |
| Potatoes. | 3110 " | (a) 025 |  | 77750 |
| Turnips | 6290 " | (a) $019 \frac{12}{2}$ |  | 78625 |
| Timothy Hay. | 29 tons | (a) 1100 |  | $3190{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Beaver " | $5 \pm$ " | (a) 700 |  | 37800 |
| Furs.. |  |  |  | 78000 |
| Maple Sugar. | 1160 lbs | (a) 008 |  | 9280 |

stock.
Cattle. ..... 48
Horses. ..... 3
Pigs. ..... 1:

## APPENDIX, No. 28.

# REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR THE SOUTHERLY PART OF THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD. 

\author{
Crown Lands Agency, Bobcaygeon, Dec. 30th, 1863 . $\}$

}

## To the Honorable the Commisssioner of Crown Lands.

Sir,--1 have the honor to submit, for your inspection, a report on the progress, \&c., of Fice (irants on the Bobeayeon Road, as far as my agency extends; also a table, condensed from information quilered from lree Grant settlers, individually, showing the amount of crops, with their valuc, and general information, which show a large increase and improvement over 1819 . This is owing, no doubt, to the favorable season-the entire absence of frost. during the past spring. The fact of the small increase of settlers on Free Grants, and the large increase of population, may be attributed to the number of Free Grant ettlers who have sold portions of their lots to new settlers, whose names I have not put down as occupants of luts. No increase has taken place in the number of scttlers beyond the Peterson Junction. This arises from the inferior quality of the lots, as settlers prefer buying land at seventy cents per acre in more available parts of the district, to scttling on Free Grants so far back.

I beg also to mention that the very bad state of the finbeaygen Road has very much impeded the sale of lands during the past seasou. From Bobcaygeon to Nurnt River, the road is jut $1^{\text {masable, but, with a small expenditure, might be very much improved. From }}$ Burnt liver, the road, for siz miles, is almost in an impassable state, and, in the spring and fall of the year, is really dangerous for tcams. Aericents frequently occur on it. This state of thines very much discourages intending settlers and I feel satisfied that money expended on its in rrovement would soon be refunded by the increase of sales of land. In some cases a slight deviation from the road as it is at present, at a small expense, would avoid the must dangerous plices, and give much satisfaction.

Amoner the improvements for the year are two grist mills in successful operationone at the Gull River about two miles from the Road, the other at Burnt River, where the road crosses it, capable, cacl, of grinding a large quantity of grain; atd it is estimated that there is sufficient wheat now raised in the lack country to keep them both employed This will be a great wiring to the farners of the place, as it dispeuses with the necessity which hitherto existed, of drawing their grain twenty or thirty miles to mill.

Each of these mills has, in connection with it, a saw-mill, which saw about two thnusand fire hundred feet of lumber dialy. This may be contrasted with the fact that in the Frea Grants there are as yet no mills in operation.

Ther are atso two saw-mills completed in the 'Jownship of Stanhope, from which (mills) yuantities of lumber are floated down the waters of the Gull River to meet the incravin, demand.

As t.: the settlement and population of the townships in the neighborhood of the road, I think they will be found to contain sextuple the number of inhabitants of the Fre Grants, and to have a proportionate superiority in the amount of crops raised.

As to the available lands for settlement still not takec up, I find that large blocks still exist in the Tuwnships of Galway, Snowdon, Cavendish, Stanhope and others, and perhaps about seventy lots in the Jownships of Minden and Somerville.
agricultural and otaer products.

| Wheat........ 428 | acres. | 6,428 | - | (a) $\$ 100$ | per bush. |  | \$6,428 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oats.......... 309 | " | 7,320 | " | (a) 040 | p |  | 2,928 00 |
| Turnips...... 284 | " | 38,358 | " | (a) 015 | " |  | 5,753 70 |
| Potatues......198 | " | 18,582 | " | (a) 025 | " |  | 4,645 50 |
| Peas .......... 57 | " | 925 | " | (a) 060 | " |  |  |
| Barley ...... 16 | " | 345 | " | (c) 100 | " |  | 34500 |
| Hay.......... 482 | " | 430 | tons | (a) 1200 | * |  | 5,160 00 |
| Sugar. | .... | 2,592 |  | (a) 010 | " |  | 25920 |



Turnips may appear rated at too high a price; but the lumbering operations will make them valuable in a short time.
nationality and number of settleas on the bobcaygeon road, jan. 1st, 1864
Trish. ..... 112
English ..... 43
Canadian ..... 35
Scotch. ..... 16
German ..... 1
French Canadian ..... 1
Swedes. .....
Total population ..... 1002
IMPROVEMENTS.
Acres of land cleared ..... $2499 \frac{1}{2}$
Acres chopped ..... ,
Houses ..... 173
Stables ..... 156
1
Saw-mill

| live stock. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Horses..... | 38 (1) | \$50 00 |  | \$1,900 00 |
| Oxen. | 124 (a) | 3000 | ...................... | 3,720 00 |
| Cows.. | 203 (先 | 1500 | ........ ...... | 3,04500 |
| Young Cattle. | 211 (a) | 600 | ...................... | 1,266 00 |
| Pigs......... | 238 (a) | 300 |  | 71400 |
| Sheep. | 58 (a) | 400 |  | 23こ 00 |
|  |  |  |  | \$10,877 00 |

All this shows unmistakeably that this is one of the most prosperous of the newly settled sections of the country.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedt. servt.,
Richard Hughes, Agent.

## APPENDIX No. 89.

## REPORT OF I'HE AGENT FOK THE ILASTINQS ROAD.

Hastings Road Agency, Madoc, January 14, 1864.

Sir,-I herewith have the honor to send my Statistical Report of the Settlement under my charge, for the yar 15tis.
The accompanying contain the following particulars, viz:-
The number and deaription of each lot.
The uame of the settler in occupation.
The number of acres cleared, with the number in process of clearing, and the number under cultivation on each lot.
The quantity and description of produce raised on each lot.
The quantity of potash manufactured by each settler.
The buildings on each lot.
The live stock owned by each settler ; and
The number of individuals in each resident family.
The following syopsis of the tables is presented for bupase of reference:
Total number of persous in posecesion of Free Grant luts on the 30th December, 156 :)
399
Of these, 27 are non-resident.
The tital population of resident settlers and their families on Free Grants at the same date is
1,031

NATIONAL ORTAIN OF SETTLERS.
England ....................................................................... 48
Ireland ...................................................................................... 173
Scotland ...... ........ ............................................................... . 43
Canada .................................................................................................. 91
Germany ........................................................................... 27
France.................. ........................................................................ . . .
Lower Provinces ............................................................................. $\frac{\text { a }}{\text { a }}$
Orkney ......................................................................................... $\overline{3}$
United states............................................................................ 9

398
The number of new settlers located on Free Grant lots during the year 1863, is 22 ; of whon, 4 were natives of Eugland, 4 of Ireland, 12 of Canada, and 2 of Scotland

In addition to the Free Grant lots located, I have sold during the year 72 onehundred acre lots of Crown and Clergy lands.

The total reccipts on account of public lands in this agency, for the year 1863, amount to $\$ 7,86 y \cdot 0 t$, being a considerable increase over those of any previous year.

The number of acres cleared at the close of the year 1863,
on Free Grants, is on Free Grants, is

4,791
In process of clearing.
5791
Total..... ................................ 5,87c.
Number in same condition at close of $1862 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . .4,553$
Increase during the year..................... 817 acres.

Table of crops and industrial products on the Free Grant lots of Hastings Road Agency for the year 1863, taken from the tables collected by the agent, and showing in detail the quantities raised on each particular lot:


In estimating the value of the several items of produce, I have been governed by the actual prices paid on the Road, and careful to put the price rather below than above the average. For instance, in the item of oats, I put the price at 40 cents per bushel, although they are in brisk demand at present on the upper part of the Road at 50 and 55 cents; and large sales have been made at these rates. In the item of hay, also, I have put the price at $\$ 16$, although many sales have been made at $\$ 17$ and $\$ 18$. I have also observed the same rule throughout in the collection of the statistics, in all cases where the grain was not threshed, to put the quantity rather below than orer the probable yield, so that the tables may be relied upon as statistically correct.

In order that you may be in possession of full iuformation in the most condensed form possible, I have prepared the following comparative tables, exhibiting the progress of settlement year by year, from the opening of my agency in 1856 down to the close of 1863:

Table No. 1. General progress of settlement.

| Years................... | 1856. | 1857. | 1458. | 1850. | 1860. | 1861. | 1882. | 1863. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Locations entered...... | 156 | 115 | 144 | 78 | 56 | 88 | 32 | 22 |
| Acres cleared. | 417 | 991 | 1517 | 2081 | 2681 | 3641 | 4553 | 5370 |
| Buildings .............. | 60 | 134 | 187 | $26: 2$ | 336 | 407 | 512 | 580 |
| Population ............ | 280 | 430 | 623 | $7: 3$ | 980 | 1010 | 970 | 1081 |
| Horses.................. | 4 | 12 | 21 | $3 \pm$ | 49 | 53 | 64 | 79 |
| Horned Cattle......... | 3 | 65 | 128 | 226 | 333 | 575 | 869 | 897 |
| Hogs.................... | 40 | 72 | 90 | 120 | 194 | 448 | 517 | 613 |
| Sheep | $\cdots$ | ... | 끈 | $\geq 6$ | 35 | 36 | 59 | 188 |
| Value of Crops......... ...... | noreturn | return | 1868.75 | 7659.32 | 349.30 | 418.15 | 8982.00 | 2785.70 |

Table No. 2. Comparative table of principal articles of produce.

| Years......... .. . ...... .. | 1860. | 1801. | 1882. | 1863. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat, bushels | 72.1 | 10:48 | 6374 | 6930 |
| (lats, " | 11101 | 10345 | 7894 | 9736 |
| I'eas, " | 640 | 1388 | 900 | 1916 |
| liye and Barley, bushels......... | 45 | 403 | 527 | 765 |
| Potatoes, " | $2+128$ | 20250 | 16703 | 25870 |
| Hay, tons | 344 | 547 | 358 | S54 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| Turnips, bushels | 23059 | 29120 | :39710 | 42802 |
| Potash, barrels.. | S6 | 119 | 161 | 125 ${ }^{2}$ |

It will lecobserved that the locations slow a rapid decline in number after the first three years, particularly in ' $6 \mathbf{\prime}$ ) and ' 63 . This decline is partly attributed to the introduction of the recrulation requiring the payment of an entrance fee of $\$ 5$ on each Free (irant location at the close of 1861 ; but this regulation would not have affected the number of entrins to so great an extent, were it not that the Free Grant lots remaining open for location at the last meationed date aud subseçuently, were at a considerable distance from the front, and very difticult of access on account of the bad condition of the road. The same remark applics to the Pree Grants now remaining on my hands for location; and, in order to obviate the disappointment arising from this fact to persons coming to this section from abroad to seck such locations, I have urged the opening of the lots on the town lines crossing the llastings limad, between ach range of townships, as Free Grants. This measure would uncinestionahly be highly bencticial in wapy respects. It would give strength, sulidity and lody to the long line of settlement established along the main road. It would bring the Crown Jands in the townships into rapid sale, by bringing them all into proximity with veighborhoods of resident settlers, and in this point of view it is a measure of great inportance to the reveuue. I am aware that the late Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, although favorably disposed towards the ulyptiun of the proposed measure, wis irevented from doing so by a doubt as to his authority under the Land Aet to open any luts as Frec Cirants except those touching the main lince of colonization roads. I do not know whether the Department still entertains any duabt in this point ; but if so, the measure is one "f such great imprtance, and so much required, that such doubt ought to be removed by lewislation if neensary.

Immediately connected with this point is the guestion of upening short lines of cross roads at intervals of five miles along the main line, in order to give easy aceess to the public lands in the townships. I dwelt at some length, in my last report, on this subject, and would beg to state now that the events of the year just closed have tended very strongly to confirm my opinion of the necersity of the measure.

By the departmental letter of the 1st Neprewber last, I wis instructed to include the statistics of the townships with those of the Frece (irauts in my annual report, but the date at which I received order to collect the statistics (Oth December) was solate, that it was impossible to collect them in time for this report. I made it a point, however, to collect all the information possible from such of the back settlers as I met along the hood, and from the township officers and others acquainted with the different settlements. From the information thus gathered, and my own knowledge, I am able to form a pretty accurate estimate of the crops raised in my agency on lots purchased from the Crown. I estimate the crons so ruised at one third in cextent and value of these raised on the Free Grants, or $\$ 21,000$. In placing it at this low estimate, 1 follow the same rule before referred to - of being rather under than orer-so that we are perfectly safe in placing the value of the products of this agency for $3 \times(6: 3$ at $8 x, 3,725$.

The value of such reports as these made by the arents to the Department of Crown Lands depends entircly on their authenticity, and the reliance which can be placed on the statements of facts'which they contain. Ther credit of the Department is, to a certain extent, pledged to the correctness of the published reports of its areat.: The accurary of my report of crops raised in 1861 was guestioned in a report of a con wittee of the Legislative Assembly, published at the rlose of last sesion; but, as the mest incoptestible evidence
exists to establish the correctness of my statements for the year in question, I think the Department is bound, for its own sake, as well as for the interests of truth and justice, to publish such corroborative evidence.

The year 1861 was one of great success in all the agricultural products in this section. My returns of crops were therefore large beyond precedent, and appeared to offer a fair mark for attack. Fortunately for me, it was also the year of the Provincial census, and the only one since the commencement of the settlement for which I could have procured corroborative evidence, taken by public officers of whom I had no knowledge or control. I append the figures from my report for 1861, and those of the census returns for Tudor, Lake, and the Hastings Road for the same year :-

| My Report for 1861. |  |  | Census Returns for 1861. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spring Wheat, bushels. |  | 1020 |  | 10937 |
| Barley and Rye, | " | 403 |  | 502 |
| Peas, | " | 1388 |  | 1214 |
| Oats, | " | 10345 |  | 15600 |
| Potatoes, | " | 29250 |  | 85389 |
|  |  | 51406 |  | 63642 |
|  |  |  |  | 51406 |

The Census excceding my Report by 12036 bushel ${ }^{\text {S }}$ of grain and roots.

This excess is accounted for by the fact that the census returns include the settlers in Tudor and Lake, who are upon lots other than Free Grants, while my report is confined to the Free Grant settlers in these townships. The excess is, however, wrater than the whole produce raised by the back settlers. There were then only about 70 or 80 settlers in Tudor, and less than 20 in Lake, exclusive of those on Free Grauts, whose crops are included in both returns.

## ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

During the summer of $186^{2}, \mathrm{Mr}$. J. G. Haslett, P. L. S., and the writer, by the instructions of the Department, laid out and surveyed a series of deviations from the Hastings Road, with a view to its improvement, and the avoidance of numerous step hills along the iine. The longest of these alterations was that from the York River bridge on lot 54, in Faraday, to lot 41, in Monteagle, a distance of nearly 11 miles. This piece of new road was ncarly completed during the present year, and is pronounced by all persons who have seen it and who have travelled over the other roads, to be the best piece of colonization road in the lrovince. It is also the cheapest in point of cost, and is two miles shorter than the old road between the same points. The latter is also very hilly, while the new road is almost a perfect level from end to end.

Eleven miles of a new road laid out by Mr. J. A. Snow, P. I. S., in Tudor, were also made this year.

It is very desirable that the alterations laid down between the north boundary of Tudor and the commencement of the new road at York River should be made early next year. If they were made, the road would be nearly level throughout, at least nearly all the bad hills would be avoided, and it would be much shorter; teams could carry fully double the loads they now carry, and the public lands in the upper townships would be brought into easy access and sale.

For details of expenditure on the roads, I beg to refer to the accounts and vouchers sent in to the Department hererewith.

During the summer of 1863 , considerable attention was attracted to the townships of Tudnr and Lake, by the reported discoveries of deposits of copper and lead in several localities throughout these townships. The first attempt at mining was made near Granmire, on lot 28 , 14 th concessiun, Tudor, purchased by Mr. Thomas Richardson. Some very pure specimens of galena, containing 65 to 70 per cent. of lead, were taken out at this mine, but the working of it has not been continued to any extent. A mine was opened last autuma on lot 28, concession B, Tudor, held by Mr. John Kyngin, and has
been worked for about two months. A well-defined vein of galena was found here, averaging about three inches in thickness, with regular rock wall of limestone on the northcast side. This vein has been opened to a depth of some 18 or 20 feet, and 12 to 15 in length. Some 14 tons of the ore were taken out at this mine, which is worked by Mcssrs. P. Chard and Cu.

Similar deposits of pure galena have been found in several other parts of Tudor, and, I am informed, also in the S. W. corner of Cashel.

In Lake, extensive deposits of copper ore have been found in the 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions; and a considerable quantity of the ore has been brought to the surface. Miners of experience and character have reported very favorably of these deposits, and a good many speculative purchases of lots in the vicinity have been made on the faith of the expectations so raised.

All the facts which have come to my knowledge in this connection tend strongly to coufirm the opinion which I have always held and frequently expressed, respecting the immense undeveloped wealth of this scetion of the country.
(iENERAL CONDITION OF THE SETTLERS, \&C.
The year lsi" was one of gencral hardship and many trials to settlers in the backwoods. Many of the wetters in the lower trownships suffered most severely from the scarcity of provisions, and the crops of 1stis were curtailed by the want of seed grain on the part of a large number, who were forecd to use whit they got for that purpose, in order to supply the actual requirements of their families for food. Had it not been for this circumstance, the crops, particularly of wheat, would have been much larger in 1863, as the season was in every respect most favorable. The crops were not injured by any kind of fly, insect, rust or blight, but were in general all that could be desired. The only complaint was that some of the late potatoes and oats were injured by frost ; but this did not occur to any appreciable extent.

As an example of what can be done by the intelligent application of capital, industry and skill to farming operations in this part of Canada, $I$, ive you the result of this ycar's work on the Lgan farm in Pungannon, taken from the statement of Mr. Johnson, the farmer in charge, fir the present proprietors, Messrs. Harris, Bronson \& Co., of Ottawa. This farm is sitnated near the York branch of the Madawaska river, 5.3 miles north of Maduc: It is therefore favorably located to test the capacity of North Central Canada as an agricultural country. It contains about 310 acres of clear land, the greater portion of which has becon subjected to a system of exhaustive cultivation for the last eighteen years:

| In the yuar $186 ; 3$ there were about 100 acres of meadow, yielding of Clover and Timothy Hay, 70 tons, (a) $\$ 16,00$................. $\$ 1,12000$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 acres under Gats, 2500 bushels, | (a) | 0.50 | 1,250 00 |
| " Potatoes, 1000 " |  | 0.30 |  |
| " Turnips, 1000 | (a) | 0.20 |  |
| Value of 100 acres under pasture | , |  | 60000 |
| Gross value of Products |  |  |  |
| Estimated outlay in wages and subsistence of workmeu and teams |  |  |  |
| Net profit for the year ........................... |  |  |  |

The ruality of this land is by no means exceptional, there being many thousand acre of the same quality noceupied in the same and the adjoining townships.

MILLS, SCHOOLS, IOST-OFFICES, RELIGIOUS SERVICES, *C.
The saw and grist mills at L'Amable Lake, in Dungannou, and at the Papineau river, in Wicklow, have been in operation all the year. The mill-site at Beaver Creek is still unoccupied and unimproved. I would respectfully urge an early re-sale of this site, with tho addition of 500 acres of land as an inducement to capitalists to undertake the erection of mills, which are much wanted at this point by the scttlers in Iudor and Lake,

Two schools have been kept open in Tudor for the greater part of the year ; one for a part of the summer in Limerick, and one for the whole year in Bangor. Some more effective method of applying the aid from the public Poor School Fund to schools in these back settlements is required. The technical difficulties existing in the present law and regulations of the Department of Common School superintendence act as an effectual bar to the reception of aid by the settlers in remote townships, where such aid would seem to be most required.

The Post-Office Department has continued to afford every possible aid by the establishment of new offices as fast as the progress of settlement required them, and by increasing the services of the offices on the lower part of the Road. We have now two mails each week to Bannockburn, Millbridge and Glanmire. We have five post-offices on the Road, and two more are about to be opened. I feel it incumbent upon me to mention here that the settlers are much indebted to Mr. Sweetman, Post-Office Inspector, for the very great interest he has taken in all matters connected with the affording of every possible aid in this connection, and the prompt manner in which every application has been responded to.

A regular Church of England mission has been established here since my last report.
Catholic clergymen visit the Road and celebrate mass frequently in the different settlements.

Ministers of the Presbyterian Free Church and of the several Methodist churches also hold services at points along the road very frequently.

The health of the people continues to be so good that no physician has yet been tempted to settle amongst them.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your very obedient servant,
M. P. Hayes, Agent, Hastings Road.
To the Hon. Wm. McDougall,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

APPENDIX No. 30. REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR THE MUSKOKA ROAD.

Crofn Lands Agency, Orillia, 31st Dec., 1863.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Sir,-I have the honor to submit my Annual Report of the general improvements on the Muskoka Road, to the 31st December, 1803 .

> FREE GRANTS.
Number of Lots located ..... 160
Actual settlers. ..... 140
Total population ..... 557
Houses ..... 86
Shanties ..... 56
Barns, stables, outhouses ..... 62
Lumber Mills ..... 2
Grist Mills ..... 1
Acres cleared. ..... 671
Acres chopped. ..... 132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Houses built in 1863 ..... 47
Barns " " ..... 13
NATIONALITY.
English. ..... 159
Irish ..... 164
Scotch ..... 148
Canadians ..... 61
French ..... 16
Germans. ..... 6
Americans ..... 3557
Increase during year ..... 270
LIVE STOCK.
Horses ..... 19
Cattle ..... 78
Cows ..... 44
Pigs ..... 80
Increase, 1863 ..... 95IMMIGRANTS DURING TIIE YEAR 1863.
English, 48; Scotch, 35 ; Irish, 17 ; German, 7.-Total, 107. This number cover8 the whole settlement.
value of produce, 1863.

| Wheat, $57 /$ acres | ... 1145 bud | ushels | (16) | \$ 0.70 | ............ | \$801 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barley, 6 " | ... 180 | " | (ie) | 0.80 |  | 14400 |
| Oats, 1073 ${ }^{3}$ | ... 32321 | " | (s) | 0.40 |  | 1,293 00 |
| Corn, 203 " | ... 415 | " | (10) | 0.50 |  | 20750 |
| Peas, 12 " | ... 240 | " | (10) | 0.50 |  | 12000 |
| Potitocs, 90 " | ... 18000 | " | (ce) | 0.40 |  | 7,20000 |
| 'Jurnips, 93 | ... 27900 | " | (10) | 0.124 |  | 3,4>7 50 |
| Hay, (ild tons.. |  |  | (1) | 10.00 |  | 61500 |
| Shingles, 110 M . |  |  | (a) | 1.511 |  | 16500 |
| Suw Lumber, 200 | ,000 feet |  | (11) | 7.00 |  | 1,400 00 |
| Maple Sugar, 2000 | dhs. |  | (1): | 0.10 |  | 20000 |
| Holases, 100 gallo |  |  | (e) | 0.75 |  | 7500 |
| Garden produce. |  |  |  |  |  | 40000 |
| Furs. |  |  |  |  |  | 1,200 00 |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$17,308 50 |  |

The above covers about 44 miles of Free Grant road, 25 of which were added during the present ycar. From the North Falls of Muskoka northward, the whole country begins to improve both in soil and timber, and rock is much less plentiful. The Free Grant lots are nearly all taken up, most of them being well improved.

## crown lands.

Seven townships are under my charge, viz: Morrison and Muskoka, in this County; and Draper, Macaulay, Stephenson, McLean and Brunell, in the County of Victoria, about 200,000 acres. Out of this, 23,000 have been sold, and about 16,000 taken up as Free Grants.

A new township (Monck), north of Muskoka township, has been recently surveyed, but is not yet in the market. There are a number of squatters settled down here, and they have made large improvements-the land in general being excellent. I have given a summary of the productions of this township.


BUMMARy.

| Townships. | Population. | Houses. | Shanties. | Barns, | Live stock. | Lots occupied. | Year's retura |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Morrison ... | 350 | 50 | 54 | 63 | 230 | 77 | \$12,450 10 |
| Muskoka ... | 96 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 30 | 3,187 42 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Draper...... | 171 | 34 | 18 | 21 | 78 | 65 | 5,949 121 |
| Macaulay ... | 60 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1,627 00 |
| Monck....... | 195 | 30 | 20 | 15 | 97 | 36 | 3,031 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Total... | 872 | 128 | 110 | 108 | 421 | 220 | \$20,24.5 $52 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Year's increase | 147 | 45 | 89 | 22 | 24 | 6 | \$12,843 02 |

The above shows that the returns of produce have more than doubled those of last year.

A good harvest has rewarded the toil of the settlers this year. Fall wheat has for three seasons been grown with much success; and a considerable breadth has been sown this fall. Indeed, grains of every kind do remarkably well, as also do root crops. One settler on a Free Grant, in Macaulay, raised over 2000 bushels of turnips this year, it being only his second year of settlement. Tobacco and tlax lave been grown with success, the former being on the increase.

[^4] chapels.

Twenty miles of road are now in construction on the Parry's Sound Road, a connection between the main road and Parry's Sound Harbor, on Georgian Bay. This road passes through excellent Lardwood land, on which squatters are settling in great numbers. There is a vast tract of splendid lam as we proceed northward, which wil! attract considerable attention if a survey of it be procecded with. On some points of high land, miles (in one place not less than 40 in distance) of alnost clean hardwood land can be seen, and the soil is known to be good. One important feature in this rast district is-the ridges of rock, so plentiful in the first townshins, are very se:rce here, as also are loose stone and rock. If practicable, wo time should be lost in opening up this tract for settlement.

The plan lately adopted by the Department-to have the townships carefully inspected in order to trace up the available lands for settlement, and to withdraw the useless from the market-is a step in the right direction. It euables the local agent to direct, with confidence, the settler to the lot that will suit him, thereby securing to him a great saving in time and cerense. 'the revult of the inspection of the Township of Stephenson has been very satisfactury, as shwing it to be a gowd one for settlement, and no doubt there will be a great influx of stcters there. The new Township of Monck is also known to be a good one, as shown by the amount of improvements recorded in this report.

In my first visit thrmuh the settiement, it was most pleasing to find that contentment scemed gewerally to prevail: iudect couplaints were not heard, on the contrary, much satisfactios. A visit the the ser's humble dwelling is a subject for thought. Taste and neatness, oltentimes under discouraging circumstances, are to be seen. What method and fertility of ammorment, where all was plain, rough and scant! It is here where the cleqaut appliances of huse-wifery are impossible, that woman's nost fertile resources of tact and skill mast strikingy appear-ften making, the rude $\log$-house, and simple, homemade furniture, wear an aspect of comfort and taste not unfrequently wanting in houses of luxury. This is more generally found among those who were formerly mechavics and operatives. The writer in a Montreal paper, some few months ago, could never have travelled or ohserved much in new settlements, or he would not have condemned the intruduction by the Cinernment, of "immigrant operatives." "Send us none of your rurul laborers," says an Ancrican; "they can only do one thing: a ploughman, plough, and a carter, driva a tram. Inalf the year with us a saw or axe must be used, and other occupations mu:t fill up the time wrev husbandry is impracticable, and we can teach your rusties nothing of this. Send us a mechanic; we can easily teach him to plough, harrow, and drive a cart, for that portion of time our elimate demands such sort of work." The reason of this is, the agricultural laborer is confined to a set task; he cannot rise above his drudgery, having never been thrown in the progress of his business, upou his owa resources. A mechanic is the reverse of this; he is perpetually throm iuto situations where his own judgwent must be brought into action. But we need all classes of cmimrauts. If they have energy, it matters little what may be their calling ; they can secure an iodependence in a few years.

This settement has now passed its Rubicon of doubt. A population of 1400 souls must satisfy the most skeptical that the inducements are such as wust kring it into competition with the best portions of canada, whilst it offers advantages not to be found esewhere, beine in the centre of what must ultimately be the grear highway trom the Atlantic to the Far West.

This settlement can be reached from Toronto in eight bours in summer, and in one day in winter : the village of Orilia being a realy market for all the necessaries of life. Mill sites abund, and fish and game plentiful; the lakes affording the fincst scenery on the continent.

In conclusion, I would urge the necessity of extending Free Grants. If emigration be directed to nur shores provision must be made for it commensurate with the demand. There are portions of land off the road in each township adapted for this purpose, without interfering with the best This would only be a temporary sacrifice; the ultimate gain would be a speedy populatiou, and an addition to the wealth of the Province. We have a
vast country north of $\mathbf{u s}$, in the main well adapted to agriculture; and 1 speak advisedly when I say that, however great the influx of immigration may be, our available land cannot be exhausted for a century to come.

I would also sucgest the propriety of forming a road fund out of the sale of lands. Five per cent. would answer the purpose. Good tracts of land lie in the main roads untouched, simply because of the difficulty and expens of making roads. If such a fund were available, a few men might combine and enter upon such lands, encouraged by the aid offered them, upon which they could or would not have ventured if left to their own resources. If these two agencies were brought to bear upon the settlements, the work of four years would be done in one, that is, as regards the settlement of the country.

If it be necessary to apologize for offering these remarks, I would say that a local agent has every opportunity for knowing the thoughts and wants of the maltitudes who throng to a new settlement, and he must be obtuse indeed, if, from the various opinions freely expressed, he be not prepared to advise in the work committed to his charge.

I bave the honor to be, sir,
Your obd't. servant,
R. J. Oliver,
C. L. A.

APPENDIX NO. 31.

## report of the agent for the opeongo road.

Crown Lands Agenct.

Clontarf, 4th January, 1864.
To the Honorable William M'Dougail, Conmissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.
Sir,-I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 5 th ultimo, I have just terminated a careful inspection of the settlement upon the Ottawa and Opeongo Road, confided to my charge.

The season of the year rendered it impossible for me to ascertain, by personal examination, the state of the road itself, but I have been particular in making myself acquainted, as far as it was possible, with the condition and prospects of the people who have settled upon it, and I now respectfully submit the result of nuy observations.

The tctal number of uames in my books is 313 , of which 23 wire entered during the year just closed, eight of them being on the Hastings and Opmen Jumpon Road, in the Township of Radcliffe. Of these 23 new nen, 6 took the places of wh: who had forfeited their lots for non-compliance with the combitions upon which thy had received them, and 9 took the places of settlers wh" volun:arily risigned their lins,-receiving, I think, in most cases, a consideration for doing surge: the new men.

The nuaber of 23 new settlers in a year is swall, and I much regre to be obliged to state that my recent visit to the several lots has fully confirmed the opinion I cotertained through the year, aamely, that even of this number there were some who took up the lots, not with the iutention of residing upon and cultivating them agreeably to the regulations, but for the purpose of, if possible, securing the pine timber growing upon them. Of these 23 new locations, then, it seems to me now that 12 have applied and paid for, for this purpose ; but owing to the order to "discontinue further inspections of the road, unless under special instructions," and conveyed in your letter of 29 nd of January, 1863, I have been unable until now to satisfy myself of the fruuds thus practiced, and which under the circumstances, I was powerless to prevent.

After thus deducting the 12 who evidently never intend fulfilling the conditions of settlement upon the lots taken up by them, there remains but 11 bona $\hat{\text { fide }}$ settiers during the past year. This shows a considerable falling off from former years; but taking into account the unipviting character of the land through which the last made ten miles of the
road pass, and the great ohjection that still exists to paying the lucation fee of $\$ 5$, the circumstance is not one that can well be wondered at. Exclusive of the twelve lots referred to, which I regard as vacant, I find there are 35 other luts nooccupied; but these were taken up in former yeats by old pensioners from the British army and some others, all of whom were bad julues of land, and who, after sume experience, finding their selections unprofitable, abatoluned them - some to return again to the front, others to go farther into "the bush" and get better farms.

During the past year, I find that there have actually been under crep upon the grant lots along the road, 237 acres, which have produced the following crops, viz. :

| 111,481 | bushels | of | Wheat | worth | \$ 090 | per lushel | ..... | - 5,43290 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.764 | " | " | Oats | " | 050 | "، |  | 88200 |
| 1,937 | " | " | Barley | " | 045 | " " |  | 87165 |
| 214 | " | " | Corn | " | 100 | " " |  | $\because 1400$ |
| 1,244 | " | " | Peas | " | 080 | " " |  | 93620 |
| 25,998 | " | " | Potatoes | " | 040 | " " |  | 11,399 20 |
| 22,369 | " | " | Turnips | " | 010 | " " |  | 2,23690 |
| 712 | tons | " | Hay | " | 1400 | " ton |  | 9,168800 |
| 380 | " | ، | Straw | " | $\because 110$ | " " |  | 1,160 00 |
| 2,0811 | tbs. | " | Sugar | " | ${ }^{1} 10$ | $\cdots$ tb |  | 20300 |
| 147 | yatlons | " | Molasses | " | 100 | " gallon |  | 14700 |
| 289 | harrels | " | Pork | " | 1400 | " barrel |  | 4.14400 |
| 63 | ، | " | Potash | " | 2000 | " " |  | 1,386 00 |
| 5,946 | tbs. | " | Soap | ، | 012 | " th. |  | 71352 |
| 3,005 | bushels | " | Ashes | " | 005 | " bushel |  | 15025 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42,746 62 |

which shows the avcrage value of yield per acre to be sligktly over $\$ 22$, and this exclusive of becf, butter, and garden vegetables, which, if valued, would form no inconsiderable items. I must herestate that although the above figures show a fair paying return for the farmer's labor, it would be still larger wers it not for the reluctance of the Prussian settlers to speak the truth as ta their crops. There are 38 of them residing on the road in the Townships of Radeliffe and Sherwood, and I am certain that not one of them gave me a correct return of his crop. Several prrsons, upon whosestatements I can rely, told me that those people never hefore had as soove crops as they have bad the past sason, and the daughter of one of them, who acted as my interpreter, tald we that they were not replying truthfully to my questions. They all seemed impressed with the idea that it would be more to their advantage to make me believe that their crops were poor and their prospects bad, though why they slowuld do so I am at a loss to imagine.

The twitie miles of the road lying between Clontarf and Brudenell Corner is represented to me as heng in a sad state of decay, and I can myself speak of the necessity that exists fur repairs upw the portion between here and the Bonnchere road, having passed over it sescral times during the summer. A good deal of statute labor has been expended all along the ratal during the first season, but upon such a length of road the amount of work done is scarcely perceptible. I therefore beg again to repeat my former recommendation, that the next appropriation that is made for this road be expended in repairing the 40 miles west of its junction with the Bennechere road. This is the longest made and the most travelled portion of the road, and if something be not done early next spring towards repairing it, it will undoubtedly be impassible for all but travellers on foot, and strangers coming to seek homes on or in the neighborhood of it will be deterred, if not absolutely prevented, frou carrying out their desires. I am bappy to say that since the reposting of the lots by Mr. Bell, no land disputes have arisen, and in all other respects the settlers live on terms of good fellowship with each other.

The rates of wages for agricultural labourers still continue high all around here; and immigrants seeking employment during the ensuing spring and summer will, I am certain, and in this part of the country a remunerative field for their services.

The German Settlement, or "New Germany"-as the settlers themselves have named it-is steadily prugressing. It is about four miles south of the Opeongo Road in the Township
of Sebastopol. There are now some 22 German families settled here; they are all intelligent and industrious, and seem quite content with their position and prospects. The Municipal Council have lately taken steps towards opening a road from "New Germany" to the Opeongo Road, and the Germans are making exertions for the opening of a school, in which laudable effort, I am persuaded, the Council will aid as far as their power will permit.

There are eight common schools now in operation on the 35 miles of the road lying between Shamrock and Brennan Creck, and it gives me much pleasure to be able to say that they are all well attended, and that there is no tax which the poor settlers so cheerfully pay as that imposed for school purposes.

The past year has not witnessed the perpetration of anything approaching to a crime upon or in the neighborhood of this road, and consideriug the newness of the settlement, the great mixture of nationalities and creeds that prevail in it, and, I may say the almost entire absence of legal restraint, the fact speaks well for the character of the settlers.

The permission to dispose of the timber growing upon their lots is one that the settlers are largely availing themselves of, and much "scattering timber" is being taken out this winter along the road and from off the front lots.

The sleighing is now goed, and the drive to the lumber chentiers on the Madawaska bas fairly begun. The settlers are conserquently all busy in disposing of and delivering their surplus produce. The prices they are recciving, though not considered high, are yet well paying ones, and as the harvest has certainly been abundant, the coming year will be one of plenty, and I am perfectly certain that the "peace ard good will" which has heretofore existed will continue to prevail throughout the settlement.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

> J. P. French,
> Agent O. \& O. Road.

## APPENDIX No. 32.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR THE MATANE AND CAP CHATTE AND gULF ROADS.

Colonization Agency.
Str. Anne des Monts, 5th January, 1864.
To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.
Honorable Sir, -mI have the honor to submit for your consideration, this my Report, for the year 1863.

In this report, which I intend to make as shuri as possible, will be found :

1. A statistical statement of the area surveyed, and of that in posscssion of settlers it the several establishments situated within the limits of my agency.
2. A general account of the progress and actual state of colonization upon the road from Matane to Cap Chatte, and that part of the Gulf road assigned to my care.
3. Some observations upon the propriety of opening certain roads of communication, which I consider as being the most proper means towards promoting the colonization in that vast district which you have been pleased to assign to my care.

GENERAL REMARKS.
In the extent of territory placed under my charge, are eight settlements, contiguous to the St. Lawrence, and situated along the shore, for a distance of 114 miles. The first ranges of these settlements, with the exception of the Taschereau settlement, are laid out in farm lots. The superficies of these settlements, which have been surveyed, may be divided as follows :


Of the total area surveyed and laid wut into farm lots, 17,554 acres are situated along the road of Matane and Cip Chatte, and 14, 84 acres along the unsettled part of the Gulf road. The 2x,239 acres in piosession of seftiers contain a population of 1300 souls. This country is watered by a great number of rivers and streams, which run through it in every direction. . Dlong some of those rivers, and especially along the rivers Ste. Anne and Cap (llattc, are fonnd leautiful valleys, which for a length of time have already attracted the attention of settlers, and where a good number of our young people would direct their steps, were there a line of communication reaching to that locality. The soil of the back of this part of the country is of good quality; the kinds of timber found there are chicfly spruce, white birch, tamarac, black birch, cedar, and maple. Starting from the height of the cliffs which generally border the river, the lands continue to rise as far as the middle of the second range, then cxtending upon the same level, and forming, save the shupes of rivers and stremms, a table-land which attains the mean height of about 200 feet above the level of the water. Along that part in the vicinity of the river, the land is gencrally meven, but the soil is no less very fertile and offers abundant resources to the settlers, which you will be enabled to verify in the course of the present report.

## ROAF FROM MA'taNE TO CAP CAATTE.

This romb, which is 36 miles in length, opens a line of communication between the Matave and Ciap (latte settlements, and is partly completed. The Honorable the Minister of Agriculture haw been plawed. from the appropriation of this year, to devote a certain amment for the halding of two bridees, which are very much required; two or three hills yet remain in want of ucedful improvement.

The total superficics of the lands which are to be found upon the leogth of the road from Matane to Chy Chate, is, as had the honor to state, $17,55 t$ acres, subdivided into farm lots. "f that superficies, $11,07 \mathrm{~s}$ acres are already given as Free Grants, and e322 acres ocenried by resident settlers.

A setheral view of the actual state of colonization on the road from Matane to Cap Chatte: win cuable yon, I hope, to conclude that the rapid progress which colonization has made in that locality during the last three years has been satisfactory

The first linds given as Free Grants upon the road from Matane to Cap Chatte, were so given on the 12 th of "ctuther, 1 N: : an an an the number of families residing upon the lands traversed by this roul is 110 , of which 3$\lrcorner$ have settled there during last year. All these families came from the parishes situated along the gulf shore from the county of Montmagny to that of Rimonski, with the exception of four families coming from the county of Charlevoix.
'i'he total population is 576 souls, and is composed as follows :-

making an increase of 133 souls during the present year.

The quantity of fodder grown this year is less than an arerage. What has specially contributed to reduce it much more here than in other localities, i. the luss of more than 100 bushels of grain sown, which was destroyed by the fire that took place last July. It is, consequently, easy to explain why the increase of cattle, which, in 1562 , was in a proportion of 56 per cent. over the year 1861, is this year but in a proportion if 36 per ceat. increase on the preceding year. Several settlers not having the fodder required for their cattle during the winter, have, at the approach of it, killed their cows. This reduction in the number of their cows is a real loss, the effects of which will, above all things, be felt during nest summer.

In order to point out clearly the the results obtained during this year, I submit here a comparative statement of the live stock for the years 1862 and 1863 :-

making an increase of 36 per cent. during the year just terminated
The area of cleared land along the road from Matane to Cap Chate in Ti. acres of ploughed land, 1452 acres cleared and already sown, and $94: 3$ acres of lanhed timber; 755 acres were sown during this year.

The following is a statement of the quantities of send grain and erps during la68:

|  | Seed. |  | A'r] |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat | 1381 | minuts. | ......... | 10:5 | minots. |
| Rye........... ................. | $335{ }^{\text {² }}$ | " | ........ . | 3910 | " |
| Barley........................... | 177 | " | .......... | 1416 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Peas............ ................ | 83 | " |  | 711 | " |
| Oats.. | 981 | " | ... | 1149 | " |
| Potatoes....................... | 567 | " | ......... | 6689 | " |
| Totals...... ....... ... | 1399 | " |  | 14,209 | " |

giving a produce at the rate of more than 10 minots for each minot sown, and of about 120 minots to each resident family,-results well worthy of attention, if it is remembered, as I have already stated, thit more than oue huodred minots of grain sown were destroyed July last. These fasts acquire, moreover, a double importance when it is considered that here, as well as along the whole Gaspe coast, all the clearing operations are discontinued for more than two summer months, during which time the settlers employ themselves exclusively in fishing. The Lower St. Lawrence settler is sometimes a good farmer, bat he is always a fisherman; for which occupation he has a :natural taste, therefore, faithful to his ancestors' occupation, the Gaspé settler, as soon as he has sown his land, never forgets, before the time comes for harvest, this other providential resource; and as the present Report shows the produce of the fisheries in the limits of my agency forms more than one-third in this year's revenue.

Three fishing establishments, held by traders of the neighbouring parishes, are now in full operation upon the road from Matane to Cap Chatte. One of these establishments is only two years old, and the other two have started busiuess only since last spring. These establishments which promise to be of some importance, are found very usetul to the settlers, who, without any trouble, find a somewhat profitable market in exchanging their fish.

The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the fish taken by the settlers during last year :-


In the settlements of Cherboure, Wamaire and Romieux, traversed by the road from Matane to Cap Chatte, 10: houses and 8 it barns are now erected; 43 buildings were built in this locality during the year $1593 ; 15$ settlers, having performed considerable improvements upon their lots, and iset yet resident, intend to erect buildings upon their lands and reside thereon in the spring. There is now a chapel in the settlement of Romieux, which has been erected under the care of the Rov. Missionary of Ste. Anne des Monts. This chapel was opened fint worship in September, 1863. There are also two saw-mills in the Cherboure settlewent; one of which has been in operation for 18 months. The hope which I hal expressed in my report for the year 1862 , of seeing upon the road from Mitane to Cap Chatt", a wrist-mill pat into operation during this last year, could not, unfortunately, be realind. However, the quantities of grain harvested prove more than ever the necessity of having a rrist-mill erected in that locality. The settlers have to travel a distance of $\because 4,30$, and some of them even 36 miles to mill, a laborious journey to make where the roads are bad, and particularly in the winter. I hope that this state of thing, considering the growing importance of that locality, will not be of long duration.

In order to give gou an exact idea of the progress of colonization along the road from Matane to Cap Chatte, I will take the liberty of wiving here a recapitulation of the value of the crops and other products during the year ism:; :-

forming an average annual revenue of $\$ 119.30$ per each resident fanily, say $\$ 22.78$ per head.

I have omitted wenquire as to the quantity of shingles manufactured by the settlers. Sereral thousand of them are manui. harde uny year.

In adding to the revenue of the year the value of the improvements effected upon the landed property, the following results have been obtained :-

forming an average value of $\$ 484.00$ per each resident family.
Such are, honorable sir, the results obtained during the last four years in a locality which has been so long considered as destined to remain fur ever wid and mocaltivated, Facts of this importance sufficiently prove the bencficial influence exercisel upon the colonization of the country by the opening of roads and the adoption of the liree Girant system. This influence is periaps the only one which is now sufficiently stroag, if not to stop, at least to reduce considerably that current of Canadian emigration which las on long been flowing towards foreign lands.

While proving the prosperous state of colonization aloug the roud from ITAtane to Cap Chatte, I have here to remark that the general progress has suffered ly certcin piucies who although, having obtained their lands two or three years ago, hare itelly ueglected cultivating since. Of those lots, 17 have been transferred to new setters isutas last ynar, and a still greater number will be transferred during the present yeur.

I hope, therefore, by these means, to puta stop to this atate ot thiogs, rititis the crise here as upon some other roads where Free Grants are made,-the now settlers iften t..ll victims to the sordid speculations of certain wealthy persons who take the dunds fir the sole purpose of selling them, as they never intend to settle on them.
tae gulf road.
The Gulf Road starts at the lower end of the road from Matane to Cap rinttr. This road, from its starting point to the N. E. end of the Seigniory of su. Anne des Monts, a distance of $13 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, has been practicable for vehicles for many years. There we bridges yet to be built upon the Rivers Ste. Anne and Cap Chatte ou that pat of the roud; but as their construction will refuire considerable outlay, the wht night be delaged for a few years without any prejudice to the geveral progress of wanzant. This part of the road has been opened by the inhabitants of Ste. Avnc aud C.tp Cunt, and is under the superiatendence of the municipality of Ste. Anne. Starting finm the S. E. end of the Seigniory of Ste. Anne des Monts, the Gulf Road is yet practicable tur vehicles for a distance of about one mile; from that point it is only traced out throtyi: the forcst, approaching the river shore as much as possible, and is further continuch as fur tos the Great Fox River, a distance of 115 miles.

During many years the want of communication has almost paralyzed the cuionization of that part of the country traversed by the Gulf Road. The few hardy pioneers who are scattered along this coast, kave always located themselves in the vicinity of sivers are streams, which are almost the only accessible places from the shore. At the mouth of the

[^5]Total................................................ 209 souls.
With the exception of four families of Irish origin, this population is of French Canadian uri in.


The quantity of land sown this year is 132 acres, leaving 31 acres in meadow, from which 1300 bundles of hay have been cut.

The folluwing is a statement of the quantitics of seed grain aud crops during 1863 :-

forming a produce of a little more than 12 minots for each minot sown, say 85 minots for each recident family:


The number of buildings is 44 houses, 39 of which are now nccupied; 28 barns and 13 sheds or salting houses, being used, as the name indicates, for the salting of fish. The value ofthese several buildings may be estimated at the sum of $\$ 536000$.
the cod-fishery, which is here the principal occupation of the colonists duritag summer, has produced, this year :-


Total valuc of the industrial products..................... $843 \leqslant 0 \quad 00$
The recapitulation now of the value of these several products will give the fuliowing result :-
Value of cleared land....................................... ..... $\$ 69900$
Do of buildings ...................................................... 536000
Do of live stock................................................... 2007 v0
Do of industrial products ........ ................................ 4380 ( 0
Du of the crop..................................................... 236100

To which anount it is proper to add the sum of at least $\$ 20$ per eash family, as heing the average value of the boats and fishin. materials.

Total value
S. 97070
irregularly distributed among 45 families, forming an average value of 3.3745 for each family, 26 of whom have settled in the locality within the last eightren months. I will further add, that 26 familiss which have settled in different places along the coast during the last two years, were all absulutely destitute.

Io order to complete that part of my report, in which I believe sufficently to haro shown the tendency towards opening up settlement upou the lands trawers d hy the Gulf Road linc. as also the immediate advantages derived by those who scttle thereupno, I respectfully beg leave to draw the attention of the Government to the prissing necessity of this road being opened up, and of giving Free Grants on its whole length. If now, notwithstanding the advantages realized by the settlers who have sufficient dutermination to come and settle in the locality, the colonization of the county of Gaspe has made less progress than that of other localities, it is only due to the complete want of ueans of communication. It may be remarked that colonization is progressing even more rapidly than in many other parts of the countiy along all the practicable roads in the connty; and it is a matter of fact that nut a single road has been opened which is not partly settied along the line. The difficulties which, according to Mr. Baillarge's report, will have to be overcome in the construction of the Gulf road, are not calculated to liad to the belief that the road is impracticable. The greatest difficulty then, would be the cost of the undertak ng.

In this case, though I adhere to the estimate formed of the probable cost of this uudertaking when completed, I will observe, that in the amount of this estimate is itcoluded the outlay for certain bridges and wharves, the building of which might $b$ delayod for several years without any great inconrenience. An argument, besides, that might be ennsidered quite sufficient to warrant the expense which the opening of the Gulf road might necessitate, is the very importance of that road itself, on which dopends essentially the colouization of all that part of the oounty of Gaspe situated betwoen Ste. Alua cas


Gowernment mill benefit a population of 4400 souls, residing in the different settlements sprea alowe the coast, and which is waiting only till the road may be opened to beenabled to cstend ite circle and develope the social intercourse.

In cpering up thisline of road, the Government will promote the settlement of that numerous cias of Canadian fishermen who arrive here in the spring, and invariably return to the i: home in the fall, the greatest number with the view of spending the winter in the Anincan chourie:s often never to return again. Finally, in adopting this route, the Goveroment will haee completed that great pastal communication with the south shore of the it Lenvinee, and will indirectly assist the unfortunate scamen who, often after hatibecrati ir the shipwrecks which happen along this coast, perish on shore for ranided sode the then, and of a practicable road to reach them.

> juruaiss of colonization dron the lands in rear.

Tlugy I have dirceted my particular efforts towords the progress of colonization
 machas it has becn in ny power, the settlers to locate themselves upon the lands in rear of the stacmests of Tourclle and Cap Chatte, and more particularly along the rivers Se Anar ant Cop Chate. It is most desirable that a larger number of settlers should come aud tike insemion of, and clear the beautiful lands which are found in the valleys of then : wo : iers. The orwat facility which yet exists of making choice of advantaEw, places in the vicinity of the Gulf. induces the greatest number of those who arrive ? 1 re to sction in the lowativ, sis as to benefit by the advantages which the fishery offers. It i- time in impras our youth with the idea that fishing is not the ouly means of existence ofi red the sotulers of the cuunty of Gaspe. Though it is proper to cede to fishing its jut ite ol a inumpe, is is woriay of remark that the comfort of the settlers generally incems. the wore in proprotion as they neglect fishing, by applying themselses more particu.. ry io the caitivation of their lands. Thus profiting by the experience which they inve aermen, sume of the settlers are directiog their steps towards the settlements in reat. What has been salised during this year, leads me to trust confidently in the future for aryy satisecory frores. In the valley of the river Ste. Ande, 14 settlers have this ycar tuken posirsion cillan, five of them have erceted houses, and there are four resident famibics. Abont limacres of land have been cleared, a portion of which has produced a cren this raw. I'licre is a route opened by the settlers along the river Ste. Anne; it starts from the Gulf and is practicable for vehicles to a depth of about three miles. Scveral io:s harw been tiken up beyond that distance. The Government will assist consiArivig the cause of colonization here, by having this route contioued, which will so latecy contrimpe the settement of the lands in rear.

Th. chas mate this year in the valley of the river Cap Chatte, are nearly the sowe as thone made in the valley of the river Ste. Anne, with the difference that the clearins- which were commenced a few years since in the former, are much more alvace: than those made in the valley of the latter. Starting from the Gulf and running thrcug a depith of about four niles, there is, along the river Cap Chatte, a good road of whe' a procenss curbal has now bean made. Were this road prolonged by the Government. it wount give a great impulse to the general progress of the locality.

Suralle hare heen taken up this year in the 3rd and 4th ranges of the settlements of Cay Chatte and Tourelle. The progress of coionization would increase rapidly if there were easy means of communication for the settlers. Ererywhere the soil is productive, and $w: l l$ fit for crery kind of cultivation.

Such is, henorable sir, the official acconnt which I have the honor to transmit to you, respectiog the chief requirements, as also the progress and present state of colonization in that part of the country assigned to my care. This statement has been made with the greatest possible accuracy. If, in drawing up this report, I have taken the liberty of weking okservens which should not have properly formed part of it, my only object in so doinis in to wake known the requirements of these localities, and to give a more complete idea of the advantiges offered to the settlers in the locality which has been especially entrusted ty my care. The whole humbly submitted.

Thave the honor to be, honorable sir,
Your humble and obedient servant,


## 77.

## APPENDIX No. 33. <br> REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE METAPEDIA AND TACHÉ ROADS

Rimouski, 18th Jinuary, 186t.
To the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quetec.
Sin,-I have the honor to transmit to you this, my thill annual report respecting the progress of colonization, during the year 1863, along the roads of which the settlements are confided to my care.

## TACILÉ ROAD

The works upon that part of the road which has been opened and completed in 1862, were stopped at lot No. 42, in the 4th range of Fleuriau, and have not been fuither continued. However, and I am happy to say it, important works have been performed in opening of the road, at a point where it intersects the Metapedia Road. This we owe to the good will of the Honorable the Minister of $\Delta$ rriculture, and it is my duty to offer a tribute of respect to this gentleman for his kind attention in grauting the reques! made for that rurpose.

At present colonization derives great advantages from the building of a bridqe on the River Metis, which this road crosses, and from opening that portion of the road which lics between the bridge and the Metapedia Road.

A remarkable progress has taken, in in that portion of the settlement of Fleuriau, where the road eztends on a legigth of a little more than two miles, and I believe it may be useful to make particular mention of this fact.

The 22 lots situated along that part of the road are taken up ; they form part of the settlement of 29 locatees, 21 of whom reside there. It is a nucleus of population composed of 100 souls, of French Canadian origin, classified as fullows:-

Heads of families......................... . ..................................... 21
Women...... ....................................................................... 20
Boys upwards of 12 years................................................................. $\frac{1}{5}$
Girls " "
Girls " "
Total population............................................................ 100
13 houses built-valued at $\$ 55.00$ each............................... 858500
12 barns and stables " 20.00 " .............................. 24000
1 saw mill .. ............................................ 20000



Hay, $: 8,95$ bundles, @ $\$ 5 \%$ hundred.................................... 14625

Pounds of wool, 120 -with which were manufactured:
Fulled clath, 129 jards, @ $\$ 0.90$ ..... $\$ 11610$
Flannel, 57 " (a) 036 ..... 2052Dressed Flax, 54 fbs., with which were manufactured:Licen cloth, 102 yards, ( $10 \$ 0.20$.2040
Value of industrial products ..... $\$ 15702$
LIVE STOCE.
13 horses, valued at. ..... $\$ 72000$
20 milch cows ..... 30600
18 young usen and heifers ..... $8 \div 00$
65 sheep ..... 9950
3.3 pigs, during winter ..... 8900
30 pigs fattened ..... $16 \pm 00$
Valuc of live stock ..... 81,462 50

In order now to judge at one glance of the progress of the settlement, as also of tho wealth realized by the settlers during the last two years, I will add the following state-
ment:-
1862.

| 1862. | 1863. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Locaterl lots....................... 12 | 22 |
| Resident fazilies ................. 9 | 21 |
| Total population ................. 50 | 100 |
| Houses erected .................... | 13 |
| Barns and stables ....... ......... ! | 12 |
| Extent © f land fit for cultivation.................... 243 acres | 323 acres |
| Extent of land with slashed tiuber ...................... 41 " |  |
| Wheat cropped....... 204 minots | 380 minots |
| Rye, " ......... 131 " | 117 " |
| Barley " .......... 1159 " | 1238 " |
| Peas " ......... 612 " | 109 |
| Oats " ......... 107 | 182 |
| Potatoes " ......... 204 ، | 302 |
| Flax (seed) | 5 |
| Hay ..................... 1350 bundles | 2925 bundles |
| Live stock ....................... 78 | 179 |
| Value of buildings....... $\$ 10500$ |  |
| clearings ......... 2.26900 | . 3,055 00 |
| crop .............. 1,185 62 | . 1,584 77 |
| " industrial products $\quad$ "9 70 | 15702 |
| " live stock......... 78350 | 1,162 50 |
| \$4,6\%2 82 | \$7,27£ 29 |

A similar result obtained in so short a space of time, and in so restricted a territory, is no doubt very satisfuctory. On this account, there is reason to hope that colonization will be rapidly developed along the other parts of the road as the works are continued. In order to justify this hope, it is sufficient to say, thar of 74 lots which border the line of road as far as the limit between the settlements of Flcuriau and Neigette, more than half are takeo up by settlers from the Gulf parishes of St. Luce and Ste. Flavie, as they were induced by the excellent quality of the moil, and animated by the best motives. Already the clearings are well advanced non a good number of lots, and the setflers pre waiting till the road is opened to carry op agricultural operations.

I may adl that within four miles from the spot where the work on the road was stopped, on a depth of about two miles each side of the road line, are $5 ?$ magnificent sugaries, in which 26,000 pounds of sugar were manufactured last spring ; jeing a valuable resource, as it is the result of work which is done during the season just before seed time, and which is well calculated to help the setrler in surmounting the dificulties which are to be encountered in the way of settlement during the first years.

Moreover, as an efficient means of giving a greater impulse to the colonization of this region, and of the acighbouring settlement of Cabot, I have the pleasure to inform you that the Episcopal corporation of the diocese has grant d leave to erect a chapel at the intersectioa of the Tache and Metapedia roads, and th:t even now all the settlers of the locality and of the neighbouring places, actuated by th $\geqslant$ greatest zeal, are working to prepare and to carry to the spot the necessary materials fo: the building of this chapel, which, I hope, will be opened for worship next summer.

## Metapedia road.

Tbis road is intended to cpen up the townships traversed by it. Although the settlements are somewhat retarded by the delay in its completion, the works perfurmed during last season have made it practicable on its whole length.

I will here make a statement as short as possible of the actual state of each of the settlements along this line of road, in reference to colonization.

Fleuriad. That part east of river Metis, is the first settlement situated along this road. The free grants consist of 19 lots of land, fo ming an area of 1529 acres.

The population is composed of 101 souls, of French Canadian origin. The abovementioned 19 lots are in occupation of the locatees, 17 of whom are actual settlers. The agricultural operations are much enlarged, and the settlers are in a coufortable position. The product of the crop would have been greater this year had not the frust made its appearance, and frustrated the just expectations of the settlers. However, the buidings, the clearings, and even the crop and the live stock have increased remarkably, so that I think it well to mention the

Value of buildings................................. $\$ 1,35000$
1862.

Land fit for cultivation, 323 arres, valued at.......................
Land with slashed timber, 64 acres,
valued at ....................
var $120 \quad 86$ ، $\quad$............. 17200

| Value of clearings ........... | \$3,035 00 |  | 84,690 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wool...................... 147 tbs. 101 ......................... 244 Ibs. $\$ 14760$ |  |  |  |
| Fulled cloth, 113 yds., valued at... | \$101 70 | 164 yds., valued at | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 147 \\ 104 \\ \hline 6\end{array}$ |
| Flannel, 70 " " | 2520 |  |  |
| Dressed flax........................... |  | 185 yds., valued at | 3700 |
| linen cloth ............... ....... 185 yds., valued at.............. 3700 |  |  |  |
| Value of industrial products ... | \$126 90 |  | \$289 36 |



The iotal yuantity of hay is more considerable this year thau last year, but the price being less thin year, the totat value is also less.

| 103 |  | 1863. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Horscs, 14, valued at ....... ......... | 8764 Uú |  | lued at | .. | ,018 00 |
| Milch cows, ${ }^{(0)}$ | 294 00 | 2 | " |  | 39200 |
| Young oxen and heifers, - 0 , valued |  |  |  |  |  |
| shtt.............. | 100 $1+100$ | 116 | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ |  | 9300 |
| Sheep, | 14100 1120 | 116. 39 | . |  | 174 9500 |
|  | $11+9$ | 39, | " |  | 9500 3.00 |
| Ples fattered, | $1+0$ 湤 | 3 | " |  | 320 U15 |

irlechrive entuon.

|  | 180:3. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ........ ............... 101 souls |
|  | ......................... 19 " |
| Value of building......... . . . . 81.150 of | ... 81,35000 |
| clearings ................ : , (1:5\% 09 | .. 4,690 00 |
| industrial produet $\ldots$..... 120! ! 10 | 28930 |
| " agricultural products ... 1 , 68.20 | 1,743 86 |
| live stuck............... 1,541 (11) | 2,092 00 |
| Tutal value ................... 57,51510 | 810,165 12 |

The effeet of the frost has not been gencrally felt ; in curtaiu places more exposed to great currents of air, the crop has suffered no danage. I will mention, for instance, that a settle has reaped from his land 94 ninots of good barley from the sowing of 9 minuts; another has reaped 97 minots from the sowing of $4 \frac{1}{2}$ minots.
'this small sechement, the resisurees of which are well in harmony with its wants, may be considered as completeiy orvanized, and capable of sustaining itself.

Cabul. Thit part of theal which taverses it is alnost completed. 19 lots of land were granted turing the year, in the fi st concession of this settlement. $89 \frac{1}{2}$ arere ar fit for cultivation, aud there ore 55 acres of slashed timbor. Seven settlers have sown upon their clearings, but the fire which originated in the slashed timber on the neighbouring lots destroyed almost all the grain sown, so that it was impossible for some of them to settle there. Ouly 4 houses are inhabited, and 3 barns erected.

Lepage and Casupscul. The great extent of a ich land, partly cleared by the effects of the fire, and adapted to the settlewent of a good number of families; the existence of an abundance of water, and of a great many water-powers, which may be easily put in operation; the important route of Metapedia, calculated to offer an advantageous communication; finally, the benefit of free grants-serything concurs in making these townships places of importance. But as long as the road is not entirely completed, colonization will progress with difficulty ; this may also be attributed to the remoteness of the great centres of population, of the grist and saw millis, aud especially for the Canadian settler (as I have stated in my former aunual report), to the remoteness of the church. However, it is desirable that all those difficulties may be removed before long. With the aid that the Quebec and Rimouski colonization associations may furnish, and in order to give stability to the colonizing element, it is intended to lay the foundation, in so fertile a territory, of a nucleus of population composed of young men and of a few families, with no property nor prospect, but active and laborious.

The number of located lots along the road line in those two townships reaches the figure of 23 , divided as follows:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lepage .............................. ...... } 10 \\
& \text { Casupscul .................................. } 13 \\
& \text { In all } \\
& 2: \text { lots. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Two families are settled in this locality, we of French Canadian origin, near the centre of the township of Lepage, in front of Lac a Saumon, for two years; and the other of American origin, for many years at the confluence of the Casupscul and Metapedia rivers. This last family receives from the Government an annual subsidy for keeping a station to assist travellers.

The clearing operations performed by the resident families and by the non-resident settlers amount to 134 acres, all fit for cultivation. The agricultural products harvested this year are found satisfactory, and afford proof of a fertile soil, with a favourable climate.

Mr. James Smith, of Rimouski, so well known for his zeal in the cause of agriculture, is of the uumber of those who have taken up lots of land in Casupscul, with the view of settling his family. His clearings consist of about 36 arres fit for cultivation, $1+\frac{1}{2}$ acres of which have been ploughed in order tu be sown in the spring. This year, the product of a punad and a-half of turnip seed was 500 minots. He has also partly built the dam of a s! all saw-mill, and prepared the timber necessary for its construction, and intends putting it into operation during next season.

Assametquagan. This township does not seem to offer as many advantages for colonization as that of Casupscul, so far as easy means of cultivation are concerned; however, some fine settlements can be formed here. Three settlers of Scotch origin have taken up lots in this locality for the purpose of settling on them.

Ristigouche. That part situated along the river Metapedia. Colonization has made very little progress yet in this locality. The soil is of good enough quality, but uneven, and contains in several places a good deal of limestone of a superior quality.

At the mouth of the river Metapedia are found some old settlements, which I have mentioned in my report of 1862 .

There were ten lots located last year, on which there are 11 fanilies of different origin, as follows :-


There are 10 houses and 9 barns erected.
The population numbers 50 souls; 14 of these are Catholies, and 36 Protestants.
The extent of land it for cultivation is 264 acres. Norty-five acres are chopped, and produced a crop in 1863. Sixty-three acres yielded as follows:


No ner grant has been made along this road since 1862. The settlements, buildings, and clearings have not increased, consequently I have no further remarks to offer respecting the sate of coluization, than those mentioned in my former annual report, in which I stated, at the same tine, the causes which delayed the opening of the new settlements along this ruall, and which still continue.

Ihet assured, honorable sir, that I am using every cxertion to furward the progress of colonization along the roads assigned to my care.

I have the honor to be,
Your most ubedicut servant
J. B. Lepage,

Agent of the Metapedia and Tache Roads, Eastern Section.

## APPENDIX No. 34.

## REPOR' ON THE bLGIN AND TACHÉ COLONIZATION ROADS.

St. Jean Port Joli, 10th January, 1864.

To the Honorable Wa. MeDougall,
Cowmisioter of Crown Lauds, Quebec.
Sir,-I have the honor to submit to your consideration the present statement of the progres of culonization on the bigin and fache roads, and to annex thereto a supplementary statement, in order to show the results obtained in the township traversed by these roads, weviou to the :31st Dccember last, exbibiting the uumber of lots conceded, the numbcr of resid nt families, the number of acres cleared and $u$ uler cultivation, the amount aud value of proluce and manufactures along each of these roads.

Thanks to the public symputhy aind the enterprising mavifestations which are everywhere exhibiting throughout the country, in favor of the national cause of the settlement of our vast forests-a noble undertaking, prompted by truly patriotic motives. I do not doubt
in the least but that this individual good-will, as also that esisting in the Governmert, will achieve great results in the future destiny of the population who share the laads in this fine country.

## I. ELGIN ROAD

This road starts from the river and extends southward, as far as the Provincial line. It traversos the Townships of Ashford, Latontaine, and Dionne, to the east, and those of Fournier, Garneau and Casgrain, to the west.

The very remarkable progress which I had occasion to note in my preceding annual report, and which was tudoubtedly of such a character as to encourace those who are interested in the welfare of our country, of whatever origin or religion. is yet too fresh in your memory; at the same time the public mind is sufficiently satisfied with the progress of settlement mentioned, as not to authorize me to exclude from this document all new manifestations respecting this centre of population at present so well knowii and appreciated. In view of these facts, I will therefore content myself, in this report, with submitting to your consideration, the general result of the progress obtained in the settlement of this road, which may be enumerated as follows:

## POPULATION.

The number of lots in possession of settiers is $\because 58 ; 93$ of which are settled upon. The poplation is composed as follows :- 95 men, 69 women, 36 male adults, and 41 female adults; 119 boys, and 110 girls, forming a total of 470 souls.

## LaNded property.

The land fit for cultivation forms an extent of 1,507 acres, besides $741 \frac{1}{2}$ acres chopped, giving an aggregate of $2,244 \frac{1}{2}$ acres of cleared land; together with 83 houves, 79 barns and stables, and 2 saw mills, making the total value of laded property to $\$ 30,248.00$.

LIVE STOCK
Is classified as follows :- 52 horses, 65 milch cows, 55 other horned cattle, 98 sheep, and 72 pigs,-forming a total value of $\$ 4,972.00$.

## industrial products.

The following is a statement of the industrial products: $-8,465$ pounds of pork, 11,900 pounds of sugar, 3,650 pounds of butter, 115,500 shingles, 210,000 feet of sawn lumber, or 21,000 boards, 62 ells of cloth, 126 ells of flannel, or 47 ells of linen clothall manufactured during the past year, and making a total value of $\$ 3,487.55$.

SEED SOWN.
The sowing during the spring of 1863 , consisted of 25 minots of wheat, 76 minots of rye, $270 \ddagger$ minots of barley, $19 \ddagger$ minots of peas, 1 minot of buck wheat, 2531 minots of oats, and 423 minots of potatoes,-forming a total of 1,068 minots sown.
crop.
The crops of last autumn realised 136 minots of wheat, 476 minots of rye, $1,587 \frac{1}{4}$ minots of barley, $127 \frac{1}{2}$ minots of peas, 20 minots of buckwheat, $1,487 \frac{1}{2}$ minots of oats, and 3,418 minots of potatocs, producing a total of $7,252 \frac{1}{2}$ minots, besides $60 \frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay, and $93 \frac{1}{2}$ tons of straw, -giving a total value of $\$ 4,359.30$.

As it is easy to see, only one-third part of the crop uppears here, the remainder having been lost by the settlers. The cause is due to the great drought of the months of June and July, and afterwards to the early frosts during the first days of September, which destroyed, in a few hours, whole fields of backward crops.

Notwithstanding this misfortune, however, this population, whose faith is sufficient to edable them to submit without murmuring to these atmospheric calamities, continued by their energetic efforts, exerted in another direction, to find in the neigbouring lumberers shanties, a sufficiency for the wants of their families during the winter, where they eagerly availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered of restoring that equilibrium of prosperity and comfort which vegetation had not sufficiently afforded them.

Nevertheless, from the above details this hardy population is yet to be found in the full enjoyment of property valued at $\$ 49,96 i 3.8$, equal to $\$ 516.4$ ) tor each head of a family, or $\$ 104.39 \pm$ per soul, in dis:rimeny this value equally among the resident population of the locality.

I will further add, in comelnim, that the expectation of thus acquiring landed property, is for the settles sufhem. to inlace them not to give up the hopes which the progress of colonization may afford, untwithstamiver the heavy losses that they some times experience, and the numerou: difficulties which usially attend the life of the settler during the first years of his settlem:ut in the midst of the firest.

## II. 'TACHÉ ROAD (WEST SECTION.)

The Tache road, which runs parallel to the river, is situated in the middle of that immense forest which. stomd firm the vicinity of ther river Chadiere, to the lands round the lake Metapediac. in the county of Rimouski, and passes along the summit of the angle formed by the twi, show, one of which dischares itw watce iuto the St. Lawrence, and the other into the river sit. Joln, in the State of Maine.

This grand route passes throush in the wert part the townships of Buckland, Mailloux, Montminy, Patinil, Araw, liarneau, Lathut ine, Charais, Painchand, Chabot, Pohénegamook, and Arnand and is caculared to offer a vast field for colonization to the surplus population of the prinher simatel along the riser, from Pointe Levis to River du Loup. However, it is but ramitiy onned

There are 21 nila nimel for settement in the equaties of Bellechasse and Montmagny, and about $8:$ mile it home of LiFlet and Kamouraska. There is between the Countios of Moutmany and L'INet, a distance of 21 miles, yet completely unopesed; also nearly 35 miles yet in firest. evtending from the Monc (hrmel road to the Yeniscouata road, leaving about one-half n: the wiwherly portion of the said road yet to be opened.

The advantages which muxt lechrived from the colonization of this road are incalculable, siace by mean "f ther rownonls actually opened, or which will be opened, between the parishes on the rivir aud this srami trunk of the colonization roads, all the population in the interior will be placed in asy communication with that of the seigniories; also with all the : mints. wharrs, and the railroad, and will become for the former an easy and prompt meams of exchanming the surplus of their agricultural produce-all deriving advantages from the develofment of the treat industrial enterprises which cannot fail to be extablinhed in the middle of theree new localities, at a period more or less remote.

At present the cohnization of the Tache road includes five townships: Buckland, Mailloux, Montminy, Ciancau and latioutaine. It is especially in the three first townships that the improv.mentw in anriculture and manufacture are more wonderfully felt, as being powerfully maintainel by a wise ambition that is manifested among those various groups who sharr lhe lands on the ruad, and are striviag for a place in the growing scale of colonization

The following, moreover, is the actual state of colonization upon this vast road :-
population.
The resident families are oomposed of 160 in possession of 312 lots, as follows:-

| Men.... ......... 4. | as fol |
| :---: | :---: |
| Women | 118 |
| Boys (adults) | - 275 |
| Firls "، | 87 |
| Boys, under 12 years of age. | 65 |
| Girls, $\quad$ - | 150 |
| Servants, de., de. | - 463 |

Forming a total population of.......................................... 745 souls.
All these families are of French Canadian origin, and have emigrated from the old parishes along the river.

## LANDED PROPERTY

There have been placed in a state of cultivation 3,034 acres, besides 480 :acres in slashed timber, forming in all 3,514 acres of cleared land, the whole valued at, 840,34800

To this happy result is added also the building of 146 houses and 151 barns, valued in all

Also 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills and $\because$ § mitash manufactures, valued at.... 10,03500
Shering a total value on landed property of..................... . ......... \$68,658 00
LIVE STOCK.
This species of property may be divided as follows:-


Nidestrial produce.
The products of domestic industry may be recapitulated as follows:-


The following is a statement of the quantities of seed sown and crops harvested during the year 1863 :

|  | Seed. | Crops. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat | 57 年 minots | $446 \frac{3}{4}$ minots | \$ 558.30 |
| Rye. | 76 | 702. | 562.00 |
| Barley | 658 | 6,27: | 5,017.60 |
| Peas.. | 123 | 95 | 95.00 |
| Buck wheat | 13. | 322 | 161.00 |
| Oats .......... | 643 年 | 5,293 ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | 2,117.40 |
| Potatoes . | 1,134 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 10,743 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,685.874 |
| Turnips ............. | " | 25 | 3.75 |
| Total sown .... 2 | 2,496 $\frac{1}{2}$ minots. | 23,9001 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ harvest | \$11,200.92+ value |
| Hay .................. | 387 tons | - - . | 3,096.00 |
| Straw ................ | 352 " | - - - | 1,760.00 |

Total value of crop
$. \$ 16,056.92$ !
Forming a grand total of the actual property belonging to the settlers, of. $\qquad$ . $107,628.30$
Equal to $\$ 685.50$ for each family, or $\$ 144.46 \frac{1}{2}$ for each person, in distributing this sum equally among the whole population.
I am happy to state that the colonization progresses equally well in other range adjoining those bounded by the Taché road, in certain townships above mentioned, but thes
progress of which, though it may be important, is not calculated to be taken into account in the present statement.

Such is, honorable sir, the aspect of that solitary forest which, scarcely twelve years ago, no one dared to attack, but now, thanks to the settlers' labour and sweat, bears the stamp of a happy and powerful conquest, and - what adds to the happiness of those families the certainty of being able to cultivate peaceably, in the heart of the country, farms to which they have an uadisputed right.

## III. OONCLCSION.

In fine, such is, sir, the brief account that I have to offer to you, which is of such a nature as to allow you to ascertain exactly the immense influences exercised on colonization by the works of thi chucrument, in the completion of remls, by the impulse which is every where given, as soon as they are opened, to taking puseession of the lands fit for cultivation.

In order to c , avince you of the propriety of these remarks, it will be sufficient so state that although the greatest number of lots in the township of Chupais have been granted more than a year, an, there is not yet any serivas indication of the alvancement of colonization in that locality, in consequence of the want of communication in order to reach those lands.

In consideration of the evidence of these facts, I therefore canoot help desiring to call your particular attention to the urgent necesity of poning up the roads of l'Anse a Giles, Aragu, Ixwarth, Ste. Itéléne, St. Alesandre, and if Polínégamook, in order to afford to the settlers the facility of reaching the lands of the Tache road, which are intended for settlement.

The whole humbly submitted.
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient wervant,
Smajulas Drapeau,

Agent of the Elgin and Taché roads (west section)

## Appendix No. 33, a. <br> ELGIN ROAD.

Recapitulation of the Progress of Colonization in the several settlements traversed by the "Elgin Road," during the year 1863.


TACHÉ ROAD.


Appendix No. 33, a.
ELGIN ROAD.-Continutd.
Recapitulation of the Progress of Colonization in the several setuements traversed by the "Elgin Road," during the year 1863.


## TACHE ROAD.



Appendix No. 33, a.
ELGIN ROAD.-Continued.
Recapitulation of the Progress of Colonization in the several settlements traversed by the "Elgin Road,"during the year 1863


## TACHE ROAD.



## Al'PENDIA No. 35

## ESTRAC'S' FROM THE ORONANCE LAND AGENT'S REPORT FOR 1863.

The improved prosices of the year led to the offering at public sale portions of the Ordnance properties in different parts of the Province, and the result has realized the expectations forined.

Under your instructions, sahs wire made at Amherstburgh on Monday, the 16th November, whish proluced a sum of $81, \mathrm{i} 40$.

On the 21st Nowmber sales, were made of pertions of the Reserve at Fort Erie177 acres and 1 rood-which realized the sum of $\$ 1,278-\$ 2.50$ an acre. Instalanents paid, 8849 .

On the "Oth of Noraber, the sules made on Burlington Heirhts-2? acres 2roods and 13 perches-produced $\$ 1,221$, or $85 ;$ an acre. Instalments $\mathrm{I}^{\text {mid, }} \$ 304 \geqslant 0$.

On the lst December, the sales made at Prescott- 7 acres and $\because$ roods-realized 81.264 , or 8174 an acre. Iustalments paid, $\$ 217$.

At Amherethorsh, two wharf lots, with privilege of occupation to deep water, sold for

 a considerable amount of land t, be sold hereafter, which cannot, if judiciously managed, be expected to realize less at any future sale, and which, at Fort Erie, from the character and ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ vition of the remaining lots, may be expected to produce more.

In addition to thece lands sold by auction, the claims of certain parties in the Township of 11 arlborngh to privilue of pe-mption have been recognized by the Department, and the lands ectipiel by the fartics in question- 755 acres 28 perches-realized a further mm of $\%, 2 l 0.91$. Average per acre, $\$ 4.36$. Instalments paid, \$381.13.

In all the above sales, with the exception of the Township of Marlborough, one-fifth of the purchater moncy wats paid down at the time of sale.

Fibenarased ly these results, further sales have been ordered to take place in the spring at Kiuston, 'lnomtn, Jenetiuguishene, and at Navy Island, on the River Niagara.

APRENDIN No. 86.
REPOR'A OE THE SCPERINTENDENT OF COLONLZATION ROADS
POR UPPER CANADA.
The Hon. Willeam McDoulala,
Cummissioncr of Crown Lands, Quebec.
Willowdale, 9th February, 1864.
Sir, -In obelience to your instructions, I have completed the account of expenditure made by the late Hr Marid (iibson, Superintendent of Colonization Roads in Upper Cauada, on the ruads and brimeses under his charge, duriug the year 1863, and I have the honor to transmit the same, and the vouchers thereof, with his report.

Io the remarks which I shall offer on the operations conducted by Mr. Gibson during the past year, I shall observe the sane order in which he introduced the various works in the last annual report mbuntted by him, un the 2sth January, 1898.
I. EXPENICTURE M.ADE FROM IMPROVEMEYT FING.

## 1. Soulhampton and Goderich Road.

In the summer of 1862 , this road sustained considerable damage from fires which swept along it in the Townships of Huron, Kincardine and Saugeen. Crossways were destroyed, and timber thrown into and across the road,-and it was otherwise, from traffic
and neglect, in bad condition, and impassable. Certain repairs and improvements, were authorized to be made upon it, and these were well arvanced when the wet season, in the fall of 1862 , put a stop to their progress. The works were resumed when the state of the ground permitted, in 1863, and were carried to completion. The road is in now good condition; but in this state it will not long continuc, if it be as before, neglected by the municipalities through which it passes. There is no reason why it should not be kept in proper repair by statute labor. The improvements made are calculated to form the ground work of a gravel road, into which there is a probability of this road being converted.

The amount expended in the repairs and improvement of the road was $83,674.05$.

## 2. Roal on south boundary af Proton.

After the works on this road were emopleted, as stated in Mr. Gibsou's last aunual report, it was found that certain swampy portions were, in wet seasons, unfit for travel, owing to the great depth of black muck into which horses and warous would readily sink These portions were, during 1863, improved by crowning the road way with gravel and clay, and the road is now in good condition for travel. The cost of the improvements was $\$ 266.95$.

I may add that the whole works in the western countics, eonoceted with the Improvement Fund, have now been completed.

## II. expenditure out of colongation qhatis.

## 1. Adelington Lionet.

The repairs and improvements on the portion of this road which traverss the rocky ranges in the Townships of Sheffeld and Kaladar, referred to in Mr. Uribon's last annual report, were during 1863, made by day labour under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Ebenezer Perry, at a enst of $\$ 1000$. The works were carefully and skillfally performed, and an excellent road is now afforded through that rugged and barren sectipn. The repairs were designed—and it is believed will be found-to be of a permanent character, adapted to the natare of the country, and offering effectual resintituce to the heary rain, from which, over the rocky range, the road had principally suffered in previous seasuns.

At the date of Mr. Gibson's last Annual Report, this road had becn formed-though not altogether completed-by Mr. A. B. Perry, to the north boundery of lot 23 in the eight concession of Lyndoch ; and surveyed and located by him from that point to the intersection of the Peterson Road in Brudeucll. Ou the 2?ud April hat, Mr. Cibsua was iastructed to complete the unfinished portion, and construct the road to the Peterson line, by day-labour, uoder the charge of Mr. Niel Stewart.

Mr. Stewart inmediately proceeded with the woik. He finished 9.16 miles of the road formed under Mr. Perry, and, from the point where he left off, constructed the road northward to within a short distance of the Peterson line. Mr. Stewart discoutinued the works and dismissed his party, under a misunderstanding of the amount of money appropriated, before it was all expeuded, leaving a portion of the road unfiuished. But this was fortunate. At the rate per mile which the road was costing under the system of day-labour, the balance on hand would not have completed it, but the works remaining were, after Mr. Stewart left, let' under contract to MIr. John Murphy at such rates as will cnable them to be finished within the sum appropriated. Mr. Murphy has made such progress that travel is rendered practicable over his contract, -the rumaing work will be completed, and the whole road finished, early in the ensuing season.

The line, as located by Mr. Perry, terminated about the middle of lot Yo. 29 , in the 9th concession of the Township of Brudenci, but, under your authority, it was carried to intersect, the Peterson road, along the side line between lots 25 and 26 . While this shortens and gives a superiar line for the road, the public will be better accommodated than had the road followed the line located ley Mr. Perry.

Mr. Stewart bestowed much care and attention on the construction of the road. It is well made, and a load of 20 owt. an be drawn over it with oase:

## 2. Bobcaygeon Road.

Sicee the date of Mr. Gibson's last annual report, the bridge, then in course of construction over the north branch of South Muskoka River, has been completed.

No other work was performed on this road during 1863. It was in contemplation to improve the road between Ridout and Sherbone, and between Franklin and McClintock, by deriations from the direct line, avoiding certain hills over which the road is now carried, and which otherwise it will be necessary to grade at considerable cost-but no instructions have been given to make these improvements.

## 3. Peterson Riened.

This road was finished at the date of last repurt, with the exception of certain hills in the Township of Oakley over which it is carried. These have now been all improved by cxcaration and embankment,-the grades formed admitting of an ordinary wagon's conveying 15 crot. over them.

The whole road is thus completed between the Muskoka road and the Madawaska river, where it is connceted with the Opeongo junction road, (now generally considered part of the l'eterson road). Its entire length between these points is $101 \downarrow$ miles, and its total cost was $\$ 35,589.97$, Giving an arerave wilcage of $\$ 352.49$, inclusive of bridges and superintendence.

On the portion of the road passing between the 'Townships of Cuilford, Harburn and Bruton, on the north, and Dysant, Dudley and Harcourt on the south, the underbrush has rprung up and is rapidly increasins. This and the strong growth of timothy grass, which covers that ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime r}$ tion of the road in summer, reader it difficult to be travelled. A small amount-probably $\$ 5$ per mile-would now clear oct the obstructions, and make the road free for traffic. As this portion runs through the lands of the Canada Land Emigration Company, it may be proper, if' it be liable to maintain the road, that it be requested to clear out the underbrush befure it acequire more strength and present greater impediments to the traffic.

> 4. Ihustwhan Rount

This road has now been completed to the 24th mile-post north of the falls of Muskoka, in the unsurvcyed territory uorth of the Towaship of Bruncl. From the village of Orillia to the present northern terminus of the line, a And orer this entire distance, excepting the portion lyiur eastward of and between the branches of the Muskoka river, a wagon with a load of 20 cort. can be driven. On the portion of road referred ta, there are certain hills over which not more than 15 cwt. can lie taken. These bills could be improved and grades formed to enable 20 cwt. to be carried over them, at a stuall expenditure; and as being south of the Parry Sound road, the hills in question must be passed over to reach it-and as it will be made to allow 20 cowt. to pass along it. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of reducing the road over these hills to easior grades, and give uniformity to the capabilities of both roads.

## -5. Victoria Road.

This road was at the date of last report completed between Lot $\because 1$, in the 1 st Concession of Fenston and the 12 th Coucession of Digby, a distance of $25 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. Under your instructions the line has since been surveyed and located from the latter point to the Black River Bridge on the Peterson road, in the Township of Oakley, the distance being 13t, miles. Contracts having been entered into for the coustruction of the work, a bridge about 103 feet in length and consisting of two rpans, has been built over Black river in the Township of Daltos, and the road has been cleared, grubbed, leveled and crosswayed throughout. Certain excavation, embunkment and ditching remain to be performed during the ensuing season. Neanwhile the road under contract is in such a state as to coable parties to go in and settle on the land. All the Govermuent lots along the line, adapted for settlement, as far north as the Township of Jongford, have been tiken up, and parties are creating "squatters claims" on the lots in Oakley, adjoining the road.

## 6. Opcongo Road.

This road is now completed to the 22nd mile-post, at Lot 66, numbering from Opeongo Lake eastward. The upper portion of the 19 wiles, built under Mr. Brennan's contract, did not come quite up to the requirements of the specification. The contractor was unwilling to return to it, and the lumbermen using the read having written, expressing satisfaction with its condition, it was thought better to make a deduction from the price, corresponding to the deficiency of workmanship, and take the contract off Mr. Brennan's hands. This was accordingly done, and the amount deducted from his estimate- $\$ 165-$ can be laid out on the defective portions, if nccessary, when the road is further proceeded with.

## 7. Burleigh Roat.

At the date of lant Keport, certain works were under contract between the south-west angle of Lot 40, in the 13 th Con. of the Township of Smith, and a point about a mile south of the Burleigh bridge. This portion of the road, extending to a little over three miles, was completed during 1803. There is thus now a comed road, substantially bridged, opened for travel from the point first mentioned, where it connerts with the Peterborough road, to the Q3rd mile-post north of Burleigh bridge, a distance of about 27 miles.

In November last a contract was entered into with Mr William Lackey, for 20 milos of this road, commencing at the 35 rd mile-post, and running vorthwards to the confines of the Canada' Land and Einigration Company. The works under this contract are now progressing. There have been four miles chopped, and six miles underbrushed; and the whole works fall to be completed in November next.

> 8. Orillia and Mushoke Road.

The sum of 81,001 was appropriated by Government, and a similar amount by the municipality of Orillii, for opening and improving this road. These several sums have becn expended on the road, which is now in good condition and suitalle for the traffic that passes over it.

The improvement of this road was very uecessary, as it forms the approach to the Muskoka road, and over it to the Parry Sound road.

> 9. Parry S'und Road.

This road commences at a point on the Muskoka road, near to the 5 th mile post north of the Falls of Muskoka, and follows the west boundary line of Stephenson tor a point near to the south cod of the 6th concession, whence it proceeds in a north-westerly direction to Parry Sound.

In October last a contract was entered into with Mr. Samuel Cooper for the construstion of 20 milcs of this road, commencing at the Muskoka road. There have been about seven miles chopped and ten miles uaderbrushed, and the whole works have to be finished in November next. There are tracks of excellent land along this road, and on these parties are scttling rapidly, although the territory is yet unsurveyed.

## 10. Bridges over I'deurnch and Chalk Rivers, l'embroke and Mattazan Ruad.

Mr. Gibson having examined the designs for these bridges, which accompanied your instructions of 4th October last, was of opinion that it would be imprudent to adopt them. He proceeded to the sites selected, and having examined these, he designed plans for bridges suitable to the requirements of the rivers, and gave out contracts for their constructiou.

The bridge over the Petewawa is 260 feet in length, and consists of three spans-one of 40 feet, one of 60 feet, having king-posts, and one of 120 feet, on the principles of Howes' Truss and Queen Post combined, which stretches over the main channel of the river, leaving it entirely clear for lumbering purposes. The superstructure is to be supported by substantial piers and abutments of crib-work filled with stones. It is in the course of construction, and will be completed in the ensuing spring.

The last 4 miles of the road, passing over a different part of the country from the first six (as previously described), have boen carefully and well made. They are thoroughly grubbed, ditched and stoned, sufficiently graded and evenly cross-laid, where required. The whole cost of the road (in length, something over ten miles) has been $82,067.51$, or an average of about $\$ 206$ per mile.

In order that this road may be of the service contemplated in the report of Messrs. Johnson and Sinclair, it is absolut ly necessary to continue it northward to the intersection of the old road near Point Alexander, about 10 miles further.

My next examinations were made upon the Hastings road, in two certain sections of which we have this year created improvenents by altering the route and making a new road to the extent of about 14 miles, in one instance, and 11 in another.

The first is through the Tomnship of Tudor, commencing at the Jordan Creek, deviating northward from the old road, almost immediately after crossing the said stream and passing through the central parts of the Township, attainiog the double end of an incalculably better route for a road, and the opening up of the best portions of land in the Township, thereby securing their immediate sale and settlement.

I am happy to be able to state that Mr. Snow, the Proviacial Land Surveyor, instructed by you to explore for and locate this change, has carcfully and judiciously performed the duty, and, as the result of such efforts, has succecded in defining a line of road through an unusually routh and broken country, which is, weverthelesis, upon its completion, without anything seriously deserving the name of a hill, or cren of a heavy grade; and further (which is specially worthy of consideration), the change in question avoids entirely one of the very worst sections of the Hastings road

The formation of this road is, in my cetimation, thoroughly and judiciously done. It is stoned and grubbed completely, every tree found standing on the portion of the road to be formed having to be felled from the roots, and the graded surface of the road rendered smooth and compact.

The marshy and swampy portims-of which there is a masiderable extent, owing to the low lands and creek ralloys beins werally relected to avoid expensive hillecuttings —are carefully fuscined or cross-liid. Where an abondant supply of good timber could be ubtained, cross-laying has been the method chnen as being least expensive. The logs are general!y of cedar, weil sorted, of efual leagth, and partially flatted with adze-work, so that neither great labor for cattle in the dramert, nor violent jolting to the load itself, whaterer it may be, is cxprienced. Whore gion timber, however, could not be obtained, as in the case of mar:hy land, weved wre with a sapline or brushrood growth of tamatuck, edar, pine and tir, a roneh bed at' any description of timber to be had adjacent is first laid at right angles to the rand (whieh, with the superincumbent weight afterwards placed upon it, enerally sinks its fuil depth in the swamp, being thus, by perpetual exclusion from dry air, freserved from rot); these are next well covered and leveled with brushwoon, and lastly coated with a good layer of carth. 'i'hns, in the most marshy and swampy places a road bed and surfice is securnd, equally solicl, permanent, and good as that over the dry lands.

About four miles of this clauge yet remains to be completed, viz: from the crossing of Beaver river to the terminus of the north-west corner of Tulor. This is much the easiest part of the route, and may be completed at a cost of \$100 less per mile than the part already construeted. 'The work is now suspended for the wiater, but will be resumed and completed early next season.

The scemed improvement on this road commences immediately after crossing the York Brauch river. It is also a new route selected to avoid the exceeding hilly and circuitous line of the old road, which has been effected to the extent of shortening the road about tro miles in ten, and gaining an ensy grade without a single hill of any serious difficulty. Tlie ucw routc turns westward from the old one and traverses a table flat of the York Brauch formed between the said river and a high range of rocky bluffs skirting the river as far as the valley of Bird's Creek, where the road turns eastward, tollowing the said valley which again communicates with another small valley lying in a northerly direction, and finally merges into the old road on lot 42, in the Township of Monteagle.

Seven and a half miles of this road have been completed, exhibiting as marked a contrast with the old road as can well be imagined. There is no hill upon the whole
distance on this line. The old route is an almost continuous succession of high hills from first to last. On the new road twenty cwt. can be drawn throughout without the smallest difficulty. On the old road over some of the hills, an empty wagon is a sufficient load for one team, while a comparison of time required to travel either route is two to one in favor of the new road.

The road is well made, and is decidedly the very best piece of colonization road I have ever travelled. About three miles and a half remain to be made to complete this change. The works are stayed for the winter, as on the Tudor line previously described, and in like manner with that will ke taken up and completed early next season.

In concluding this part of my report, I may be allowed to state that I am more than ever convinced of the propriety and solid advantage resulting from the system of roadmaking as pursued in the above improvements. The great superiority exhibited in them over any other roads of similar character that I have examined (even when, as in these instances, constructed under the trammel of employing, out of charitable considerations, every class of laborer, young and old, weak and strong, lame or lazy, who presented themselves for enployment), fully demonstrates, I think, that under circumstances which would leave the superintendent free to select such laborers as his judgment approved of, its real economy and practical value would be fully established.

The next examination I have to report was made from the village of Orillia, in the Township of North Orillia, on Lake Couchiching, over the road connecting the said village with the south end of the Muskosa road, where it terminates at the outlet of the Severn river. This road is a most important feeder of the Muskoka colonization road, and was worthy of the attention directed towards it by the Department in appropriating the sum of $\$ 1,000$ (on condition that-a like sum should be expended by the municipality of Orillia) for its improvement. This amount has accordingly, it is averred, been expended under contract arranged by the superintendent, Mir. Gibson ; but I am bound in candor to declare that the road is yet very far from being throughout even a good bush road. * * From this point I proceeded up the Muskoka colonization road as far as the South Falls of the Muskoka. This road, for the most part, is in a very bad condition; some few places have been improved by the settlers, but on the whole little has been done.

Voluntary road-work amounts gencrally to but little. The intelligent portion of the settlers are, however, taking steps to berome incorporated as a municipility, when a good deal of statute labor may be made available for the benefit of this road.

From the South Falls I passed down the south branch of the river and visited the Township of Monck, which is bounded on the south-west by the main Muskoka river, the eastern boundary being a short distance below the junction of the north and south bravches. I found the lines of surveys in this township well opened, posted and blazed. The river appears to have been carefully traversed, and everything I observed connected with the survey indicates the work to have been performed by one anxious to discharge his duty and fulfil his instructions in a creditable manner. Mr. Wm. Deane is the surveyor. This township contains a good proportion of very fair, cultivable land; as a consequence (being uousually convenient of access), settlement has gone on rapidly, and every lot in the township at all desirable will very shortly be taken up. Some quite considerable clearances are already beginning to appear, and a very few years will, I doubt not, develop this as an important middle station for market sales aud supplies, in this Northwest, or Parry Sound District of settlement. Good fish abounds in the Muskoka river and lake, among which salmon-trout, bass and pickerel occupy the first place. From the Township of Monck I passed up the north branch of the river and visited the saw-mill erected at the North Falls. This is of some importance to the community, a fording, as it does, a small supply of lumber for their wants, but it is a poor, miserable affair. The proprietor is evidently a person possessed of no sufficient means to improve the site or utilize the splendid water-power that exists here. Any amount of machinery could be driven at this site under the most advantageous application. The North Bridge (so called) on the Muskoka road spans the contraction here formed by the narrow, rocky gorge through which the river descends.

From this point to the South Falls by the Muskoka road is three miles.

Returning.from the points lastly described, I visited the mill-sites on the east branch of the Severn river, ou which I have, as before stated, reported in my communication to you of the 11 th Nuvember last.

In conclusion, I beg to direct your attention gencrally to the increasing interest which is being developed year after year in the Muskokil and Parey Sound district. The Township of Stephe uson, ouly recently in the market, is fast filling up with an industrious population. Monck, Macaulay, Draper and Muskoka are fast improving, and owing to the slowly, but surely demonstrated fact, that, in the section in question, exists the best agricultural lands the Govermment possesses unopened for settlemest, and the excellent facility by water-communication to approach the same, the tide of immigration is naturally and reasonably being dirceted thitherward. In view of this I would strongly recommend that some further appropriation be made the ensuing season for the improvement of the Muskoka road as far as the South Falls, where a town plot has just been surveged, by instrucions from your department. $\$ 2,000$ judiciously applied-not by contract, as in the case of the Orillia road, dseribed in this report-but after the method so satisfactorily essayed on the Hastinss roud the past summer-would, I think, render this road a very passable one indecd.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
Jamis W. Eridgland.

## APPENDIX No. 37, A.

## EXIRACTS FLIOM (iENERAL REPORT ON COLONIZATION ROADS AND SURVEYS

To the Hunorable
The Commissioner of Crown Lauds.
Sin,-I her to offr for fone consideration the following General Report ou Colonizaticn lionds in Cuada West, and sugestions for appropriations to prolong or repair the same in the ensuiary yar, 106!

## PEMBROKE AND MATAWAN ROAJ.

Locatmon-Cinmenes at limbrule on the Ottavea rie: amel shirts the same as fur as the month the linturan riors, alout 100 mile..

This ruad was pencid ande passable as carly as the beginning of 1854 , as a winter road. Siuce that period, it appears to have been made and maintained as a summer road, as far as the mouth of the l'etawawa. From this point upwards on the old route the bridges are mandy broken down, and the road rendered impassable. Here, at the Petawawa, commences the improvement made during the past scason as far as Chalk river, and detailed in my report ,if the luth Norember last. The only appropriation needed for this roa!, I think, is the anoune necessary to defray the expense of mahing the Petawawa bridge, now in prucess of coustruction. Au appropriation of $£ 400$ was made by Order in Council of Brd of Octuber, 1N5, for the construction of a bridge over this river, at the same point now chonen. The work, however, for some reasous was never proceeded with. The bridge at [wcent projected by Mr. Superinteudent Gibson, and already contracted for by Richard Dickson, ol Pembroke, will cost, per contract, \$1,815.73.
ottawa and opeongo.
Locamion-Frim Airmell's Lanciny on the Ottana, in a meritheestinty direction to Opeongo Lake, about 100 mites.

This road is represented by the agent to be in a very bad condition, especially from the Renfrew and Addington Junction vpwards.

All this section, however, is pretty well settled, and is under the control of municipa. lities who should be competent to apply the statute labor in such a manner as to render special aid now (for ordinary repairs) unnecessary. Unless some unusual damage occur, (such as the failure of an expensive bridge, or an extensive rupture through floods) I cannot perceive that in this,
repairs ${ }_{*}^{\text {and }} \underset{*}{ }$ similar cases, there should be an appropriation for general

With regard to its further extension at present $I$ do not think it would be advisable. Mr. A. J. Russell, in his report to the Bureau of Agriculture of the 4th February, 1859, states the length of this road from the Ottawa to the end of the Madamaska "Junction Road" to be $60 \ddagger$ miles ; and Mr. Gibson, in his report to this Departweut of 28 th January, 1863, gives the length of road made above the point where the "Juuction Road" commences, as 33 miles. The whole length of the Ottawa and Opeongo roud (iacluding the junction road to the Madawaska) as constructed and prepared for travel, therefore, is about 93 miles. The land becomes extremely rough, broken and poor at the upper end of the road, and as it would form no advantageous conuection with any other road, nor lead to any better section of land to extend it, it would not be advisable, in my opinion, to resume operations upon it for the present.

FRONTENAC ROAD.
Location.-Commences in the Township of Iliuchiulranke, pusses fhrmy Clarendon and part of Miller to the Mississippi road.

This road was built partly under Mr. Gudfrey's superintendnce, and part'y under Mr. Snow's. The part from the Mississippi river to the Mississippi road is still in, grood condition, but that part southward of the river is, according to Mr. Gibson's report of the 15th July last, a good deal out of repair. II: estimates, however, that from $\$ 600$ to $\$ 800$ will suffice to put it in such a condition as will allow a load of 15 cwt to be drawn over it from end to end. As the appropriation of $\$ 1,000$, for repairs upon the rad, made by Order in Council of 24 th of October, 15:2, has not yet been expended, no further aid to it is necessary, unless it should bo deemed alvisable to extend the road further northward. This I think of very dcubtful propricty. The location of it, after intersectiog the Mississippi road (which forms its present terminus,) for four or five miles, is close to, or identical with, the last named road. It then turos more directly northward, but still converges somewhat towards the Addington road, from which, at its location terminus on the Madawaska, it is not more than seven or eight miles distant, whereas, at the same parallel, between the Addingten and the next colonization road, viz., the Hastings, the distance is at least thirty miles. The superintendent suqwests upno this subject whether it would not be judicious to change the site of this road, carrying it more eastward to the Madawaska. If it be desirable at all to continue the road, I entirely coincide with lis opinion; but I cannot see that it is requisite to prolong the road any further.

The whole country here is sufficiently accessible through the Opeongo road, the Madawaska river, and the Hississipi road, all running in north-westerly and nearly parallel directions, and of distances of not more than ton or twelve miles apart.

ADDINGTOA ROAD.
Location.-From (lueciex in Sheffield through Kaladur, between Barrie and Anglesea, and through Alinger, Dcnligh, and then through Lyndock and Brudencl to the Peterson Road Line.

This road had been stayed in its extension until last spring when the prolongation of it was taken up on Perry's survey of the line through Lyndock and Brudenel, to the Peterson road, or to (as this part of the Peterson road is wore commonly designated) the Ottawa and Opeongo junction road.

Laborers were employed by the day under the superintendence of Mr. Neil Stewart, who, on the above system, had constructed the road as far as the 7th concession of Brudenel, when, it appears, he abandoned the work, and the Superintendent has let the remainder, viz; to the intersection of the Peterson road, to be completed by contract.

The sum of $\$ 1000$ was appropriated by Order in Council of the 2nd Mareh, for constructiog this part of the Addington road, which amount I infer from Mr. Gibson's letter of the 14th November, will be sufficient to complete the read to the junction with the Peterson.

Last year, in compliance with various applications and recommendations, $\$ 1000$ was appropriated for repairs, chiefly in the Townships of Sheffield and Kaladar. This amount has been expended by the Agent, Mr. F. Perry, under the Superintendent's direction.

THE MISSISSIPPI ROAD.
Location-- Commence in Nurth Sherlirooke, ant piasses thence throuyh Palmerston, (larculdon, Miller, and Alinger, to the intersection of the dddington road, to which last point it is made and traceled.

This road was originally well made, and it hat; generally been conceded, is a model road. No additional amount his been expended upon it for repairs since its formation, nor has any complaint reached the Derrartment, calling for such aid.

It has been further located through the Townships of Ashby, Mayo and Dungannon to the intersection of the Hasting road, somewhere in the valley of York river. The location through the Township of Ashby is somewhat tortuous and rough, and would, on the present site, be expensive to make owing to the exceedingly broken character of that part of the Township.

Mr. Snow has discovered, since the period of the road survey, a much better route for a road, passing also through sery feod hardwood land, west of Thirty Island and Bark Lakes.

This road, with the above change of location effected, will pass through three townships of fair average quality of land, two of which, viz., Dunganoon and Mayo, are as jet mainly unsurveyed, Mayo entirely so, and Jungannon haring only one range of blocks adjacent to the Hastings road subdivided.

The Mississippi road is thence, viz: from its intersection with the Hastings, projected westward to the bride, over the east branch of the Severn river, as forming a grand middle road between the Peterson road and the navigable waters of Sturgeon, Buckhorn, Salmon and Stoncy lakes, passing through Faralay, Cardiff, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Snowdun, Lutterworth, Digby, Dalton and Liama, ami when completed will form a nearly direct roal-line of communication between the Ottawa and Lake Simcoe. The full completion of this road, huwever, canot be accomplished in one year; but its construction is, in my opinion, w desirable, and even necessary, to forward the settlement of this vast tract of yet comparatively unsettled country, that I would strongly recommend its progress not to be lost sight of.

## tile liastings road.

Location.-From the Villay, vf Mheter, northwaret through Madoc and Tudor, and between Tudur and Lakir, I'ollesiton and Limesick, Farnday and Dungramon, Herschel, Monteayle, dc., dec.

Considerable improvements have been made on this road during the past summer, as I have stater in detail in my report of the 16 th November last.

The improvement contemplated by the Hastings County Council (* * *) will make this road a good one, as far as the 'lownship of Tudor-say 14 miles.

The improvement from the the Jordan Creek in Tudor, to the south-west corner of Limerick, will constitute 14 miles more of excellent road, and the second improvementabove York Braveh again-will ahll about 11 miles more, making in all about 39 miles of good road, in an entire distance of about 63 miles. There will still therefore remain, of this whole distance about $\because 4$ miles of bad road to complete the IIastings as permanently good, as far as the middle of the Township of Monteagle; and as the portion of the road above this is in a comparatively fair locality,-and a good settlement exists in the north-west corner of Monteagle and the north-east of Herschel--th: people would be very well able to improve this small part of the road themselves, if a siall appropriation were judiciously expended the ensuing summer, upou intermediate sectious of it-from York Branch to Tudor, and from Tudor to Madoc, north boundary. The whole of the Hastings
road might then be pronounced a good colonization road, and immediate and very encouraging results would, I am confident,--through its settlement and general improvementbe witnessed.

## THE BURLEIGH ROAD.

Location.-From Burleigh Rapids through Burleigh, Anstruther, ('hendos, Cardiff, Monmouth and Dudley, to the Peterson Road.

About twenty-three miles of this road were made by contract; twenty more are now under construction in the same manaer for the gross sum of $\$ 4,952.50$.

The sum of $\$ 9,000$ was appropriated towards its extension by Order in Council of the 24th of October, $1862, \$ 1,500$ of which was applied for the settlement of the last contract.

After completing payments on the present contract, there will remain, of the last appropriation, a balance of $\$ 2,547.50$.

The completion of this contract will carry improvements on the Burleigh road as far as the 43 rd mile. There will then remain about thirteen miles of unfinished line to reach the Peterson road.

## the bobcaygeon road.

Location.-From the Village of Bobcaygeon Northward, lctucen Ilarcy, Verulam, Somerville, Galway, Lutterworth, Sinowion, Minden, Anson, Hindon, Stanhope, Me Lrun and Ridout.

This road is formed as far as the Muskoka river, in the township of Franklin. There have been various complaints from settlers, and others, of the bad and almost impassible condition of it. * * * * * $\quad * \quad * \quad * \quad * \quad *$

The Bobcaygeon has cost already, according to the superintendent's report of last year, upon that section lying between Bobcaygeon village and the Peterson road, upwards of $\$ 732$ per mile.

## THE CAMERON ROAD.

Location.-From Balsam rieer near its outlet northward through the narow lots fronting on the Balsamilake and Gulf river-crossing the Gulf rior at Cobocont-ihen northward through the Township of Laxton.

As the "Monck road" will probably pass within four miles of the present northern terminus of this road, I think it very desirable that the latter should be extended so as to form a junction therewith-and I would suggest that a sufficient appropriation be made for that purpose.
THE VICTORIA ROAD.

Location.-Frum Lot 20 in Eldon, between Eldon, Fenelon, Bexley, Carden, Laxton, Dalton and Digby-thence across Longford and Oaliley, intersecting the Peterson road near the lridge over the Black river.

An app.opriation of $\$ 4,500$ was made to complete this road through Longford to its present terminus, by Order in Council of the 24th of October, 1862.

The contract was taken by Joseph Fee and Wm. J. Lindsay, in May, 1863, for $\$ 2,526.27$, and reported by the superintendent in October last, as nearly completed. There will heuce remain, of the appropriation made for this road, $\$ 1,973.73$, to be applied to other improvements.

It has been suggested with reference to this road, that all the crossways on it should be covered with earth as far as the Peterson road-that is, in fact, the whole length of the same; probable cost- $\$ 2,000$.

## THE MUSKOKA ROAD.

Location.-From the foot of Lalee Couchiching northward through Morrison, Mus. koka, Draper, Mecaulny and Strphenson.

This road is completed to the visinity of Fairy and Vernon lakes, and passes through much good and fast improving country; indeed the land all the way from the Falls ( 24 miles beyond which the road is made) is of the best quality to be found in this latitude. At about the ninth mile the Parry Sound road line branches off from this road in a northwesterly direction, passing between Skeleton and Roscoan lakus, and leading to a large section of tolerably grood land fir settlementin that direction. Hence it will be seen that the Nuskoka road is, for 3 miles if its length, the highway, not only to the section of country for the opening up of which it was directly undertaken, but also to that lying to the north-west, which is subseruently to be reached by the I'ary Sound road, which branches off from it at the above citcul distunce. At a distance of about twelve miles on this road, it approaches within 40 chains of a bay of Muskoka lake, whence in the summer scason, convenicut access by byting can be had to the country lying to the westward of Lake Jeseph, and also (though by a somewhat circuitous ronte) to the south and north falls of the Muskoka river.

The great public utility of this road, and its special clain to support in the interest of cenemal settlement, induces me to recommend heartily a mall grant to improve it, as far as the the town plot, laid out ot and north of the South louls.

There are here about twenty miles of rond which a judicious expenditure of the above amount would render very rassible.

THE PARRY SOUND ROAD.
Location:-Begins at about the ninth milc north of the Great Fall, on the Muskoka road, following northward the western Zoundary if Stephenson for about three miles, then runs in a north-msterly dioccion to Gilsisn's mills at P'erry's Sound.

The last road I have to mention is the "Parry Sound." The contract for the formation of twenty miles of this road was formally accepted in A pril last. No work had been doue upon it, however, up to the date of my visit to that vicinity in October last. The contractor informed me then that he had just received directions from the superintendent to proceed actively with the work. $\quad * \quad * \quad: \quad * \quad * \quad *$

Or course the only part of the work that calu be accomplished this winter will be the chopping of the track to the proper width, preparatory to clearing and grading the same in the spriag. 'Whece twenty miles have been let, according to Mr. Uibson's report, for the gross sum of $8:, 664.56$, aus average of about $\$ 184$ per mile. There will remain, after these twenty miles are completed, to reach the Parry Sound mid termious, about $23 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. This latter distance, at the rate that the first twenty miles were contracted for, would cost $8 t, 2 \cdot 4$, and the total amount required for the $43 \pm$ miles of the Parry Sound road would be $s 7, \$ 48$, leaving a balance of the appropriation made fior the construction of this road, by Order in Council of the "th of Getuber, $186^{\circ}$, of $\$ 2,112$.

It would thus appear that no further appropriation wilt be necessary the ensuing season for this road, as it is not at all probable that more than than $43 \frac{t}{2}$ miles of any one road will be made in a single year.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) 'James W. Bridgland.
Col. Ruads Branch, Feb. 9th, 1864.

## APPENDIX No. 38

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES FOR UPPER CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

To the Hon. Wm. McDougall, Commissioner of Crown Laads, \&c.
Sir,-I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year 1863.
The total number of season-licenses issued throughout the year,
amounted to 32 , at gross rental of ..................... .... ... \$4. $\$ 80$
Of this amount
33100
have been paid-leaving a balance due of ........................... 8147 us
The amount still outstanding on the three years lease (which
expired on the 31st January, 1862), is......................... 85,632 36
Amount due on scason-licenses for 1862 ............................. It 1400
Do do do 1863 .. ............................ 14700

Making a total sum of ................................. ............... $\$ 5,92136$ which is due on the leases and licenses thus far issued.

In 1862, the number of season-licenses issued was 60 ; thus showing a falling of during 1863, of nearly one-half the number of lessees, and a conserfuent groming spirit of defiance to the Fisheries Act, and the regulations made thereunder. I need not refer here to the circumstances which have brought about such a state of feeling among the fishermen, as these were very fully explained in wy report for 1862. It may, however, safely be predicted that the system of season-liceuses will not work in a satisfactury manuer, either in the interests of the revenuc or the pratection of the fisheries, until the Fisheries Act is amended by the legislature.

Without making special reference to all the difficulises I have met with in my endeavors to induce the fishermen to take season-licenses, I beg to state that nothing has had a greater tendeacy to defeat my efforts than the knowledge or the belief that the law is powerless to compel payment of rent for fishing in front of private property, and that this belief has been greatly strengthened on account of the circumstance that no legal steps have beed taken to recover the large balance still due the department, on account of the three ycars leases. If the right of owaership to the channel bank, claimed by the landed propietors on the Detroit river, is not determined in a satisfactory manner, and the extent of the authority exercised by the Government over the fisheries in that river, is not more explicitly established than at present, it will be impossible to induce any of the partics fishing thereiu to take out a license, because they believe that their own title deeds have already conferred the privilege upon them.

The great increase of gill net fishing in the inland waters of the Bay of Quinte, Wellington Beach, and the Consecon, has become a matter of loud complaint by those Who use the seine-ncts in those waters. These parties demand the prohibition of gill-net fishing altogether; on which condition they profess to be willing to come under the operation of the law and take leases or licenses at a reasonable rental. It will thus be seeu that the control at first secured over the fishermen is steadily declining, and nothing but a more efficient legal enactment will restore the waining authority.

It will be seen by the accompanying statement of moneys received, that no part of the arrears due on the three years' licenses-a statement of which accomparied my last annual report-has yet been paid; neither have I been able to collect any part of the money due on the season licenses issued in 1862. The fishermen in arrears in the Bay of Quinte region, promise, however, that they will pay all arrears cheerfully, provided only the gillnet fishing were prohibited.

The past year has, I regret to say, been very unsuccessful in point of revenue; yet it should not be forgotten that the improved mode of fishing, introduced through the
operation of the law, is every year tending to increase the value of the fisheries, and has so far prepared the way for the framing of such measures as would tend to their still greater improvement, and even, I believe, to the creating of a source of revenue.

Having commented so fully on the condition of the Upper Canada fisheries in my last report, and explained in, so far as my experience has enabled me to judge, the amendments which are required to improve the Fisheries Act in the several letters which accompanied it; I do not deem it necessary to make any further remarks thereon, as the experience of the past year has only confirmed my opinion in the judiciousness of the various suggestions which I there took the liberty of making.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant, Jno. McCuaig, Superintendent of Fisheries for Upper Canada.

## APPENDIX No. 39.

## ABRIDGED REPOR'T OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES FOR LOWER (ANADA, 1863

The Iton. Commissimer of Crown Lands, Crown Lands Office.
sir,-I would now submit to you a statement of the duly that I have been engaged in, in that locality within which I have been permitted to act.

Having been informed that the fishway had been carried away from the mill dan at the river St. Charles, I visited that locality and found that it was so. I notified the owner that it must be constructed without delay. On the following week the instructions I had given were complied with, and the fishway has been in good working order to the end of the season.

The men being engaged in the repair of the dan: and the dahl, I advised them to con:tence a gate, or that the whole of the water should flow over the dan when the mill was not in operation, which they promised to do. There are many things that operate againt the river sit. Chanles; the aquedact, the slipbuilding operations, and the constant reinins at themouth of the river render it almost valueless as a salmon river. I do not know that any saluon have been taken there this season.
 cupation by $\mathrm{Mi}^{\text {i }}$ Gasgrain, who had refused to take a license, claiming the "droit de peche" (as seiguior); called on Mr. (Gasgrain, to whom I had previously written, he said he could do sothing, as, since the death of his, father, the affairs of the Seiguiory were in the hands of his brother, the Rev. A. Casgrain. I told him that it was with deep reluctance, but that I should be compelled to cause the net to be removed. After consultation with the agent and notary (Mr. Martin), Mr. Casgrain consented to take a license, as he was the persou actually in possession of the fishery. The following day I examined the fishway that was being constructed on the mill dam belonging to Mr. King, on the river Ouclle; flyy had taken much care in the construction, but it was built of deals, and the cross pieces will, I am sure, not be able to resist the spring freshets. Mr. King stated it was his intention to contruct a fishway of square timber.

I pointed out some defects, which were promised to be remedied. I afterwards visited Mr. Letellier, and went with him to his mill dam; no alteration had been made in it, though a few hours work would make it very effective. When there is plenty of water runving over the dam the fish are able to get over, but in the summer the river is generally low, with scarce sufficient water to work the different mills, and as a consequence little water flows over the dams, and the salmon congregating, undue risk is run of their being swept off by poachers. On neither Mr. Letellier's will dam nor on Mr. Casgrain's was there any
water flowing over, and the river was exceedingly low. There were considerable quantities of salmon fry in the river, and many salmon under Letellier's mill dam.

Drove to Kamouraska river, in the rear of river Ouelle, about ser miles distant ; not having a canoe I coald not examine much of it, but was informed thre mas a succession of high falls; the portion I examined was sluggish and swampy.

The next day I pointed out to Mr. Martin, the agent of Mr. Casgrain, the place it would be advisable to construct a fishway. The difficulty on this river arises from the fact that when the water is high the fish can get above the mill dams belonging to Mr. Letellier and Mr. Casgrain, and they thiuk it is unnecessary to construct a fishway, while acknowledging their liability to do so. I have myself seen the salmon fry swarming above each mill dam.

At Mr. King's dam I caused the full power of water to be thrown on the fishway, and pointed out the improvements necessary to its effectual working, and the men were immediately set to remedy the defects. Mr. King has a sincere desire to aid and facilitate in carrying out the instructions that I gave, and to do all that he can to con-truct an efficient salmion pass, over the mill dam, which is the highest in the river. Druve to the railmay station and thence to Quebec.

July 12-14.-Visited the mill dam at Lorette, and the Cbaudiere and Etchanin.
July 17.-Left Quebec to visit the various mill dams on the Chateauguay river; at Chateauguay there are two belonging to the Grey Nuns; at St. Martin, oue belongiag to Mr. DeGuay; at Howick, one belonging to the late Hon. E. Ellice; at Durham, one belonging to the same owner; at the portage above Durhm there is one dam belonging to one James Goundry, at Huatingdon, one dam held jointly by Mr. Hemderman :ud Georye Lighthall. On the 'rout river, a branch of the Chatenurgay, there is a mill dam belougiu: to Mr. Henderson; and, within an acre of the boundary line, there is a very extensive dum belonging to a Mr. Webster: haviog visited these, and given the necosary instructions for the construction of the fishways. I crossed the country through Athelins, abd again cut the Chateauguay; drove to the highest mill within Canadian bousdary (Johuston's), and thence proceoded downward; examined a mill dam belonging to 'Tho. Birch; proceeded to Huntingdon aud from thence to the river St. Louis, an inconsiderable stream, on the dam of which there is no necessity for a fishway.

Called at the office of the seignor, and there, as well as at the different mill dam proprietors, gave the necessary instructions for the enstruction of the fisherilys in accordance with the law. Salmon formerly fiequeuted the Chateauguy and ull its branches. The Grey Nuns informed me that, some years since, they had been engagel in a lav suit, being cbarged by the residents with destroying the river, by building the mill dam;, and thus preventing the salmon from ascending the river; they proved, however, thit the fish did ascend, having sent their men who eaptured salmon far above where the mill dam had been built. At Huntinglon I also was infowmed that salmon were at one time rery abundant.

Proceeded to Montreal, and from thence by steamer to Quebec, where 1 arrived on the 24 th ; a more extended report of my esamination of this extensive district I have already submitted to you.

By your letter of the 20 th July, my attention was directed to the sale of small sized grilse in the public markets; and on my return from Beauhaurnois, I proceeded to examine the different fisheries on the south shore. Will the Commissioner please cause the st tement I subuitted to him. in relation thereto, to be appended to this report.

Having heard that illegal fishing was taking place at "Brompton Ealls," I proceeded thither, and found two persons fishing at the mill dam; the one had in lis prsession a spear, aud the other a landing vet, commonly called a "dip net;" after waiting and observing them for an hour or two, the only fish that I saw taken was a sucker, with the dip net. I examined the fishways and found one to be very offective, the other nut so; went to the office at the mill, and told the clerk I was sovry to find that the men employed at the mill should be eagaged in fishing, as Mr. Clarke (senior), informed me that he wouid forbid it; that though different sorts of fish were doubtlessly bi"ed, yet public rumor said that a great many salmon hal been takeo at the mill dam, both by net aud by spear. Mr. Fraser told me he could not, from personal observation, say that salmon had been taken, though he believed many had heer caught-that pike, pickerel, sturgeon, carp, and whitefish were
taken at times in great quantities, and that he had heard the mill people say that they had seen a good many salmon go over the fishway.

The next day I examined the fishways with Mr. Clarke, jun. At one fishway the salmon ean ascend easily; at the other the fish could not get over. While we were stand. ing ucar, consulting the best method to facilitate the passage of the fish, we saw a salnon make many vain attempts to overcome the difficulty. Ifew blasts in the rock would soon sive a clear pasane, without injury to the mill dam, and at the same time it would destroy the s:omping ground. liom reports I received. it is evident that large quantities of salmon have gine up the river this season.

Went to the office, and found Peter Pourrier, a kiold of half-breed, who was fishing the day befor. He said he had fixhel there for rears, and killed all sorts of fish, but that he had killed no satura since the lat lugut. I told him it was unlawful to kill salmon near any salmon pass, at any time, or by any means; that he ought to have known it was illegal, but that as he had come viluntarily and admitted that he had killed salmon, I would take the case into consideration, but could not say he would not be punished. Drowe to Sherbrowe, and theme by train to Quchece.

Am;", lowh.-Waited on the Stheney Cieneral, by appoiutment, in relation to the procediass to be taken to compel cunstruction of a fishway on the mill dam at the river du Sull, at At Thomas. The proprictor, Mr. I'aton, havin: 9 Posel rexatious proceedings to the cumre that had beeu adryten, called at Mr. Price's uffice, relative to the arnorship of the mill dam at it Thomas. Simberpuently, in a conversation with Wm. Price, Esy, he stated that in the wostruction of the mill dam the work was jointly performed at the instance of the late Wm. Patton, E-if, and himself, and that he has no recollection of any written agrecment hetwecu himself and that gentleman relative to the mill dam The records relating to that extahlishment were carefully looked over, but nothing satisfactory found.

Angu-t $1 \because h$ - Mr. Bowell laid infomation arainst Elic Dubuc, of Jacques Cartier, for haviug unlawfully killed salmon on thist river. I caused the necessary proceedings to be instituted, and, on evidence, the offember was convicted of a breach of the "Fishery Act." A notice of "certiorari" wis eerved by the defendant's counsel, but not obtained, and, on a warrant being isoled (the defentant makiur default), he was found to have left his domicile, and has since evaded justice.

August 18th.-Procceded to Shomas, and caused the mill dam to be measared off ly Mr. Fournier, Proviacial Latul Survegar ; measured and marked off the place best adipitel for the construction ot the tishway, and, on my return to gunlec, caused the necessary mitices to he served on the proprictors an! lessecs.

Iraly an examination of the river 't. Charles from the arqueduct to the lake ; found no obstructions in the river. I cannt undestard how these waters can be so denuded of fish. The Hon. I. Panct (who Lindly leat me his batit), stated that furmerly the lake and river abounded with fish. The eyil must arise from the destrution of the fish upon their spawning leds, which should in all pheers be carefulty wairded.

Sppl. Th. - 'rome ted to hatiran, and thence th the siver St. Aun (en haut) ; drove to St. Casiunir, and examine the mill dam belonging Mr. Methot. This river is of considerable breadth, and on the cast side there is a "chnte" on timber slide-the few salmon thit frequent this fiue river appear to take the "pfosite sidy or chaunel, as I was informed that several wre taken uader the mill wheel. Satmon have been more numerous this season than fior a long time past in the St Amis, amd may, I heard, had been speared under the dam.

Called on the eure at St. C'asimir, and bereed his cu-oproation in inducing au observance of the Fishery Act. I explainel tw him the nature of tho law, and the great injury the community in general suffered from the illwal acta of a fow prachoes, in speariag the fish on their spawning bels aud that by fiebearane the whole river would in a short time become well stocked with salum. The cure was very kind, thanked me for the informa. tion I had given him, and said he would publicly notify his people on the following Sun: day after scrvice, and that he would be happy to do all in his power to aid in carrying out so valuable a law. Continate 1 my course up the river, and examined the will dam on the Black river (a tributary of the St . Ano), gave the necessary instructions and pointed out the place where the fishway should be built ; showed the forcman and wwace the plan of
construction, Salmon used to frequent this river in good numbers, and is well adapted for spawning; the falls of St. Ann prevent the salmon from procending higher; though there is abundance of grod spawning ground. Returned to st. Ann's, callen ou Mr. Methot, pointed out to him the requirements of the law; showed him the plan of the fishway, gave him the official notice, and requested him to see that the necessary work was constructed as soon as possible, showing him the time of limitation. Mr. Methot eridently did not feel satisfied to comply with the instruction, and conceived that the chute would have been sufficient for the purpose, as the salmon were thought to go up it, inasmuch as they had been seen above the dam, and, indeed, had been captured under the falls.

The St. Ann is a most excellent salmon river, admairably adapted in all respects to their habits, swift running, with rapid and deep pools, rocky bottom, with sand and gravel ; it only requires a little protection to make it a valuable salmon river. I would like to see it in the hands of some person who would carefally preserve and guard it for two or three years; it would then have become well stocked with salmon, and thus the lessee and the public would be matually benefitted. Proceeded to Batisciall, and thence to Quebec.

Sept. 21st.-Submitted to the Commissioner a communication in relation to the J ake Magog fisheries, and stated that I had every reason to believe that serious depredations would take place on these waters, and that it would be absolutely necessary that proper steps (which I intimatel) should be taken to prevent wanton destruction; verbally I had also clearly explained what had previously taken place; what I felt assured would again take place, and the neccssary menns of preventioa. 'Io that letter I was surprised to be requested to state, of what nature were the depredations that I appreheaded; though from record, and much verbal communication it was known that the abuse consisted of the wanton and destructive spearing of the large lake trout on their spawniag beds, and which had caused much perplexity the preceeding your. I replicd to that letter immediately, stating the evils I appreheaded. About a month had clapel when I received a letter from G. R. Robertson, Esq, of Sherbrook, infurming me that he was assured by several partics that the inhabitants near Magor were continuing to destroy the fish at the lake. This letter I submitted to the Commissioner, and though I did nut doubt but that the statements were corrent; to be doubly sure I wrote to John Wright, Eiv., a resident on the border of the lake stating the purport of Mr. Robinson's letter, and asking if it could be verifed. In answer I was informed that great dapredations were taking place. that spearing was almost a nightly occurrence, and that large quantitics of trout had been killed.

Again, my attention was directed through the press (by the Sceretary of the Fish and Game Protection Society) to the spearing of salmon on the St. Francis; i called on that gentleman and received from him the fullest information in relation to one of the parties who was an aggressor.

The collectors of Customs have in accordauce with the law, transmitted to me their annual returns of vessels licensed by them under the prorisions of the Bounty clauses of the Fishery Act. The following are abstracts from the returns. Total number of vessels 55.


The returns shew that the wale fishermen have been very unsuccersfin, which is much to be regretted, as it is an arduons, expensive and harzardous enterprise.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant, Richard Nettle,
Superintendent of Fisheries for L. U.

## APPENDIX No. 40.

ANNCAI, REPORT OF PIERRE FORTIN, ESQ.,
Commanding the expmition ion the protection of the Fiwheries in thic Gulf af St. Lawrence during the season of 1803.

To the Honorable
Wm. AcDougall, Commionimer of Crown Lame
Sir, - For the information of His Excellency the Governor Geueral in Council, I hare the honor to sulanit the following report of my mission to the Gulf of St. Lawreoce, for the protecti:n of our marime and fluvial fisheries, the mataining of order and public peace in our seaprots and at the fishing stations, and for the sereral other purposes enumerated in my report of last year.

The armed government schooner La Chadimen of 230 tons, carpenter's measure, and tuo tom, nerimeare, cast ashore during the night of the $\because 4$ th November, 1861, durine a sur stom, a lith ubwe liteln Trinity River; had been raised from her dangerous ivition, flated and $t$ wed to Qucbec, during the mouth of August, last year. By order of the crimaissioner of Public Works, she was examined by competent workmen, and found to be susecpille of repair, and again rendered fit to be employed in the service of protecting the fisheties.

The repatis male according to instructions from the jourd of Works, by government carmentes, under the in-wetion of Mr. Butcau, began in the spring of this year, but could only be couplutel by the 25 th of May, at which date the Comminne was ready for sea.

Uufortuancly, this was three weeks too late, and I must not lose the opportunity of expremer a hope, as thave already done several times, that next jear, the schooner performing the service in the gulf, may be ready to start at the openiog of the navigation; that is thea, during the last week of April, or by the beginning of M:ly, at the latest. It is almut ne lies tu ereat that the greatest number of fishermen and furcign sailors are engaged in the herring fistery, at Magdalen Isl mls, during the month of Nay, and, consequently, it is iming this period, that the greatest need of the protection of the schooner is feit.

On the 2 th Mas, at threc in the afternoon, everything being ready, we left Quebec with a fawablewnemiy wind, expecting to make a short trip down the river; but after a few lasuce the vind hiffed to the east, and blew from thence till the 30 th, when we auched of Rinouki harbor.

I went ashore to distribute the salmon fishery licenses of that place, and engaged, for the Dipurtment of Public Wurls, workmen whom I had to bring to Seven Islands to repair the hinse and oifice of Mr. Smith, Collector of Customs at that port. I had on board the shooner the necessary materials for these repairs, such as lricks, lime, boards, planks, shingles, hirdware, de., thereby causing a great economy to the Board of Public Work; the transjutt of these articles from Quebec to Seven Islands being done without any cost to the province.

The cast wind couti:uins on the 1st, and till the night of the 2 nd of June, we were obliged to remain at anchor abuve Barnabe Islund. At last, we started with a light breeze from the soulh-We:t, and next morning (on the 3rd) we dropped anchor at Godbout river, where notody hat lat arrived for salmon fishing. On the same day I visited Point des Monts, Trinity and Intifon IN Point. In this last named place, I had to try two parties accused of lawing stolen shipwreked gools; the proof being conclusive, they were fived, and at ouce piil: up. 1 delivered salum fishery licenses at these places.

On the $4: h_{1}$ I whelin at Pentecest river, where I is und one samon fishing license; and at the es rabliviments of Racsed Indats, where cod fishing hal wot yet begun. Iu the aftemon wo anchored at Buve: flands. Mr. Smith, whom I had brought from Quebec, with his family, landed there; aud all hands were at once employed unloading the effects intended for this port, which went we were engaged at during the whole of
the 5 th.

On the 6th, notwithstanding contrary winds and strong currents from the east, we arrived at Moisie river. I visited the fishing posts, and gave licenses for the bank salnon fisheries. Solmon fishing had begur in the river on the 2tth of May, but only a small number of fish had been taken. The first shoals of caplin had becn seen only on the eve of our arrival; and before we left for Gaspé, which we did in the erening, schoouers had come in with fiur drafts of codfish. There was a cod fishing at Moisie than in provipus yeurs; and it success attends their exertions, and remunerates them as they deserve for their hard and danerous labors, this place will supply a considerable quanity of dry codfish for foreign export.

On the morning of the Sth we were of Maylalen river, with contrary wial:; and on the 9 th , at four in the afternoon, we arrived at Gar Basin. I immediately began granting salmon fishery licenser for the rivers York, Darthmouth, Sit. John. Peoinsula and Sandy Beach, and, with tho help of Mi. Thomas Boyle, ithery overser for this section, I was enabled to finish by next moraing. Many vess is îmon Europo were in Ganpe Basin, with cargoes of salt, merchandize and fishing implements. There was the u: mal number of these ressels fitted out for col-lithing. and thes for the noth shore hal perhaps slighty increased.

On the 10th at in a. m., we set sail, but the breeze being too sigight to enable us to leave the Busid, wo started ooly at ${ }^{?} .4 .5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.

In the alternon of the 11 th we anchored at Perce. Four Camadian fishing schooners were anchored at this place, and the steamer $L u l y$ llu alss called there on the same day on her way from Pictou to Quchers.

Caplin had made its appearance ou the sines of Gasper and neharhool at the ordinary time, that is to ag, at the besinuing of Sune, and had not been very numerous. Codfish, without being serce, was not so abundant a is usual at this periond but notwithstandiog that, a wod muny schoners had been sucesainl ia their fithins. and some of them had already cangit $10 \%$ draft of modi-h cach. This was a very cucourasiag beginning, and, in the event of colia h not failin; on the braks, the fishernew shoald certainly expeet to catch :00 dratts during the scason; which quantity beine dried, and having addel to it the cod liver oil, would repreent a som of $\$ 1$. 0 . The number of tishing boats of Peree and Bonaventure Island wis more numormis than in the previous years.

On the 12 th, at 0.15 A. m., we set sail for Ja, dalen hriads, with a hisht brecze from the North East, and at 4 p.m., on the same day, dropped anchor in Amhwry Inhan Harbor, (Magdalen Tslands). I visited the codfishing stations of this Faland aamel the Bisin, Cape Moule and Ifoue Harbor; and learat that cod fistanis had begun in these places under the most auspicious circumstances. Fish as well as hat were- ahoudant; the only want felt bing fae weather to allow the men to symed thrir fish whilst on the banks.

At lladman Island, four schooners, which had arrived on the 4th of June, had already caught in a sidgle week 100 quintals of colfi-h, Schooncrs fishing an the lanks in the offing were in proportion equally successful.

On the morning of the 13 ch we anchored in Fleasant Bay. I landed at Ambers Harbor, met the Collector of Cnetomis and the principal inhabitauts of the place, aud larnt that all the fishing was suceesful. Herrigg had beeu secu as abundant as usual ia 1 lansant Bay; hut on account of the low price (caused by the American Tar closing the Southera markets), which barely repaid the cast of barreling, there had been canght why , 5,0 , 10 ) barrels, against 60 to 70,000 barrels caught in previous yars.

Banks of floating ice, driven hy nothewe winls, and corered with young whe hal stopped near the north shores al Grindstonc Istanh, and the ucighbriang inhabiants hastened to profit of this splendid harvest which Providence gave them, and to reap as much as possible by it, in sifte of the danges attending this huntios-sumumes pursucd to a distance of two leagucs from the shore. If, whilst hundreds of prrate are cherged on the ice, the banks move arras, driven by land winds, the seabhunters have to be carried back in canoes; if not, those remaining on the ice are soon doomed to deatin from exposure and hunger, as the thing has occurred many times at Maydien Islavd to poor unfortunates who could not be got ashore, and disappeared for ever with the banks carrying them away. This year, cases of frozen feet had, it is to be regretied, occurred; one of Which proved fatal. During the fers days this hunt lasted, there had been collected about 2,500 young seals, of the value of one Pound each.

Codfishing, begun earlier than usual, gave most satisfactory results; never berore, indeed, had this fish been seen in sreater abundance in Pleasint Bay and all along the shore than this year; numbers of boats were taking from 4 to $1 ;$ drafts a day.

Mackerel was seen in Pleasant Bay only during the night of our arrival, but in thick shoals, and numerous enough. The lianalen Islands fishermen and schooners from Nova Scotia and the United States, made a gool catch. The boats of one schooner brought back 100 barrels-the product of one single nipht's fishing. Unfortunately, this did not Jast long; mackerel having shown itself on our shores later than usual, did not make a long stay, and after having stopped a few weeks, disappeared and went to sea, but came back in great numbers again, as will hereafter appear in my repmi. It must also be remembered that the stormy weather prevailing during the few days that mackercl was seen at the Islands, prevented the fishermen from reaping all the advantage they might have expected from the setting of their nete on the shoals, during the time they entered Pleasant Bay.

I made a thorough inspection of the sehmusts in the harbour, of which the following is a list:-

Schooners in Amherst Hatbour un the 13th June, 1868.


Acoording to Mr. Cassidy, harbour master, all these schooners had observed the harbour regulations. As to the mackerd uets, it is true there weresome in that part of the hay ficing Amherst harhour, but I did not interfere with them as they were few in namber and mot obstructing the navigation, and as, in addition to my having arrived too late to plice the buys marking the limits where it is allowed t" set nets and where it is not, the fi-hing season was nearly over; and to oblige the fishermell tolake up their nets, as they were quite ready to do if I had ordered them, would have deprived them of the protits of the last two or three night.

The Magdalen Islaud schonners engaged in seal hunting on the ice, during the months of March, April, and May, (there were 24) had returned from their dangerous journey without any great success. They reported that, though there were many seals on the ice, the winds and curreats had accumulated the floating masses and had prevented them from going into places where these amplibious animals were most numerous. This would explain the little success of most of them.

Here follows a list of all the schooners, and the number of seals taken by each :-

Names of Magdalen Islands' $\begin{gathered}\text { Schooners which went Seal Hunting last } \\ \text { Sprivg. (1863.) }\end{gathered}$

| Name of Vessel. | Name of Captain. | Name of Owner. | Tonage. | N.s. of Men. | No. of Seals caugbt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mary Lydia.. | G. Cormier .............. | G. Cormier. . . . . . . . | 48 | 10 | 45 |
| Cutter ..... | J. Vignault .............. | D. Vignault.. | 27 | 9 | 100 |
| Flora | Louis Boudrault..... | Ls. Boudrault........ | 34 | 10 | 50 |
| Lacy | H. Renaud. ............. | H. Renaud. | 27 | 0 | 240 |
| Saralı | H. Boudreault.......... | H. Boudreault...... | 23 | 9 | 140 |
| Emédine | A. Arseneau. .......... | Bourque and Arseneau. | 27 | 10 | 640 |
| Mary | F. Arseneau.. . . . . . . | A. Arseneau. | 34 | 10 | 150 |
| Two Brother | R. Delaney ........ ..... | J. Delaney.. | 42 | 10 | 440 |
| Greenock | F. Terricau .............. | F. Terrieau. | 39 | 10 | 40 |
| Temperance | J. Terrieau.............. | F. \& B. Terrieau...... | 36 | 10 | 440 |
| Adelinil.... | Z. Arseueau........... | FArsenean d DTerrieau | 40 | 10 | 54 |
| Archangel | L. Jonphe............... | L. Jouphe..... ..... | 40 | 9 | 56 |
| Flirt..... | J. Bourque............... | Wm. Johnson. . . . . . | 45 | 10 | 40 |
| Emina | D. Loiseau............... | Wm. Johnson. . . . . . . | 42 | 10 | 110 |
| Annie | Wm. Terrieau........ | Wm. Terrieau | 41 | 10 | 82 |
| Jenny Lind | P. Turbide. ...... ...... | P. Turbide........... | 39 | 10 | 83 |
| Union..... | N. Arsencau...... ..... | N. Arsencau.......... | 51 | 10 | 8. |
| Mary Ann. | Abel Arseneau. ......... | Wm. Johnson........ | 30 | 10 | 3711 |
| Zelie ..... | Hyp. Richard............ | H. Richard. . . . . . . . | 36 | 10 | Sn |
| Dolphin. | D, Richard............... | L. Richard.......... | 52 | 10 | 26 |
| Onésime | M. Richard.............. | M. Richard.......... | 42 | 10 | 111 |
| Zelie. . | V. Cormier.............. | V. Cormier. | 33 | 10 | 334 |
| Esperance. | D. Giasson.............. | D. Giasson. | 51 | 10 | 195 |
| Loup Marin. | A. Devaux....... ....... | A. Devalux. | 37 | 9 | 50 |
|  |  | Totals. | 931 | 235 | 3959 |

By comparing the number of seals killed this year with that of last, a decrease of 5,235 will be secn.

On the 15 th. Junc, I was engaged examining a charge for felony; the accused was : dmitted to bail, to appear at the nest criminal court at Perce.

Having closed all the business requiring my presence at Magdalen Islands, I was ready to give orders to sail, but the wind, which was blewing from the south (and favorable for Pasbebiac, where I intended to go), shifted at night to the north-west. I, nevertheless, took advantage of this prolongation of my stay to visit, on the 16th of June, House Harbor, where I found but four or five schooners; the others having already left, some weeks ago, to fish on the worth shore. There was also a brigantine belonging to the firm of 1 e Qucteville, of Blanes Sablons, which had come there to engage about one hundred fishermen to carry on cod-fishing for this firm.

It will, perhaps, be interesting to parties inhabiting the interior of Canada, and who have no idea of the number of fish frequentiog the Gulf shores, to learn the condition of these engatrements. The fishermen are brought to the fishing station at the expense of the firm engaging them; they are furnished with a good fishing boat, thoroughly fitted, and are besides supplied with fresh bait, as long as it can be got and they require it, but on payment of a sum of 815 to 88 ; aud per each hundred codfish delivezed on the stage, they receive the sum of 5 s .6 d ; one half in moncy, and the other half in goods and provisions. At these prices, aud fish being abundant, fishermen earn $\$ 5, \$ 10, \$ 15$, and even $\$ 20$ a day ; and, alter an absence of from six to nine weeks, bring home from $\$ 80$ to $\$ 120$, and sometiwes more. But they have to board themselves; and, if the fish is not abundant, their account of the provisions left to their families before their departure, their own board, the purchase of their lines, take up the greatest part of their earnings, and they very often return to Magdulen Islands with empty pockets. I believe that the experience of many years shows that it would be more advantageous for the codfishermen to fish on the shores of Magdalen Islands than on the north coast. They might not find as much fish, but they
might at least work unu their farms on days when bad weather would prevent them from wrime to sea.

On the 1stl| we returued to Amheret harbor, and picked up our anchor which we had lost mo the perious day; our shan havine braken duriag a storm of west wind.

It last, in the attrmona, wo strtel fin Bay des hateurs. We anchored towards she evening at Eotry Islanh, where I find evergtious in order, and during the night the north-w wind obliged us to take shelter un ber the lee of the land of the Basin.
"On the "rening of the 19th a light brecz", cast wertheast, sprung up and wo took advautage it to set sail at 0 . $:$ : A.m. From that time we hal at intervals favorable or hed wimes, and, wh the 31 at at 5 gide.k in the afternoon, we anchored in Paspebiac harber.

We foud there 1: resels; barke, brips and solwouere, all engeged io Canadian fishories. 'the loost fawnabe reports lad beon haw of the stic of̈ our dried fish in the Brazilian markets durige last winter; and, ammet others, this sping, a vesel, the brig


 and insumare, but it kft, neverthemes, a shatial resatt. We found at the wharf of the
 ever since then mithout haviog had any repairs to her hithm. iflis is a great proof of


 anether resel sailimg with her, the limatarll.
 results. Caplan huals ham been socu in the bay since about a webl I was told that salmon fishiug was mot aboulant io Jont Ihmicl las.

 Although eindin wascance at Bonaveutur, still end fishom was not hat
 that is 0 any at :3 in t!e afternoon, and we arrived at Now lichnoud at 10 p.m.


 in the iby of chaleurs. We had scou ummerous lierts of white porpises sprting in the waters of the hay, frou Jout Maria to Port Mamacha, and creat the anght before, wo had found one dad and flation on the waer of Fmaventure, which we towed to New Richmond. Severad oihers lad dowtern found dead in dificrent parto of the bay. S:als have
 in this jear, it wis manted that a quat number wero hed!. What is the reason of this.
 not a single gne is seen in the walf? [l, they come from the rivert. Lawrence, in which they usuilly do not gower duwn than the hight of Motio? Prombly, for they are met with neither on the coasts of Nerfinullmm mor on those of Nova Suntia. Very likely the shoals of small fish, of which they make their nana! rood, aud which they follow con-
 any rate they ane of great valur; but unfortunately the only umbe of killing them in the bay is with the gun, and every ome kows the diffentyex criomed of coming near coough to obstin the slightet hope of shorting them. It is erca fiarel they may be injurious to the fi-heries of this locality; and, it is aremted, thit the seals seen in the Ristigouche, up to Point Laturale, went there to follow salmon and truat. ibe experience of a fow ycars more will show us if these suppositions are well fombed or not.
 Missun church. On the following day, I visitel that part of the iver iotween the place where we were anchored and the first islants, and tound a frat wumber of nets, all very long and for the most belonging to fishernea, :nd set in New Brunswick waters, where, unfortunately, I can excrise no furisdiction. On our side, there are only three silmon
nets belonging to Mr. Robert Busteed. The New Brunswick nets do not precisely bar the channel of the river, on account of the current being too strong for nets to be set there; but they obstruct it to a considerable extent, and too much so. It is to be hoped that the commission named by New Brunswick to regulate and protect the fisheries of the Restigouche river, will see the necessity of diminishing the numbers of nets which must now in this place, where the river is already narrowed by many islands, greatly impede the ascent of salmon from the sea towards the upper part of the river, where they go to spawn. Indeed, a little above Mission Point, as far as the second island up the river, -that is to say, in a distance of about three miles, or a little more perbaps, there are 16 large nets, of which three are on the Canadian shore; evidently, it is a great deal too much in such a short space, and if this state of things is allowed to continue 'ong, in spite of all our endearors to protect salmon in the Metapedia river, and on our shores of the Restigouche, no good results will be attained; and this magnificent river, instead of having its fresh and clear waters abuadantly stocked with a kind of salmon so noted for its size, will share the same fate as our central rivers of Canada, formerly so renowned, but where now so fow salmon are seen.

I have made a plan of the Restigouche and of the lower part of the Bay des Chalcurs, upon which are indicated, as nearly as possible, all the fishing stations. By referring to it, it will be seen, that on the New Brunswlek side, from Black Point to the second island above inission Point, there are 39 salmon nets, of which 22 are below Dalhousic, and consequently towards the sea, and the others in the river. On the Canadian side, there are only 10 in the river, and 12 in Carleton Bay, from Maria's Puint to Point Maqusha; and not a single net on the Canadian shores is set contrary to law. By referring to the map above mentioned, any one will perceive the injurious manner in which is conducted so precious a fishing, which ought to be preserved at any cost. I would also bring under the notice of the Government, and of the New Brunswick authorities, the illcgal destracion of salmon in the Restigouche and its tributaries, a great deal below high-water mark, aud entirely in contravention to the laws, either by setting nets during the night in channels which are easily barred, or by using spears or other implements to catch salmon. The protection of the salmon fisheries in this river requires a great a any more offi ers than there are now on the New Brunswick side; aud it is to be hoped that the local authorities, to regulate and protect the fluvial fisheries, will not fail to fulfil what I consider their positive duty; that is, to appoint competent aud active officers to see that the law is everywhere observed. where it is now violated with impunity.

From irformation received in the Restigouche, the beginning of salmon fishing would induce the expectation of good results, especially on the New Brunswick side, although it was observed that the fish was late to leave the sea.

On the 26 th , at 9.15 A.m., the schooner left Mission Point, and after visiting Cross Point, Dalhousie and Maguasha, we anchored at Carleton on the moroing of the ncxt day.

I was soon met by Mr. Cook, fishery overserer at this place. He reported the herring fishery as successful on the coast of Maria, whilst-at Carleton it had produced but ordinary results. Besides, the fishermen did not fish much for herrins, on account of the low price realized, barely giving any profit to put it into barrels for export.

After delivering fishery licenses at Carleton, I gave the order tu start at 2 p. m., and on the 28th, at eleven in the morning, we were at Paspebiac. There were two new arrivals in this port siace our last visit. Everything was quict. We were detained there till the afternoon of the 30th, on account of repairs to our fore-sail, which werc being made ashore at Messrs Roblin \& Cu,'s sail loft. We srarted for Port Daniel, but on account of the calm weather and east wind, could not reach this place before the next day at 9.45 A.M. Two schooners engaged in the fish trade were anchored in the harbor.

According to the information received from Mr. Phelan, the fishery overseer at Port Daniel, up to this time salmon fishing had given excellent results, and had indicated a catch double that of previous years. There had been no contravention to the Fisheries Act in his division.

On the shores of Port Daniel and neighboring coasts cod fishing was successful enough, but bait was beginning to get scarce. Fishermen had also remarked a great quantity of cod-fish on the renowned bank of Mioou.

In the cvening we left for Little Pabos, where we anchored at daylight next morning The fishery overseer being absent, his brother, Mr. Thos. Remon, undertook to deliver to the fishermen, whom I could not see, the salmon fishery licenses of this division. Reports on the cod fishery of this place were favorable.

We left at 10 A.. ., and in the cevening were at Percé. There were six schooners in the harbor. I made my usual visit to the fishing establishments, and found everything in order.

On the 3rd of July, left leree at 4 A.m., and at 11 a.m., anchored in Gaspe Basin, where I took on board the anchor and chain which Messrs. Babineau \& Gaudry had sent to replace the one we had lost at Point des Monts. Since our last visit to Gaspé Basin, the whale boats had gone to sea; the other fishing vessels had left for the north shore, and the harbor was nearly eapty. Salmon fishing in the neighboring rivers was good, and supurine to that of $186 \%$.

On the 4th of July lelt at + A.m., and with contrary wiad touched at Grand Grève at 1 f.m. I there saw the principal proprietors and hea is of the fishing establishments. They had nothing to complain of. Codfishing in the bay was wond, but quite the contrary at Cape des Rosiers, Cirifini: Cove, and Fox river, where cod, and especially bait were failing.

At 2 p.m. we left fir Point St. Peter, where we anchored at 6 p.m. At this place, I visitel the fishing establishments of Messrs. Collas, louvel and McBeth, and found a greater number of schooners than last year. Codfishing had heen successful since the spring, but bait was beginning to be scarce siace a few days, and consequently our fishermen could not continue their labors with as much chance of success as before: codfishing being successful only when there is plenty of fresh bait to put on the hooks attached to the lines.

It is known that the bait first used in the spring on the shores of Gaspé, is the herring, and then caplin. But this last fish was scarce this year on the coast.

At 111 r.m. We left Point St. Peter for Anticosti, and in the afternoon of the next day we anchored at South-West point. After having delivered without delay salmon fishing license w. Mr. Corbett for the rivers leased by him on Anticosti Island, we left at 5 p.m. for Jupiter river, where we arrived at 7.15. p.m. I immediately landed and found that the nets of a station were set contrary to the Fisheries Act. On the next day, I condemned the vinlator of the law to a fine, and confiscated his nets. Fishing was excellent in the river.

At $\$$ a.m., havinir returned on bourd, we started. It was blowing only a light breeze, but a heavy outwide scil tried our masts very much. Towards the evening the east wiad having set in, we were enabled to steer towards the north shore. At $10 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}$. we passed the light-hun- off the west point of the Island of Anticosti, and on the next day, a little after two o'clock in the afternoon, we were at St. John's river.

I found Mr. Joseph Beaulieu at his post. Two complaints were laid before me for desertion at service; the accused were summoned, and on proof, condemned to pay a fine, which ho:h did at once. On the bank of the river St. John, we found four schooners eugaged in the collfishery, which had not been good up to that time. As to salmon fishing, without having been positively bad, it did not seem to have been as good as last year. There wire in the river two schooners from Canada, and two cutters from Dalhousie, engaged in the cord fishery.

At 1 p. M., having concluded all the business requiring my presence at st. John, we sct sail, but the calm weather soon obliged us to ri-inchor nearly at the same place we had left; and it was only on the next day that we were enabled to reath Long Point. I visited the establishments, and found everything in order. Infortunately, fishing which had just begu, did not promise well; codfish was very scarer, and it was necessary to go far to catch it; bait was abundant though.

At night we anchored in Mingan harbur. I delivered to Mr. McWatt, the Hudson's Bay Company's agent at this port, licenses for the greatest part and the best of the sa'mon fishing stations of the seigniory of Mingan, under lease to the company. I myself licensed directly the smaller tions to stathose occupying them.

On the 10th, I visited Romaine river, and foundall the salmon nets in order. Fish-
was tolerably prod. ing was tolerably good.

Salmon abounded in Mingan river. Mr. Bruce, onefof the lessees of the fly-fishing division of the river, laid a camplaint agaiust an Indian named Jean France, for having
set salmou nets in Mingan river. The Indian being absent, I consequently could do nothing for the time. The fishery overseer, Mr. Joseph Beaulieu, had come to arrange this affair which had occurred about a fortuight before my arrival.

Whilst at St. John's river, on the 7 th July, the officers on board found that a large splinter had fallen on deck from the mair-mast, under the cross trees. The carpenter was immediately called to visit the masts, and he was soon convinced that the whole,top of the mainmast was dry-rotted. Suspecting something similar with reference to our mizzen mast, he was sent to examine it, and we were not mistaken; it was also affected by rot, but not so much as the main-mast. We were in a critic! position; the masts were too bad for our fall serviee; we were thus obliged to return to Quebec to get new masts to the schooner, for, on the shores of Gaspe, and even in the Bay of Chaleurs, there was no timber of a sufficient sizi, for our main-mast. Still, I had not closed my first visit of our shores, and to go away without having done it, was to leave without organization and protection, important fisheries on an extent of coast of nearly 300 miles. I, therefore, consulted with my captain, and we decided to dismantle our two top-masts, and to sail with great care; sheltering ourselves in harbors when bad weather threatened. By this way, we were enabled to proceed on our journey.

On the afternoon of the 12th of Jaly we weat to Esquimaux Point, and strengthened our main-mast, so as to make it surer, and to prevent all danger of its falling upon our heads during a storm.
'The village at Esquimaux Point, which was founded only five or six years ago, already possesses a population composed of seventy-five families, estimated at nearly six hundred souls, and has a church, presbitery, and resident priest; it is located on a fine sandy beach of over a mile in length.
lts population is entirely composed of fishermen, having thirteen schooners (the names of which will be found below, with also the quantity of fish taken by each), and they are engaged in cod and herring fisheries, and in sea! hunting on the ice, during the spring.
List of Schooners and No. of Seals taken by the inhabitants of Esquimaux Point, in 1863.

| Name of Vessel. | Name of Captain. | Tonnage. | Nuber of Men. | Number of seals caught. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Engéne.. | Amédéo Vignault. | 51 | 11 | 150 |
| Wide-Awake | Vital Vigneault . | 42 | 10 | 150 |
| Victoria. | Gabriel Cormier | 52 | 10 | 150 |
| Victoria. | Clément Turbide. | 40 | 10 | 90 |
| Salmon Queen | J. Boudreault. | 18 | 9 | 40 |
| Alphonsine.... | Prosper Cyr. ... | 23 | 10 | 360 |
| Constantina | Julien Boudreault | 54 | 10 | 150 |
| Emelia.-- | Xavier Cormier. | 47 | 11 | 150 |
| Venelio. | Placide Doyle. | 33 | 10 | 150 |
| Indépendante | J. Cormier...... | 70 | 12 | 40 |
| Breeze .... | Sylvain Cyr | 30 | 10 | 150 |
| Ailsa | Frank Cumming. | 40 | 11 | 440 |
| Lady | James Muldoon. | 30 | 10 | 40 |
|  | Total . | 530 | 134 | 2060 |

This village has increased every year since its estallishment, and its inhabitants have been enabled to earn large profits in the different kinds of fisheries pursued by them; some have even made little fortunes. Unfirtunately, this era of prosperity has been checked this year, by the poor results of the spring seal hunting, and by the failure of codfishing at the spots usually frequented by these fishermen,-that is to say, Natashquan, Kegashka, and other places more to the east, from whence the schooners brought back only about the fifth part of an ordinary catch. By comparing the list of schooners engaged this year in seal hunting with that of last vear. it will be found that the product is about one-third less.

This poor success in such an important branch of industry must be attributed to the same causes whicn prevented the Magdalen Islauds' schooners from succeeding in simil.r expedi-tions,-that is to say, rough weather, great culds, and the currents which heaped up the ice too nuch.

We left Esquimaux Point on the morning of the $16 \cdot \mathrm{~h}$; at night we were off Corneille river, but could uot enter it on account of the rocks. I handed the fishing license of the river to a fisherman whou I met in his boat. We the contruued on our route, and on the next d:y, after having having called at Nabatippi river (where I found a schooucr from Puint Levi eugaged io the codfishing, which had been very good up to this time, compared to the neighbouring places), I went to Agwanus river. 1 fund all the nets in Nabitippi and Agwaus rivelis set accuriin: to law. On the lsth I visit d the cod fishing establishnens at Nutashquan, and was much di-appointed at finding so mail a quantity of fisi on the flakes. There was not a single fishing schuoner in the barbor, and 1 was informed that cudfish was very scarce on the bavks of Natastiquan, and that hardly any fishing could be doue on accunut of the scarcity of bait. A grat numb r of schoovers from Magdalen 1slauds, Nova scotia and the Lnited States lad arrived in the spring, but had soon left fir tie Straits of Belle Isle, in quest of better luck. The fifty boats belonging to Mr. de La Parelle, aud these of other sualler establi-hweute, had not made more than half an ordinary catch; althcugh the fishermen, especially those from Ganpe, bad worked hard and ferecueringly.

For a dew days, herring had been seen in the bay; and it was expected that jy using this fish as bait, the firhins would improve. Quictuces and order had not been disturbed at Nitashquan. During ilue afterooun I went to the river. The lessee of the salmon tish ry of has magnificent stream had clused tis tishiug a ficw days befure, and lad left for Gusp 'I here wia unly one vet in the river, and it was to be takco up shortly.

Quigley had not fi-hed above ligh wathr mark, as repurtid Having been told that the above-weutioned party had set a nct at a d slauce of less than 200 yards from another, I enquired nto the ficus, buc having no proof of his culpability, I acrupted him. I was in tom mod that the lesse of the river had himself been guilty of this iufingement of the


Stuley aud Quicley are repoted to have taken about ?yo barrels of salmon in Natashquan river. I was intomed hat the gentlemen fishing with the fy in the upper part of the river, at the first and second falls, had alreaiy found good sport, and had been amply rep.in for all then thouble, and the expeuses incurred to rench a place so distant from Quebec. At Nutashquan, and in the nei, hbourhood, there was un infrivgement of the law mentoned.
'I uwards the evening we left that place, and anchnred opposite Kegashka river. I found the ners all set according to the regulations; unfortunately, the fishing was very pour. Salmun had appeared but very late iu this pretty tream-the first ish was caught on the $1 \%$ of $J u y$, and just at the cluse of the fishing in Nata-hyuan river. These facts are woithy of notice, siuce the distance between thece two rivers is only 18 miles at their nooutils, and only 11 miles at sume distance inland. On the banks of Kegrishsa, cod fishing had not been more succersful than salmon fishins, aud this, as at Natashquau, was attributed to the siarcty if bait. We fuaud two schooners from Nuva Scoia, and one belonging to fishermen of the locality, engaged codfishing, wut with poor success.

Buring the afteranon, in casterly wiud, followed by tog, which lasted till the 23rd, conpelled us to remain in the harbor. The wind having changed, we went to Washsheecoutai River, which I visited to the first rupids. Up to this time Mr. Blais had caught ouly $\gamma$ barrels of salmon; the first fish being caught on the 30 th of Juue, and the second only on the 18 th of July. It will be seen that salmon was as late in this river as in the Kegashka, and scarce. 'Tlis run of silmon, at such an advanced period of the season in the Washsheecootai, and some other rivers of this part of the shore, is to be remarked, and must partly be attributed, I believe, to late spriogs, occasioned by the immeuse quantity of floaticg bauks of ice in the Straits of Belle Isle, during the months of 1 ay and June, and even in the beginning of July, and partly to the great suarcity of small fish, such as caplin, upon which salmun feed on the neighbouring coasts of these rivers; so that salmon were obliged to look for their ordinary food far from the places where it is usually found and from the rivers they generally frequent. This is one of the principal
reasons why one river may yield very much one year, and barely nothing the following one, when it is taken into consideration that the quantity of salmon contained in the waters of the sea and in the rivers of these places cannot vary very much from one year to another. Thus, when it is said that the fishing has been bad or good, in one or many rivers, this does not necessarily imply that, since the preceding year, when the fishing was good, salmon has decreased by any considerable quantity; but it must be rather understood that it is on account of the influence of the temperature of the water, the winds, the currents, the tides, which have been more or less fuvorable, and which are not the same every year, that salmon fishing may during one year produce mach, and in the other little. But one thing must not be lost sight of, it in that with the restrictions such as are imposed on the salmon fisheries, the spawning fish must increase each year, and our shores and rivers must feed a greater number of them from year to year.

Mr. Blais, the lessee of Washsheccootai river, "r marked that the fish he had caught were smaller than those of previous years.

At 1 p. M. I returned on board, and we left fir Treble Isle, where we anchored at 3 p. M. From thence I went to Olomax oshecboo, or Romaine river; and ascended, in spite of a strong wind, nearly up to the first falls. The nets had just been taken up; salmon fishing was over, and had yielded only 10 barrels. On account of the high wind, and the late hour, I could not proceed to the residence of Mir. Métivicr, lessee of this stream. I experienced a good deal of trouble on returning on hoard, for we had to row against astrong wind and very heavy sea; and we left for Coacouchoo, where we anchored the next day at 10 A. M. I visited this curious river, altogether formed by a chain of lakes joined by pretty streams, and gave a license to Joseph Aube; he had caught only one barrel and a half of salmon. I will remark here that, althou h there may be a great quantity of salmon in Coacoachoo river, on account of the strong currents felt as much above as below, and the great number of rocks in the botrom, it is difficult to catch salmon in it; for it is not easy to set nets advantageously, and Mr. Aubé can never fish the river in a remunerative way. It is truc that formerly this river yielded as much as 30 barrels of salmon every year, but then trush nets were used, which barred the river from one shore to the other, and no fish could escape; but I have put a stop to this destructive mode of fishing long ago.

Coacoachoo river is besides celebrated for its fine and numerous trout, which, unfortuately, must destroy a great quantity of salmon spawn and fry, of which they are very fond; especially one kind which sometimes fights with the salmon for those delicate morsels, which the male fish are charged to protect.

On the 25th I visited a dishery occupied by Gilbert Jones, at Maniswastii, where he had taken $3 \frac{1}{2}$ barrels of salmon.

On the 26th and 27 th the wind from the south, and a thick fog, prevented our departure. On the 28 th—westerly wind and fine weather-we set sail at 7 A. M., and about 12 entered Wapitigon harbor. I spent the remainder of the day in visiting Etamamu river. The lessee, Mr. Blais, had taken but 12 barrels of salmon; the first fish was meshed only on the 15 th July. Siuce a few days, salmon had been abundant in the river, and there had been takea as many as one hundred in one day; but as the time of the fishing was drawing to a close, it could not be expected that it would exceed 20 barrels, aud this was very little for so fine a river as the Etamamu. But there is no duubt that when the nets are taken up, the fish continue to ascend the river for a few weeks more, aud the results will be a more speedy re-stucking of this river, which, for one reasun or another, that I cannot explain, as Mr. Blais does not use too many nets, does not gield much since a few years, and even seems to decrease. Perhaps the Indians, by spearing salmon in the interior, are the cause of this decrease.

Codfishing had been very bad in the neighborhood of Wapitigon, and I saw no fishing schooners. We left this place on the morning of the 29 th , and we arrived at Little Meccattina a little after noon.

Salmon fishing was of no importance this year, and cod fishing bad entirely failed, especially on account of the scarcity of buit. Only a few seals had been caught last tall. We were detained at Meccattina during the whole afternoon by fog, and it was only on the next day, at 9 A. M., that we arrived at Whale's head. The same remarks apply to this place as to Meceattina; indeed the salmon fishing yielded but $9 \frac{1}{2}$ barrels. Charles Bilodeau had been more successful on the adjoining island, and had caught 10 barrels. The
cod fishing of this place was the worst ever seen by Mr. Nichacl Kenty-a 40 years' residen+ on the coast-and the following is the result of the fixed seal fishing of the previous fall :Michael Kenty had caught 80, and Charles Bilodeau 139.

At 4 p. M. we started for Blancs Sablons with a fine south-west breeze, but the wind soon turned east, and we werc obliged, on the evening of the next day, to enter Bonne lixperance harbor. Of this place we wet with a herd of whales, composed of about twenty of these cetaceous animals; and a whale boat, under command of Capt. Suddard, was pursuing them. During the day the two buats of the schooner could not come near a single one, but we were since informed that they had been more successful towards the evening, and had succeeded in harpooniug a middle-sized hunch-bark whale. Captain Suddard had killed only 3 whales, which had furnished altogether but 1,440 gallous of oil, and the six other captains from diape, mgased in whale fishing, had not been much more successful than him. At latest dites, ('ipit, Stuart had 3,600 gals, of oil ; Capt. Tripp, 2,400 gals. ; and Capt. Baker, $\because, 100$ gals. ('apt. Davis had killed two whales, but it was not yet ascertained what quantity of oil they hatd furnished. The lest time for fishing was over, and they did not expect to do much from that late to the end of the season, that is to say, about the beginning of september.

The fishing, to be productive, should bave returned from 5,000 to 6,000 gals. of oil for each boat.

This failure of such an important branch of industry to the population of Gaspé is attributed in the first instance to the reducel number of whales, having frequented this year the shoals extending in the Straits of Belle Isie, from Grand Meccattina to St. John 1slands, on the coast of Niwtoundland. Our whalenen seldom met more than 30 or 40 fish, and the greatest number of the whales which were killed were so lean that they did not furnish a large quatity of oil : which would leal us to believe that they did not find in the places visited by them during the scastu sufficient food, which consists, as every one knows, of prawns (crustacea of the lamily of salinguee) which are very abundant in our waters, either near the shures or in laree shonls; :and uliso of little fish. And one may imagine the enormous quantity of foodrequired to satisfy their voracions appetite. We found but one schooner at Bonne Fispérance, and not a single one in Salmon Bay ; this showed at once that codfishiug had failed in these pilaces.

Mr. Chevalicr had taken fol barrels of salmon in St. Paul's river. The first fish having been caught on the 6th of July, and the nets taken up on the 3 of of the same month, the fishing had conseruently lasted but 1! , lays. But the run of salmon must have been very \&reat in the river, for Mr. Chevalier took $\because 07$ in a single day. These fish were of an ordinary size, but not as fat as usual. Salmun fishing along the shore had been more productive than that of last ycar, and had yieldel 52 barrels in the neizliborhood of Bonne Esperrance and Salmon bay. The same thing nay by said of the places called Five leagues and Middle Bay, where the cutch had been about $2: 2$ barrels. Salmon had been observed in the sca up to a very adranced period of the season.

Tu return to codfishing, I must way, with rewret, that the schooners of the above named places had not taken an average of nore than 30 yuintals, which wis insufficient to repay the cost of outfit and expenses of the crew.

On the Zud of Augnet, at ! a.m., we left Bmace bsperance (a thick fog which set in during the night having preveuted us from doing so sooner), and on account of calm weather during the ifternow, the schooner arrived very late in Bradore Bay. At 7 р.м. I cmbarked on board ny canoe, and visited Anse des Dunes, where Mr. Jabadie had taken this year only 15 seals in his seduatry fishery; he had been prevented by ice from setting nets early enough to tak c advantage of the run of seals at the opening of the season; besides having had them broken many times after they were set. The ice had never been known to remain so late near the shores in the Straits of Belle Isle, nor to occasion so much loss to our fishermen.

On the 3rd, accompanied by my clerk, Mr. Tétu, I visited the fishing vessels then in Bradore Bay, and to show what success they had had in codfishing since the spring, I give below a list of all the schonners, the number of men of each, and the quantity of codfish taken at the time of my visit:

Number of Schooners, engaged in Herring and Cod Fisheries, being in Bradore Bay on the 3rd August, 1863.

|  |  |  | 宝 |  |  |  | 宫 |  | rgo. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name of Vessel. | Natul of Captain. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { o } \\ & \text { o } \\ & 0 \\ & g \\ & y \end{aligned}$ |  | From what Port. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Quintals } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { oodfish. } \end{gathered}$ | Barrels of Herring. | Remarks. |
| Village Belle... | Wm Young. | 70 | 8 | 3 | St. Johns, Newfoundland. |  | 1 | 100 |  |  |
| Liberty.......... | H. Pothier.................. | 47 | 11 | 3 | Yarmouth, Nova Scotia ................ | $\cdot$ | 1 | 50 |  |  |
| Albert ..... | A. 0. Pothier.............. | 70 | 12 | 3 |  |  |  | 350 | 50 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Pribes ............... }}{ }$ | Pierre Pothier............ | 70 | 13 9 | 4 3 | $\underset{\text { do do }}{\substack{\text { do } \\ \text { Magdalen } \\ \text { Islands.......................... }}}$ |  | 1 | 550 300 | 30 8 |  |
| Pretident.... | Aug. Martinet.............. | 36 | ${ }_{11}^{9}$ | 3 | Magdalen Islands............................... |  |  | 300 150 | 8 |  |
| John ......... | Joha 0zong.................. | 36 | 5 | 2 | St. George's Bay ................................. |  | ......... | 40 | 120 |  |
| Two Brothors., | d. Delaney ..................... | 42 | 11 | 3 | Magdalen Islands.............................. |  | , | 300 | 20 |  |
| Greenock. | Frs. Terrieau............... | 36 | 11 | 3 | do ........................ | ........ | ........ | 301 | 20 |  |
| Annie ... | Wu. Terrieau .............. | 45 | 11 | 3 | do ........................ |  |  | 300 | 25 |  |
| Adelina................. | Z. Arseneau................. | 40 | 10 | 3 | do ........................ | $\cdot$ | 1 | 300 | 511 |  |
| Royal William ....... | J. Mitchell................ | 15 | 7 | 3 3 | \|Halifax................ ................. | . | ........ | 100 | 190 |  |
| Dolphin................ | J. Stuidard................ | 27 | 7 | 3 | do ............. ...................... | . | ......... | 100 | 130 |  |
| Nile................... | D. Mitchell................ | 17 | 7 | 3 | do .................................. |  | ........ | 100 | 100 |  |
| Saucy ........ ....... | Thos Lattice............. | 36 | 11 | 3 2 | do ................................... | 2 | ......... | 500 |  |  |
| Cutter................. | Jeau Vilbin............... | 28 | 8 10 | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | Magdalen Istands. |  | \|..........| | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 150 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15 130 |  |
| Azclio.................... | X. Cormier..................... | 33 | 11 | 3 | d. |  |  | 250 | 211 |  |
| Vinecat.................. | S. Boudreau.................. | 32 | 10 | 3 | Gupe Bretos ..................................... |  | .... | 150 | 190 |  |
| Anu Marict....... .... | P. Shamke................ | 31 | 10 | 3 | ! Lancobour |  | 1 |  | 70 |  |
| Elora.. ....... ........ | L. Bendreau .............. | 40 | $1!$ | 3 | Magialcu islands...................... |  |  | 200 | (i0) |  |
| Jenny Limu ............ | Prosper Duthic............ | 39 | 110 | 3 | do .... ... .................. |  |  | 100 | 100 |  |
| Dolphin............... | D. Ricburd............... | 52 | 10 | 3 |  |  | 1 | 200 | 70 |  |
| Luyp-Marin............ | A. 'Terrieau............... | 37 | 9 | 3 | do - . ................... |  |  | 159 | 40 |  |
| On ${ }^{\text {Oime }}$ Unio...... ..... | M. Richard................. | 35 40 | 10 | 3 | (i) |  | 1 | 150 100 | 40 150 |  |
| Catharine................ | Thos. Tipple ................ | 21 | 5 | 2 | St. Johns, Newfoundiand................. | 6 | 1 | 150 | 40 |  |
| Ostrich ................... | Robt. Levis................... | 20 | 6 | 2 | Halifax ...................................... | 1 |  | 150 | 50 |  |
| P. L. G................ | J. Shooksback........ .... | 67 | 1:3 | 4 | Aricbat ................................. | 8 | 1 | 180 | 40 |  |
| Christiuna............. | J. Robioson................ | 32 | 8 | 3 | Basque Harbur, Newfurdland........ | .... | 1 | 150 | 120 |  |

Number of Schooners, engaged in IIerring and Cod Fisheries, being in Bradore Bay on the 3rd August, 1863.


The above table will show that the schooners which succeeded the most in their fishing, did not catch over 133 quintals of codfish, while the less suceessfal had hardly taken from 8 to 10 quintals; giving for all the vessels an average of 58 quintals. The failure of such fishery on the northern shore of the Strait of Belle Isle, is thus clearly proved, and the small profits derived to enable the vessels to pay the cost of outfit and expenses, will be a canse of distress to many families who depend upon the product of the fisheries for a living, especially the fishermen from the Gut of Canso, and from other parts of Nova Scotia.

Fortunately for these poor fisherwen, herring, that mana of the for inhabitant of the northern shores of Eurupe, as well as as of those of our continent, had apjeared since a week, and though small, promised to be abundant; already there had been taken in the seines many thousand barrels of this excelleut fish. On the day of our risit, there were five seins set in the bay, and cach of those contained from 500 to $1,000 \mathrm{~b}$ rrels of harring, which could be seen swimming in every direction. No less than 100 boats were engaged carrying loads of them on board the vessels, where work was poing on the whole day, and $v$ ry often during the night to prepare all this fish and put it in barrel. . It is well known that the fall Labrador herring, on account of their being very fat, require to be put up with great care and to be weil salted.

Besides the above-meutioned schouners, there were in Bradore May 7 small French fishing schooners, eugaged codfishing on our shoressince a fert days. This beiug forbidden by the treatics, I ordecd them to leave, which they did on the next day.

Shortly after, we left for l3lancs Sublons, and in the course of the afternoon I visited the estahlishments at Long Point, where I definitively settled a dispute betrisa two fishermen relative to the boundaries of their beaches.

On the eveniag I went to the foot of the bay, and had the pleasuro of meeting the French war schooser La Fuuvette, Commander Cosse, of the Iuperial naly, which was engaged in the protection of the French fisheries on the shores of Viewfoundland. He was paying a visit of amity to our shores.

I will remark here, that besides this, there is another schonser, $L a t 11 m \mathrm{he}$, and two steamers engaged in the protection of the French fisheries of Newfoundlad, on an extent of shore barely one half of the Canadian fishing shores.

M:. Cosse infurwed we that cod fish.ug had been very bad on the arrtheast shares of N ewfoundland, as well as on the eastern shores of Labrador, from Rod lis towards the north; and great destitution is appreliended in these parts during the ousuine wiuter.

This unfortunate state of things was again owing to the ice, which hid remained along the shores all the begioning of July, aod not oaly had col fishing been affected by it to a considerable extent, but even many vesiels bound to Newfiundhad hul sustained heavy injuriss on ice banks, aud, amongst others, three had bcen smashed and sonk, one of which belonged to Mr. Robinot, of Kirnon, who had shown so much disiaterested z $z: a l$ to help us lust year, when the Nupnleo: III. ran agrouad at the entauce of this harbor.

On the bth I visited the tishing establishments of Messrs. Le Buatillier, Bros, on Isle a Bois, and those uf Fruing \& Co., at the toot of the bay, where I mas surprised to learn that on the 20th July last, two armed schooners, empliged by the Customs of Newfoundland fur the protectinu of the fisheries on the coast of Labradur, which is under the jurisdiction of this province, had anshered at Blanc Sablon. Justice Berjanain Sutherland was on board one of these schoouers, and Mr. J. Winter, Collector of Customs, on the other.

The last named gentleman went to the above establishments, and notwithistindiag the refucal of the agents, in the first instanice (by reason of these est blishmeats having to this date being recognized as beivg on Canadian territory), he succeeded to cullect custom duties on the goods then in store: - $£ 1784 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. stg., at Mr. LeBoutillier, Bros'. establishment, and $£ 620 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d}$. stg., at that of Mr. Fruing \& Co.

I was, moreover, iuformed that dues had been collected on cmpty barrels, inteoded to be filled with fish, and on salt on board the Canadict, and other provicial schooners, anchored in Blancs Sablous bay. In wy quality of customs' officer fur these shores, I have reported to the Commissioner of Customs, for the informatior of His Excellency the Governor General, all the circuastances relating to the acts of an officer of the government of Nowfoundand at plagen whieh, acesruing to at disgesin furainhed to me by the Buard of

Public Works, thrcugh the honorable the Provincial Secretary of the province, are entirely inside of our Custom boundary.

We found 118 schooners in Blancs Sablons bay and at Green Island, engaged in the herring fishery, which was abundant, although the fish were generally small. Codfishing had not been good in the above places, and had begun very late.

Mr. Le Poutillier of Isle à Bois, laid a complaint beivre me to the effect that about twenty of his men were refusiag to continne codfishing as they had agreed with him, under the pretence that the fishing was not good enough. Having met them, I explained to them all the obligation under which they were to fulfil the terms of their engagement, under the penalty of a fine. Mr. Le Boutillier told them that he would not detaia them more than five days if the fishing did not improve; upon this, they put all their boats to sea and went on with their work, to the great satisfaction of the head of the establishment.

On the 6th of August, having closed all the business pertaining to my service at Blancs Sablons bay, we weighed anchor to steer towards the western part of the shore, but be ng hardly off Brulee Island, were obliged by the fog to spend the night in the veighbourhood. On the next day, with fine weather and favorable wind, I was enabled, with the aid of my clerk, Mr. Tétu, to visit Lizotte's fishery, Dog Islands. Bay of Rocks, and Nabitippi river, where we were informed that salmon fishing had yielded more than during previous years. No infringement of the law bad taken place.

On the 8th, stapped at Chicataca, Canso harbor portage, and arrived at night at St. Augustine. In all these places, salmon fishing had been more productive than before, especially at St. Augustine, where the two Kennedy brothers had caught nearly 100 barrels of salmon.

From Bonne Esperance to St. Augustine, codfishing had been bad, and few fishing schooners had visited the ports between these two points, some of which are important.

A strong westerly breeze, accompanied with fog, detained us at St. Augustine till the morning of the 11th, and even then we left with head wind, west-south-west.

At 8 A.m., I stopped at Pachachoo, at $1 \geqslant:$ t Kilkepoë, and at 2 P.m. at La Tabatière, whilst the schooner proceeded to harbor in Mutton bay, and I visited the ports from La Tabatière to that harbor.

Nearly everywhere, I noticed an improvement in salmon fisheries over last year, but it was quite the contrary for codishing. There were not any complaints made against the infringement of the fishery laws.

On the 12 th, I sent my clark to visit Grand Mcecatina river, and collect the arrears of rent due by the lessee; Mr. Tetu performed this duty well. In the morving we had rough weather. Meccatina river had produced $2 \sqsupset$ barrels of salmon.

Codfishing had entirely failed at Mutton Bay and in the reighbourhood, and the resident fishermen of this place, who mostly depend upon the results of this fishing to furnish food to their families, were in the porest state; rome of them being actually without food, and I was obliged to make a suall distribution of meat auong three families who had none whatever, aul could not get it un the shore ; there was also no fishing then, herring having not yet been seen.

Some Indian families whom I had met with at S't. Paul's river, two weeks before, were in a similar precarious condition, and were nearly starving. Many of them asked to be allowed to cat on board, after having been more than a day without being able to get any food ; there is no use saying that I considered it my duty to help, as they duserved, these poor unfortuiates who cannot expet much assistance from the white population settled on the shore.

At 11 A. M., we left Mutton lay with a farorable south-east breeze, which, however, shifted to the west and became contrary ; so that during the afternoon, the sea getting heavy and the wind strons, we dropped auchor at Whale Head, near St. Mary's Islands; and the same wind lasting all the while, we remainel there on the 14th and l5th.

On the 16 th , the wind veered round to thie uorth-west, and we left. But before noon, it blew again from the west, and we were obliged to enter Coacoachoo harbor about 2 p.m. Two whalers, bound like us to the west shore, soon joined us.

On the 17 th, same wind; and I took advantage of this forced stay to ascend Coacoachoo river hi her than I had yet done. I went to a lake about three miles above the first, called Lake Sale, where I found a great quantity of trout of the finest kind : neither the salmon
nor the trout find any difficulty in reaching the lake, which is very picturesque, and its waters very clear, being the best for the depositing and hatching of their spawn.

On the 18th at 4 A. M., we lefi Coacoachoo and with a fine E.S. E. breeze, we reached St. Charles harbor on the 20th at noon, in spite of the fog and contrary wind which occurred on the 19 th.

On the next day we entered Esquimaux harbor, reached Mingan on the 22nd, and the same crening anchored at Jong Point. Since my last visit to these places, during last month, nothing worthy of remark had occurred; there was however an improvement in the codfishing at Long Point.

On the 23 rd I visited St. John and Magpie rivers, and found everything right; codfishing was also better than last wonth.

On the $2 \mid$ th I stopped at the fishing posts between Magpie and Thunder rivers, and reached Shelldrake towards the evening ; but the east wind which was blowing since about 2 p. M. soon became a storm, cad raised such a sea near the shore, that we were obliged to run before it. On the acxt day the storm abated, and the wind having shifted west, we anchored at River Moisie.

To return to the posts which I had visited on the previous day, I have only to say that the fisbing had been good, especially, in Magpie bay, where the most fortunate bouts had caught from 100 to $1 \because 0$ quintals of codfish. This is a proof that codfish, caplin and launce (these two last kinds of fish are used as bait), had been abuudant.

During my visit at Thunder river, two complaints were laid before me for damages done to buildings; I scttled the cases; and the injured parties received a suitable indemnity for the losses they had sustained.

At Moisie river, I saw the overseer, Mr. Godbout, who told me he had no complaint to make of any infringment of the fishery laws. I visited the establishments, and tound everything in order. Salmon fishing which was closed since about a week had been good without having been yuite so productive as last year. Mr. Holliday had caught for his share from his stations in the river and at Wood Point, 430 barrels of salmon, Mr. Porlier 35, and W. W. Chisholm 17.

Codfishing, which had brought more people than before at Moisic, had not even been equal to an average fishing, and the schooners had not more than 69 quintals each. They would have required nearly as much more to make a profit. The failure of this fishery must be attributed to the small quantity of codfish having visited the banks of Moisie this year, and also to the great difficulty the fishermen had in getting bait. Still, since a few days, the fish were more easily caught off the river, and it was hoped that the fall fishing, which was on the eve of beginning, would be better.

In virtue of my cbarge of magistrate, I gave judgment on a complaint broughtagainst a party for having sold intoxicating liquor without license ; the offence being duly proved, I condemned the defendant, according to the Act 23 Vic., chap. ${ }^{6}$, to $\$ 25$, payment of a fine aod costs, which was paid at once.

Siuce the passing of this Act, I have been determined to have it euforced on the shores which I visit each year; for the sale of intoxicating liquors, without any official supervision, has the worst effect on the morals of the fishermen, and is most injurious to the fishing industry; I was then pleased to seize this occasion to inflict a well deserved punishment, which, I hope, will prevent other partie from doing the same thing on the north shore. Many complaints for desertion of service were laid before me, but as the guilty parties were absent, I could do nothing for the time.

On the evening, we left Moisie, and arrived to Seven fslands the next morning. I caused the repairs done to the residence of the Collector of Customs at this place to be examined, so as to report to the Board of Public Works, and after having seen the few fishermen who were stili there, at 11 A. M., I gave orders to start for Quebec, with an E. S. E., wind. $\Lambda$ thick fog soon prevented us from seeing the land, and as it did not clear away, we were only able to know on the next day at 5.30 P . m., where we were,-that is to say, opposite Tartigo, on the south shore, between Matane and Metis.

On the morning of the 29 th an ebb-tide and calm weather obliged us to anchor opposith Ile aux Pommes; but at 9 A. m., we pursued our way with a north east baeeze, and on the next day, in the morning, a strong westerly mind again obliged us to drop anchor opposite St.Jean Port Joli at ebb-tide, after having had our flying gib torn and one of our mizen
masts broken by the rolling of the sea. We repaired our injuries, and with the rising tide, at 3 P. M., S't s'il and kept tacking to Crane Island, where we anchored at 8.30 P. M., at low tille. A litt!e after the north west wind having set in, we started, but, calm weather obliged us to drup anchor agaiu, half an hour afterwards

On the 3 i :t. at 3 A m., we left, and the wind baing still ahead, we tacked till we reached $\mathrm{St}_{\mathrm{t}}$. 'atrick's Inalc, where ebb-tide obliged us to anchor ; the following rising tide bringing us to Qucb cat 7 I. M.

Ou the next day, I transmitted to the Honoralle the Commissioner of Public Works a report of my cruise, to esplain the reason which had brou sht us to Quebec, in the middle of the ecason; that is, the necessity of having new masts made; -the old ones which lasted since $180^{2}$ when the schomer was built, being rotten, and consequantly of no use.

The Honorable the Commisioner gave necessary orders to Mr. Buteau to have estimates made of the cost of new masts and new shrouds, the old ones having been condemned.

The work soon lewsan no board La Cammimur' ; but, some days being lost in finding spars of the required dimensions, and it being nocessary to have cordage made for the shrouds, worever a gond deal of work having to be done; she could not be got ready to put to sea befire the " $\because$ th of Septcmber.

On the day fullowing the last-mentined date the schooner left the harbor of Quebec, with a light south west bieve. aud dropped anchor to St. Denis wharf at 11 Pa We weighela anchor on the 31 st at $11 \wedge \mathrm{M}$, and on the moryinse of the lst of Octaber we were off Mille Vaches bay when the east wind obliged us to anchor under the lee of S: Barnaby Island. My forced atiy in this place gave me an occasion to visit Rimouski river, which I ascended to Mr. P'rice's mill-dam, and I iuspected the migratory pass built last spring by George Sylvain, E-q., M.P.P, on a f an niggested by me. A, sording to information received from Mr. Sylvain's brother, and ther people in the neighomhorl of the dam, a great number of silnoe and trout went neer the pass without any diffeculty, there having been since the spring a suffient gnintity of water to allow salmon to swim upit. The waters of the river, checkul hy the dam, have formad above a splendid basin of elear witer, with most favorabte spus for the depusiting and hatcling of sulmon and trout ova. Three niles above, there is another milf d:am, haging to Mr. Hudon, and a quarter of a mile furthr up there are seveusteop ful's which ncither salmon nor trout can ascend. There is no pass at this last dam, and it i-nut dermed necessay to have one, there heing no favorabe spots above for spawnime heris. Having buen unable to visit the place, I cannot speak of it from personal ohservation, but I expect to be able to do so nes: yoar, and I will report on the matter to the diparment.

Net fishing in the liimouski river had failed, whilst outside it had been better than for many years; and the fishermen saw in the increase of such an important kind of fish the advanta, ous rexu!t of the fisheries protection service. I must not owit also to mention the geal and inturst shewn by Mr. George Sylvain towards the well-doing of the fisherics of the provine', and the great service he renders to the river Rimouski in particular, by continuing to lease it, without nearly any profit, but with the intention of preaerving the salmon ard $t$ ant fishories, and protecting them against intending depredators.

On the evenins of the ?nd of October we left with a light south west breeze. On the following day tie nurth-ast wind again blew, and on the the we were obliged to anchor opposite Bersimis river. I landed and proceeded to the Indian settlement of this place, where I learacd trom Mr. Fortescue, agent of the Hudson's Bay Conpany's poct there, that the Indians ha' tak onia the river, with nets, about 25 barrels of salumon, and six only with spears and $f l+m b, y, x, x$; hut they had been only below the spawning beds. I found but few Indians at Bersimiv (ill the othera having gone to the woods to lunt), and not one of those against whom I had warrunts did I see.

I remarked with p'easure that, thanks to the zealous care of Father Oblats, the Indian post at Bermimis wis in a deciled state of prugress. The fragile birch bark huts of the natives were dis.ppea inge t" be replaced hy solid woden house:. Sowe of them, without however relinquishing their favorite libors of fishiag and hunting, attend by degrees to the cultivati in of the lini, a id succeed i:s growinr s'me potatoes and other vegetables They even supply tt emselices with cattle, which they will find no difficulty to feed, on account of hay growing in abundance on a large extent of land on each side of the river. With the resources of the culture of some tracts of land, joined to those of the fishing and hunting, the

Indians of this place ought not to be in future so exposed to distress; a result which follows the faiure of the winter hunt and seal fishing of summer.

Whilst in that neighborhood I intended to visit the western shore of the peninsula of Manicouagan, where complaint had been mode agninst a woman accused of having assailed and wounded a man with an are, but a thick fog which set in did not allow me to do it.

On the 5th, at 9 A.M., wind being south west, we started for river Godbout, where we arrived ot $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Mr. Antoine Blais, with whom I communicated at once, told me that salmon fishing had been excellent in Godbout bay, and that he had caught 24 barrels for his share. Codfishiug had entirely failed for want of bait. Only a few mackerel had been seen near the shore, and only oue American schooner visited the place, but did not fish.

I delivered to Mr. Blais the provisions and ammunition intended tor the relief of the Indians of this port.

On the 6th I vivited Point des Monts, Trinity, Pentecost river and Ragged Islands. Everything was in order in all these places. In Pentecost river I found 7 vessels (schooners and other.s) engaged in cod fishing, which had been abundant during the season, but was beginnirg to fail. At Ragged Islauds the codfishing had been an average one.

On the 7th, a little atter noon, we anchored in the bay of Seven Islands. Wo remained there till the 10th, preveuted from going out by easterly winds and fog. On that day we tried to reach Moisie but were pravented by a heavy sea and wind, and we returned to Seven Islands. At last, on the 11 th, the weather being fine, we anohored near the mouth of the river Misie at $9 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}$. Fuur vessels were i the river, a brigantine and three schoners, loading dried codfish for export. Nearly all the fishermen had left the establishments, the fishing season being entirely over. Fall fishing had been middling, and, added to the summer one, had given to the most successful boats from 80 to 100 quintals, and to the less fortuate ones from 60 to 80 . Quietness and order had not been disturbed since my last visit, and the Fishery overseer had no complaint to make regarding any intringement of the law. About 12 , we left 3 loisie, with a north-east brecze, which soon turned to scuth-east, and we anchored under the lee of Point St. Charles. About the evening, the wind having become favorable, we again set sail.

On the 13th, I visited the fishing establishments of Gibraltar's Cove, Le Gros' Cove, Shelldrake, and Thunder river. I was informed that the fishing had given middling returas, -thot is to say, from 80 to 100 quintals of codfish for each boat, though at Le Gros' Core some boars had taken as much as $1: 5$ quintals each.

At Thunder river, two complaiats were laid before me, which I could not decide, by reason of the absence of the accused parties.

During the afternoon, it blew such a violent gale from the west, that we had nothing else to do but to enter Mingan harbnr (without being able to stop at river St. John), which we did at 5 p . m We found no vessel in the harbor, and were informed by Mr. Watt that nothing worthy of notice had taken place since our last visit.

On the next day. at 12.30 , we started for Esquimaux Point, and, favored by a strong west wind, we arrived there at 2.45 P. M All the schooners belonging to this village had already returned from herring fishing, which, most unfortunately, had only been successful for a few of them-this fish having been very sarce in the places visited on the shore. The only succossful schooners were those who went below Cape Charles, on that part of the coast of Labrador washed by the Atlantic; there, herring had been the most abundant: and as codfishing had not either been favorable to most of the inhabitants of Esquimaux Point (which I have already mentioned), it followed that many of them were embarrassed. But they were not discouraged, and relied upon a successful seal-huntiog next spring to see abundance revived awongst them.

On the morning of the 15 th we left Esquimaux Point, and reached Natashquan a little before midnight. On the next day I made my usual visit to the fishing establishments of the place, and found that since my visit in the month of July, the fishing had not been better than before; but this was owing more to the want of bait than to the scarcity of codfish. The schooners belonging to the place had taken about 50 quintals of codfish each. Mr. de La Parelle's men had succeeded a little better; nevertheless, this gentleman had only 2,200 quintals of codfish to export to Jtaly this year, being much less than last year. About the end of August, a great quantity of herring had been seen for a few days in the bay of Natashquan (which is unusual); and many hundred barrels of this fish had been caught.

Mr. Dore, the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, who resides at the river, intoriaed me that no illegal fishing had taken place since my last visit, but he complained of stakes used for salmon fishing having been left in many places at the mouth of the river, and I took the necessary means to punish the parties guilty of this infringement of the law, when I shall meet them.

Shortly beforo 3 in the afternoon, we left Natashquan river, and on the next morning I arrived at Kegashka. I immedi.tcly despatched my constables to summon the wan named Guillemette, accused of having fished, without license, in the river, in 1861, and I proceeded with the schoover to Kegashka bay. Guillemette was brought before me, -he admitted the offence, but gave as an excuse, the fact that Giroux (who had been also prosecuted for having fished without a license in the same river) had showa him a fishery license for Kegashka river, which he pretended to have received from the Government. Judgment was rodered, and Guillemette condemned to a fine of $\$ 20$, or two months gaol, in default of payment; but as he could not pay at once the fine imposed, being poor, and to take him to grol would have been to condemn his wife and children to suffer during the arproaching winter, I granted him delay till the 9 th June next, to find the amount of the penalty.

Since my last risit at Kegashka, codfishing had not been better than in the spring; and this was owing more to the scarcity of bait than to any other cause.

We had now reached the 17 th of October, the fall season was consequently much advanced, anl I had yet to visit the fishing posts between Kegashka and Anse aux Blancs Sablons. But by contiouing our journey in that direction, we exposed ourselves to arrive in the riyer st. Lawrence at a period of the year when navigation is very dangerous, and very hazardous, especially for vessels ascendiug the river to go to Quebec, and I thought it my duty to close here iny Labrador cruiw, and to steer towards Magdalen Islands. But we esprienced stmmy weather and head wind in reaching these islands; for, having left Kegastatan the 17 th at 1.20 pan, we reachel Drymn's Island only on the 21 st, at $l$ p.m.

Mr. White, who otcupies this islaud, informed me that cod and mackerel had been very abmant on the shores of Bryon's Island, near Bird's Rock, and Grosse Isle; and the fishermen who had ben to those phaces, especially those from Chéticamp, on Cape Breton Island, and those from the Uuited States, had suceeeded admirably, and must have made good profits wit' the prolacts of their labors of the season.
'Fowarls the crevilus, the fog, which hadconstantly covered the sea since we had left Kecanka, cleared away, and the wind having set north, we left for House Harbor, where we arrivel as the following mantur.

I finmend only 8 schooners in the harbor, the others (belouging to this port and numhering lij, had not yet returned from their Quebec and Halifas trips, where they had gone to cary the promuct of the fishings seasou just expired, and which consisted of dry codfish, pickled herring and mackerel, and cod and seal oil. I need hardly mention (having already stated it,) that the firlinge seluoners of House IIabor, which went to fish on the north shore, had returned without haviner taken almost anythiag, whilst those which remained at the islunds had had the most productive fishingever seen in these places, either in mackerel or codfish, so abundant had these fish been during the whole season near the islands as well as in Pleasant bay. According to the old fishermen, there had not been such an abuadance of fish of every kind at the islands, since many ycars. The greatest quantity of mackerd had been captured at Allright and Griodstone islands; and at l'Etang du Nord, which I visitull on the next day, codfishing had given very large profits to the fishermen; many sehomers having eaptured as much as 180 drafte of this fish during the season, whilst others had taken an average of from 90 to 120 quintals each. The fishing season just terminated had been, according to Mr. Charles Bourqe, one of the oldest inhabitants of the locality, the best made since many years; this success had revived the fishermen's courase, a littlc abated by a few years of middling fishing, and led them to espect fine results for the future of their fisheries. A greater number of schooners from Cape Breton Islaud, Nova Scotia, and St. Pierre, had been engaged in codfishing this year, than ever before, on the shoals of l'Etang du Nord, and Deadman harbor, and nostly all had succeeded well. Many even were enabled to make two fishing voyages during the season, so abundant was the codlish on the banks. According to information received from everywhere, codish were most numerous during the expired season in the above named places,
and in the adjacent waters flowing towards Prince Edward's Islands, and there the fishermen found the best chance of success. Bait also had all the time been easily found.

The fine results of the labors of foreign fishermen around Magdalen Islands did not fail to draw the attention of the outfitters and captains of the fishing schonners of these islands, who are in the habit of going to the coast of Labrador, because they find there easy and safe harbors, and generally an abundance of fish (which fails sometimes, though, as in this ycar); and many of them intend neat year to fit schooners for the bank fisheries, and have already given orlers to merchants of Magdalen Islands to import for them agehoring cables (it is known that a vessel cannot hold on to banks with a chain, but that cables of hemp or manilla are required, which on account of their elasticity and lightness fatigue the vessel less during a storm). This bank fishery, when productive, gives comparatively larger profits than the shore fishery, the fish being sold dearer on the market, on account of its finer size and better quality. These remarks, which I have made respecting l'Etang du Nord aud House Harbor, apply equally to Amherst Island. I visited this last place on the 24th and 25 th.

Mr. Fox, Collector of Customs at Magdalen Islands, gave me some very important information relative to the season's trade of these places; these appear in a table at the end of the report. They show that the trade has progressed since a few years, thanks to the liberal protection and encouragement given by the government to the fisheries.

Dried codfish from Magdalen Islauds sold at Halifas as much as $19_{\text {s. a }}$ a quintal ; this was a very hish price, giving great profits to our fishermen and to the outfitiers.

From 60 to 80 schooners from the Uuited States had been engaged in mackerel fishing in the neighboring waters of the islands, and had, with our fishermen from Amberst Island and House Harbor who were engaged in this fishing at Pleasant Bay, attained complete success.

The weather had been very fine at Magdalen Islands since the spring, and most favorable for the fisheries and agricultural purposes. The harvest had been good, especially that of potatoes.

During my visits at the group of the Magdalen Islands, many complaints had reached my ears regarding fishermen belonging to foreign vessels, either from the $J$ uited States or Nova Scotia; who, whilst anchored near the shores, had committed depredations on the properties of the inhabitauts, and, in many instapces, bad been guilty of robbery of sheep and fowls on Entry Island. These robberies are geverally done during the night; and it is. consequently, very difficult to discover the culprits. But, as remarked by many of the inh ibitants of the most exposed localities, the prese $e$ ce of the armed schoooer in these places has had the result of diminishing the frequency of these depredations, which our fishermen had so much to complain of before the establishment of the protection service.

On occount of the late period of my leaving Quebec this year, and the loss of time occasioned by the repairs to the schooner's masts, I was unable to visit Magdalen Islands more than twice; but I bope that next year the fitting out of the schooner will be done soon enough to allow me to leave fer the Gulf by the end of April; then I shall be able to make four and even five visits to these places which, as I have already remarked, it is so important to protect, for the future of our maritime trade.

The wreck of a vessel loaded with flour, at the north part of Amherst Island, gave a striking proof of the spirit of order and sense of respect for propriety which exists amongst the population of these places, since the establishment of the fisheries prutection service. The vessel threatened wreck; the whole of the cargo was saved with the assistance of the principal inbabitants and fishermen from the veighbourhood, and delivered to the proper authorities, the insurance agent selling the saved goods upon the spot with the same regularity as in one of our large sea-ports.

On the 26 th, the wind shitted from north-west to north-east, and we left the Island.
On the 28th, in the afternoon, we arrived at Paspebiac. I found in the harbor the vessels enumerated in the following table:

Vessels in Paspebiac Harbor on the 28th Ocrober, 1863.


As usual, every one was at work in the harbor. The grcatest activity prevailed to send cargoes of dried fish to the foreign markets, where the prices, according to the quotations brought by the last mail, were very high. Aecording to the calculations of tho establishments agents, all the disponible codfish ou the ccast would be exported, in view of the large profits to be made on these products. Not beior satisfied with the ordinary means of transport, vessels from Englaud and Jersey, dec., \&c., hall been chartered to take at Paspebiac and at many other places on the shore, cargoes of collish at 3 .s. sterling per ewt. of codfish to be cielivered at Oporto or Cadiz. Last year, fur want of means of transpurt, nearly $8,00 \mathrm{~J}$ quintals of codfish remained in the stores at Paspebiac. I give, it the end of this report tables shewing the names of the vessels which carred carcons of fish from Parpebiac to foreign couatries. T'o these tables, f add thers, shewing the amount of imports and exports from Paspebiac harbor, with rewarks on the trade of this port.

I will ouly add that, although codfishing had failed in many parts of our shores, and although in many other places the scarcity of buit liad been injurious to the fishing and prevented its success, still, from the increase in the outfit, and the efforts made on every side to dip with both hands into the sources of wealth of the waters bordering our naritime shores, and procure the alimentary productions so useful to our prpulation, and foraing an article of excbange which alone supplies the greate-t part of the Gaspe trade:- the products of this fishery will not be much below those of last year.

I very much desired to visit Bonaventure Island, New Richmond, Carleton, and other posts in the upper part of tho Bay of Chaleurs ; but the season was so adranced, that we had to think of soon reaching our winter harbor.

I stopped three days and a-half at Paspebiac, and having met the fishery overseer, Mr. Phelan, and completed the business of the se ison with that officer, and written to the other fishery overseers in the bay to send me their annual returns, I graie orders to sail for Percé, intending to stop on the way to Pabos, Grand river, and Cape Cove; but the wind was too strong and the sea too heavy to allow me to call at these ports. We arrived at Percé a litte after 5 P.N: on the 30 th, having sailed from Paspebiac to this place in less than siz hours.

On the 31 st, the wind continuing to blow from the sea, I went by land to Cape Core, Grand River and Pabos. In this last place, I met Mr. Remon, the Eshery cverseer for this division, who informed we that nothing irregular had occurred in the fisheries on this part wf the coast, but that, on the eontrary, everythiag had been done with order.

In many stations codfishing had been better than usual ; this fishing, from Pabos to Cape Cove, inclusively, had, taking the whole of the seasons operations, given ordioary results. At Perce, it had been good during the summer, and still better since the beginning of the fall.

Three vessels were in Perce harbor, loading codfish for Eurnpe, but with difficulty; this harbor being badly sheltered from the sea winds, which do not promit the boats to go ashore on account of the surf, which is felt with irresistable force and violence.

Only few American schooners had visited the shores of Perce and neighbourhood for codishing during the season, although this fish had been abundant, especially near Bonaventure Island.

IIerring had been the bait generally used by the fishermen from Percé to Pabus. Sqid had been less abundant than usual ; as to Caplin, it is alwars got with great difficulty.

On the 2nd of November, I visited by land Coin du Banc, Barachois, Maltaie (below), and Point St. Peter. Everything was found to be in order at these different places. At Barachois, saluon fishing bad increased. At Malbaie and Point St. Peter, cod fishing bad been ordinary.

On the 3rd, La Canadienne, which had been stoppod by calm weather on the prerious evening, near Perce, during the greatest part of the day, took me in the morning at Point St. Peter, and we soon left for Gaspe Basia, where we anchored in the afternoon.

In that port, I visited 16 vessels engaged in the fisheries, the names of which are gived in the follownig table, with remarks on their destination and cargoes :-

Gaspe Bisin, on 3rd November, 1863.


Since the opening of the navigation, trade had always been very active, and to every appearance was increasing in a remarkable manner since the establishment of the Free Ports. New stores, new hangars, new wharfs were rising on both sides of this splendid basin ; and many werchauts and traders of every kind had sestled there sioce that period; all appeared successful. This was a good proof that at Guspé Basin and on the neighbouring shores in the supplying of dried codfish; the staple article of exclange as above mentioned; the amount of business was withoutany doubt lar ar than that of many years past. I have mentioned, in a table annexed to this report the names, of the resels having this year taken cargoes of fish from Gaspe Basin to foreign countries, with their destiation, \&o. I also follow it by remarks on the trade of the Free ..'ort.

Mr. Thomas Boyle, fishery overseer of this division, reported no infringement of the law during the season. According to the information received, salmon fishing had been
prometive.-there was a great quantity of salmon and trout in the upper part of the rivers; which is a proof that there is a good protection of the fish in these waters, and may also lead us to expect that, before many years, the profits of the fishermen may even more than double.

Uuring my visit at Gaspé Basin, I was called upon, as last year, by the school commissioners of the place, to enforce the school law. I instructed my constables to arrest many individuals who, up to this time, hed baffled the officers of justice of the place, entrusted with executing the ouders of the local court c , and who had always refused to pay the schenl tax. When brought before me, they either paid, or agreed to make some arrangement, which fully satisfied the school coumissioners and made me hope that there will be no more difficulty in the future.
11.re follows the letters of the commissioncrs above wentioned, relating to this case :-

Schoul Municipality, Gaspe Bay South, 4th November, 1863.

Commander Fortin,
H. M. Schooner La Comadienne.

Sin,-I am instructed to infurm you, that the parties summoned before you and John Le Boutilier, Esq., last year, for non-paynent of assessments, have not paid, with the exception of Widow Morin, and respectiully request your aid in eaforcing the payment of the same.

The commi-siwners are under the painful nece-sity of making this application, there being but one magi-trate, viz: 1. Paiuchul. Fid, who will act, (three others being commissiuners), and no ruticient firce to carry out the latw. There are whers who also defy them, knowing their iucapability to proceed against them by law.

1 beg further to , wherve that the inspector, T: Tremblay, Esq., knowing the difficulties under which this municipality is placed, bas ordered them through we to apply to you.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { - I am, sir, } \\
\text { Your obedient servaut, }
\end{array} \\
& \text { (Sigued) Williay Thos. Laws, } \\
& \text { Secretary-Treasurer. } \\
& \text { School Shinicipahity, Gaspe Sueth, } \\
& \text { 5th Nowember, } 1863 .
\end{aligned}
$$

P. Fortin, Esq., J. P.,

Commander of H. M. schooner La Canaliomn.
Sir,-I beg to tender you the warmest thanks for your ready compliance with the request of the Secretary-íreasurer, for aid to carry out legal prucediugs, for the recovery of assessments due the municipality; and to express my opinion that, without your prompt assistance, the requirements of the school law could not be complied with, and an increasing feeling against the looal authorities would be the result.

With much respect,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { I am, sir, } \\
& \text { Your obedient servant, } \\
& \text { (Signed) Jonn Eden, } \\
& \text { Chairman of the School Corporation. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The port of Gaspe has had this year the visit of three foreign men-of-war. First, the French steam corvette Le Mowal, carrying 8 guns, Commander Vavin, came during the month of July, tri take un board Mr. le Baron Gauldréc Boilleau, French Consul, who was proceeding to study on the spot the resources of the country bordering the waters of the fulf of St. Lawrence, with the intention of creatiog, or rather developing the trade with the Freach possessions of Nowfoundland ; and it is by making better known to the lirench merchants and outfitters the different kinds of produce supplied by Camada and the other British provinces, in order to supply the numerous wants of their immense fisheries, and establishing the articles they can give in exchange, that this desirable end can be attained in a safer mauner. There is no doubt but that thia trip of Mr.

Boilleau, whose intelligence and capacity have been so well appreciated in Canada, will produce, in a future period, advantageous results to the trade of our country, as well as to that of France

The United States armed schooner George Magnum, Commander Collins (carrying 7 guns and a crew of 70 men), which, according to rumor, had cruised during a while in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, expecting to meet cruisers from the Confederate States, also came in the basin of Gaspé, but remained only a few days. This vessel was of nearly the same tonnage as la Canadienne.

Lastly, His Majesty Victor Emmanuel's frigate, the San Giovanni, of 28 guns, Commander Count Fraa di Bruno, with a crew of 360 men, stayed there from the middle of August till the end of September. The population welcomed this vessel with pleasure, for it was seen that hor presence was a proof that the principal branch of trade of this part of Canada, that of codfish, had, since a few years, by its extensive development, drawn the attention of foreign countries, and especially of Italy, where so great a quantity of our dried fish is consumed.

Already, an Ttalian consulate had been established last year at Gaspé Basin, and Mr. Horatio LeBoutillier had been chosen to fill this important post. To the advantageous information respecting our country furnished by this gentleman to the Italian Minister of Commerce, is mainly due the presence of the San Giovanni in our waters.

Ti.e commander of the frigate understood at once the importance and wealth of our maritime fisheries, and he intends to make them known to his Gorernment in a special report, in which he will show, amongst other things, the advantage for Italian vessels to come and purchase at our free port of Gaspe a part of the codfish they require, and bring us in exchange the produces of their country, such as olive oil, dried and preserved fruits, and especially hemp, which is cultivated on a large scale in the centre of Italy, and of which we already make a considerable use in Canada since the establishment of cable factories.

Mr. Horatio Le Boutillier had especially drawn the attention of the Italian Goverument to the advantage for the war vessels of their country, stationed on the shores of North America, to buy their provisions in our ports; this was done for the frisute: Sim fimerma, which bought at Gaspé or at Montreal, through the agency of the: Italian Cunsul, provisions, and a good deal of other stores, for a six months' cruise, amounting to $\$ 12,000$; the good quality and cheapness of which was well appreciated by the conmissariat on board.

The urbanity and politeness of the commander, Count Fraa di liruno, and the steadiness of his crew, won the esteem and respect of the whole population of Gaspé, and he, the commander, gave hopes that our maritime shores, and especially the port of Gaspe, would again, next year, be visited by one of His Majesty's frigates; and no doubt that when the route will be so well traced, merchant vessels from Italy will hasten to follow it.

Having closed all my business at Gape Bain, we left for Quetre on the 6th, at 4 p.m., intending, however, to stop at many intermediate posts.

Before proceeding further in the descriptio: of my journey, I will not miss the opportunity of expressing wy thanks to Mr. Coilet B leau, Collector of Customs at Gispis, an officer distinguished as well for his assiduity in fulfil iing the duties of his situatiou, as fir his politeness to every one coming to his office for information of all kind, such as th: the gave me on the trade of Gaspe. I can say the same of the Collectors at Now Carlisle and Amherst, Messrs. John Fraser and John J. Fox, to whom I am indebted for statistical tables of the trade of their respretive ports.

We doubled Cape Gasce at 8 p.an., but during the night, we had wind and tide against us, and on the next day we neared the land, having hardly made any progress. In the evening we anchored at Griffon's cove. I landed at thi- fishing port, and received from Mr. Veit (Mr. John Le Boutillier's agent), iuformation on the fisheries, being informed at the same time that only a few American schowners had visited the place during the summer, and that order and public peace had not bee disturbed. At first, codfishing had been extremely bad, for the want of bait; later, and especially towards the fall, our fishermen had been more successful in their labors; still, the results of summer and fall fishing were not even equal to an ordinary one-each vessel averaging no more than 80 quintals. Nevertheless, as dry codfish was selling at a very high price ( 18 s . per quintal), our fishermen
were, on that account, slighily repaid for the little ruccess of their lubs of the past season The harsect had hen wimulant, and these resources, added to those of the fisheries, supplied the popalation of the healitics with cnough of prorisions to wait for the next fishing season.

On the next day we an fored at Fux river. I als, visited this important post, which, since a few years, atmones onvinerably; the ppulatir a inoreases as well as the trude, and
 to this locality,-ihan is to say, that the fisherics did not pronice wuch. Capin had rutirely failed on the shores of lox river, as well as in the mest rosts, east and west. There were 10 fishing showich mote than last year.

The scuena was timin adracel, and the winds too contrary, trisit this fill the posts
 mation relative the the herics of these phaces, if, with his uvual kiodness, Mr. Lesperance had not furnished them to me.

At Gramd Lange, the propery of the alove named untitior, and one of the finest establishnents on our shems, witionse had been suecosful, and it was calculated that each brut had carrur d about 185 yumats.

At Grande Valew ond whry, the ishing had been bad, on account of the scarcity of bat ; tac schoumen of these phes hat mot exceeded 60 guintals.
in the interme diate $p$ wts, as Yalleats Cove and Poigte Sèche, the fishing was calculater to be fii quista: fin each boat. From and above Fos rive:, American schooners had bens scarce ou tise suors, aud nowhere was there any complaint of insult or depredations committed by tiase who wert ashore.

At nom we lat Fex riser with had wind; we steered towards the unth, expecting to finl a more fivmble wind, and we were not disappointed in our capectation ; for, on the anmian of th a we wed cast north-east wind, which brought us to Seven Islands at $\because 15$ ram on the luth.

We left at :30 pom., affor having taken on bnard the Collector if Custons, M, Smith; and a very strone worth wind brought us to linite des Monts at miduight Dut whentliner, we hai hed wiads, ambler haviug tacked during the whole of the next day, and ganchl little by it on account if the chbing tide, we were obliged during a storm of soutliwnt wiad, os tire wight of the 11th, to go and ancher on the morning of the 12th, in "ínory lay

Istized thenceasinn tis sec the finery overwer, Mr. Comeau, and to collect informa tion on the shore belousing th his divi wo. Con fishing at Cariboo Islets, Trinity and Godmut had not beea wiod, whilst salmon ti-hing in the stations along the coast had been geacraly suceseful and yichled more than in previous years. He had no complaint to make fire infingenent of the findery laws.
 advantage of it. At $10: 30$ A.m. We pansed Pointe des Dunt." lighthouse, and at 12 p.m. the Buc lighturuse. The wind was then north-eant

A1 11.34 a.m ou the next day the wind enticely fill, and we anchored at the Pigrims
 to sail azainst the the weandured a second time opposte Pikrim's light house.
 Quebeo, haviar the satistion to be able to say, in closing the report of my cruise in the Gulf, that we met with no accident or injurics, wed that our new wasts and shrouds were firm and well fised.

On the lifth, alhough in the harbor, I gave orders to begin unri, ying the schooner, and in the croniug I discharged 10 sailors.

Ont the lith we wint tio the government wharf, and began storing the rigging, goods and material of the whomer, and ou the 20th I discharged the remaiuder of the crew. kerpin only the mate and the master of the crew to take charge of the shouer till placed in dock, which wis do'e on the 24 th.

On the $2 i \operatorname{ijh}$, the dock in which La Canarlienne was, was towed into Palace harbor, where she is tu winter, and on the next day my officers were discharged, and the achooner placed under Mr. Buteau's charge.

## RESUME.

The cruise of the armed schooner La Canadienne in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the protection of the fisheries, during the season just expired, began on the 29 th of May, the date of our leaving Quebec, and was interrupted by a trip to Quebec, where we remained from the 31st of Augst to the 29th of September, for the purpose of having new masts put on (the old ones which have lastel siuce 155 being rotten at the top), and termi. nated on the 15th of Nuvembe:. The coasting vessel has thus been engaged actively iu the service:


Total, 144 days.
Deducting the days spent in the river St. Lawrence to come up and go down twi ee-viz:-
3 days in May,
4 ""
2
2
2
2 " $^{\text {" }}$ August, September,
giving a total of 11 days.
There remsins then 133 days of actual cruise on the ehores. Duing that period I visited Magdalen Islands twice; the principal posts of Anticosti Island unce ; the shor en of Gaspe twice; Paspebiac three times; Percé tbree times; Gaspé Banin three tiner; and made two visits, the second not leing quite a complete one, to the urrth shore of the river and Gulf from Bersimis to Blancs Sablons, a distance of 501 nautical miles.

During the whole time of my cruise, I made it a duty to stop at all our salmon and fishery stations on the north and south shores, every time it was pusible; [ visited them to be sure that the fishing was pursued in accordaure with the Fi,herins Act, and the regulations made in virtue of the saine, and to punish the paries found violating any of
 seen by perusing my report.
l will remark here that, frow year to vear, the fisuin! law is better unders:ood ani appreciated by our tishing population who understand its winnt better. and feel less epprsition to it than formerly. Order and peace wreailed du: : the last seamu in uar sea ports, the harbors and rivers where the colfisining extibhinharents are, and I may add on the whole of our shores. Frow these must be excepted the Maydalen Islands, where during the mackerel fishing season, during the months of Aucust and September, fishermen from - chooners cosaged in this fishory went ashore at Entry Islatul, and on sowe other parts of the armin of the is inder, and stole some fowls aud cattle. Not being at the islands when these cobberies took place, and besides they haviug been committed during the night, it follows that it is very diffeult, if not impossible, to detect the authors. Consequently, the only meass t. protect our iusular population from these depredations, is to cruise with $L o$ Canadion... in the places frequented by foreinn schooners during a part of the mackerel fishing season, as I have already done, in wher that the prwence of the armed schooner might keep them constantly on their guard, and caution tiem aminst a well dese ved punishment, if they continued $t \rightarrow$ reader themselves guilty of such improper acts towa ds a population baving such gentle manuere, and always ready to help arauser 'T.... Was obliged to make to Quebec, and the necessity under which $\pi$ : wert little sail as possible, from the 9 th of July to the 31st of August (atie) the bad state of our masts), which exteuded by many weeks my first coast, prevented me from beiog at Magdalen Islands at a period wi en greatly wished for, and would have been very necessary.

The result of the fisheries was very different on our shores, this year. Thus, whilst salmon tisting was generally good in the rivers, and stations in the north and south shores of the gultian river St Lawrence; codfishing, this great industry in which our population is cheiged, ucarly failed cutively on points generally reaowned for the greatest supply of fish, a at Natimhquati. Keqahka, Mutton bay, Dog Istauds, Powe Espérance and Nalmon bay. These places are ne:cretheless risited by a larger number of fureign fishermen than of our ows.

At Bradore Bay and Blanc Gablons, it was over an average. On the shores west of Mingan, it had been good only at Magric bay and Le Gros' Cove, evcrywhere else, the fishing had been below the averaye.

On the Gusue thore from Buy of Chaleurs to Cape des Rosiers, there was no reason to complain of the results of the year, althuyh, during the summer, scarcity of bait had made the fishing difficult and little remunerative.

From Cape des Fosims iuslusive, to Fox river, the fishing had been bad. At Grand Et:Mu., it had hengull hisher up, ou the shores of the St. Lawrence, it had been middiug; and at Fite. Anae des Monts, C'ape Chatte and Matanne, the results of the season's fisbing were suiflatory, although the sme began very late. What most injured the success of coulfivhing this yoar, was the rarcity of bait, and the great difficulty for fishermen to get it, and copecially capm, which, as often remarked in my reports, is the best bait and the most usid by our himemen. Taking in a whole the products of the different fishing stathons, codfinimy was met rery good this year, and the results not su satisfactory as those of last year. itill as the nember of fishermen had increased in many places, the quantity of cond wipmerel int, freign comenties will yet be very large, although less than last year. I will wive at the cud of this remort, a table shewing the quantity of codfish taken at each establishmeri on the north and cuath shore.

Fall codishinghavinubecu wrally goodon the Gaspe shore, and pursued with much zeal aud pereverance, it followed that large quantities of salted codfish, in barrels or in bulk, were sent to gunec and Montreal, where the schooners arrived nearly all together, Wuring, thermint of Octuer The result was disastrous to our fishermen, who on account of the wewthed market, sold their produce too low to expect even ordinary profits, and somi carces were sold at a loss. The only means to obviate this inconvenience (ad our fishernen inten mon womest year), is to prepare a cortain quantity of the fall codfish for esprit, and thkep but a small quantity for Canada, where, as it is known, the consumpin of pickind anel dried fish is two limited to offer an easy market tor the produce of cur Gulf tislient: is. The produce of the spring herring fisheries have not been so good as than of previn:- rarw, but this is not owius as much to the absence of fish on our shores as to the li te demand of pikl herring for export, caused by the American war having clused the suuthr markets; for this reason our fishermen generally fi,hed only according to the wauts of our e, untry. The herring fall fishing bas failed on our shores, except at Bradme $]$ ay and Blanes Siahlous, where some thousand barrels of this fish have ben mont by formin and camdian fishe:men, but the fish were or werally small. The fine fall liorring which were homeht to Qucbec this fall nome caught on the coast of Niwnumlland, and werially wh that part of Labrador, under the jurisdiction of Newfound ind anl b yond rape Charles, on the Atlantie.

Our Ciappe hore lishemen calught, during the month of August, a certain quantity' which was anecially used t, bait cod lines.

As I have alrally mentioued, the fishing was very good at Maglalen Islands; especially cold fishin!, which grave abundant produces; and if seal hunting hall been good, the inhabitants of these islands would have reaped more profit from their season's labors, than they have since mathy fears.

I furnish statements indicating the quantity and the value of the different fish caught in our fish rics.

I will conclude by stating that our fisheries are, compared to what they formerly were, in a state of properity: thinks to the liberal encouragement and effectual proteotion of the Government; and I hope that this encouragement, either in the shape of bounties, or free ports, will uut fail, so that the fisheries may soon acquire a development which will cause
them to be considered all over the country as onc of the largest and most productive industries of Canada.

> P. Fontin,
> Stipendiary Magistrate ; Commanding the expedition for the protection of the Fisheries of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

List of the vessels which left Paspeliac Harbor duriny the season $18 \mathrm{t}^{\prime \prime}$, with cargoes of dried codfish for the market of Brazil, Italy, Spain, , and belonging to the firms of Charles Robia \& Co., and Le Boutillier Bres.

> Summer Trips.-(Vessels helonging to the firm of Rabia, \& Co.)
> Bark "O. Blanchard," (upt. P. Giffiwd, 208 tons, 12 men.

This vessel made one trip to Brazil and Rio Janeiro with 3200 barrels of driel codfish (each barrel containing one portuguese quintal of fisb).

She left Paspebiac on the 1st July, and returned to the same port in the beginuing of October, to take a second cargo.

> Bark " Markwell" Capt. J. Balcine, :20 twns, 1: men.

During the summer made one trip to Brazil, with 3200 barrels of dried e. linh
She left Paspebiac for Rio Janeiro ca the 6th of June, and returned to the Bay des Chaleurs on the l5th September.

Brig "Union" Capt. Thos. Le Daim, 157 tons, 10 men.
Made one trip to Naples with 3800 quintals of dried codish.
Left Paspebiac Harbor for Italy on the 29th of June.

$$
\text { Brig" } 85 \text { " Capt. A. Le Moígnan, } 113 \text { twns, } 8 \text { men. }
$$

Left Paspebiac Harbor for Civita Vecchia on the st of August. mith a corgo of 3000 quintals of dried codfish.

Returned to Bay des Chaleurs in the beginning of October.

$$
\text { Bark" Columbus" Capt. J. Ahicr, } 203 \text { tous, 12 men }
$$

During the summer this vessel brought a cargo of fruits to Queher, from Palermo, and accomplished the journey in 37 days.

From Quebec, she went to Jersey, with a cargo of flour, and there lemetel sait and goods for Paspebiac, where she arrived on the 5th of Octuber.

## Summer Trips-(ressels belonging to the firm of Le Boutillier Bros.)

Brig "Teaser," Capt. De Gruchy, 143 tons, 10 men .
This vessel cleared from Paspebiac to Barbadoes, on the 16th of July, with the following cargo, consisting of different produces of Bay des Chaleurs:--411 barrels pickled herring; 28 barrels pickled salmon; 211 barrels pickled haddock; 500 herring barrel hoops; 189 bags of oats; 112 barrels (containing 400 lbs . weight) of dried coufin; 89,000 shiugles (long), sold at $\$ 5,50$ per m., 346 boards.

Brigantine "Quiz," Capt. Frs. Jean, 93 tons, 9 mein.
Left Paspebiac harbor, on the 8th of August, with a cargo if $\because, 400$ quintals of dried codfish, for Naples.

Brigantine "Adelina," Capt. J. Lefeurre, $10+$ tons, 8 men.
Cleared from Forteau Bay for Bristol, on the 22nd Sertember, with cod sounds and seal oil, manufactured by the establighments of Messrs. Le Boutillier Bros., at Isle à Bois and Forteau.

Besides the oil, there was also some huodred barrols of Labrador herring sent by the same firm to Jersey, where this fish is always sold at a good price.

$$
\text { Brigantine "M. Georgiana," Capt. J. Venement, } 101 \text { tons, } 8 \text { mea. }
$$

On the 16th Septemker this vessel left Paspebiac harbor for Naples, with 2,000 quintals of dried codfish.

$$
\text { Brig " C. T. Suiton." C'op' Alirr, } 107 \text { tons, } 12 \text { men. }
$$

This brig left Paspebiac, on the 10th of October, for Jersey, with a cargo of Bay des Chaleurs timber, chiefly of syuare timber, kuees, planks, boards, \&e.

$$
\text { Brig "Tickler," Cap". I'. Ihulert, } 96 \text { tons, } 8 \text { men. }
$$

Left Paspebiac harbor, on the 16th of October, for Naples, with 2,70i quintals ot store-dried merchantable codfish.

Fall Trips-(Vesisels belongieg to the firm of Robin \& Co.)

$$
\text { Barque: "Blanchard," Capt. P. Giffurd, } 26 \text { G wns, } 12 \text { men. }
$$

Left Paspebiac in the month of November, for Rio Janeiro or Bahia, according to the state of the market in eith or those cities, with 3,300 barrels of dricd codish.
Bark "Marlocell" (apt. J. Butiou, 270 tous, 1 mon.

Left Yaspebiac towards the end of Noremine, for Jersey, with 3.800 quintals of dried codfish, timber knees, de. taking on board at the same time passengers employed by the firm of Robin \& Co., who were going to spend the winter with their families at Jersey. These passengers (ishermen, stacers, carpeaters, Ne.) will most of them return to Paspebiac next spring, and be acaiu employed in the different fishing establizhments of the from of (harles Robin \& Co., at Biy des Chaleurs, and elsewhere.

$$
\text { Barle "C'. Columbus," C'ipl. J. Alher, } 293 \text { twns, } 12 \text { men. }
$$

Immediately after its arrival at Paspehiac on the 5 th of October (coming from Jersey) this vessel began loading with merchantable dried codfish, and by the ond of November left agaia Paspebiac, with t, - 0 il quintals of this fish for Naples.

$$
\text { Brig "Ranger," Copt. ——, } 113 \text { tons, } 12 \text { men. }
$$

This fine ressel was launched in Messrs. Charles Robin \& Cu's dockyards at I aspebiac during the summer. She is of 110 tons.

Towards the end of November the "Ranger" left Paspebiac, loaded with large dried codish, for Oporto, where this fish is sold bigher than anywhere else. The merchants of Bay des Chaleurs gencrally give one shilling more per quintal to the fishermen for the large size dried codfish. Besides, it is known that it is much more difficult to dry large oodfish than emall.

Brigantine "Dit-On," Capt. A. Le Daim, 71 tons, 7 men.
Also left Paspebiac towards the end of November, bound for Bristol, with 70 tons of cod liver oil.

Brig " Union," Captain Thos. Le Daim, 187 toms, 10 men.
Immediately after returning from Naples began taking in a aew cargo of fish, and by the end of November again left Paspebiac, for Jersey with 4,0.) quintals of dried codfish.

$$
\text { Brigantine " } 85 \text {," Cipt, A. Le Mbingan, } 113 \text { tons, } 8 \text { men. }
$$

On her return from Civita Vecchia, from Bay des Chaleurs, she took a second caigo of $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{ol}} \mathrm{h}$, composed of 1,800 barrels of dried endfish for Jersey. Sbe left Paspebiao towards the end of November.

## Fall Trips-(Vessels belooging to the firm of Le Boutillier Bros.)

Brigantine " Pandorc," Capt. J. Hubert, 99 tons, 8 men.
After taking part of her cargo at Thuuder river, where the firm of Le Boutillier Bros. has an establishment, she completed it at Paspebiac towards the end of November, and left Bay des Chaleurs with 2, 400 quintals of dried codfish for Italy.

Brigantine "G. T. D." Capt. P. Le Brun, 1 t tons, 10 men.
This vessel carries each spring to the coast of Labrador, Isle is Bois and Forteau, in which places the firm of Le Buatillier Bros. has establishments, the fishermen, stagers \&e. from Bay des Chaleurs and Magdalen Islands who are employed by this firm. In the fall, she takes on board the endfish of Isle à Bois, returns to Paspebiac, stopping at Magdalen Islands to land the fishermen from this place who do not return from Labrador by the first vessel sailing from Blanes Sablons with passengers, about the 15th or 20th of Aurust. If, however the codfish brought from Labrador is not quite prepared or dried when put on board; immediately on arriving at Paspeisiae, the fish is unloaded and dressed till it is fit for export. The thing occurred this year, foggy weather had been so prevailing at isle in Bois, that Mr. Alfred Le Boutillier had been obliged to put his codfish half dressed on board the "G. 7. D." for Paspebiac. Towards the end of November, the "G. T. D." left Bay des Chaleurs for Naples with 3,000 quintals of dried codfish on board.

$$
\text { Brig " Hebe," Ciqt. J. Co:ens, enif tons, } 13 \text { men. }
$$

This fast sailing vessel, after a trip during the summer to Brazil, returned to Paspebiac, and took a second cargo of codfish.

On the 25th of November, she left Paspebiac harbor, and reached St. Helier, Jersey, on the 7 th of December, making that trip in the short time of 13 days. This is one of the quickest passages made by any sailing vessel.

Her cargo consisted of 2,500 barrels of dried endtish to be delivered at Brazil, $\mathbf{2} 0$ barrels of oil and lath wood.

$$
\text { Brig "Diana," Cirpt. P. Tousch, } 21 \text { it tons, } 12 \text { men }
$$

Although not quite so large as the "Hhw," this vessel is built on the same model and is as grod a sailer. Both were built at Jersey, in 1 sil, for the firm of Le Boutillier, Bros., by Mr. Le Vicomte.

Brit "Tectser," Cupt De (rizely, 143 tons, 10 men.
Having returned from Barbadocs, this vassel remaived in Paspebiac harbor, to wait for a new cargo of codtish.

She left Bay les Chaleurs for Naples, towards the end of Novembr, with 8000 quintals of codfish on board.

Schr. " Glecher," Capt. F. Leblenc, 70 tons 6 men.
Left Paspebiac for Oporto, towards the eud of November, with 1200 quintals of large dried codish.

During the summer, the "Gleaner" was engaged on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, carrying from the various fishing establishments between Mingan and Thunder river, belonging to the firm of Le Boutillier Bros, codfish to load the "Pandure," and another vessel sent every year by them to Thunder river.
Codfistr, Oil and Herring exported by the firms of Robin and Le Boutillier Bros., during the year 1863.


Out of the 000: quintals of aried confish exported this year hy the firm of Robin, 18,000 had been prepared in $180^{2}$, but could not be sent daring that year. This explains the large differenen betwen the quantity of codfish exported during the preseut year by these two firms.

Vessels uhich left P'uint ist. Peter, belonging to Messrs. J. \& Elias Collas, ant to Mr. John Foum, with, dimed walfish for foreign morlots, during the season of 1863.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Stimafr Trips - (Vege ls belonging to Messr; J. \& E. Collas.) } \\
& \text { Brigantine "Boadico," Gaph. F. G. Lepirys, } 196 \text { ions, } 7 \text { men. }
\end{aligned}
$$

On the 3 rid of , In'y this fine vercol, built in the dock yards of Messrs J. \& E. Collas, at Point st, Prer, as well as all the wher msels blonging to the same firm, left Point St.


On the 10th of sortember wherternedt, Poim St. Peter, alter a sucrossful rogage with a ca:go of molasset and rum, wosivel in eschang for hor colfish.

$$
\text { Brigantine "Chence," Capt F. Cr. Courth, } 139 \text { ton... } 3 \text { men. }
$$

This vessel left Poidt Si. Peter, for Lazas. ou the 2nd July, with 3,001 quintals of dried codfish. Having diepozed of his fish, lapt. Cantell twoh ou bourd acargo of fruits for Shatral. From thence. be went to Poibt si Peter, where he arrivod on the Zad of October, with diff.rent kiods of goods.

Fall Trips - ( Yesiels belonging to Meaurs. J. \& E. Collas.)

$$
\text { Briputine " Thance," Cupt F.G romill, } 139 \text { tons, \& men }
$$

Having returned from lalaga, the Choner remained in frasmi fasiu till the end of November, when she left for Brazil with a cargo of ? , in! barrel; ol dried sodfith.

$$
\text { Erigmuine " lirolhers," (itpt Thos Cilort, } 17 x \text { toms, if men. }
$$

This vessel left l't St Jetw tosads the end of Nowning, for Jersey, with a cargo of 3 nim) quintals of drial codish. She had aten in bomel all the pasocngers for Jersey, emphyed during the summer at the different establwhmata of iessrs. Collas, who were riturning to spend the winter at Jersey.
Briymatine "St Aubain;" vessel . harerel by Messers. Collas.

This vessel laft firi Nyles, on th. 14th of Octoher, with 2,100 quintals of dried codish belonging to the firm of Mirsses. Coilus.

The abore named firm sent by this vessel, 1,400 quintals of dried codfish to Naples. The "Zelia" left f'int St Peter, on the 14th September, for Italy.
Brigantine "Signet," vessel chartered by Messrs. Collas.

Left Point St Peter towards the end of November, for Naples, with 1500 quintals ${ }_{\mathrm{f}}^{\mathrm{f}}$
codfish. dried codfish.

Brigantine "Deese," vessel chartered by Messrs. Collas.
This vessel took her cargo of dried codfish at Shelldrake, on the north coast of the river St. Lawrence, where Messrs. Collas have also a fishing establishment. From Shelldrake, she went to Gaspe to get hor clearance, and on the 15 th October, left that port for
Naplea, with 2,400 quintals of dried codfish. Naplea, with 2,400 quintals of dried codfish.

> Summer Trips. (Vessels belonging to Mr. John Fauvel.)
> Brigratine" Aure" Capt. J. Le Gresley, 90 tons, 7 mun.

Left Point St. Peter for Cadiz, on the 16 th June, with ata of 2.100 quintals of dried codfish, out of which 1,702 quintals belonged to J. Le Boatillier, Esiq., of Gaspe.

Fall Trips. (Codfish belonging to Messrs. Fauvel and Lesperance.)
Brigantine " Mary."

This vessel, chartered by Messrs. J. Fauvel and Lespérance, left Point St. Peter for Cadiz, on the 15th September, with 1,500 quintals of dried codfish.

$$
\text { Briguntinc "Aura," Capt. J. Le Gresley, } 90 \text { tons, } 7 \text { men. }
$$

Having returned from Cadiz, where she went in June, the "Aurie" took at Gaspe, a cargo of 2,100 quintals of dried codfish for Mrestr. Faupel and lesperance, and left this port towards the end of November, for Civita Vecchia.
Driad Codfish expurted by John LeBoutillier, Esq., either. in his own vessels, or in vessels thertered ly hine in 1863.

Sumer Thips.
Brig "St. Ann," (apt. J. Viluert, 150 tons, 6 men
Oo the 10th of June, this brig left Gaspe Basin for Rio Janeiro, with 1747 barrels of dried codfish, and returned to Gaspe Basin, ou the 25 th of October, with a cargo of coffee.

## Fall Trips.

Brigrntine: "Princw," vessel chartered by Mr. John Le Boutillier.
Left Gaspe Basin for Ancona, on the 25th September, with 1.92 quiatals of dried codfish.

Brigm'ine "Why Not g" chartered by Mr. J. Le Boutillier.
Left Gaspé Basin for Aucona on the 15th October, with 2,500 quintals of dried codfish belonging to Mr. J. Le Boutillier.

Brigantine "Bclus." shartered by Mr. J. Le Bemtilier.
Teft Gaspe Basin for Cadiz on the 4 th of November, with 2,000 quintals of dried codfish.
Brigantine "Typhus," chartred by M. J. Le Bumillier.

Left Gaspe Pasin for Jers on the 2nd Nuventre with com quintals of dried entfish. When at Jersey, this condish will he fut i barrels. and the "Typlus" will carry it to Brazil, Rio Jateiro or Bahia.

$$
\text { Brig "St. Aluu," Capt. J. Vibert, } 150 \text { tons, } 6 \text { neen }
$$

Having returned from Brazil on the 23rd October, the "St. Ann" remained in Gaspe Basin, ready to take a new cango for her fall voyage. By the end of November, her cargo being completcd ; she left the Port of Gaspé for Rio Janeiro with 1,753 barrels of dried codfish.

About 5,000 quintals of dried codfish are still in the stores of Mr. Le Boutillier, and will be exported only uext spriag.

## Confish Exported by the Firm of Fruing \& Co.

Barle "Alice Jane," Capt. E. Jectn, 180 tons, 10 men.
This vessel belongs to the above named firm,'and came this spring to Gaspe Basin with
a cargo of salt, goods, \&e., for the firm. She carries besides, every spring, all the Jersey passengers engaged by them, and who come to wurk at the different cistablishments of the firm in the county of Gaspé.

Atter her arrival from Europe, the "A/ice. June" took a cargo of codfist for Brazil and returned to Gaspe Basin in the month of October, aud left again for Jersey towards the end of November, with 4,000 guintals of dried codtish.

$$
\text { Briyantine " Mi/ltman," ' 'ift. J. Small, } 1 \text { İ tons } 7 \text { men. }
$$

This vessel chartered by the firm of Fruing \& 40 , Loaded with codfish at Gaspe Basin, and towards the end of November left this port for Napler with 2,000 quintals of fish

Twok at (ianje Basin a cargo of 1,300 quintals of whish and left for Italy tuwards the end of November.

Brigantine "R. II. ふ'." (\%, E. J. Jm, 56 tons, 4 men.
Having returned from Barhalnes where she had takeu a cargo of dried codfish for the from Fruinc, this vessel loaded aqain with fish at cimal Grére, and left Gaspe for Oporto thwards the end of Norember
'The firm of liming d (6., which does a larne businas in the county of Gaswi and chewhere, also expurtod many thousand quintile of dried codfish during the season just expired, hut I could not the names of the verirls in which the fish was exported.

I mum say the same thing of the codfish exported by Mesors. Le Gros $\mathbb{d}$ Savage,
 Curlisle, and John Molliday. of river Muisie. They exported this year many thousand quintals of dried coifish to Brazil, spain and Italy: The 'ualntities will be found in the statements of codfish caluht in the countics of Gank, Bonaventure, and the cost of Labrador, dec., de.

ISLAND OF ANTICOSTT.
(County of Saguenay.)

| (County of Saguenay.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of Fishing <br> Boats. | Value nf Fishing <br> Bonts. | Number of <br> Fishormen. | Salmon. |
| 4 | $\$ 120$ | 4 | Iarrels. |
|  |  |  |  |

County of Bonaventure, County of Gaspé, County of Rimouski, County of Saguenay; (comprising the coast of Labrador, the North shore of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, and the Islaud of Auticosti,) added together.


[^6]Statenent thewing the number of Fishing Boats, Men, \&e., \&ce., engaged in the Fibh of the Gulf and Lower

eries of the Counties of Gaspe and Bonaventure, the Coast of Labrador, the north shore St. Lawrence, in 1863.


## RIMOUSKI.

Quantity of Fish caught.


GASPE, 1863.



## SAGUENAY.

of the Gulf and River St. Lawrense.



## SAGUENAY,

of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.


Statement shewing the number of Sell Fishing Stations on the North Coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the names of owners, \&c., in 1863.


SEAL FISHING WITH BOTTOM NETS


Total Amount of Seals taken in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 1863.

| Seals oaught by schooners from Esquimqux Point, Magdalen Islands, Natashquan, \&c., \&c. | Number of enls. | Oil. <br> Number of Galluns. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Oil } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Magdalen Islands........................................... 24 ¢chooners | 3059 | 31672 | 205888 |
| Esquimaux Point................... ........................ 13 dis | 2060 | 16450 | 107120 |
| Natashquan .............................. . .................... 2 do | 620 | 4980 | 329+0 |
| Kega-hka .... ............................................... 2 do | $46 \%$ | 3736 | ${ }^{2} 42 \mathrm{~S} 0$ |
| Taken on the ice at Magdalen Islands........................ ............ | 2.90 | 10000 | 651000 |
| Taken with ueti by the settlers on the ccast of the Gulf. | 2:53 | 235:30 | 152945 |
| Killed with the gun by Incians. | 450 | 18.10 |  |
| do do by whitus | 200 | 800 | 5200 |
|  | 12009 | 29978 | \$60435 7 |

WHALE ..L
Product of the Whale Fishery, by schoon are litted in the Port of Gaspé :14,400 Gallons, at 65 cts . $\$ 936000$.

## RECAPITULATION.

Valuy of the Produce of Canadian Fiskties in the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence, for the year 1863 .

| Codfish | 130,890 quintals | At \$3 00 | $\stackrel{3}{542 f} \cdot \frac{10}{}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hadiock | 892 do | " 200 | 1, $\mathrm{S}+1$ |  |
| * Hake ......................... ............ | 505 do | " 200 | 1110 | 00 |
| Herring | 40,066 barrels | " 250 | 100165 | 00 |
| Mackerel................ ................... | 1,638 do | " 800 | $1: 112$ | 00 |
| Salmon ........................ ............. | 2,802 do | " 110 | 31892 | 00 |
| Tront ..... ................................. | 200 do | " 1000 | 2,40 |  |
| Halibut............. ............. .......... | 313 do | " 500 | 1565 |  |
| Codliver Oil................................ | 93,035 gallons | " 055 | 51169 |  |
| Seul Oil .... ............... ............... | 92,978 do | "4085 | 6:1395 |  |
| Whale Oil ...... .......................... | 14,400 do | "، 086 | 紹00 | \% |
| Seal Skins ................................. | 12,009 skios .. | $\because \quad 090$ | 11345 | 00 |
| Cod Sounds and Tongues .............. | 150 barrels.. | $\therefore \quad 500$ $\therefore \quad 400$ | 750 | 00 |
| Sardines .............. ..................... | ${ }^{670}$ do | $\because 400$ .4 | 2 2rso |  |
| Smoked Herring ........................ | 360 boxes. | 1125 |  | 00 |
|  | Total. |  | \$829160 |  |

[^7]
# CONTINUATION OF THE LIST OF FISH OF THE GULF AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE. <br> perca flavescens. 

French-Perche.
Popular name in Canada-Perchaude.
English-Perch, Yellow Perch, Common Perch, of the order of Acanthopterygii; of tho family of Percidx; of the genus P'rou.

The Perch is one of the best fresh water fish we have, and appears to me not to be well appreciated in Canada. It is widely distributed on the whole surface of the globe, and is common in almost every river, striam, lake and pond of Europe, Asia and America.

It is also very common in the River St. Lawrence, and in almost every river running into it, and in our lakes. It is also fuund in the Gaspe rivers and in those of the north coast of the River St. Lawrence, but according to the Indians frequenting these places, this variety of the family of Percitce is most numerous in the fresh waters of the interior.

The Perch is well known by its compressed body, elongated towards the head and tail; by its brilliant colors, yellow, with greenish or gold tiuge; by its dark vertical bands, to the number of five or eight, across the back; and by its bright and various colored fins.

This fish, as the name of the order in which it is classed shews, has very strong spinous rays, especially at the first dorsal, which is entirely composed of them and is used to defend itself against other fish.

It spawns about spring time, and is very prolific ; there being found in the ovaries of a female fish of this species over a million of ars

Wild game wage a continual war against the small fry in the lithes and rivers, and destroy an enormous quantity

IABRAX LINEATUS, PERCA SAXATILIS.
Freach-Bar rayé, coultropume raye.
In Canada-Bar.
Euglish-..Siripel Bass, Sen Bass.

The striped Bass is, incontestably, after the salmon, one of the finest and most d.licious fish frequenting the River St. Lawrence and some of its tributaries. It alternately frequents salt and fresh water, where it breeds during the spring. It sometimes athius an extraordinary size; frequeutly some have been caught at different parts of the from 25 to 30 pece, and especially at Sorel Islands and near Crane Island, weighing
pounds, and even more.
size; and in some ancient workstates they are said to have been found of a still larger having reached the weight of 50,60 , and 0 logy, which I consulted, Bass are spoken of as on "Fish and Fishing of the United, and even 80 pounds. Williaun Herbert, in his work

Its color is bluish brown ated states," mentions that he saw one of 4.3 pounds. tinguishes this fish are black parallel line silvery on the sides and beneath. But what disof from seven to nine, maling it

The Bass, which properly speakine most remarkable species of the genus Labrax. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the salt water fish, is also found on the south caught in great quantities in Nova Scotia and Nouths of the rivers falling into it ; it is Although this fish is said to frequotia and New Brunswick.
Bay of Chaleurs and Gaspé, no attewpi, to my knowleams of the Canadian shore of the Bay of Chaleurs and Gaspé, no attewpi, to my knowledge, has been made to fish for it.

## gasterotus biaduleatus.

French-Epinoche.
Popular name in France-Savetier; and on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Picassou.

English-Two-spined Sticleleback.
Of the order of Acanthopterygii; of the family of Mailed Cheeks; of the genus Gasterosteus.
This curious little fish, being from two to two and a half inches long, and half an inch thick, is found in the rivers and brooks of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the species has numerous kinds in Europe as well as in North America.

The variety now described, and which is caught in great quantities in the small rivers, brooks and barachois of Mardalen Islands, where it is used as food for cattle and as manure ( 400 barrels were caught last year in the baracheis of Basque Harbor, Magdalen Islands), has two free spines on the bach, of a quarter of an inch long, and a third but smaller, near the dorsal fin. The ventrals, represented by a single ray, look more like two strong spines than like fins. The sides and the body are protected by over twentyfive plates, forming a kind of cuirass, so that the Stickleback, besides being very active in its movements, is furnished with offensive and defensivearms, which causes it to be feared even by fish larger than it.

This fish is said to be a dangerous enemy to the Pike; it suffers itself to be swallowed by the latter, then with its spines inflicts, either in the mouth or inside, wounds grave enough to cause death.

But what makes the Stickleback still more remarkable is, that unlike all the other fish whodeposit their ova either on the mud or gravel, agglutinating them to arquatic plants, it builds a regular nest to receive its very numerous eggs; the male fish being entrusted with that work. Several females lay their egrs in this nest made of little sticks and stalks of grass, cemented together with the mucus that exudes from its skin; but a single male impregnates all the egrgs of one nest, and he has to defend them against the voracity of other fish, and even, it is said, of the females themselves, till they are hatched. The vigilance of the male ceases when the young are able to do for themselves and provide for their own safety.

The color of the Stickleback varies greatly, being generally dark olive-green above, gradually intermixing with light greenish and yellowish on the sides.

On specimens found in Esquimaux Point brook, on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, I counted

$$
\text { D. 2. 1. } 11 ; \text { P. } 10 ; \mathrm{V} 1 ; \text { A. } 1.8 ; \text { C. } 12 .
$$

## HEMITRIPTERUS AMERICANUS.

French.-Hèmetriptère, Orapaud de Mer, Tétards, Diables de Mer.
English.-Sea Raven, Acadian Bull-heal, Sea Sculpin.
Of the order of Acanthopterygii ; of the family of Mailed Cheeks; of the genus Chabot or Cottus.
This hideous but beautifully lemon coloured fish, varied with red, is found on our Gulf shores, and is often caught in fishing for cod. It is very voracious in its appetite, and feeds on the fry of other fish and ou young codfish, causing sometimes great incouvenience to our fishermen. As soon as a certain number of Sea Ravens congregate on the bottoms where cod-fishing is going on no more cod is caught, and the fishermen are obliged to cast their lines elsewhere.

The variety now described is not so common on our shores as the Cotius Scorpias included in my list of fish of the Gulf, in 1862.

A Bnll-head caught last spring in Pleasant Bay (Magdalen Islands), was of a reddish color, varied with brown, measuring fourteen inches in length; its enormous head was furnished with spines intermixed with irregular cavities, and on each side with cutaneous pendants, giving to the fish a repulsive ugliness.

The first dorsal is very long ; indeed, it is actually two connecting dorsals. The first is composed of sixteen very unequal spinous rays, and the second of thirteen; the pectoral in eighteen rays; the ventral two rays preceded of a spine ; the anal thirteen, and the caudal sixteen.

The Bull-head has the property of swelling up its body to an astonishing extont, especialiy when provoked. Its tlesh is good, though not used in Canada.

## THYNNUS VULOARIS.

French-Thon.
English-Tunny, Al/icurr, and Hurse Mackercl.
Of the order of Acanthopterygii; of the family of Scombrido; of the genus Thynnus.
$\rightarrow$ This fine specics of the family of Scombrida inhabits the seas of Europe and North America. It is found in the Mediterrean Sea; it being well known to the Phœnicians, who fished it on a large seale; also in the Black Sea, on the shores of France and British Islands, in the Baltic, on the coasts of the United States, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It euters Bay des Chaleurs and Gaspe Bay. I have often met it in the Straits of Belleisle, and sonetimes large shoals of them off Blanes Sablons Bay.

The Tunny often acquires a very large size, and some are recorded of eight and even nine feet in length, weighing over 500 pounds; but the ordiuary size is from five to six fo:t, and the weight from one to one hundred and fifty pounds.

This fish has an elongated form similar to that of the common mackerel, and its robust fins make it one of the best swimmers of our waters; whilst chasing shoals of small fish which constitute its ordinary food, it is seen springing out of water to a height of five or six feet.

Color:-Upper surface blackish; sides silvery ; beneath pale white. Scales on the anterior part of the back, in front of the dorsal, and beneath the pectorals, very large.

The flesh of the Tunny is considered delicious food, and is something betwenn fish and meat, being pretty much like veal ; the most delicate part is the stomach. It is eaten fresh, salted for export or pickled with oil or salt ; so prepared, considerable quantities of it are exported from France and Italy.

It is captured in the Mediterrancan Sea, and especially on the shores of Provence and Sicily, with large nets called thonaires, and others called madrafues, nearly similar to thone used by our own fishermen in seal-fishing on the coast of Labrador. They consist of chambers made with nets, in which the fish is driven-sometimes in considerable quatities; they are then kiiled with spears or fire-arms. Tunny fishing is one of the great amusements of rich Sicilians, who come from the interior at the time of the fishing, to witness the killing of sometimes several thousand fish.

The Tunny is also caught with the line, especially on the Basques shore. The boats being under sail, a sardine, or a piece of cloth resembling a sardine, of which the Tunny is very fond, is ticd to the linok, the fish being very greedy swallow it at once, and they are pulled on board, hat not without dificulty.

Tunny fishing begun but a few years ago in the Gulf. A few are speared every year in Gaspé Bay. They are more abundant in Bay des Chaleurs and off Caraquette, in the month of August, when herring appears. For three years past the fishermen at this place have caucht a certain quantity of them, and this year as many as one hundred; using for that purpose strougs steel hooks, tied to solid lines and baited with herring. It is a very exciting but tiresome fishing, and requires a good deal of skill; the Tunnies in their efforts to escape pull with such violence that if the fisherman has not taken the care to tie the line to a pin in the boat, he ruas the risk of being hurt or carried overboard.

The Tunnies caught on the shores of Gaspe are eaten fresh. At Caraquette a certain quantity was salted and sent to Quebec, but it being the first time, its value could not be fully appreciated. Let us hope that it will be otherwiso another time.

## BLENNIUS GUNNELLUS. GUNNELLUG VUYGARIS.

French.-Gonelle Vulgaire.
In Canada.-Anguille de roche.
English.-Spotted Gunnel. Butter-fish.
Of the order of Acanthopterygii; of the family of Gobidoe; of the genus Blennius group Gunnellus.
According to information collected on the shores of the Gulf and the Lower St. Lawrence, this fish which resembles the eel, has seldom an average length of more than seven inches. It is found on the sea-shores under stones and in the apertures of rocks left dry by the tide; under sea-weeds, the moisture of which permits it to live for several hours out of its natural element. The body is covered with a thick coating of mucus of the consistence of butter, from which is derived its English name of Butter-fish. The flesh of this fisk is not eaten in Canada, although said to be good. It is used in England as bait for larger fish, and could be employed similarly herc. The dorsal is very long, extending nearly to the caudal. On specimens procured from Little Meccativa River, I counted seventy-nine rays, and beneath, a series of black spots, to the number of ten generally, distinguishes this fish. The anal fin is composed of forty-four rays, and extends to the caudal, numbering nineteen rays; the pectoral eleveni, and the ventral only one.

The color is extremely fugacious, being generally purplish brown and yellowish brown.

The Butter-fish is found in the Northern seas, in Europe, in America; and Valenciennes has described sirteen species.

LOPHIUS PISCATORIUS.
French.--Baudroie, Raie pêcheresse. Diable de Mer.
English.-Angler. Fishing-frog or Frog-fish. Sea-devil. Bellows-fish. Monk-fish, Of the order of Acanthopterygii ; of the family of Lophidx ; of the genus Lophius.

The Angler has a still more repulsive aspect than the Bull-head, and is easily known by its enormously wide and depressed head, by its mouth, armed with very large and sharp teeth, and by the three first rays of its anterior dorsal fin, which entirely project beyond, moving freely on the head, and forming a kind of appendage or crest, which caused it to be termed Lophius by Aristotle.

The stomach of this fish is very large and its appetite is most voracious. It is generally couched close to the bottom, buried in the sand, and draws towards itself with its appendage the figh, which it does not fail to eatch with its mouth. It generally feeds on fisb, mollusca and crustacea.

The Angler inbabits the seas of Europe and North America. It is also found in the Gulf, but is seldom caught with the hook or net, and the specimens found are those generally thrown on the coast when they come too near the shore looking for food. On account of the smallness of its gills, this fish can live long out of water.

The curious fish exhibited at Quebec three years ago, the name of which nobody knew, and which had been caught at Anse des Dunes, on the coast of Labrador, was nothing but an Angler. Another fish of the same species was also found two years ago at Long Point, near Mingan.

The ordinary size of the Angler is from three to four and a half feet.

CTINOLABRUS CERULEUS, GRENILABRUS BURGALL.
French.-Le Cténolabre chagset.
English.-Common Bergall. Blue-fish. Blue perch. Cunner. Of the order of Acanthopterygii; of the family of Labridoe; of the genus ctenolalrus.

This pretty fish is generally seven or eight inches long: of a blueish color, passing osomanonilly into bronse, with bright metallio bars on the sides, It is commonly seen on
the shores of Gaspe and Bay des Chaleurs, and especially in the harbor of Paspebiac and in Gaspe Basin, where it is very improperly named Tanche.

It is easily caught with the line with any kind of bait, and is an excellent fish.
The Cunuer is common on all the shores of America from Delaware Bay to Newfoundland. It is also found in Europe.

On the specimens caught at Paspebiac and Gaspé Basin, I counted the following number of fin rays:

$$
\text { D. } 18.10 ; \text { P. } 15 ; \text { V. } 1.5 ; \text { A. } 3.9 \text {; C. } 15 .{ }_{2}^{3}
$$

CATOSTOMUS COMMUNIS.
French. Catostomo Intproperly culled in Cunada, Carpe.
E'nghish.-Common Sucker:
Of the order of Malacopterygii abdominales; of the family of Cyprinidoe; of the genus Catostomus.

The common Sucker is an important group of the genus cyprinus, belonging exclusively to America, and was well described for the first time by the celebrated Freach naturalist, Lesueur.

It is known that the real carp was not to, be found in Ancrica before having been introduced into the United States, which was done by means of live fish of the species being conveyed about thirty years aso from France and placed in some lakes of the State of New York, and in some parts of the Hudson River, where they increased in an extraordinary manner. They may perhaps have found their way by coming through the canals aud rivers joining the Hudson with the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers; but I am not aware of their havise been seen in cur country.

The common Sucker is one of the commonest fish of the Canadian waters, being found in the Rirer St. Lawrence, in all its tributaries and in every inland lake. There are a great number of varieties. Those called French Carp and Scabby Snout Suckers,
are excellent food.

This fish is found in the rivers of Gaspe and Labrador, but generally in small numbers. It is abundant in the interior lakes of these places, and constitutes one of the principal articles of food ot the Indians during the winter season. It is perhaps most abundant in St. Augustine and Pacachoo rivers ; it is casily caught in this last named river.

## FUNDULUS VIRIDFSCENS.

French-Fiudule.
Popular name on the Gulf shores-Barliculu, Choquemurt.
English-Bi, Killifish, Mimu"e, Minny.
Of the order of Mulacepteryyii ubdominales; of the family of ('yprinide ; of the genus
Fundulus.
The Minnow is a very pretty little fish, a quick swimmer, and is found in abundance on the Canadian shores of the Gulf, and probably also in the other British Provinces, in the salt $\pi a t r$ creeks and brackish streams, which it seems to prefer to fresh water. According to Valenciennes, the Minnow is peculiar to America, and is besides viviparous; it must not be confounded with the European' Xfurisers pharinus of cuvier. It is caught in in many other places on the shores of at Port Daniel, at the larachois of Malbay (en bus), and creeks, where it is very useful as raspe, and also in the Magdalen Islands barachois I got last year from Amberst Island were from cod, when other bait fails. The specimens three quarters of an ineh thiok, and of the following desoription :-

Body elongated, cylindrical, flattened above and compressed on the sides of the tail. Scales large-(it is the opposite of the European Minnow, whose body is covered with minute scales, according to Yarrell), larger on the head than on the other parts of the body, and extending to the end of the snout. Lateral lines very obscure. Head small, flattened abore. Eyes large, distant ; pupil black. Nostrils form an oblong slit just anterior to the orbits. Mouth small but very protractile, with a somewhat vertical aspect. There is something similar to a lip on the upper part of the mouth. Fine teeth on the upper and lower jaw.

The dorsal fin placed far back, over the anal, quadrate, and composed of eleven rays. Pectorals rounded, and containing from seventeen to eighteen rays. Tentrals, six rays. Anal, eleven rays. Caudal fin, twenty-nine rays, broad and short.

Color:-Olive green above, mottled, and lighter in color on the sides, vilvery white under the belly, tinged with yellow on the abdomen. Opereles, pectorals and ventrals light greenish yellow. Irides yellow.

> alosa tyrannos, alosa vernalis.

## French-Gaspareau.

English-Alewive, Gaspareau.
Of the order of Malacopterygii abdominales; of the family of Clupido ; of the genus Alosa.
This little group of tie genus Alosa appears on the shores of the Bay des Chaleurs, where great quautities are caught in the spring during the herring fishery. It is easily known by its resemblance to kerring, being nearly of the same size, by its bright silvery scales, and especially by its elongated body, and compressed and serrated abdomen.

The flesh is excellent to eat when fresh; it is also good, pickled; and will keep very long.

The Alewive sometimes appears in the lower part of the River St. Lawrence, in some rivers on the coast of Labrador, and especially in Grand Meccatina river. But it is most abundant in New Brunswick and in some rivers of Nova Scotia; a pretty large quantity being salted for export. In Canada it is consumed on the spot, or used as bait for cod; being considered nearly as good as herring for that purpose.

## ESOX RETYCULATCS.

Frencl-Brochet.
English-Pilee, Pickerel.
Of the order of Malacopterygii abdominales; of the family of Esocidoc; of the genus Esox
Few fish are so common in Canada as the Pike, being found in the river St. Lawrence, and in alnost all of our rivers and lakes.

The ordinary length of the Pike varies from one to three feet, and its weight from one to six pounds, but it sometimes grows to a larger size, and some are caught weighing fifteen pounds and over. Its formation, strength, and the disposition of its fins make it a rapid swimmer. Its extraordinary voracity, the sharp and numerous teeth of its large mouth, its insticts of depredation, render it the terr cr of other fish. Not only does the Pike swallow a large number of fluvial fish of its species, but it also feeds on animals of small size, aquatic birds, reptiles, \&c., \&c. It is the fresh-water shark.

The flesh of the Pike is white, firm and delicious to eat, especially when the water is cold. It propagates prodigiously, and as many as 140,000 eggs have been counted in the body of one female. Its spawn is deposited in the brooks during the spring, and the ova is promptly hatched.

Although an ordinary inhabitant of rivers, lakes and ponds, the Pike sometimes appears in the sea, and the salmon fishermen of the rivers of the Gulf will sometimes eateh them in their pets, of a very large size. From the information reoeived by Indians
$f_{\text {requenting the interior of Labrador, this fish is found in the upper part of several rivers }}$ falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in the lakes of that part of the country.

Its color varies-in some it is deep green, varying to blackish on the back and head, or bluish grey; in others it is of a gulden yellow, especially during spawning time.

It is fished with nets in the lakes and rivers, and also with lines having live or artificial baits. The apparatus called kill devil is especially much used.

Rod-fishing for Pike is most exciting. It is one of the favorite amusements of a great many of the sportsmen of the interior of Canada, though very far from equal to salmon or trout fly-fishing, but this last enjoyment is not within the reach of every one.

## HSOX ESTOR.

Freuch-Maskinongé.
English-Maskalonge, Mfuskellunge.
Of the order of Malacoptcrygii abdominales; of the family of Esocidx; of the genus Esox.
This variety, the largest perhaps of the genus Esox, is abundant in the large lakes of Cauada and the United States, and in many places of the River St. Lawrence. They occur also in several lakes north of the River St. Lawrence, in Lower Canada, and as they are sometimes caught in the salmon nets of the Labrador rivers falling into the Gulf, one is inclined to think that it inhabits the upper waters of these streams, and the lakes where they take their sources. The flesh of the Mascalonge is everywhere considered most delicate and exquisite; even many people consider it equal to salmon. What has been said of the voracity and destructive instincts of the Pike apply with still greater force to the Maskalonge; its larger size giving it more streugth than the former, and its wide mouth furnished with long teeth render it a most dangerous enemy to fish frequenting the waters it inkabits. This fish spawns in the spring, depositing its ova in small streams in preference to large rivers.

Its color is generally deep greenish brown, darker on the back; paler on the sides, with numerous rounded, distinct, pale yellowish or greyish spots on the sides.

Lts ordinary size is from one to three feet, and its weight from five to fifteen pounds; but some are often seen reaching a size of four feet and over, weighing as much as forty
poundg. pounds.

## SCOMBERESOX.

French.-Scambrésoce.
English-Bill-fish. Mackerel Garrick. Shipper.
Of the order of Mfalacopterygii abdominales; of the family of Esocido; of the genua
Scomberesox.
Specimens of the Bill-fish are often found dead on the shores, and especially at New. port, Gaspé, St. Augustine and on the coast of Labrador, generally during summer at the time of the appearance of Mackerel. This fish is remarkable on account of the snout formed by its elongated jaws; the low or being more so than the upper, which presents some rosemblance to a bird's beak. The dorsal and anal fins arise far back and are nearly equal in length, and the lower rays are composed of spurious fins or finlets, as in Mackerel
or Tunny. Th.
They appear on the United States coast, and are very common in the European seas, and especially in the Mediterranean sea, comprising several varieties,, the type of which is the Scumbresox saurus. Ours is probably the variety described by Dr. Storer, and called from his aame, Scombresox Storeri.

The length of the Bill-fish is generally one foot; its color green on the brek and head, and silvery beneath. It is said to bo good to eat.
ooregonds albus.

## French-Poisson Blanc.

In Europe-Lavaret.
English-White fish and Gizzard fish.
Indian namo in New Brunawick-Attihawmeg.
Of the order of Malacopterygii abdominales; of the family of Salmonidx; of the genu Coregonus.
The White fish uccurs more in the lakes than in the rivers. It is most abundant in the large lakes of Canada, especially in Lake Huron, where fishing for it is carried on on a large and advantageous scale, and it is also found in all the inland waters of the northern part of our continent, as far as the Arctic Ocean.

Several of our lakes, and amongst others Lake Temiscouata, are renowned for their White fish, and they appear in the St. Lawrence and some other rivers falling into it; being very common in the inland lakes of Labrador. They sometimes go to sea and are often caught by Canadian fishermen at the mouths of the rivers flowing into the Gulf. They are seen purhaps the most often in Little Romaine River.

The White fish is sowell known here that it is useless to give a long description of it. It will suffice to mention that its ordinary size seldom excecds a foot and a half in length, and its weight five pounds, although some are taken weighing as much as fifteen and twenty pounds.

Its color is greyish blue or yellowish brown above, with grey spots before the dorsal; sides and belly white.

One of the two specimens I studied, which had been caught in the St. Lawrence, was nine inches and a half long, and two inches and 2 quarter thick. The fin rays were as follows:

$$
\text { D. } 13.0 ; \text { P. } 15 \text {; V. } 12 \text {; A } 13 \text {; C. } 19_{\overline{6}}^{\circ}
$$

The other specimen measured twelve inches, and was three and a half inches thick. Fins: D. 14.0 ; P. 14; V. 11; A. 13; C. $19 \frac{6}{6}$. Caudals forked.
As in the other species of the family of Salmonido, the second dorsal of the White fish is formed of an adipose substance, without rays.

MORRHUA PRDINOSA. GADUS TOMCODUS.
French-Petite Morue. Improperly called Loche, in the lower parishes, and Poulamont on the coast of Gaspe.

English-Tom-cod. Frost-fish.
Of the order of Malacopterygii sub-brachiati; of the family of Gadidoe; of the genus Morrhua.
The Tom-cod is found in North America, ou nearly all the shores and in nearly all the rivers from the latitude of New York to Hudson's Bay, and perhaps in the Arctic Ocean. They enter the mouths of the rivers in the fall or early in the winter, to reach the fresh water, sometimes at a considerable distance from the sea. The females beiog then full of eggs and the males of melt,-these pretty little fish undoubtedly repuir to fresh water for the purpose of sparoing, and are then met with in thick and numerous shoals. I need not mention that they are a savory and heaithy fish, this is too well liown in the lower part of Ganada East, where they are caught in large quantities with lines, meines, nets and boxes. This last named apparatus is used with much success at Champlain and the neighboring parinhes on the north shore. They are mostly used there as food; some are sold or used for feeding cattle.

The Tom-cod is most abundant in autumn on the coast of Gaspé, in Bay dos Chaleurs especially, at the mouths of the rivers and barachois. But on account of the limited consumption, they are fished for only during a few weeks, merely to satisfy the wants of the inhabitants of the adjoining localities. In the lower parishes of the south shore they
appear in summer as well as in the fall, and are caught in large quantities during the winter when they are kept fresh by being frozen.

The small size and softness of the flesh of the Tom-cod prevents it from being pickleds It must therefore be eaten fresh and cannot be brought far during summer. They are kept frozen in winter, care being taken to keep them as much as possible from the contact of air.

According to some United States naturalists, there are several varieties of the Tomcod, and the one I examined, though nearly the same as that described by De Kay, differs in the number of the fin rays. Our variety has

$$
\text { D. } 13.16 .18 \text {; P. } 17 \text {; V. } 6 \text {; A. } 19.19 \text {; C. } 26 . \frac{5}{5} .
$$

and De Kay's,

$$
\text { D. } 12.20 .18 ; \text { P. } 17 \text {; Y. } 6 ; \text { A. } 20.18 \text {; C. } 37 .
$$

The size of the Tom-cod varies from 6 to 12 inches, and sometimes more. They are as voracious as the large cod, and feed on all little fish. I found in the body of one of them measuring eleven inohes, 2 basa two aud a half inchor loar, and a oarp of four and $a$ half inches.

LOTA INORNATA, LOTA VULQARIS.
French-Lotte commune. Lotte de riviére.
In Canada-Loche.
English-Plain Burbot. Eel. Pout.
Of the order of Malacopterygii, Sub-brachiati; of the family of Gadide; of the genus Lota.

The size of the Burbot, better known in Canada under the name of Loche, ranges from one to three feet. It closely resembles the Eel, but the body is more developed.

Color, dark brown, the head beiag almost black; ordinary sized mouth, armed with numerous minute teeth. The first dorsal and the caudal very long. The specimen furnished to me was thirteen inches long, and the fin rays were as follows:-

$$
\text { D. } 12.7 ; \text { P. } 19 ; \text { V. } 7 ; \text { A. } 61 ; \mathrm{C} .43 .
$$

The flesh of the Burbot is good. It commonly occurs in the River St. Lawrence, and is taken in brush fisheries or with the line, in winter as well as in summer.

I did not meet with the Burbot in the Gaspe and Labrador rivers, but have been informed that it ofteu appears there; and the finest species of fish abounding in these places; no attention whatever is paid to it.

## GYCLOPTERUS LUMPUS. LUMPUS VULGARIS.

French-Cycloptère Lump. Lump. Gros Maillet.
In Canada-Poule d'eau.
Englisk-Lump fish. Lump Sucker.
Of the order of Malacopterygii sub-brachiati; of the family of the Suckers; of the genus
cyclopterus.
The Lump fish is often found on the shores of the River and Gulf, after high storms and sea winds, when thrown on the coast with masses of sea weeds and other aquatic plants. It also occurs in the brush fisheries set along the coast as far as 'Trois Pistoles, and even higher up.

The lump Sucker is remarkable for its very grotesque form, and its flesh is soft and flabby. Instead of scales the body is covered with minute tubercules, and the sides with three series of large ones.

Its color varies much; the commonest being greenish blue. Some are red, with the exception of the belly, which is white; this led to the belief that there were several
species of this fish. Some naturalists pretend that the Lump fish going to spawn is red, and the spawning being over, they return to the blucish color; whilst others hold that the males are always red, and the females bluc. This is certainly a wrong assertion, for eggs are found in the bodies of the Lumps of both colors.

The Lump fish are generally one foot long, but measure sometimes two feet and weigh as much as twenty pounds; they are short and thick, and being bad swimmers on account of their shape, are preyed upon by seals, sharks and other large fish.

The first fin is covered with a thick skin, and closely resembles a hump. The second dorsals, anal and caudal are comparatively small. The ventral has a peculiar shape; the rays united beneath form a sucker, resembliug an oval and concave disk, which permits them to adhere firmly to the racks or any solid substance. The pectorals are very broud, partially concealing the disk of the ventrals.

The flesh of the Lump fish, especially in the spring, is very healthy and good, cut in slices and fried in butter. It is sometimes served on the table in Bay des Chaleurs; but, to my knowledge, I am not aware of its being used elsewhere in Canada, as food. In Europe it is considered a great delicacy, and is secn on the fish markets along with the highest prized fish.

## cyolopterte lyparta. liparig vulgabig.

French.-Liparis.
English. -Unctuous Sucker. Sea-snail.
Of the order of Malacopterygii sul-brachiati; of the family of the Suckers; of the genus Liparis.
The Unctuous Sucker is very comraon on the coast of France and England. It is a small fish with an elongated body, compressed behind and almost entirely covered with a semi-transparent loose membrane. This exterior membrane being taken off, the skin looks yellow and entirely covered with black spots; the belly is tumid.

On the specimens obtained at little Meccatina, found amongst rocks covered with sea-weed and left dry at ebb tide, measuring from ons and three-quarters to two inches in length, I saw no lateral line, and the fin rays, which are very difficult to count, were as follows:

## D. 26 ; A. 19 ; 0.22.

Having no magnifying glass with me, I could not count those of the pectorals or ventrals.

What makes this fish remarkable is a sucker placed under its belly, shaped like a disk, and having at its circuaference thirteen bony pupilla covered, as in the Lump-fish, by the extremities of the pectoral and veutral fin rays, by the help of which it adheres to the rocks.

The flesh of the Unctuous Sucker, though not excellent, is nevertheless considered as good on some parts of the French coast.

## ACIPENSER OXYREINCHUR.

French--Esturgeon abec pointu.
Known in Canada under the name of Ecaille or Maille.
English—Sharp-nosed Sturgeon. Common Sturgeon.
Of the orler of Chondropterygii; with free branchix; of the family of Sturienidx; of the genus Sturgeon.
This species of the family Sturionida much resembles the common Sturgeon of Europe (Acipens.r Sturio,) and is peculiar to North America. It has been well described by Lesusur.

The ordinary size of the Sturgeon is from two to three feet, but larger ones are often caught. It is at once known by its elongated snout, its numerous and strong plates, vary20
ng in number according to the age of the fish, and resembling spinuous shields, covering ts body in five series, one on the back, two on the sides, and two underneatn. Mouth bencath the snout, transverse, without teeth aod very protactile, with barbels under the sout. 'The dorsol fin rises far behind, is pretty large, and deeply concave at its margin Pectorals short and obtusely pointed, ventrale still smaller, anal pointed; caudal fin, with its upper lobe elonguted, which makes the tail of the sturgeon resemble that of some species of sharks.

The flesh of the Stuageon is very healthy and agreeable, although disliked by many in Canada. It is the reverse in Europe, where it is highly estimated, and preserved saited and pichled. This fish is very common in the whole of the St. Lawrence, and in many streams emptying intoit. At certain periods of the year it is caught in great quantity. It is ofren seren on our markets.

There is another species of Sturecon commonly called here the racer, having a rounded and shorter saciat thau the sharp nosed Sturgeon, with less projecting scales on the body. It is probably the Acipenser brevirostris of Jesueur. Having had no opportunity of ex mining it I cannot give a description of it.

Sturgeon of a very lirce size are often caught on the Gulf shores resembling very much the raricty known in Europe under the name of Aipenser Sturio. It is the common Stirgeon of Western Europs.

I hope to be able nest year to get a specimen in the Gulif, to make a minute study of it in order to determine its species.

LAMNA CORNUHICA. SQUALUS OORNUBICUS, RQALLS PUNUTATUS. LAMNA PUNGTATA.
French- Squale me:.
En lish-l'whrugle or Beaumaris Sharl;, Mackerel Shark, Green backed Shark. Of the order of Chnm? genus Lamne.
The Porlagle necurs in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, especially during the summer, when chasing shoals of mackerel, on which it feeds; and in spite of the well known asilits of the mackerel, they cannot escape its pursuit.

The Purbagte is voracious, its large mouth furnished with sharp and curved teeth enables it to seize ity prey with ease.

Body cylindric and fusiform, head comparatively small, terminating in a pointed and turved up suout, to which it owes its name of Squale-nez. The dorsal is high and very strong as well as the pectorals. The caudal is formed of two nearly equal lobes. The distinguisbing feature of this rariety of shark is a projecting keel on each side of its tail.

General color, slatish grey, lighter on the sides and white underneath. Ordinary size, from five to eight feet. A Porbeagle was caught last spring at Magdalen Islands, in mackerel nets, measuring seven feet. The flesh was very fat, being more like veal than fish-we tasted it on board, and found it excellent. Several others were caught this year on the Gull shores.

The stuffel shark exhibited at Quebec and Montreal belonged to that variety, and had heen caught off Matane.

## SQUALUS ACEANTHIAS. SPINAX ACANTHIAS

Erench.-Aiguillat Vulgaire. Chien de Mer. nglish - SMmous Dog-fish. Dog-fish.
Of the order of Chomiropterygii, with ficed branchise; ut the family of Squalide ; of the geaus Spinax.
The Dog-fish, which is very common on the shores of the Gulf during the summer, is vivipurious, as ascertained by me on the coast of Labrador. It is generally oaught with the line in places frequented by the cod, which flies at its approach.

The Dog-fish is not so numerous as tormerly, to the great satisfaction of our fishermen, whose nets were often brokeu into pieces by these disagreeable visiturs

About ten years ago there used to be a great quantity of them caught at Mandalen Tslands in the fall, and its large liver gave a bighly prized oil. Its flesh is hard and unhealthy, and is kept dried to feed the cattle during the winter.

The Dog-fish very nuch resembles the other sharks, but its size is seldom orer two and a half feet, and robust spines arc placed anterior to each dorsal fin, which they use with great desterity to wound their enemies. They have no anal fin.

Color. Slate above; abdomen preyish white.
Our fishermen pretend that the wound of the fin spines is venomous, and fear it much. I could not ascertain the veracity of this opinion, and the naturalists I have consulted do not mention it.

The Dog-fish occurs in Europe as well as in America, and is found in the northern seas.

RAIA INTERMIRDIA. BAIA OCELLATA.
French-Raie Tarhetio.
English-Ucellated Ray.
Of the order of Chondropterygii; of the family of Raiids; of the tribe Raiia.
During the month of Ootober last, I got, at Bryon's Island, where this species of fish is very common, several specimens of this variety of Rays.

Here foilows a short description of the largest :
Length of the body, . . . . . . . 2 ft. $10 \frac{2}{\mathrm{in}}$.
"" " tail, . . . . . . . 1 " i0 "
Thickness of the body, . . . . . . 3 " 8 "
Distance from the end of the snout to the mouth, . . 0 " 10 "
Breadth of mouth,
0 " $5 \frac{1}{2}:$
Branchial apertures, five on each side, underneath the stomach; pectorals large; ventrals divided in two lobes; two dorsals on the tail; mouth transverse, aud furnished at the upper jaw with four series of large truncated base teeth, and with five series at the lower jaw.

Color-Upper surface light brown, with ocellated black spots from one half to three quarters of an inch in diameter. From each side of the back, and six inches distant from the median line, there is a large spot formed by two joined ocella; the interior one being one inch and a haif large, and the other, one inch. The anterior part of the abdomen, at a distance of one inch from the median line, is covered with minute black spots like a crescent, and nine in number, each being about one inch and a half in length. The inferior part of the abdomen, at a distance of two inches from the median line, is covercd with twenty-one or twenty-two black spots, forming a slightly curved line towards the posterior part of the ventral.

Snout pointed, and covered with spines, a certain number of which are also seen above the eyes, and on the anterior part of the back. From the posterior of the bac'- ubout a third of the way down, there is a well developed series of robust spines, increasing towards the tail, and also two lateral serics on the same. The abdominal cavity small, aud nearly filled by the enormous liver.

This specimen weighed forty-five pounds. The others were smaller, having nearly the same appearance.

PETROMYZON.
French.-Lamproic.
English.-Lamprey.
Of the order of Chinnitropterygii, with fixed branchix ; of the family Petromyzonicla; of the genus Petromyzon.
There are several varieties of the genus Petromyzon, nearly all found, probably, in Canadian fresh and salt, waters; such as the sea and fresh-water Lamprey; according to
information received. I cannot give a description of these two varieties, having none in my possession.

The Lamprey I examined was caught in the River St. Lawrence, below Quebee, and appeared to me to be the same as the small European Lamprey or Sucet (Petromyzon P(oneri, Bloch), and the small Lamprey of De Kay, called Pe tromyzron appendic, although I did not find this appendage at the anterior part of the caudal fin, from which this species was called Petromyzron appendic by the author above cited. It might have been on the fish when alive, but destroyed by the rough handling of buyers and fishermen.

Characteristics of this fish : Length, eight inches.-Seven well defived branchial apertures. Eyes, moderate. Irides, yellow. A spiracle on the iop of the head, anterior to the eyes. Mouth (opened), circular, armed with numeroas incurved and sharp teeth. Ou one side of the throat one large and sewi-circular touth, with seven well-developed points; on the other side, a group formed of three large teeth, two on the same row, the other farther io the throat. Only one dorsal, beginuing at the centre of the back. (This feature distinguishes this species from the Petromyzon Americanus and Nigricaus of De Kay, haring two distinct dorsals.) The anal fin is nearly one third of the dorsal.

Color, dark plumbeous above and along the sides, somewhat paler underneath. Fins, dark browa.

I hope to be enabled next year to describe the other species of Lampreys found in the Gulf and rivers that fall into it.

The Jamprey is well liked in many parts of Europe, and especially in France, where a large consumption is made. The Sia Lamprey is preferred; its flesh is more delicate. As an article of food it is hardly known here, as well as in the other British Provinces; whilst iu the United States it is held in high estimation, and is often seen on the table of the epicure.

The Lamprey appears to be very prolific, and they ascend streams in the spring to deposit their spawn.

FIRST VOYage.
extract from the report for 1863.




From the Ist to the 28 th of September, we remained in Quebec. On the 2 sith, our maste being fixed, we took provisions on board, and got ready to etart on the next day.

## SECOND VOYAGE.

etimact from the report for 186.3 .



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## APPENDIX No. 41.

## REPORTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.

Saguenar District-(North shore) - The services of an Overseer for this district was dispensed with, and the duties performed from head quarters.

Godbout District, (North shore)-Alexander Comeau, Overseer.-Reports failure of the cod-fishery for want of bait. The yield of saimon has increased. Has no infractions of the fishery laws to report.

Morste District, (North shore).-David Godbout, Overseer.--Reports scarcity of codfish; and that, corepared with the yield of last year, the salmon fishery has fullen off. The fishery laws were duly observed.

Mingan D:strict, (North shore).--Joseph Beaulieu, Overseer.-Reports the codfishing not so good as last year, and the salmon fi hery about an average. Some difficulty had been caused by the Indians at Mingan River, through their having set several nets in the river, contrary to law,-and which the lessees of the stream remored and partially destroyed. Elsewhere, no material infringements of the fishery laws occurred.

River du Loup District, (North shore).-Alfred Blais, Overseer.-Reports an almost incredible increase of salmon captured along the coast between Point Levi and R!mouski. The take of other fishes of inferior value was also great. Upwards of 300 fishing stations were visited, and the proprietors were required to comply with the law, as regards net-work and gap in brush weirs. Twelve prosecutions were brought. Suggests some alterations in the pattern and placing of fish-passes on mill dams. liemarks that great destruction of fry and small fishes, aud the ova of shad and herring, \&c, takes place for use as manure.

Matapedia District, (South shore)-Alexander Fraser, Overseer.-Reports large quantities of salmon captured in consequence of the presence of a schule of white porpoises which scared the salmon into shoal water aloay shore, where they became entangled in the nets. The want of laws or regulations to restrict within rersonable bounds the net-fishing in New Brunswick waters, renders futile almost any endeavors on the part of Canadian authorities to preserve from destruction the salmon of Restigoucle river and its tributaries. Has succeeded in preventing Indians and others from spearing the few salmon still left in the Matapedia and Casupseal rivers.

Nouvelle District, (South shore).-A. McEman, Oferseer.-Reports the take of salmon as larger than last year.

Maria District, (South shore).-F. Cook, Overscer.-Reports catch of codfish as decreased, and that of salmon increased, since last year.

New Richmond District, (South shore).-R.W. H. Dimosk, Orerseer.-Reports that the cod and salmon fisheries have been somewhat less this year than last. Additional restrictions and fewer nets, rather than scarcity of salmon, have occasioued apparent falling off in the latter fishing. The Indians have been prevented from spearing salmon for barter or sale. This has had the effect of increasing the stock in rivers within his district. He, however, draws attention to the killing of foul fish during the spring months, whilst returning from their spawning grounds.

Pabos District, (South shore).-J. M. Remon, Overseer.-Reports increase in catch of salmon, and the cod and herring fishery as (on the whole) better than last year.

Port Daniel District, (South shore).-William Phelan, Overseer.-Reports codfish as scarce; but herrings and mackerel plentiful, and the salmon fishery impro ed.

Douglastown District, (South shore).-Bernard Conly, Orerseer.-Reports improvement of fisueries, and illegal fishing as scarcely known.

Gaspe Basin District, (Suuth shore).-T. Byle--Reports catch of cod, mackerel and salmon as diminished. States that large numpers of trout are killed through the iec, after the close aeason established by law.

## APPENDIX No. 42.

## EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF SURVEYS IN LOWER CANADA.

## TOWNSHIP OF BOILLEAU.

The township of Boilleau is situated in the county of Chicoutimi, its southern limit being the 48 th parallel of latitude, and is traversed by the road leading from St. Urbain, a parish on the River du Gouffre, and adjoining the parish of St. Paul's Bay, on the River St. Lawrence; on the east and west sides the township is bounded by waste lands of the Crown, and on the north by the projected towaship of Ferland.

The grand lake Ha! Ha! lies nearly centrally in the township, the outlet of which discharges into the Bay Ha! Ha! on the northerly border of which lies the prcsperous village of Grand Bay.

The grand lake Ha ! Ha ! connects by a small stream with the little lake Ha ! Ha ! both presenting, especially the larger lake, and towards it northern border, some available (although morc or less elevated) lands for settlement.

Mr. P. L.S. Gideon Gagnon, who surveyed this township, reports as follows:-
"Through the whole extent of my survey I found the soil in the neighborhood of the lines I ran to be of good quality, in some places consisting of black strong mould, and in others of a rich yellow earth. There are, however, some localities whare the land is rocky, but still generally fit for cultivation and settlement. The land is well covered with hard and soft wood, black and white birch, ash, red and white spruce, white and red pioe, etc.
" Roads cculd be opened between the ranges with great advantage, I would also suggest that a colonization road should be opened from the St. Urbain road to its intersection with the little lake Ha ! Ha! and following its western shoro and that of the great lake Ha ! Ha! as far as the middle of the township of Boilleau, and thence reaching the settlements of Grand Brale. This road would be of great use to the settlement of the township of Boilleau, especially to estabiish the lots in the north-west portion of the township, a great part of which are fit for cultivation. The climate of Boilleau is favorable, frost setting in only late in the autumn.
"The lakes in this township abound in trout.
"The most eligible site for a village reserve would be at the mouth of the discharge of lake Ha ! $\mathrm{Ha}_{\mathrm{a}}$ !
"Good mill sites will be found on all the rivers in this township."

## 'TOWNSHIP OF TESSIER.

The township of Tessier, lies in the rear of the seigniory of Matane, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Rimouski. It is bounded towards the south west by the township of Matane, and towards the north east by the township of St. Denis, and in rear by the waste lands of the Crowa.

The river Matane, which intersects the first range of the township from near the southerly corner of the seigniory of Matane, with its numerous tributaries, irrigate and fertilize the lands in the township, the general character of which is most favorable for settlement and cultivation. The surface of the country, although occasionaily undulating, is not intersected by any considerable mountains, as will appear from Mr. P. L. Surveyor Grondin's report of survey of that township:
"On approaching the river Matane the soil is generaily bad over some of the lots, with the exception of some plateaux along the borders of the river where the alluvial snil is very rich and productive. In every other direction the land is level and covered with wood of the finest growth and quality, such as maple, birch (black and white), ash, spruce
and elm, nourished by a calcarerus yellow soil, pretty rich in the south west part of the eatre line, while on the north cast the soil is aluvial and well adapted for cultivation. I have no doubt but that this township will be speedily opened for settlement, as there appears a seat de ire on the part of the scttlers, encouraged by the richoess of the soil, to hasten their clearance, as fast as I enul! divide the lots in the firsi range.
"The means of communicatiou supplicd by the diovernment to the settlers, by opening a roal as far as the third rame, affords them asy access to these lands; the neighbourhood of Matane an casy and us. ful mose of exit, with the addition of the quality of its soil, are sufficent reason lur securiny the speedy settlement of the township. It is to be regretted that the portion of the roat alreaty laid out should not have been located on a line regularly tracen, to avoil the difficulties alrays occuring in these cases."

## TOINSHIP OF FALARDEAU.

The projeced towuship of Falardeau, situate in the connty of Chicoutimi, is of irregular figure, woprising the arable land extending from the rear boundaries of the townships of wiand and Tremblay to the base of the mountain range, skirting the right bank of the lirer Maryucrite.

The surreyor, Mr. P. A. Tremblay, in his repot of survey, describes the general quality of the land sub-dirided into ranges and lots, ans follows:-
"The examination I mas cnabled to make in the course of my surveying operations of the land in this township, has coaviaced me that it is not fit for cultivation, and that the purt sub-divited coatains all the arable land, I thorfore discontinue the sursey.
"The land geacrally is even, but vey rocky cren in the marshy parts, wu the hills are extensive quaries of lime-stone, in severai places there are bare manes of granite, similar to thit of which the montains in the nor'h are compocel. Near the lakes and over the quarries the timber is well growa. which doubthes deceired those who asked for the surrey of the township.
"The fer lots situate between lake Char and lake Charles, being composed of good land hare also led into error those persons who have visited these lakes which abound with fith"

## TOMNSHIP OF OTIS.

This tornship is situeted on lie wath side of the River Saguenay, in the county of Chicutimi, and is boundul ou the west by the township of Bagot, on the ciat by waste lands of the Crown, wit on the south by the projected township of Ferlaud. It is traverscd along its soutbern boundary liy th. Mabay a Grand Bay road, along both sides of Which lote have bealet off for actual settlement. The report of Mr. P. L.S.J. O. Trem: lay dexcribes the general character of the land in this township as follows:
"The land on the liac between the townships of Otis and (Gsanle, on the Centre lime, and soullataterly outline of Otis is very unewa and uncultivable. On the exterior line I crossel numerous small lines bordered by hills of various heicite. which appear to extend some di-fancu to the westrat. Tho breaks produced by these lates, and the hinh grounts surrounding them, by the lows of land they oceasion, will always be a serious obstacle to tho oponiug up the yood ludi; which lie arvand them. W'ine same shine appears to extend coosiderably to the cast, and sugyests the same deceription of land; at the same time the haks are less numerius along the road and the land more level; the high ground is compose of yellow clay, and the valleys of black mould. At the south-east ead are several mountains shich are intersected by the interior lines.
"On the Malbaie road, from No. : to No. 14, although the land is not level, the lots are taken on both sides, am sowe of them already cleared. The land is swampy above for some distance, but the swamp only extends over a few chains of the 2 oud range, and does nut retard the settlement of the lots. With the eiception of somo rocks near the Lake
des Islets, the rest of the lands along the Malbaie road are of good quality and some of them are taken; they are all watered by numerous streams, some of which are sufficiently large to afford good water powers for a flour or saw mill.
"On the 3rd, 4th, and 5th ranges, the soil is generally good, except the north-west part adjoining the township of Bagot, over an extent varying from one to two miles, where the surface is broken and rocky, and some hills cover a considerable extent of ground. The quality of the wood and soil and general appearance of the land leave no room for doubt as to the speedy settlement of these lots; and I may add that, if the Government npens roads across these lands, the squatters, who bave already made some extersive clearings on the borders of the Lake Otis, will follow the progress of the claring of the road to settle them selves on it, and those now on the range lines will follow their example.
"The extensive valiey situate to the south-east of the montains, which border the Saguenay over a distance of many miles, extends as far as the high mountains of lake St. John, near the limits of the township Otis, takiag an east and west direction, and with the large Lake Utis, Lake St. John, the Lake des Islets, and the Lac i Garth, offers a splendid view, and assures to the cultivator a splendid field of operations, certain to reimburse for his labor as soon as it shall be opened.
"The 6th and 7th ranges do not offer quite the same advantages, as they are more distant from the roads of communication ; but as soon as the roads asked from the Government are made they will at once be settled.
"The soil is good to the south-east of Lake Otis, as far as the limit of the township or thererbouts, especially on the heights above the lake; in hich mountainous localities some lots might be ineligible. To the uorth-west of the lake, a great amount of land is uncul-tivable-there are a number of broken rocks and rocky hills. On the banks of the outlet of Lake Otis there is some good land in various places, but it was mostly taken up before the survey; there is also plenty of maple on the hills in this direction.
"The banks of the River Saguenay, at this point, are very high, consisting of lofty mountains, extending over a mile; this land is all uncultivable, except in the bay formed by the outlet of Lake Otis, where settlements may hereafter be made. There is already a saw mill built at this spot.
"The valley to the north-west of the 7th range, to which I allude in my notes of survey, would also afford a range of good land, and which, if surveyed, would certainly be at once taken up. After a topographical survey of this territory, I have formed an opinion of the value of the land which $I$ subjoin :
"From the centre line as far as the limit of the township, (ravge l and range A. excepted) the land is of good quality and favorable to cultivation, there is hardly any loss, all these lots are takon and will be purchased as soon as offered for sale by the Government. In the other part there is some loss, but quite enough left to form so $\perp$ e good settlements, several of the lots here are takcu. The pine wood is not of much value and is very scarce, there are a few red spruce and scattered pines, but in other places wood fit for building is found in large quantities, as well as red spruce, cedar and maple.
"Some benevolent persons having the encouragement of colonization at heart, have visited this locality for the puroose of establishing saw mills. If their project were carried out, it would have the effeot of opening up and speedily settling these lands."

## TOWNSHIP OF CABOT.

This township is situated in rear of the seigniorics of Mitis and Lepage, in the county of Rimouski, and is bounded on the south west by the township of Fleuriau and on the north east by the township of MeNider, on the south east by the waste lands of the Crown. It is traversed by the Kempt road leading from the parish of Mitis on the St. Lawrence, to Lake Matapedia.

The part now sub-divided into lots and ranges constitutes the residue of the township lying in rear of the seigniory of Mitis and lying between the rear of the Kempt road range and the township of Macnider. The nature of the soil and timber in which part is described in the following extract of the report of Mr. P. L. S. Bradley:-


#### Abstract

" Having completed the subdivision of the lots in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges, and in a small portion of the fourth, $I$ also ran the range lines in rear of the lots whose direction had been changed, so as to prevent encroachments, and to avoid disputes and conflicting claims between settlers. For the same reason I also verified and renewed that part of the rear line of the lots on the Kempt road, which intersects diagonally the third range as far as the Matapedia road, and from thence to the south-easterly lateral line of lot 37 , in the fourth range, which has been so far obliterated from fires which have degtroyed the large woods, that the settler would be unable to find it. "The quality of the soil is well suited for cultivation through the whole extent of the Metupedia road which I have surveged, although little gravel is to be found, principally on the hills. The surface is generally undulating on the line of the road, but is generally level on both sides. ‘The principal woods are spruce, pine, birch, and here and there maple and cedar. The nature of the soil varies with the woods; there is a large amount of loam, succeeded by a clayey soil corered with black mould. The soil, in fact, is excellent, and I have no doubt that before long these lots will be all taken up. The new Matapedia road will be of great advant:ige to settlers, and for this reason $I$ am of opinion that new subdivisions should be made beyond the present limits. "Starting from the posi on the intersection of the north-east line of Cabot with that of the seiguiory of Mitis, I verified and traced the divisiou line between McNider and Cabot, which I found very much grown over and obliterated (bearing south $45^{\circ}, 30^{\circ}$ east, astronomically) as far as the lots laid off on the north-east side of the Kempt road, planting range posts at the end of every mile, and thence to the intersection of the Kempt road, where I planted a boundary stone and post duly inscribed. Through the whole length of this ine the land is excellent and very level from the southerly summit of the banks of the River Tartigou, as far as the Kemptroad. Tartigou is bounded by very high banks, but the slope is gentle; the same feature does not apply to the banks on the south, which are crossed almost perpendicularly, which renders this part of the eighth rauge totally unfit for cultivation. The banks of the River Blanche (White river) which also intersects this line, have no great elevation, the sides are on the contrary very level and allow of an overflow of water in the spring. $\Lambda$ large amount of wood for the mills is found on these rivers, which are cleared for this purpose from their sources to their mouths. "The prevailing woods are spruce, pine and cedar, with some maple, birch, black and white, here and there.


## MATAPEDIA ROAD LINE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF CABOT.

The new road opened by Government from the parish of St. Flavie, through the townships of Fileuriau and Cabot, to its junction with the old road, now called the Matapedia load, being found to run in a transrerse direction to the ranges of the old surveged part of the township of Cabot. An alteration was effected in the direction of the lots, so as the lots in each of the ranges so traversed by the new road should front thercon. A description of the land surveyed is contaned in the following extract from Mr. P. L. Surveyor Bradley's report of survey:-
"In my survey of the line between th 8 th, 9 th, 10 th, 11th, 12th and 13 th ranges of abot, I found the soil generally excellent, fertile and well adapted for cultivation.
"The surface of the land is also generally level, the River Tartigou alone is boarded by high cliffs mostly very steep, from which circumstance its banks are little adapted for cultivation in the lower ranges, but on the summit of these cliffs are extensive plains whose surface is unbroken by either mountain or hill of any elevation. On these plains (plateaux) prevailing wood is hard offers more than ordinary encouragement to cultivation. The pretty extensively employed by the timber mape and spruce, the latter is abundant, and is
"This township holds out real inducements to of the country.
this part of it will soon be occupied by hardy and cottlement, and I have no doubt that this part of it will soon be occupied by hardy and courageous settlers."

## TOWNSHIP OF EGAN.

This township is situated on the west bank of the Gatineau river, in the county of Ottawa, and is bounded on the south by the township of Maniwaki, on the north by the township of Lytton, and on the west by the division line between the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac. It is watered by the Desert river and its tributaries. A description of the land in which towaship is contained in the following extract from the report of Mr. P. L. S. O'Hanly's survey of that township:-
" It is situated in middle latitude $46^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. and about $76^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. longtitude from Greenwich. It contains an area of 75,750 acres English or statute measure, being equal to $118 \frac{1}{3}$ square miles. Of this 73,570 acres, equal 115 square miles, have been subdivided into farm lots.
"This township is aaturally divided into two sections, which may be designated the eastern and western, by the River Desert, which intersects it from north to south. The eastern the largest section, comprises the peninsula formed by the Rivers Desert and Gatineau. It is likewise the most fertile portion of the township. The land with few exceptions, is well adapted for agricultural purposes, and embraces very few lots unfit for settlement. It is clothed with a thick growth of wood, varging in species and quality according to the quality of the soil and situation. Hardwood and pine predominating where the soil consists of gravel or mixed clay, sand and gravel, and greenwood predominating where the soil is exclusively clay, and the country champagne.' Here are to be found flourishing nearly all varities of Canadian timber, and may be classified in the order of their preponderance as fullows : Balsam, spruce, birch, maple, basswood, elm, ash, oak, tamarack, white birch, poplar, pine and cedar. Hemlock is rarely found, and then only in barren situations dwarish and stunted. There is very little pine except adjacent to the River Gatineau, and that of an inferior order, all the good quality being already manufactured. The surface is for the most part level or slightly undulating without any ranges of mountains, and with the exception of one instance, east of Balsam Lake, the billocks to be met with are more undulating.
"The soil on both sides of the river Desert is chiefly clay, in many cases covered with loam. In the interior, between the Gatineau and Desert rivers, it is a mixture of clay, sand and gravel, and, therefore, the most available for the indigent stttler ; along the Gatineau there are considerable tracts of rich alluvial deposit. Limestone is frequently met along the rivers Gatineau and Desert; I think it is not the chrystalline, but rather belongs to the class called protozoic.
"The western section comprises that portion west of the river Desert. Along the river Desert, varyiog trom $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles, the land partakes of the character of the east side, and is equally well fit for settlement. Westward the surface is more broken and the land inferior, culminating in barrenness towards the county line and south of the base line, along the Eagle river ranges. This portion has but few limited patches of good land. The good land on the north of the base line is more frequent and of greater extent; and though in many places rugged and rocky it contains a considerable portion of good land. The soil in this portion consists chiefly of gravel or sand. The surface is broken, rocky, irregular hillocks, alternating with marshes and lakes.
"Taken as a whole, the township is well adapted for settlement, at least as far back as the 8th range; and if a gond road was made from Ottawa city to the Desert it would very soon be occupied. There are already many settlers along the River Gatineau, the 2nd range, and along the Desert. Many others, whose names I have been unable to ascertaia, have made small patches of improvements in favorable localities, who do not reside on them. These kinds of improvements are known as taking possession.
"From the continued and almost unvarying sterility of the rear of the township, I was constrained to desist from its further subdivision, nor would I have persisted so far were I then possessed of the knowledge I now have, but which can only be obtained by experience. Thus is the surveyor placed in a most anomalous and difficult position; consistently with his duty to himself and the public, he cannot venture to pronounce any portion of the country, on mere hearsay, unfit for agricultural purposes without a consciousness based upon facts of his correctness. From the nature of the surface he is
unable at any one place to see but a very limited area; neither can he devote his time to explorations, and consequently can only ascertain its true character in the process of survey.

## TOWNSHIPS OF DITTON AND CHESHAM.

The situation and boundarics of these townships having been given over the extracts of Mr. P. L. surveyor O'Dwyer, contained in the appendix to the Commissioner of Crown Lands' report of the surveys performed in Lower Canada, during the year $1 \times 6,2$, it is here only necessary to remark, that the following extracts of the report of Mr. U'Dwyer have refference to the survey and subdivisions of the residue; of those townships, performed and returged in the year 1863 , Iying north and south of the ranges set off on cither side of the lury and Aroold river colonization road line, within the lateral limits of both town-ships:-
"In treating of the natural features and capabilities of the tract of country surveyed, each tornship may properly be considered by itself.

## DITTON—RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS.

"The principal rivers of Ditton are the Salmon river, divided into east aud south branches, with its tributary, the Ditton river, which also dirides into the Ditton and Little Ditton. The width of the Salmon river, at low water, is from 15 to 50 yards, aud that of the lititon river from 8 to 20 yards Both are suigect to sudden rise and fall, and overflow the low lands along their banks to a comideratio extent. The Salmon river is large enough for floating large timber to market. It is ase mded by fishing boats at the lowest stage of water, and offers a ready medium for transport to settlers along its banks. The Ditton river is obstructed by bars and "j..ms" at low wator, but in the event of settlement could be much improved.
"The meadow lands aloug the banks of the Salmon and Ditton rivers are very considerahbe in extent, and, though partially subject to overflow in certain localities, will form rich lards for settlement.
"The Megantic mountains occupa very large tract in the north-east corner of Ditton; the mal is entirely unfit for setelement, and, in consequebee, was not subdivided in the present survey. These mountains estend into Chesham, Marston and Hamdon; a giod quality of granite is found around them, and good fruee timber.

LCMRER AND WATER DOMVER.
"Pine lumber, in conviderable quanticic", was formerly found in Dittod, but within a ew years past the greater portion has been taken away, so that but little comparatively remains. A very excellent quality of spruce timber is found in iuexhaustible quantitics in various parts of the township, with a heavy growth of birch and maple in the higher tracts.
"A number of mill sites aro to be found in various parts "of the township of Ditton, sufficient for the mants of settlers and manufacturing purposes, if required.
"The following is a list of the mill sites that became known during the surrey, and which, without doubt, do not comprise all that may be found within the limits of the tomiship:-
"No. 1.-Good mill site; lot No. 21, 2nd rauge, upon a small stream ealled "Galt's river."
"No. 2.-Tolerable mill site; lots Nos. 35 and 36 , 2nd range, upon a small atream called "Mountain Brook."
" No. 3.-Good mill site ; lots Nos. 52 and 53, 5th range, upon a large brook.
"No. 4.-Very good mill site; lot No. 51, 6th range; same brook as No. 3. Fine water fall of 30 or 40 fect in about one chain of distance.
"No. 5.-Tery good mill site; lots Nos. 41 and 42, 8th range, on Ditton river heary rapids and fall.
" No. 6.-Several good mill sites ; Lots Nos. 38 to 40, 9th range, on Little Ditton river.
"No. 7.-Very good mill site; lot No. 56, 7th range, on south branch of Salmon river; strong rapids and fall.
"No. 8.-Very extensive water power; lot No. 55 , 7th range; great falls of south branch of Salmon river; continuous very heavy rapids and falls; portions nearly perpendicular, amounting to about 50 feet of fall in four or five chains distance.
"Of the foregoing localities, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 8 offer the best water power; while No. 5 is the most favorably situated with respect to present settlement, being in cood settling land contiguous, or belonging, to the bottom lands along the Sal mon aad Jitton rivers. This location in fact was, if I am not mistaken, settled upon, with a view to purchasing, shortly after the subdivision of Dition was completed.

ARABLE OR SETTLING LAND.
"The general quality of the soil and timber, whether good or bad, being miautely extibited upon the plan and in the field-book of survey, it will be sufficient herein to give a more comprehensive view of those parts that are best adapted to settlement at the present time, taking the different ranges consccutively:

## Ist range.

" Some good settling land along Newport and Hampden ; then a vein of poor land, intermixed with some tolerable patches, crossing the road line; very good land at the rear of the lots on the east side of the road line, and generally pretty good land to Salmon river; a belt of very poor land on the east side of the river, with a strip of tolerable land adjoining Hampden, near the foot of the llegantic Hills, at No. 89 : thence rough, broken, mountainous land to Chesham; may be settled from Newport to Salmon river, more or less.

## 2nd range.

"Fine settling land from Newport, about 14 lots east, taking in the road line. This tract extends south-easterly, ncarly 8 or 9 miles, varying in width, and, taken together, forms a large and advantigeous block for settlement.
"From No. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to Salmon river, is geaerally poor,-from Salmou river, pos again. Some four or five lota, to the high lands, at the base of the mountains, about No 33 , whenc there are seven or cight lots fit for settiement, to tho Megantic Hills, at Nos. 38 to 43, which occupy the remainder of the lands to Chesham. Tro mill-sites are found in this range, viz: on lots Nos. 21 and 25.

## Bad and 4th ranges.

- These ranges are advantageously situated, froning on the Hampden and Arnold river road line; and the greater portion of the land from Newport to Salmon river, a distance of orer 4 miles, is will adapted to settlement; while much of it is of the finest quality. From Salmon river, east, the land, with the exception of a strip along the river, is not good, except in occasional small patelics, till reaching No. 43; thence commences a tract of good settling land in the 4th range, extending inte the 5th, which ruas easterly to Chesham.
"The fine bottom lands along Salmon river, commence in the 3rd range, increasing in width southerly, along the river.


## 5 TH RANGE.

"In the vicinity of Newport, this range, and more particularly the southern part, is poor and unfit for settlement. At No. 10 commences the good tract noticed in the 3rd and 4th ranges, which extends nearly to Salmon river, over 3 miles, and is mostly very
good, arable land. Southerly, this tract of good land extends to the north line of the south-west quarter of Wilton; and easterly, joins to the meadow lands on Salmon river. The meadows on the 5th range are more liable to be overflowed than elsewhere, but they still form a tract of very good land, while every lot includes more or less of high land.
"'To the east of Salmon river and beyond the meadows the quality of the land is not uniform : good and poor patches occur alternately, ending at Chesham line and to the south of the enst fork of Salmon river, in a ridge of fine high lands.
"A good mill site is found in the 5th range on lots 52,53 ; the forks of the Witton and salmon rivers occur in this range.

Gti range, ditton.
"This range contains but 19 lots, from the south-west quarter of Ditton to No. 53, where the $\}$ th range is overlapped by the 5th and 7 th ranges. The larger portion is good land, including some of the finest bottoms of the Ditton and Salmon rivers, which are but little liable to overflow in comparison to their extent. A good mill site is found in 6th range on lot 51 .

## 7 til range, ditton.

"A fine ridge of land on the west side of the range and west of the Ditton river. The same ridge bears north, between the Ditton and Salmon rivers, and extends on the north side of the range to Chesham line. Most of the south side of the range, from the Ditton river to Chesham, some twenty lots, is generally poor. In the 7th range are found the best mill sites in Ditton.

## 8TII RANGE.

"The 8th range has some finc land at the western extremity, and on the north side as far as Ditton river. To the west of the Ditton, from No. 44 to Chesbam line at No. 43 , the greater portion of the land is poor and unfit for settlement, with the exception of a small tract along Chesham line to the south of the south branch of Salmon river. The 8th range has a well situated good mill site on the salmon river.

## 9til range.

"Some tolerably good land along the south-west quarter, and some better land on the south side of the range, from No. 34 to No. 48 , between the little Ditton and Ditton, poor land east of the Ditton, to within four lots of Chesham, where there is a start of good land. There are several good mill sites in this range on the little Ditton.

10th range.
"Good settling land along the south-west quarter, and quite a tract of land, mostly good, on the south side of the range, trom No. 34 to the Ditton at No. 49. This tract appears to extend into Emberton. There is a strip of good land along the Ditton, and thence mostly poor land to Chesham.
"The main portion of the settling land in Ditton lies west of the Salmon river, eztending continuously in a south easterly direction, from the western extremity of the 2nd range to near about the 8th range, and including the meadow lands on the Salmon and Ditton rivers. Besides this main tract there are smaller patches and tracts of considerable extent, particularly in the 4th and 5th radges adjoining Chesham.

## CHESHAM-RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS.

"The rivers in Chesham are small streams, being the head waters of the Salmon and Arnold rivers. They are not of sufficient size to be of much use for lumbering purposes, but they furnish several good mill sites for the use of settlers.
"The Megantic mountains take upa small portion of the north-west eorner of Chesham, and the south-east quarter is very much broken up with the boundary mountain aud ridge or spurs, extending from them in various directions.

## LUMBER AND WATER FOWER.

Very little fine timber, comparatively speaking, is to be found in the township of Chesham, but spruce, of an excellent quality, is abundant, with maple and birch in large quantities in the most parts, except in the south-west quarter of the township, where dark timber principally prevails. Water power, sufficient for the wants of nettlers, in not lacking. The following is a list of the mill sites that were noticed during the survey :-
"No. 1. Tolerable mill site, lot No. 4, 3rd range, on the west fork of the east bramol of the Salmon river. This stream probably furnishes others in the vicinity.
"No. 2. Two or three good mill sites on lots 38,39 and 40 , 4th range, on ferk of went branch of Arnold river; heavy rapids and falls.
"No. 3. Good mill site, lot No. 2, 6th range, on east branch of Salmon river; rapida and falls.
"No. 4. Tolerable mill site, lot 14 , 8th range, on fork of mouth branch of Balmon siver.

## arable lands, 1st range, cyesgam.

"The western extremity of this range is taken up to tho cxtent of 8 or 9 lots by a portion of the Megantic mountain range, on the easterly slope of which there is, hocjever, some fine settling land; then easterly to Clinton is a large tract of lend, generally fit for settlement, with the exception of some small tracts or patches. TLis trast extenda northeasterly into Marston.

2nd and 3rd ranges.
"A very fine tract of settling land lies on the south cant -lop of the Mergantie mountains in these ranges, and between the forks of the east branch if S.lmoriver, joining to a good tract in the 4th range of Whitton. A belt of dar? timber and poor land is found near the east fork, and extending north-easterly. Farther to $\mathrm{b}^{\text {n }}: \mathrm{e}=\mathrm{ast}$ is high and undulating ; the ridges generally well wooded, and adapted for attl: z.cnt d? reughout to Clinton, except the southerly part of the 3rd range, near Clinton.

## 4th and 5th ranges.

" Good land adjoining Whitton in the 4th range, and generally very good land in wo northern part of the range to No. 39, where a belt of stony, dar':- timbered land is found extending to Clinton. This range begins at lot 21 , upon a ridge of 1 r rarrood land, adapted to settlement, to lot No. 31 ; thence more broken with small tracts of erscellent high lands to No.41, and then high underwood land, generall- fit for sottlement, ts Woburn line. Several good mill-sites are found in the 4th range, or lots 38,39 and 49 , which form a desirable location.

## 6th range.

"A great portion of this range, from Whitton to No. 21, is genarally poor, dark the bered land, a small part stony, Whitton excepted. The easterlj part of the rango, from lot 21 , to Woburn, is mostly rough, broken land, with good rallies and patches of emall extent, not generally favorable to settlement, except a portion of the corthors side near Wobura.

## 7 thand 8th rangebs.

"Very little land for settlement. Small patches of good land are fonnd in tho billy parts, but the greater portion in rough and broken, or dark kimbeird, ston; land, unit for ettlement. Some well-timbored, hardwood ridges are to lo met with, eut thay are gonorally atoney.

## 9th and 10 th ranges.

"The great part poor land, and very rough and mountainous to the east, near the Province liue. A good tract of land extends from No. 8 to 24 , between the two ranges, which is better adapted for settlement than the same extent in any part south of the 5th range. The southern part of the 10 th range runs up to the height of land which forms the Province line, and is in great part rough, broken land.

## undivided trat, or gorf, along emberton and south of 10 th range.

" This remnant or gore of land, within the boundaries of Chesham, is a narrow strip between the Province line and the east gore of Embertov. It contains about 2400 acres, and is mostly rough, mountainous land, generally unfit for tillage. Some finely wooded vallegs are to be found within it, but these are mostly very stony.

## CONOLUDING REMARKS-DITTON

" Frow what has been shewn in detail it may be seen that the township of Ditton offers good inducements to settlers throughout a considerable portion of it, and although in the north-east and south-east quarters there is a great amount of waste land; yet there is much land of a superior quality along the Salmon and Ditton rivers, which being considered in connection with the abundance of water power, there would seem to exist no natural impediment to this tuwnship being opened and settled up as rapidly as any of the neighboring townships, and perhaps with greater rapidity.
"Should the aurtbern and western parts of the township of Emberton, which is yet unerplored, coutain good land for settlement to any considerable amount, the settlement of Dituon would be still further facilitated by the survey and opening to settlement of the adjoining township of Emberton.
"The Tianelon and Arnold river road was opened during the season of 1862, and completed to : print somewhat over half a mile into Ditton, and in consequence a good deel of land is Jiamplen and the 1st and 2nd ranges of Whitton was very shortly after eaken up. T'he bottoms alıng the Salmon and Whitton rivers are also settled upon in various pleces, neariy an: inon as survejed, with a view to purchase by actual settlers.
"In vie?: of chese incts, it is much to be recommended for furthering the more rapid derelopm nt of the resources or Whitton, that the road line surreyed in 1861 with such modiuc: tion, ir an5, as might be found expedient, should be opened as far as Salmon river during the present scason, a distance from the termination of the part of the road clondy cusimer of onnething less than six miles.
"The sulnoa river being thus reached by a good travelled road, would open a natural bighray for erimanasicuicm, thatis now to some extent inacessible, and there could be no digubt of wu it on the good land in Dition being taken up in a few seasons.

## CHESHAM.

"This tornsinip does not offer the same advantages for settlement as Ditton; it has no large streams nor great water power, while the southern part is generally unfit for attlement to any amount. The north-western and northern part, along Marston, has some very finc pine cettling land in compact bodies, and here setticments might advantageously be n tewhen a road oi communication should have been opened from the nearest settlemente alreaty cstablished in some of the nearest towaships. The good settling land in Chesham, lyiag chiefly in a continueus hlock contiguous to Marston, and somewhat - parated from the bottoms and settling lands in Whitton, it becomes worthy of consideration upon the presumption that feretcn offers equal or greater inducements for settlement tho Chesham, wicther it would not be advantageons to open a road running north-easterly from the Himpden and Arnold river roed, through the north-west quarter of Chesham to Warton lin:, ad thenes north-ossterly through the most desirable land for settlement, so


#### Abstract

as to intersect the most southerly settlements already formed along Lake Meantie to Victoria Bay. "From the acquaintance I have obtained of the country by having sirveged an exploratory line northerly through Marston in 1861, and from knowledgc of the havds in Chesham, acquired by the survey of that township during the last seasou, I should consider this route as a most desirable link in the chain of colonization ronis which ara intended to open up this quarter of the Eastern Townships."


## TOWNSHIPS OF WOBURN AND MARSTON.

The township of Woburn is situate in the county of Compton, and is bounded on the north by the township of Clinton, on the west by the townships of Chesham aud Ditton, on the south and east by the line of boundary established under the treaty of Washington.

This township is of irregular figure, and is traversed and irrigated by the Arnold river and its tributaries. Through it has been surveyed and marked a line of road fromi the head of Lake Megantic to the highlands along the province line, inteudel to conncet with a road projected from Wilson's mills, in the State of New Hampshire.

The township of Marston is situated on the western border of Lake Mesintio. in the county of Compton, and is bounded on the north by the township of Whition, on tho south partly by the townships of Clinton and Chesham, and on the west by the township of Hampden.

Two lines of road for colonization parposes have been traced through this turitaing, one in continuation of the Victoria road leading from the township of Hamplen, runaing transversely with the ranges of the township of Marston, and the other in continuation of the Megantic road, traversing the township of Whitton and intersectiug the Victoria roal extension, and traversing the township of Clinton to its junction with the Bury ard Arnold river projected line of road.

A description of the character of the land, its soil, and timber, is coutained separately for each of the said townships of Woburn and Marston in the following cxrract ar the report of Mr. P. L. Surveyor Blaiklock:

## WESTERN OUTLINE.

"The whole depth of the 2ad range is in good open hardwood, the timber of a biree growth, \&e., the soil a good brown loam, the land is undulating aud lyins to the ant toward the middle branch of the west fork of Arnold river.
"The land traversed by the west outline is undulating to near the province line, where it ascends a considerable hill, forming the boundary between Canada and the United States. The soil is a good brown loam, covered with several inches of vegetable mould; the timber varies from pure hardwood to a spruce swamp, the former being geuerally of a heary growth. Two considerable brooks are also crossed tributaries of the north branch of the Arnold river.

## rear line of 2ND ${ }^{\text {FRANGE}}$.

"The land traversed by this line is undulating hardwood, with a good light stouy will ; there are also several lots of very excellent land, timbered with a heavy grow th of marde, birch, spruce, ash, elm, cedar, \&c.; the soil being a deep black vegetable monld, on a subsoil of rich brown loam, well watered with numerous springs and small strcams. Lots Nos. 63 and 64 are traversed by a high rocky hill, which runs in a north-easterly directiou all across the 2nd range ; the most of the lots in this range are well suited for agr cultural purposes, the soil being of a good quality, although rather stony, and, upon approaching the river, somewhat broken by rocky ledges.

3nd and 4th range line.
"Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are nearly all good hardwood land, but the ground is very stony; in the 5 th and 6 th lots the line ascends a steep hardwood hill, which slopes away
to the south fork, and extends north-easterly towards the 2nd range; from lot No. 7 to 14 the land is unduiating hardwood, and much of the soil is very good, being a vegetable mould orerlaying a clay loam subsoil, but generally stony; from 15 to 21 the land is more brok ${ }^{\text {a }}$, the line running along the east slope of the high land forming the province bounday: the timber is chiefly hardwood, and the soil a rich loam, but very stony in some pherse alinest too much so to form good arable land.

## $4 T H$ and 5th range line.

"In at in the liac descends the face of the bill at an augle of $30^{\circ}$ to the brook and thets : 2 the opposite side; the timler is spuce, with a few inferior pine, and the wrused cu: with darge masses of louse rochs; lots Nos. $2,3,4$ and 5 undulate along: the cast winte of a hill, hut not too steep for cultivation; the soil is good, but stony, and: the timber, harlwon mixed with spruce; Nos. 6 and 7 are level cedar swamp, black moald

. From to the land is gently undulating, timbered with a heavy growth of birch, mand, hecel: and sprace; the soil a good light loam, but stony for the remainder of these mal: the liae pases over mixed wood and spruce swamp; the soil, where dry, being hinh and sio:y and a cold clay loam where wet.
"Ther thange ronsitis of twenty-six lots, and contains an area of 2715 superficial acr"s. Althragh this range live pass, through considerable swampy land, I have every reas to helieve it dres not extend far to the west, but that there is good hardwood land finc, betwee: the high ground traversed by the 3rd range line, and the 4th and 5th, for niou ruming up the contre line I found good hardwood up to the foot of the hill forming hie bouncary.

## 5 TH and 6th range line.

- The zrmand passed over by this line for the first sixteen lots is mized, softwood and quasenwamp, with a light sandy and stony soil. In the remaining part of these ranges the ling tiont upon, and are bounded by, the Arnold river, along the banks of which the sini is in many duen tery good, being an alluvial deposit brought down by the stream.


## GTH AND TTH RANG: Line.

" th the fil. at itur lois the land is very good, being very level, timbered with birch, turice mone, cer wr, fir, ash, of a large growth, ad the soil black vegetable mould on a sonl brown loam sh bsoil. The remanine part of this line ascends the north face of the cumbinin, timbered win.' hardwood, but most of it too stony and rocky for cultivation. This matain rises near e he Arold river, and ranning in an east by south direction, uniter with and forms the hig. hand forming the Province boundary, on the east side of The westin, and heroul which I did not consider I was justified to go. To all appearances the lind soutivard was $m$. ${ }^{\text {nch }}$ tom mountaious and broken to be available for agricularal purpuse.
7TH AND ATII A ANAE 1, INE
"This line, it was mplused, would intersect he main river, but finding it was not likely to do $s$ I made the south east fork the boundar, ${ }^{-}$down to the main river; from thene the lots in the re: races will front on the Arnold ra ver down to the Cliaton line, and were preved , if abog its banks acordingiv. The quality ${ }^{\text {a }}$. the land along this streams is somewhat varise in oht phaces; the bumbs upproach close to the margia, and are precipitous; in others they recede, aud leave a considerable space of atis vial flat, where the sif is creellent. There is also a considerable extent of good land lying be. ween the rauge lime and the couth east link, and is contained withiu lots 20 to 20 , and indow nearly the whole of the 8th range is of a good quality, in particular in the lower where the affuvial flats of the Arnold are of comathable extent. Th ange, I suna ider contains some of the best land in the township.

## 8th and 9ti range line.

"In the first seven lots the line passesses over low undulating spruce land, the soil light and stony, but there appeared hardwood at a short distance on either side. The remaining five lots are all on the north slope of the mountain, and although the soil and timber of the lower part is good, the land is too steep and stony for cultivation.
"The first five and last five lots on this line are in good undulating hardwood, timbered with a good, thrifty growth of maple, birch, spruce, fir, ash, ironwood, baswood, \&c., and the soil a good brown loam. The remaining part of this line crosses several steep and rocky hills, and spurs from the great chain of the province line: These, however, all slope away to the west, leaving a considerable space of arable land between their bases and the Arnold river, timbered with a very heavy growth of birch, maple, spruce, beech, cedar and ash. I had occasion to cross this tract at different points, and found it such as I have described.
"The ninth range, being situate ncar to and forming the high land of the watershed between the waters of Canada and the United States, is generally too rough, broken and mountainous for agricultural purposes. Although in several places there appeared to be good land, yet there could not be any extensive or continuous settlement made.
centre line.
"For about one mile on either side of the Arnold river the land is flat, timbered with spruce, the soil being generally a cold, clay loam, and very strong. In the 7th range it crosses the north end of two rocky hills, of nixed timber, with some spots of good soil between them. In the 8th range the south east fork is crossed. The land then rises gradually in good mixed hardwood until it meets the high mountain forming the eastern boundary of the township. Between the south-east fork and this mountain the soil is in many places very good, being a black mould in a brown loam, but it is all very stony; and, indeed, the whole of this section of country is thickly strewed with coarse granite boulders, evidently belonging to the drift period, for in no instance was the fixed granite rock met with.

## LINE BETWEEN WOBURN AND CHESHAM.

"From the Megantic road line to Arnold river the line descends very gently through softwood land and swamp; the soil being light-it then traverses the river in the alluvial forming its banks and enters a cedar swamp. Leaving this swamp the line ascends very gently through an old Zrutt́, which is now covered with a small second growth of spruee, larch and poplar.
"There appears to have been at one time a considerable quantity of pine growing here, as there are many charred stumps of pine still standing. This flat extends a long way to the north and east, as far as the Spider lake and Lake Megantic, and forms the much talked of intervale and meadow lands of the Arnold river. These meadows are certainly splendid land, producing wild grass enough to feed a thousand head of cattle, but the best and greatest extent of them are situate in the township of Clinton, those in Woburn not extending above one mile up the river and being limited to a few acres in depth on either side.
"From the brule the town line ascends very gradually through good hardwood land up to the province line.
"The nearest point from which aceess can be had to Woburn is either by Lake Megantic, the first settlement of which is distant 13 miles, or from Victoria, 30 miles distant, without even a winter track; the first thing necessary, therefore, to the opening up of this township, will be the construction of either the Victoria and Arnold river or the Megantic road (both of which have been laid out), the latter of which should, in my opinion, be immediately proceeded with, as offering greater facilities for settlement along the line, and being so much shorter.
"The only objection to this line is that it would pass through about 5 miles of conceded land in the township of Clinton; but this, I conceive, should not be held as an objection in comparison to opening up a good couptry for colonization.
"Through the township of Marston the road line passes through the best of land for settlement, and were it opened, every lot along it would be immediately taken up. The township of Clinton would likewise soon be settled, as it contains some of the finest land in the country, for its extensive prairies offer greater advantages to the new beginner than any of the adjoining townships, by enabling him to cut hay and keep stock several years in adrance of the farmer on the ordinary uplands, until one or the other of these roads be opened."

## ANSE ST. JEAN ROAD.

This road lies in the county of Chicoutimi, and connects the thriving settlement of Anse St. Jean in the township of St. John, with the existing settlements at and above the mouth of the Petit Saguenay river.

Although the line, as surveyed, unavoidably traverses some hilly country, yet the quality of the soil possesses some advantages for settlement, as will appear by the following report of Mr. P. L. Surveyor J. B. Duberger :-
"After having plotted the whole wood, and fixed upon the number of lots to be laid cif on the suitable spaces found fit for agricultural pursuits, I then repaired to Lac a Minette, in the vicinity of the depth of the 5th range, from whence I began to measure off the four regular lots marked from one to four, and running at richt angle with the 5th range, thence laid off Nos. 5 and 6, being irregular, caused by the winding of the lake; then proceedel with the measurement from No. 7 to 24 , on same course; then had again two other irregular, Nos. 24 and 25 ; then proceeded with the nine remaining, from 27 to 35, the whole inscribed south range, the latter number contiguous to the settlements of Petit Saguenay, otherwise adjoining the clearance of Charles Bernier.
"The north range consists of only 13 lots of different dimeasions. Owing to the sinuosities of the line road, a great space is left out on account of the prosimity of the mountains and deep ravines, the latter might be taken as park lots. The whole of these lots have their division posts planted and duly inscribed. The line road in question runs through the fittest ground that the localities offered for agricultural parposes, and consures the greatest conomy in its construction. The nature of the road from the point of departure to Lac à Minette will not suffer any difficulty for effecting the same. The greatest impediment lies in the valley next to the main road of the River St. John. Even that, though obstructed by fallen trees, is free of stones, and is offered to be properly made for the small amount of $\$ 16 .{ }^{3}$ From the settlement of Petit Saguenay for $2 \frac{1}{2}$ miles adjoining there lies an old pinery tract, which would take but little time and expense to become passable even for carts. The middle space, partly edging the lakes, is here and there obstructed by boulders, but not of such size as not to be rolled off or turned aside but with little labor, as happening often in declivities, besides which there lies sufficient ground at hand to fill up cavities. A particular spot, marked R on the plan, edging lac long, where lies a projecting rock (foot of mountain,) dipping into the lake, and standing about 10 feet high, though passable for foot passengers would not answer for horse carriages. This might be easily made passable by a few blastings, or by the erection of a rough wharf edging the lake, about 35 fcet long, and this at a trifling expense, as all materials necessary are on the spot.
"The nature of the ground throughout is of the best quality, fully accounted for by the large growth of timber for about $2 \pm$ miles within the Petit Saguenay settlements. Not one stone can be found on the trace, and the soil consists of the very best kind of strong loam, and no where better adapted for the growth of hay, as patches are often met with in the wilderness. In speaking of the soil I may also remark that this good soil does not exist throughout the depth of the lots laid out. There is not a single one but is obstructed in some parts by the existence of some steep mountains as well as deep valleys. Under such disadrantage, I beg to be permitted to suggest that the squatters taking possession of these lots should have the same privilege as others in some parts of the Province, by obtaining them gratis, under the restrictions provided in such casc. This would be encouraging a prompt emigration in such an isolated country.
"After having closed with the survey at Petit Saguenay, and then waiting for a fair opportunity to return to Anse St. Jean to return home, I was invited to visit the valley of
the Petit Saguenay, about the settlements reported to be an extensive strip bordering the river and of excellent soil. I therefore repaired to it, following an old pinery road which, at a former period, came out at Black river at its junction with the St. Lawrence, and used for the transport of supplies. This tract I followed for a couple of miles, and it may be said without exaggeration that, with regard to soil and the pine growth of timber, no better can be found. This valley has the advantage over the valley of the river St. John, by having more extensive terre de fonds, and widening the more as you proceed up the river. I have been intormed by persons that have gone through that communication that the samo ground extends so as far as the forks, about eight or nine miles, then crossing towards Black river you again meet, in the vicinity of lakes, several extensive patches of excellent earth. I would recommend, therefore, an exploration through that section of country, and should that communication be found as promising as reported, besides the great advantage of a sortic to the St. Lawrence. The whole of the faroraide ground along and in the vicinity of that communication would be made known and taken up by number of active young men from this county in readiness to colonize."

## THE CHAUDIÈRE LINE OF ROAD.

This line of road, as located along the right bank of the river Chaudiere, in the county of Beauce, commences where the public road from Quebec terminates, at the southerly boundary of the seigniory of Aubert Gallion, and traverses the front of the townships of Jersey, Marlow, Risborough, and Spaulding, to the southerly limit of the township of Ditchfield, at the outlet of the river Chaudiere from lake Megantic, a total distance of 37 miles.

Considering the importance which the public lands in this section of the country have acquired from the auriferous nature of the rook formation, prevailing especially along the Chaudiére and its tributaries, the construction of the proposed road cannot fail of obtaining most beneficial results. For purposes of colonization, the following report of Mr. P. L. Surveyor Pozer will convey very satisfactory information :-
"Pursuant to instructions dated Quebec, 23 rd July, 1862, in which I am instructed to trace and mark a line by survey, for a road on the eastern line of the river Chaudiére, from the seignory of Aubin de l'Isle to lake Megantic. Having completed the said survey according to instructions, I beg leave to report that, commencing at the line between the seignory of Aubin de l'Isle and the township of Jersey, opening and marking a road line as near the river Chaudiére, along its eastern bank, as the nature of the country through which I passed would allow, passing through the townships of Jorsey, Marlow, Rishorough, Spalding, and between Spalding and Ditchfield to Lake Megantic, a total distance of fortyone miles, twenty four chains; that portion through the township of Jersey is marked by planting posts at the distance of half a mile from each other; that part across Risborougn is posted and laid out in lots, according to the plan furnished me by the department, together with half-mile posts, and that part through the township of Spalding, between the second and third ranges, it having been already surveyed and posted into lots. I planted posts in half-mile sections, making such deviations from the range line as I thought requisite for the best place for a road, and thence between the townships of Spalding and Ditchfield and lake Megantic.
"The whole of this line is generally leyel or rolling land, with very few swamps, the soil a dark loam, well adapted for cultivation. It is all good with the exception of parts of the point of Risborough.
"The land is in general stony, but free from ridges of rock or steep hills, and the few swamps I met with are shallow, with black soil. Upon the whole I think that a good passable road could be constructed at a low estimate of expense, but not being experienced in this kind of work I cannot state the exact amount.
"There are only two rivers to cross, which would require bridges of about 60 feet span. The first is the Sampson, in the township of Marlow, where a bridge is perhaps not absolutely required, owing to the flatness of the banks and to the gravelly nature of its bed


#### Abstract

A good ford could be made passable at all scasons, except at the breaking up of the ice in Epring or after a flood of rain.

The second river is the Nibellis, in the township of Spalding, which would require a bridge of about forty feet span, building abutments on each side of eight feet in hoight. As the timber is plentiful near the spot, a good substantial bridge could be built for about $\$ 160$."


## GOSFORD ROAD.

This line of road is proposed to connect the settlements of Valcartier, in the seigniory of St. Gabriel, with the parish of St. Raymond, in the county of Quebec, traversing part of the township of Gosford, from the 1st to the 3rd range, and thence south-westerly to its junction with the existing road opened from St. Raymond to lot No. 8, in said range of Gosford. A description of the general character of the land it traverses will be found in the report of Mr. P. L. Surveyor J. P. Dery, as follows :-
"In conformity with instructions dated 1st August last, directing me to trace a colonization road to shorten the distance from Valcartier to St. Raymond, in the township of Gosford, I have to report that I inspected the land in the first range of the township of Gosford, as exhibited on the plan annexed to my instructions, and found it impracticable for a road from the tributary stream of Lao in l'Isle as far as lot No. 10 of the 3rd range, to the north of the Lake of Seven Islands; the soil is very unfit for cultivation, being intersected by two lofty mountains and three lakes, and is consequently rocky and marshy, so that the construction of a road would be very costly, and valueless to settlers if run in this direction.
"After a careful examination of the land between Lac à l'Isle and the lake of Seven Islands, through the first and second ranges, I passed through the third range to Lake Clear, situated partly on lot 22 and partly on lot 23 ; here I found the land is better adapted for road making; I proceeded to the line between the seigniory of Fossambault and the township of Gosford, to the north-east of Lav in l'Isle, so as not to lay the line of road till I ascertained where it would intersect the Valcartier road. I made an exploration through part of the seigniory of Fossambault, and found the Gosford road at a distanoe of about two miles and twenty-eight chains from the line of Gosford.
"Being persuaded that this locality was the best adapted for a road which would prove serviceable to the settlers now beginning to locate themselves on the disposable lots in the third range, as well as those in the fourth and fifth ranges of Gosford, who, at a trifling cost, could open a communication through lot 21 of the fourth range into the projected road, I cleared, chained and blazed the line of this road from station to station, planting posts at the end of every mile, and numbered from uy point of departure as far as the road to Valcartier, at a post planted by John Neilson, P. L.S., last year, and ascending to meet the road actually opened in the third range of Gosford, and which runs from there to St. Raymond, over a distance of ten miles, fitteen chains and seventy-eight links.
"I found several clearings on this line, which I have shown on my plan; also two houses, one 16 by 19, the other twenty feet square, on lots 14 and 15 , in the third range.
"The quality of the soil along the road line is very good.
"Very little bridging will be required, and but few hills to ascond, and the descents are gradual and even."

## kenogami road.

This line of road being the fourth section of the Kenogami road, commencing at the eastern limait of the township of Metabetchouan, on the eastern border of lake St. John, and running westerly and traversing the townships of Metabetchouan and Charlevoix, and thence northerly along the western border of the lake in front of the township of Roberval and the Indian lands of Ouiatchouan, at the mouth of the river Ashuapmouchouan;
thence in a north-westerly direction through the townships of Chamouchouan and Des Meules, to its termination on the north-westerly limit of the latter township, a total distance of about 43 miles.

Mr. P. L. Surveyor P. A. Tremblay, in his report of survey of the line as located by him, gives a satisfactory report of the character of the land it traverses and the nature and quality of the soil and timber, as follows :-
"In compliance with instructions from the Department of Crown Lands, dated 29th July, 1862, I proceeded on the 5th of August to the survey of the fourth section of the Kenogami road, comprising the space between the eastern line of the village of Metabetchouan and the west line of the township of Des Meules.
"In order to enable the overseer to take advantage of the fine season, and to secure the services of the settlers before harvest time, I went at once to the mouth of the river Ouiatchouan, where I began to trace the road, and continued on to the westward, keeping a certain distance from this river so as to avoid the very steep ravines and steep slopes, as far as the intersection of the east line of the Indian reserve. With the exception of 18 chains of a bye-road, on the land of Thomas Jaur, at the point of starting, the trace follows the front road of the lots in range $B$, an advantage which induced me to prefer this direction to any other, especially as the obstacles of the land are not so great.
"The trace in the township of Ashuapmouchouan having necessarily to follow the range line between the 1st and 2nd ranges, so as to give it as much regularity as the nature of the ground permitted, I proceeded to the intersection of the above range with the west line of the Indian reserve, and from there I proceeded at right angles with the aforesaid line, tracing a line which I prolonged to the east line of the said rescrve. The trace follows this lice as far as to the intersection before mentioned, a distance of forty chains, 75 links. On the line between the east and west limits of the reserve, I planted small posts, numbered from west towards the east, and shewing the regular breadth of 13 chains, so that if the Government should think fit to sell these fine lands bordering on the trace it would not be necossary to lay them off a second time. On lots 10,11 , and 12 , I made a second trace towards the south to a distance of two or three chains from the first trace to avoid the rocks. The part which traverses the 10 th lot will be the most expensive, as blastiog will be required in some places.
"The bridge over the river Ouiatchouan will not be very costly, the trace crossing it on the bank of a fall where, on the low ground, the breadth does not exceed twenty feet. From the mouth of the Ouiatchouan to the rock on lot 11 of the reserve the soil is mostiy composed of yellow saydy earth, through which a a ood cheap road could be made. From lot 10 to the line of Ashuapmouchouan, I found a clayey soil, covered in several places with a light coating of sand. The most expensive part of the road comprises lots 8 and 9 , passing through a cedar swamp, but the slope of the land towards the north permits of its being easily drained. Knowing that the line between range $C$ and range $I$ of the township of Metabetchouan was not traced, and that it would afford the most direct road to the village of Metabetchouan, at the mouth of the river Ouiatchouan, I proceeded to the point of intersection of the line between range I and range B, of the township of Charlevois, with the west line of Metabetchouan, and from this point I trased at right angles, with the same line, the line between range $I$ and range $C$, which I prolonged beyond the castern limit of range C as far as the line between lots 45 and 46 ; I traced the division line between these two lots to the banks of lake St. John to serve as a road. I traced the line from this point along the lake shore at a mean distance of about 3 chains as far as lot 34 , when I found it necessary to take a greater distance of about 10 chains so as to clear a rock, the foot of which is bathed by the high waters of spring. The hill by which it is ascended towards the west is steep, but becomes more gentle by going round the hill. On the east side the slope leads insensibly to the borders of the lake on lot 31 . From this point the trace leaves the shore and passes to the south of a marsh, following the base of a mountain. On leaving the foot of the mountain it follows the border of a thick cedar bush, and falls into the front line of the village of Metabetchouan on part of lot No. 10. Leaving this point, I marked with blazes and pickets, planted at convenient distances, the course of the streets called Price and Hebert, which form the trace of the roads as far as the intersecticn of the eastern line of the village, with the range line between ranges A and B ; from this point of intersection as far as the bye-road between lots 45 and 46 of the 1st
$\mathbf{r a n g e}_{\text {of }}$ Mstabetchouan, the soil is sandy, the surface generally even, and offering great facilities for the epening of a grood colonization road.
"In the township of Charlevoix the trace follows the range line between ranges I and $B$ as far as the picket between lots 4 and 5 , then turns to the south-west to avoid a deep hollow covered with cedar and elm, it crosses some arpents of wet land on part of lots 10 and 11 , and rejoins the front line at the picket of lots 17 and 1 S . On lot 19 there are two stcep cliffs caused by a deep ravine, and a third before arriving at the river Ouiatchouan. I haid out the first in such a manner that in winter, when the waters are low, communication may be established on the shore along the foot of the first cliff as far as the crossing of the river.
"From the mouth of the Ouiatchouan to that of the Ouiatchouanish, the road in great part opeued by the settlers generally, follows the sandy downs which border the lake during the high freshets of spring. The ouly obstacles when the active co-operation of Government is indispensible are, first, in crossing lot 18 in the first range of Roberval ; second in lots 17,16 and 15 of range $B$ opposite " Pointe Platte." The first comprises a distance of 12 chaius, and the second 31 chains of wet land. My knowledge of the lands composing the township of Ashuapmouchouan and Des Meules exempted me from making a second cxploration, for the trace, as required by the department, I have exhibited on the plan which accompanies this report. The principal artery which follows the range line of the 1st and 2nd ranges from lot No. 1 inclusive, to the crossing place of river a l'Ours, thence it regains the bank of the river Ashuapmouchouan, at about half the depth of the lots 40 and 41 , following the course of this river along the front of the township of the same name, and that of Des Meules; also as far as lots 46 and 47, and then extends as far as the western live of the said township to the south-west of a rising ground which here botders the river Ashuapmouchouas.
"Through the whole extent of this survey the land offers no serious obstacle to the construction of a road. There is not a single cliff to surmount, hardly an arpent of wet land to cross. Two slopes alone are worth mentioning, one on lot 21 , in Des Meules, and another on nearing Salmon river. I have drawn on my plan a trace which follows the central line of Ashuapmouchouan as far as the line between the 4th and 5th range, thence beading to the north-west, following this line across the western part of Ashuapmouchouan as far as its north-west line, and following the prolongation of this line which forms the line between the $\because$ nd and Srd ranges of Des Meules as far as Salmon river. In the line between the Ashuapmouchouan I have drawn a trace which leads to the end of the depth of the 4 th range of Des Meules. A by road by this trace will afford access to the capital lands of the 5 th range of Des Meules, which the lateness of the season prevented me from subdividing last year. I have not exhibited a by road in the centre line of Des Meules, on accuunt of the gullies which this line crosses; a road, however, might be traced either to the eastward or westward of this line, and so avoid these gullies. The ezcellent land crossed by the main artery will, I trust, induce the Gorernment to open roads through it as fast the demands for settlement require it.
"In all those localities where the trace does not follow the range lines, starting from the north-west line of Indian river as far as the village of Metabetchouan, I have blazed the trees at suitable points, and planted posts to show the precise direction of the trace. The range line which erosses the Indian reserve between ranges I and C of Metabetchouan -the course of the river Oniatchouan-and the bye-road between lots 45 and 46 of Metabetchouan, were laid out and surveyed by the transit, and small posts have been put down to show the width of the lots. The posts between lots 45 and 4.6 not being visible, I took the mean distance, viz. : 13 chains, 85 links, for each of these lots between Nos.
6. The water courses crossed ly the trace of the fourth section of the Kenogami road present the only obstacles of any moment to the completion of the road. I have taken the precise breadths of the rivers Metabetchoman and Oniatchouan. The former intersects Hebert street at a breath of 42 feet in winter, and 642 feet when the waters are highest. The mean depth is nine fect, except at a distance of 50 or 60 feet from the west bank, where it increases to 13 feet. In the spring, when the water in the lake is high, the epth of water is 28 feet, on a solid bottom. A little further to the north, between the wo points at its mouth, its breadth in summer is 330 feet; but a sand bank on the west
side, covered by the high waters, would render the erection of a wharf difficult, besides which a bridge at this place would close the entrance to the principal harbor of Lake St. John. On the east side the river widens in spring 132 feet, which, added to the slope of the sand-bank, where the water crosses a surface of 100 feet, makes up a breadth of 562 feet. The depth of water is the same as at the place above mentioned. The building of a bridge on this river being very costly and likely to delay the opening of roads into the interior of Ashuapmouchouan and Des Meules, I am of opinion that for some years the crossing of the river Metabetchouan might be easily effected opposite Hebert strect by means of a chaland.
"The greatest length of the bridge over the Ouiatchouan will be 396 fcet. The bed of the river at low water is 132 feet wide. On the western bank there is a shoal which raises the level about 3 feet. The slope, or east-side of the river, is about 66 feet in width. The depth of water in summer is from 1 to 2 fect, and in spring 19 feet. The bed of the river is strewed with rocks. The building of a bridge cannot be delayed without serious inconvenience. At high water when the wind blows from the north, erossing is frequently impossible; at mean height of water, owing to the force of the current, the same inconvenience exists. If the gorernment wishes the settlers to profit by the opening of the Kenogomi road at once, they should prepare the uccessary material; in the course of the winter, the transport being cheap at this season, and the settlers would receive some of the funds devoted to this purpose. A bridge should be thrown over the River Iroquois during the summer, of about 50 feet in length. The bridge over the River i l'Ours (Bear river) will be about 60 fect, including the piers. I am unable to say if the intersection of the line between the 1st and 2nd ranges with Salmon river is the nost favorable for a bridgo; its breadth at this point is 264 fect; in spring the depth is about 12 feet.
"It is very necessary that Government should construct a good road over the cliffs on lot 19, of the 1st range of the township of Charlevois, near the c:ossing of the River Ouiatchouan. I have estimated the cost of a good road at each cliff at about 120 dollars.
"The visit made by the Minister of Colonization last summer to this part of the Saguenay territory, relicves me from the necessity of remarking on the importance of opening out the fourth section of the Kenogomi road. A wide field is here offered to the agriculturalist; the settlers are most anxious to reach that locality. An easy access being afforded by the Government would be most favorable to settlement."
(Signed)
P. A. Tremblay.

## APPENDIX No. 43. <br> EXTRACT FROM UPPER CANADA REPOAT'S OF SURVEY.

## AWERES

Is bounded on the north and cast by lands as yet unsurveyed; on the south by the township of Tarentoras; and on the west by the township of Pennefather.

It was subdivided in 1859 into sections and quarter sections; each regular quarter section contains an area of 160 acres. The township of Aweres contains 21,544 acres of land.

The following is an extract from Provincial Land Surveyor, A. P. Salter's report of survey :-
"In the township of $\Lambda$ weres but little land fit for arable purposes was met with, its general character being rough and rocky. Many of the sections are well timbered, and in places mineral, specular iron was observed in the rock.
" $\Lambda$ s a whole, this township offers few inducements to settlers."

## KORAH AND AWENGE

Are adjoining townships.
Korah is bounded on the north by the townsnip of Pennefather; on the oast by the township of Tarontorus aud Hudron Bay Sompany's property; on the south by the towno ship of Awenge; and ou the west by the townehip of Prinese.

Ancuge is bounded on the north by the township of Korah ; on the east by the township of St. Mary; on the south by the River Ste. Marie ; and on the west by the township of Parke.

They were subdivided in 1859 into sections and quarter sections; each regular quaster section contains an area of 160 acres.

The townships contain respectively, Korah 22,336 acres; and Awenge 2,647 acres.
'The following is an extract from Provincial Laud Surveyor James Johnston's report of survey:-
"'lic ruality of the land in these tomnships is generally good. For an average width of a mile along the shore of the River Ste. Marie it is low and marsty, then, gradualiy rising, it becomes more dry, and is priucipally a good clay loam for a distance north of two miles. The surface then becomes rolling, the soil a fair sandy loam, and the timber chiefly maple for a distance north of three miles. On this section are several sugar bushes, frequented in the spring by the inhabitants of the Sault village. From thence to the northcrly limit of the township it is more or less broken with ridges of rock, chiefly granite.

The timber ou a considerable tract in the southerly part of these townships has been destroyed by fire, but it is otherwise well timbered. The timber consists principally of hardwood."

## NEE-BING AND PAI-POONGE

Are adjoining townships, situated to the west of Thunder Bay, Lake Superier. 'They are bounded ou the north, south, and west by lands as yet unsurveyed; the Indian reserve and Iludson Bay Company's puis are ou the cast.

They were surveyed in 1500 by 1. L. S. Herrick, and contain respectively:-NeeBins, 19,71 acres of land: Pai-Poonge, 43,846 acres of land. The Kaministiqua river flows through both townships. The fullowing is an extract from Mr. Herrick's report of survey:-
"The township" of Nee-Bing and Pai-Poonge are bounded on the south by high ravges of tra, rocks, rising in perpendicular precipices sore hundred feet high on their north and cast sides, the most prowinent point of which,-McKay's mountain-reaches an elevation of 1,000 feet. The summits of these mountains are in seneral covered with white and red piuc, while un the sides may be seen a thick growtio of birch, poplar, and spruce, and in a few mpts sugar maple. At the base of these mountains we get into a comparatively le rel plain, forming the valley of the Kaministiqua river, and at an average elevation of 30 or to feet abrere the level of the river. The soil in this valley consists in gencral of a reddish, clayey loam, well adapted for cultivation, and producing a good growth of poplar, spruce, balsam, birch, with an undergrowth of hazel-nut, cherry, dc. Iu some places also, white and red pine of good quality, though not in any great abundance.
"Between the long windings of the river, the lower part of which is exceedingly tortuous in its course, are Hats of rich, dark alluvial deposit, rising 6 or 8 feet above the level of the river, and giving growth to large elm, ash, balm of gilead, $\& \mathrm{c}$., with an undergrowth of wild hops and flowering plants of various descriptions
" $O_{n}$ the north as well as on the south bank of the river, ${ }^{\text {"rising }}$ from these flats, are banks of reel clay, wravel, or sand, 50 to :0) feet in height.
"The land, for a short distance from the north side of the river, is in general pretty good, and covered with poplar, simue, birch, balsum, \&e. However, proceeding further north from the river in Nec-Bing, the land in general becomes wet, and the prevailing timber is tamanack and spruce; while in Pai-Poonge, most of the country north of the; river for some distance, presents a dry, sandy appearance.
"Along the northern boundary of bath townships the soil again improves, and coutinues to do so, until the range of granite and trap rocks bounding Thunder Bay on the north and ranciug towards the south-west is again met with.
"Th : country on both sides of the river is well watered by numerons creeks, affording excelleut mill sites. Slate river flows with rapid current between lyigh banks of dark argillaceous slate, lying in horizontal layers, and containing limestone in faterlying masses,
as well as in large rounded nodules. This slate in some places is of good quality, presenting a hard, compact appearance, while in other places it is soft, and decomposed readilynearly pure alum being found on the surface in considerable quantity.
"This formation of dark slate, intersected in places by dykes of trap, is found all through the southern portion of Pai-Poonge.
"On the north side of the river are also several creeks or small rivers, very rapid in their course, and supplying easily available water power to any extent. The rocks on the north side of the river are chiefly of slaty trap, with layers of red jaspar, and intersected by veins of quartz, with traces of lead and copper ores. At the Paresseux rapids, a vein appears about 3 feet in width, chiefly of fluor spar, with particles of lead and copper ores. A small deep river flows through the north of Nee-Bing, about one chain in width, and navigable for small boat or canoe for about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth.
"Further up this river, in the north-west corner of Nee-Bing, are falls 30 to 40 feet in height. Here appears a vein running nearly east and west, 12 to 15 feet wide, chiefly of white cale spar, and containing a considerable quantity of the ores of lead and zinc
"The only impediment to navigation of the River Kaministiqua by lake steamers consists of a bar of soft mud or sand, a couple of hundred feet wide, at the mouth of the river; over this bar in the channel there is about five feet of water. This trifling difficulty overcome, the river is navigable for good sized steamers to Point de Meuron, or about 11 miles from the mouth-there being an average width of about 5 chains, with a depth of from 8 to 10 feet.
"While coasting along Thunder Bay, I had a good opportunity of examining the north shore of the Bay with reference to harbors, and found that at Lambert's Island to be the only one worth notice.
"This bay, sheltered completely by Lambert Island, formed a beautiful harbor, akout half a mile wide by three quarters of a mile deep-the water varying from two to six fathoms in depth. The island which protects it on the south is divided from the main land by a channel a few feet in width, and affords on its inner side a secure anchorage alongside of the island, which rises from ten to twenty feet in perpendicular basaltic columns from the water.
"As far as my own experience goes, the climate at Fort William in winter is not more severe than that in the neighborhood of Montreal."

## ST. MARY

Is bounded on the north by the township of Tarentorus, on the east by lands as yet unsurveyed, on the south by the river Ste. Marie, and on the west by the Hudson Bay Company's property.

It was subdivided in 1859 into sections and quarter sections by Provincial Laud Sur. vegor A. P. Salter. The township of St. Mary's contains 856 acres of land. The following is an extract from the report of survey :-
"Sectron 3.-The soil is good, though rather light, and the timber entirely destroyed.
"Secticn 4.-Tne same remark applies to this section.
"SECTION 6.—Good soil, covered with a thick second growth of timber, original timber burnt.
"Section 9.-Good soil, a narrow belt of timber on the margin of the River Ste. Marie, not burnt.
"Section 10.-This section precisely similar in character to section 9 ."

## TARENTORUS

Is bounded on the north by the township of Aweres, on the east by unsurveyed lands, on the south by the township of St. Mary's, and on the west by the township of Korah.

It was subdivided in 1859 into sections and quarter sections. Each regular quarter section contains an area of 160 acres. The township of Tarentorus contains 13,988 acres of land.

The following is an extract from Provincial Land Surveyor, ‘A. P. Salter's report of survey:-
"With the exception of the northerly and north easterly sections of Tarentorus, the whole township is fit for settlement; a few of the centre sections are rather low, but are susceptible of drainage. The soil is either sandy loam, black mould, or red clay, the subsoil, red or white clay.
"A serious drawback to the settlement of this township will, I fear, be found in the scarcity of timber, a very considerable portion of it having been overrun by fire, and in some sections the surface soil has been completely burnt off, being of a peaty nature. This is to be regretted, as the soil is generally of good character, and affords a good opening to intending settlers.
"The surface on the westerly side of this township is somewhat broken by ravines, which however, offer no serious obstacle to its settlement. Numerous small rivnlets of excellent spring water cross the country, a great desideratum to an agriculturist."

## MATTAWAN AND PEMBROKE ROAD.

During the past year, a survey of a tier of lots on each side of that part of the Mattawan and Pembroke road, lying between the boundary line between the township of Maria and Clara and the mouth of the Mattawan river, was made by P. !. S. Sinclair.

The following is an extract from the report of survey :-
"The timber is what is usually known as mixed wood ; pine, either red or white, predominates, but it has been nearly all burned from the commencement of the survey, to the middle of the second township. This has been a very valuable section in its pine timber, but there is not much remaining that is valuable, within the limits of this survey. There are not any large streams entering the Ottawa, in the country embraced in this survey.
"Its geological features are uninteresting; it is what is denomineted a boulder country, except a belt of fossiliferous limestone crossing to the south of the Ottawa river, at the head of the Seviellier rapids, which gives a small tract of very good land, at and around Pell's farm.
"The facilities for settlement along this road are certainly considerable, although the road is far from being what the public interests require, it being the main thoroughfare along the joint frontier of the United Prorince, which must be the highway for the transport of supplies from the east to the lumbering districts along the Upper Ottawa country, as well as for the ingress of settlers to the various sections where arable land may be found."

## CARDIFF.

The following is an extract from the report of survey of the cast part, or residue of the township, in 1863 :-
"That tract of country lying between the south boundary and concession No. 6, and side line 20 and 21 and the east boundary, is undulating, and in places considerably broken by low ridges of granite, only partially covered with a shallow soil; in the valleys, however, occasional tracts of fair land occur sufficiently extensive to induce settlement thereon. The prevailing timber in this section is white pine of a good quality, and from its prozimity to the North River, which runs obliguely through this tract, could, with advantage, become marketable. The river, however, though possessing sufficicnt water and being comparatively free from sudden abrupt bends, would require à good deal of blasting, and small packs of drift wood to be cut away to make it profitably available. Homlock, maple, beech, birch, \&o., of average size, are also frequently met with in this tract.
"Between concession 6 and Paudash lake is a tract of land possessing a muoh more favorable appearauco: tho surface is wently undulating, gradually slopigg towards the
lake; the soil is composed of sandy loam of good depth, resting generally on a bed of grave'. and coarse sand, and covered with a healthy stout growth of hardwood timber. On the west shore of this lake, from concession 6 to concession 11, is also a tract of land of very good quality, and covered with heavy beech, maple, hardwood, birch and hemlock. Small isolated patches of healthy average-sized pine are also met with.
"With the exception of a part of the east shore of the north bay and a portion of the north shore of the east bay, the land around Paudash lake offers every inducement to the settler; the soil is rich and fertile, and the situation in every way a desirable one for set-tlement-from its proximity to this large and beautiful lake, abounding in salmon-trout, and smaller varieties of fish, and also being within easy access of the Burleigh road.
"To the north and north-east of the lake, extending to concession No. 13, the land again is broken by low granite ridges, the soil is shallow, and the timber of a stunted growth. To the west of this section, and along side line 15 and 16 , is an excellent tract of land, extendmg northwards to concession 14. The surface is gently undulating, and grows stout beech, maple, and basswood; the soil is of great depth, and of a rich, loany nature.
"The land through which side line 25 and 26 passes, in concessions 10,11 , and 12 , is partly broken; but further east it improves very much, and towards the boundary presents a promising aspect.
". In concession 12, on side line 25 and 26 , the land improves. Eastward of this line is a small lake, surrounded by land of a very fair quality, covered chiefly with hardwood timber. Some excellent white pine also surrounds the shore of this lake, though not in great abundance.
"In concession 14, the line crosses a neck of this lake, beyond which the land is rather hilly, but the soil of good depth, and the country in every other respect well suited for agriculture.
"The land on concession line 14 and 15 , from lot 16 to the cast boundary, is of nearly the same fair character-a very large proportion of this part of the township being well fitted for settlement.

On side line 25 and 26 the land is rolling, about three quarters of a mile north of concession line 14 and 15, where it begins to become more uniform and level in concessions 16 and 17, a very large proportion of which is beautitul land, sloping eastwards; the soil is a rich sandy mould, and is covered with very large beech, maple, basswood, birch, and swamp elm. This hardwood tract extends to the north boundary, and eastwards to the township of Herschel; it comprises about eight or ten thousand acres, and is drained almost entirely by tributaries of the York branch of the Madawaska. Along side line 15, and 16 , from concession 15 to 20 , the land is not quite so good, and is chicfly covered with small pine hemlock, balsam, \&c. This part of the township is well watered; a number of small lakes are immediately north of Paudash lake, and connected with it by a good creek, affording some good mill sites.
"Paudash lake is a large body of water of a very irregular form ; its banks are generally low, and in places rocky and stony. Some very pretty islands are also scattered through it; its outlet is in the township of Faraday, butting on the Hastings road, and flows very gently for a long distance.
"This part of the township of Cardiff comprises very nearly 40,000 acres, and is well worthy the attention of Government; and until it can be conveniently reached (although several thousand acres are now claimed), it cannot possibly be settled. West of this towuship is Monmouth, the survey of which I have also just completed. It contains at least 60 per cent. of good land and I would respectfully beg to recommend, a new road be opened through this tract, in an easterly and westerly direction, connecting the Bobcaygeon with the Hastings road-thus affording access to both these roads, together with that afforded by the Burleigh road to the interior."

## JONES

Is bounded on the north by the township of Robinson, on the east by the township of Sherwood, on the south by the township of Bangor, and on the west by the township of Lyell.

It was surveyed last year by Provincial Land Surveyor Forrest, and contains 40,016 acres, including roads and water.

A line for a road to connect the Opeongo and Hastings roads was also surveyed at the same time by Mr. Forrest.

The following is an extract from the report of survey :-
"The road line is based upon the 12th and 13th concession lines of the townships of Jones and Lyell. Following the deviations shewn on the trace, a very fair road could bs located and made, notwithstanding the exceedingly rough and hilly country through which it would have to pass, but as the country along the entire line, (with the exception of a small tract of hardwood land commencing at lot No. 24 in the township of Lyell, and extending to the Hastings road line) is unfit for settlement, that is, for farming operations, such a road would be useless for the purpose of locating settlers. There appears to be a belt of rough hilly country varying from half a mile to a mile in width, skirting the level red pine plains of the immediate valley of the river Madawaska, and separating them from the rolling hardwood uplands of the middle and southerly portions of the township of Lyell. It is through, or, more properly speaking, along this belt of rough country, that the proposed rcad runs, to a great extent in the township of Lyell, and hence the most important objection to that route. From my own observations, and also information obtained from reliable men, who have explored through the township from Bark Lake to the Hastings Road line, I am of opinion that a good road available for settlement can be made through the township of Lyell to the Hastings line by locating it about two miles south of the line of the proposed road. That portion of such a road, connecting it with the Opengo Road, through the township of Jones, would be unfit for settlement.
"The accompanying timber map shows with considerable accuracy the division of the township into pine and hardwood lands. The pine lands may be considered as generally unfit for settlement, consisting of red pine plains, with a soil of coarse sand or gravel, and rocky or broken hills of irregular shape, covered with red and white pine, and other green timber. Herc and there a lot may be found with a tolerably good soil, but in general the reverse is the case.
"The hardwood lands may be generally considered fit for settlement, the soil being a rich sandy loan, although in many places stony. Maple, birch, basswood, beech, elm, and ash, are the chief woods met with, and here and there a white pine of superior growth and quality.
"Of the whole township, 15,000 acres arc available for settlement.
"There are several lakes in the township, of which Bark Lake is the"largest and by far the most important. This lake is an expansion of the River Madawaska, which forms its inlet and oatlet; its waters are in general very deep and clear, and abound with various kinds of excellent fish, such as several varieties of trout, black bass, pike, pickerel, mask inongê, and other descriptions, valuable to the settler as a material aid to subsistance.
"The Ottawa and Opeongo Road runs through the north-east corner of this township."

## LIMERICK

Is situated in the county of Hastings. It is bounded on the north by the township of Dungannon, on the east by the township of Cashel, on the south by the township of Tudor, and on the west by the Hastings free grant road. It contains 54,139 acres including roads and water, and was partly surveyed in 1857 by Provincial Land Surveyor Quintin Johnston; the residue of the township ( $4 n, 539$ acres) was surveyed last ycar by Provincial Land Surveyor MacLeod.

The following is an extract from Mr. McLeod's report of survey :
"I have classified the soil under three heads, viz. good, fair and poor, about one-fifth of
the land may be placed under the head of good, and is well fitted for the purpose of agriculture ; three-tenths may be classed as fair, and is rather indifferent for farming purposes, being shallow and rocky; the remaining half may be put down as poor, being light, sandy and rocky, quite unfit for farming. There are some extensive beaver meadows, from which the settlers and lumberers mow quantities of hay, and which with a little cultivation would become excellent meadows. Many of the marshes might also be made productive at a small outlay by draining.
"The largest part of the township is covered with hemlock, pine, and cedar ; more of it with mixed timber, such as hemlock, beceh and maple; and the remainder with hardwood, beech maple, \&c.
" Lumbering has been carried on to a considerable extent in the north eastern part of the township adjoining Egans river.
"There is still however, a good dea! of valuable pine in many parts, particularly about Salmon lake, where I understand Messrs. Gilmour \& Co., intend to lumber this year. They have now a large dam at the outlet of Gull lake which raises the water in it and Salmon lake about six feet, to save water for the flushing of rapids on Beaver Creek when running their logs.
"The township is well watered with streams and lakes, the largest of them, Salmon lake, covers 1,539 acres, and is a very fine sheet of water. The tributaries of Beaver Creek are beautifully clear and pure, those of the Madawaska are dark colored. The total water area is 2,902 acres.
"Generally throughout the township the rock is near the surface, and principally composed of crystalline limestone, dipping on the average say $30^{\circ}$ West, strike say N. $20^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. In many parts the strata are considerably broken, but they generally lie pretty evenly.
"At the same time my survey was in progress, lands were occupied by twelve families, who had possession of 1,135 acres, they had cleared 62 acres and estimated the value of their improvements at $\$ 1,885$. Their crops last year were as good as the average throughout this country. Spring wheat and oats seemed to flourish well, and potatoes were remarkably fine; a few of them had maize and pumkins; turnips appeared to be a good crop. Large quantities of salmon trout and bass are caught in Salmon lake; deer are also very numerous, and are a great assistance to the settlers. There is also a good deal of trapping on the lakes and rivers. I have heard of trappers making $\$ 300$ in one season by their furs.
"Since completing the survey, I have heard of more lands being taken up by settlers, near those at present occupied. The route which those in the south eastern part of the township use, for getting in supplies, \&c., is by Wadsworth lake and south west diagonally across Tudor to Millbridge. If the road surveyed by Mr. Snow last autumn, which I understand comes within two miles of the centre of the south towa line of Limerick, were opened out and improved, it would help the settlement of Limerick. very much, and the settlers would tap it at the nearest point. A good site for a road can easily be found to connect it with the south part of limerick."

## MONMOUTH.

The following is an extract from Mr. Fitzgerald's report of survey of residue, in 1863 :-
"The country along the boundary from lot No. 15 to the lake which commences on lot No. 22 presents a very favorable appearance, for, with the exception of an occasional swamp, the land is almost exclusively covered with hardwood timbers, the surface gently undulates, and the soil is deep and of a rich loamy nature. Side line between lots 20 and 21 commences in a swamp, which continues along the line for one quarter of a mile; the line then enters a fine tract of land, gently undulatiag, and covered with maple, beech, basswood, and large hemlock. The line runs through a country presenting the same features, to the middle of concession 6 , and on concession line $2-3$, the land is of the same undulating character from lot 16 to lot 25 . On concession line 4-5 the land is broken and rocky westward of lot 20 , but eastward to lot 25 the hardwood tract still continues; about 24
the middle of concession 6 , side line $20-21$, crosses Burnt river, the south shore of which is steep and rocky, the north shore is low and level for a short distance, and beyond, the land is high and rolling.
"In the 7th concossion the line crosses a large tributary of Burnt river called Otter creek. In the 8th concession the land improves again, and from this concession to the north boundary is a fine tract of land covered with maple, beech, basswood, and elm of a very large growth, this tract extends from lot 10 to lot $25^{\prime}$ in all the coucessions from the 8th northwards. The soil in this section is of excellent quality, of a dark colour, great depth, and very free from stone; in some places granite boulders appear at and above the surface, but rocks are not prevalent in this locality except in some hardwood ledges which occasionally traverse the country.
"It is remariable that in many places partial windfalls occur, although the soil throughout this tract is of great depth. The timber here is of large size, maple, beech, elm, and basswood predominating, pine being rarely met with. The surface of the country is undulating, but in some places rather hilly, the country is well watered by large streams and interspersed with swamps of cedar, black ash, and spruce; beaver ponds are frequently met with; beaver, otter, and mink are very plentiful, and deer are also in abundance. There is a lares lake, called by the hunters Otter Lake, towards the north of this township; it is of a long, narrow shape, and the shores, in most places, rise abruptly from the water's edge-in some instances in almost perpendicular escarpments, the waters from it flow iato Burat river by a large stream, called Otter Creek. In the vicinity of this lake is an excellent tract of farming land, the soil being of the most fertile nature, composed of a dark, rich, sandy loam; it is everywhere of great dcpth, and generally rests on a substratum of gravel or coarse sand. Large, healthy elm is very abundant in this section, and the other timbers also grow to a great size.
"Along concession line 14-15 the land presents the same favorable aspect, as ${ }^{-}$far as lot 9, where it bocomes more broken and rocky.
"On lots 9 and 10 is a small lake, through which a large creek flows in a northerly direction; and at the south of the lake where this stream flows in there is a very good site for a mill-a fall of from 19 to 14 feet could easily be obtained, and the situation is in every way admirably adapted for the erection of a mill. There is some good pine in the neighborhood, not in great abundance, but in sufficient quantity to supply all the wants of a settlement. The land from lot 9 to lot 1 is rather broken and stony, and on side line 5-6 is very much broken-to the north boundary it being nearly all windfall.
"Along the west boundary, from concession 15 south wards to concession 11, is a tract of good hardwood land, which extends eastward in some places as far as lot 6; the soil here is very fair, and the surface undulating.
"Between this and the large tract of good land to the east there is a rough, granite vein, covered with hemlock, pine, birch, and balsam. In concession 10, side line 5-6 enters a very brolicn country, which continues to the south boundary; this tract is traversed by rocky ridges, and interspersed with cedar and spruce swamps-the timber is amall and scunted, herolock, pine birch, balsam and maple predominating. The pine in some places is of considerable size. On concession 6, side line 5-6 crosses Burnt river a little to the eastward of a high fall, and further south the line passes within a few feet of another fall, where the waters rush over an almost unbroken descent of between 20 and 30 feet. The river here is very large, averaging about 80 feet in width; between the falls the current is rapil, and the banks are steep and rocky. Pine is abundant in the neighborhood. The land continues rough and broken, and on concession line 4-5 this rocky tract extends eastwards as far as lot 18. Swamps and beaver ponds are thickly interspersed over the country, and the soil is very light; indeed, in that section lying between lot 11 and the west boundary, the flat rock is within a few inches of the surface, and in some places visible. With the exception of this rough tract to the south-west, the land in this township is well adapted for settlement, a greater portion of the area being one unbroken tract of hardwood land, through which the soil is rich and fertile. The country is well watered by lakes and large streams, and there are numerous mill privileges on Burnt river and its tributarics. Pine is in sufficient quantity to supply all the wants of the settlers, and large healthy elm is very abundant throughout the township."

## TUDOR

Is situated in the county of Hastings. It is bounded on the north by the township of Limerick; on the east by the townshlp of Grimsthorpe ; on the south by the township of Madoc; and on the west by the tornahip of Lake.

The Hastinge road runs through the township. It contains 63,967 acres, including water and roads.

A small portion of the township was surveyed in 1853, by Provincial Land Surveyor P. V. Elmore; a portion in 1857, by Provincial Land Surveyor W. H. Deane ; and the residue, a block of 6,986 acres (including roads and water) in the 15 th, $16 \mathrm{th}, 17 \mathrm{th}, 18 \mathrm{th}$, and 19th concessions, lots 6 to 20, last year, by Provincial Land Surveyor Macteod.

The following are extracts from the Reports of Survey:-

## Extract from Mr. Deanc's report.

"The land in this township is of rather an inferior quality, being rough, broken, ard undulating in character-the ridges generally rocky and unproductive, and the valleys of a deep, alluvial soil. Its resoarces, in a lumbering point of view, are worthy of remart: pine (white and red) is very abundant, of large size, and of good quality-easy of access, and with great advantages for getting to market.
"The Township is drained by the Moira and Jordan rivers; Beaver Creek and its tributaries possess many site for mill and manufacturing establishmeats.
"The southern portion of the township is composed of the limestone formation, of many varieties; the northern portion is of the primitive formation, and forming a part of the great "Granite region." The approxinate lice of demarkation between these formations is represented on plan; but as it runs through a broken section of country, and the different formations variously interstratified, it would require a professional geviogist to define it correctly.
"Though the land generally is not of a good quality, there is a great influx of settlers, and numerons applications for wild land; and I have great pleasure in being able to state, that the lands on the Hastings road are settling rapidly."

## Estract from Mr. MacLeod's report:-

"The northern portion of the block surveyed (say half) may be considered as good land and fit for farming purposes.
"About one-fifth of the central portion is tolerably fair, though rough and rocky.
"The southern portion, being the remainder, (say one-third) is poor and sandy, only fit for lumbering.
"There is an extensive beaver meadow on lots Nos. 10 and $11,-17$ th and 18th con-cessions-where large quantities of hay are mowed by the adjoining settlers.
"A large quantity of pine, in the shape of logs, have already been taken from the vicinity of Beaver Creek.
"When I was surveying, Mcesrs. Gilmour \& Co. had three extensive lumber shanties in operation on the southern and middle parts of the block. The best of the timber is nearly exhausted; there is still a good deal of inferior quality, and a large amount lies on the ground wasted on account of small blemishes. The more northern part is covered with hardwood, \&c.
"The block is well watered with streams ; Beaver Creek flows through the northwestern part; there are several rapids in its course.
"The rock is composed principally of crystalline limestone, and is similar to the formation in the township of Limerick.
"The block is well situated for settlement; being on Beaver Creek, supplies can easily be obtained from the Hastings road. Some of the lots in the north part are well worth the attention of intending settlers."

## APPENDIX No 44.

## SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The system of selling lands, the purchase money being payable by instalments withnut the condition of actual settlement following, during the period of inflation in 1856, 'if aud ' 58 , threw the greater part of the townships in the Saugeen peninsula into the hands of speculators, who out-bid the intending settlers,-purchasing at extreme rates in hopes of leing able to dispose of the lands before a second instalment became due. A period of depression followed, during which there was but little demand for Indian lands.

The privilege extended to these speculators of allowing them to surrender the greater number of their lots, and of applying the instalments paid on them to complete the pur-chase-money of the few they retained, has enabled the Department to re-offer these lands to the public, and they, together with the unsold lands, have been brought into the market at moterate prices and enquirers for land for actual settlement are increasing.

In the Saugeen District the Superintendent has been instructed to soll the lands fit for tillage to actual settlers only. This may temporarily limit the quantity sold, but the benefits arising from the restriction will amply compensate for it.

No apprehension need be entertained in regard to the payment of both principal and interest by the actual settler. The aid affurded by the Department to the corporations of the townships of Amabel and Keppel in opening a road on the boundary line between the towaships, will facilitate the sale of the lands in that locality.

The Indian lands in the townships in the neighborhood of saut Ste. Marie were, in the autumn of $186 ;$, placed for sale under the charge of Joseph Wilson, Esq., who resides at the Sult. A mining location has been taken up in one of these townships [Fenwick], which it is hoped will tend to develope the mineral resources of that locality.

The exploration by P. L. S. Dennis of that portion of the Great Manitoulin Island surrendered by the Indians, has been followed by the survey of the arable lands, which is now in progress.

So soou as the survey is completed the Indians will be located in terms of the Treaty of Octolier, 1562 , and the residue of the lands opened for sale to actual settlers.

For the general topography and resources of the Islaud see P. L. S. Dennis's report of his cxploration in the Appendix No. 41 to the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for $189^{\circ}$.

The practice of impividual Indians cutting or disposing of the timber on their reserves to white men for trifling remuueration, which has so long prevailed and been tacitly overlouked, has, as nemly as pussible, been put a stop to, and the leading men among the Indians have, as respicets certain reserves, consented to the timber being disposed of by the Indian department, with the understandiug that the chief part of the moneys realized from its sale shall be placed at interest for the benefit of the Bands to which the respective reserves belong.

In proof of the benefit resulting from this arrangement, it may be stated that $\$ 3000$ of bonus for the right to cut timber on the Avderdon reserve, and $\$ 4,115$ for that in Caradoc, has already been received. This is in addition to the dues chargeable ou the timber when cut.

In the samgen Pistrict a umber of licenses to cut timber were taken out last autumn, and on that and other Indian lands, considerable quantities of timber are being made, the charses on which will make satisfactory additions to the permanent Indian funds.

In Luwer Canada also two nut unimportant amounts have been received for timber. See statement E herewith.

LAND SALES.
The new sales during the year amount to 16141 acres, being somewhat less than in 1862. Of these 1258 acres in the township of Sencea were sold at an average of $\$ 7.64$ an acre, and the romainder, 14,883 acres, at an :average of $\$ 2.38$ an acre.

The quantity of lands surveyed into lots available for sale, amounts to 431,100 acres For details see statement H herewith.

## LOWER CANADA INDIANS.

Some of the Iroquois of Caughnawaga have exinced a disposition to consent to the sale of their lands in the Seigniory of Sault St. Louis, but owing to the want of unanimity and their valuing the property at too high a rate, nothing has as yet been effected.

During the year 1862, 1,102 of the Indians on the north shore of the St. Lawrence [where the visitation of small por was apprehended] were vaccinated, and 497 in 1863.

The expense incurred in procuring and forwarding supplies to the destitute Indians, and the annuity furnished for the purchase of seed grain and roots and farming implements for those engaged in agricultural pursuits will be found in tabular statement D , which contains also other charges upon the Legislative grants to Lower Canada Indians.

Mr. Fortin, the stipendiary Magistrate for the protection of the Fisheries in the Gulf, who distributed the supplies to the destitute Indians, suggests that they should be encouraged to turn their attention to cod-fishing, and be aided by grants of boats and fishing tackle.

INDIAN EDUCATION.
Statement I contains much interesting information on this important subject; the benofits resulting from which are beginning to be appreciated by the Indians.

The Indian population is given in tabular statement $\mathbf{J}$, and shows a decrease in numbers since 1858 .

## REPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

It is gratifying to record that in the Grand River Tract Temperance Societies have been organized and are prospering.

Injunctions have been given to the Visiting Superintendent to exert the authority which the law (though inadequate in its provisions) confers upon them in punishing with eeverity those selling or bartering spirituous liquors to the Indians. The law, however, is defective, as it does not provide a punishment for an Indian dealing in spirituous liquors, who can be made the instrument by men of other origins for effecting their disposal; nor docs it provide for the imprisonment of offenders who cannot, or will not, pay the finc imposed on them,

Since the issue of the Report for 1862, the Department has, by death, been deprived of the services of two of its experienced officers, Capt. George Ironsides, Superintendent on Manitoulin Islands and North shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and Mr. Francis Assikinack (a son of the venerable J. B. Assikinack, Head Chief of the Indians of the Manitoulin Islands), Clerk and Interpreter in the Indian Office, Toronto. Two Head Chiefs have also died, namely, Chief Sawyer, of the New Credit settlement on the Grand River, and Chief Yellowhead, of the Chippewa at the Narrows of Lake Simeoe.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

General Statement $\mathbf{E}$ exhibits the receipts and expenditure of the moneys of each tribe of Indians, and Special Accounts for the year 1863.

Their revenues have continued steadily to increase.
Schedule $F$ shews the account between the Government and the Indian Department for 1863 , as taken from the books of the latter.

Tabular statement A exhibits the Staff at Head Quarters and their salaries for the year.

Schedule $B$ exhibits the salaries, allowances and payments in detail for each Superintendency, Division or Fund for 1863.

The Contingent and Special expenditure for the year will be found in tabular statement C, which includes the cost of the survey of the islands in the St. Lawrence and Bay of Quinte, \&c., commenced in 1881, and advances to the surveyors employed on the Manitoulin Islands.

Schedule K is a list of pensions paid by the Imperial Government to persons who held appointments in the Indian Department previous to its transfer to the Provincial Government.

Schedule $L$ is a list of the various bands, to certain aged and destitute membera of which, blankets have been issued hitherto from Imperial funds, but by Order in Council of 3rd October last, the cost ( $£ 275$ ) is to be included in the Provincial Estimates for the future.

The Grand River Institution supplies, at no cost to the Indian Funds, the opportunity of training the young Indian people in a manner apparently equal to existing requirements, of which many avail themselves.

Further, the Department, which maintains at Victoria College two Indian youths of considerable promise can, as occasion offers, bestow a similar favor on others who may desire and deserve a good education.

## APPENDIX No. 44.

A.

Return of Officers and Employees of the Indian Department, for the jear 1863.

| Designation. | Name. | Salary, <br> Per Annum. | When Appointed. | By whom Appointed. | Date of first Appointment to Proyincial Service. | Remaris. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Superintendent General ... | Hon. Wm. McDougall...... | $\$ \text { Nil. }$ | 24th May, 1862....... | Governor General. |  |  |
| Deputy Superintendent ... | Wm. Spragge ............... | 00000 | 17 th Marcb, 1862 ... | Governor in Council. | Appointed to Survey or Genl's |  |
| Chief Clerk .................. | M. Turnor .................... | 140000 | 1st April, 1851........ | Governor General and 0. C. | Appointed to Governor's Sec's |  |
| Accountant ................... | C. T. Walcot .............. | 140000 | 1st Dec., 1859 ........ | loth March, 1862. | Offlce, 14th Oct., 1842. Appointed to Crown Land |  |
| Corresponding c'lert ........ | L. Vankoughnet.... | 73000 | 13th Feby., 1861..... | Governor General and 0.C. | Department, - Oc |  |
| Temporary Clerk............. <br> Messenger ............ ........ | J• P. M. Lecour Robt. Jessop ... | $\$ 2$ per diem. <br> 24000 | 10th April, 1862 ..... 1st October, 1859 .. | Superintendent General. <br> Superintendent General |  |  |

C. T. Walcor,

WM. SPRAGGE,

Acc. Ind. Aff.
Indian Departuent,
Quebec, 22nd February, 1864.

Schedule of Salaries paid, and allowances and payments made to Individuals; the year

and for services at the Outposts and Stations of the Indian Department, during 1863.

| Out of what Fund paid. | Authoritios for Appointment. | Dates of Appointment. | Remarke. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Management Fund ......... | Governor General... 1 | 1st Jan., 1855... | S:aticned at Sarnia. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { do } \\ & \text { do } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll\|l} \text { do } & \ldots . \\ \text { d } & \ldots \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 15th Doc., 1834. 5th June, 1845. | Stationed at Carradoc. <br> Stationed at Walpole Island. |
| Chippewas of Sarnia ........ N | Nominated by the band and approved by the Department. |  |  |
| Chipperfas of Walpole...... Moravians of the Thames. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { do } \\ & \text { do } \end{aligned}$ | $\square$ | Jes. Malcolm succeeded Juha Porter, who beld the appointment a' School Teacher |
| , do ..... | do ... |  | for a considerablo perimi. Jas. Malculm was dismissed for improper conduct, and |
| do ..... | do ... |  | was succeeded by D. J. Croghan, the present holder of the office. |
| Wyandotts of Anderdon... do | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { do } & . . \\ \text { do } & . .\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Chipperas of Sarnia ...... | do ... |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { do } & \text {....... } \\ \text { do } & \text { do... } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { do } & \ldots \\ \text { do } & \ldots . \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Chippewas of Walpole....... |  |  |  |
| Chipperas of the Thames.. Managemont Fund.......... | Governor General... | 1at July, 1858 .. | Stationed at Toronto. |
| do | $\text { do } \quad . . .$ | 15th Aug., 1849 | 1. ${ }^{\text {died } 21 s t ~ N u v, ~} 1863$. |
| Chippowas of Lakes Huron and Simeoe. | Nominated by the Band and approved by the Department. |  |  |
| do | do |  |  |
| Mohawks of Bay of Quinte | do |  |  |
| Chipperas of Lakes Huron and Simeoe. | do |  |  |
| do ... | do ... |  | Deud. |
| do | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { do } & . . . \\ \text { do } & \\ \end{array}$ |  | - |
| . do do $\quad \begin{array}{ll}\text { do } \\ \text { do }\end{array}$ | do do .... |  |  |
| do |  |  |  |
| Mississaguas of Rico and Mud Lakeg. | do | . | This includes $\$ 3$ of salary for 1862 , ELort paid to him. |
|  | do | ................... | rhis includes 86.25 of salary far 1862. There has also been apparently a short payment |
| do ... |  |  | to him , in 1863, of $\$ 12.50$. |
| do $\quad .$. |  |  | Tlis includes salary from 1st October, 1.502 , to 30th Septernber, 1803. |
| Mississguas of Alnwisk..... | do |  | One year's salary, from 1st Oct., '62, to 30th |
| do do ... | do | ................... | do do [Sept., '63. |
| Chipperas of Saugeen and Owen Sound. |  | ...... ............. | do do |
| do ${ }_{\text {do }}$ |  |  |  |
| do ... | do ... |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { do } \\ & \text { do } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Masiasaguas of Alnwick... | do | . ........ | Dr. Jas. McC rae was paid only three-fourths of a year's salary. |
| do | do ... | . ................... | One year's sa!ary, from 1st Oct., 1862, to 3eth Sept., 1863. |
| Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes. | do | .................... | This includes salary for year to 31 st Marcb, 1863 , and for balf year to 30 th sept., 1863. |
| Ohippewas of Lakea Huror | do $\quad$. |  |  |
| d9 | do $\quad .$. |  | This Loluden belary for yat co Blat Mareb, 188, and dur thats yump th inth eupt, |



Payments made to Individuals, \&c.-Continued.

| Out of what Fund paid. | Authorities for Appointment. | Dates of Appointment. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chippewas of Saugeon end | Nominated by the |  |  |
| Owen Sound. | Band and approved by the Department. |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { do } \\ & \text { do } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { do } & \text { an } \\ \text { ao }\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Mississaguas of Rice and | do |  | Salary from 1st April, 1882, to 80 th Sopt., |
| Mud Lakes. do | do |  | 1863. <br> do <br> do |
| Six Nations.................... | Superintendent General. | 1st May, 1862... | Stationed at Brantford. Mr. Gilkison ouly received three-fourths of his salary ie 1863 -the last quarter was paid in 181.4 His salary per anoum is $\$ 1400$. |
| do | Governor General... | 18t Jan., 1855... | do do do <br> His salary per anoum is 5800 . |
| do ................. | do |  | Dr. Digby only recoived three-fourths of his |
|  |  |  | salary in 1863-the last quarter wis paid in 1864. His salary is \$760 per annum. |
| do ..... ............ | de | ..................... | Dr. Dee only receired threc.fourths of his salary in 1863. II salary is $\$ 1000$ p. an. |
| do ................ | do |  | Dr. Whitcher only reeriped three-fourthe of his salary in 18fir. Ilis salary is tixn pan. |
| Mississagues of the Credit |  | ............ | Dead. |
| do $\begin{array}{cc}\text { do } & \ldots . . \\ \text { do } \\ \end{array}$ | $\cdots$ |  | This is salary for 1s02. Mr. MeLean's gorvices hare been disponsed with since 31 st Dec., 18fi2. Chief David Samyer rerforma the duties. |
| Six Nations |  |  |  |
| Miesissaguas of the Credit de |  |  |  |
| Management Fuad ........ | Governor General... | $\text { 1st July, } 1845 . .$ | Stationed at Manituraning, Manitoulin Is land. Died 14th July, 1863 . Succeoded by C. T. Ilupront. |
| de | SuperintedentGeneral. | 4th Sept., 1803. | Stationed at Manitowanning, Manitoulin Is land, Salary from th to 30th Sept., 1563, at $\$ 1000$ per annum. Mr. Dupnet did not receivo his salary for Oct. to Dec., $18 f^{\prime} ;$; until 18 6.1 . |
| de | do |  | Pay at $\$ 2$ perdiem, 5 th Aug.to :nth Sep, '63. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { do } \\ & \text { do } \end{aligned}$ | Goyernor General... do | 22nd Oct., 1 n 4 y 25 th Oct., 1850. |  |
| L Cenads Indian Fund... do $\qquad$ do $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc} \text { Gorernor Genoral... } \\ \text { do } & \ldots \\ \text { do } & \ldots \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \square & 1844 . . \\ \square & 1882 . \\ \square & 1847 . . \end{array}$ | Resldent at Indian Lorette. <br> do St. Regis. <br> do St. Francis. |

WMI SPRAGGE,
D. S.I. A.

Statement of Special Paymenta, Contingent and Sucitental Expenditure, by the Indian Departmem, during the jear 186?, out of Lpper Canada Indisn l'und.

| Station Suprintenimer or Divisiua. | Character of Dislurseument. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Armanat } \\ \text { Paid. } \end{gathered}$ | Out of mhin Fund may: | Remaris. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Head Qnarters ... | Statimery, booke binding, priting, de............................ |  | Mansgamt Fond | To be refunded by the Alnwick an Manitoulin Indians when the lands are sold. <br> This inclades $\$ 100$ of 1882. |
|  | Atine dishurements ...................................................................................... | 432 54 45 | do do |  |
|  | Povtage................................................................. | 623 | do |  |
|  | Rent far offlce..................................................... | 16500 | do |  |
|  | Survey-Indian Sslends in Et. Lawrence .......................... | 255105 | do |  |
|  | do Manitoulin Island............... .......................... | $22 \% 123$ | do |  |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Protection of timber on Garden River reserve.............................. } \\ & \text { Medicinos for Manitoulin Island Indians............... }\end{aligned}\right.$ | 1600 237 | do |  |
|  | Medieines for Manitoulin Island Indians........... ............. | 13732 33 35 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { do } \\ & \text { do } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 50000 | du |  |
| Wextern Superintendency. | Froome Talfourd's office disbursemeuts.............................. | 6064 | do | Office disbarsemonts for 1862 but not paid till 1863. |
|  | Distribution............................... ............................ | 459582 | Cbippewas of Earnia... |  |
|  |  | 10979 10687 | do |  |
|  | Allowance to Chapel Steward and s cosenger ................................................... | 7000 | do |  |
|  | Supplics.................... .......................... .................. | 5792 | do |  |
|  | Building Chief Nottee's house......... ............................................... | 10000 1326 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { do } \\ & \text { do } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | F. Talfourd eontingent expenses | 2 79 | do |  |
| do do $\ldots$.. D | Distribution.. | $\begin{array}{r} 129490 \\ 427 \end{array}$ | Cbippewas of Walpole....... <br> do |  |
|  | Postage...................................................................................................... |  |  |  |
| do do | Distrtbution .................. .......................................... | 361208 | Chippewas of Thames ...... |  |
|  | Postage................................................................ | 1535 | do |  |
|  | Advertising ...................................................................... | 2650 | do |  |
|  | Musical Instruments ....................................................... | 12500 |  |  |
| do do .... | Distribution................................................. ............. | 263684 | Moravians of 7 hames |  |
|  | Postage............................................................................................ | 1500 |  |  |


| 40 do ... | \|Distribation $\qquad$ <br> Advertising $\qquad$ <br> Postage. <br> Proome 'Talfourd's contingent expenses. <br> S. White's travelling expenses. $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Central and Eastern Superintendency of Upper Canada. | W. R. Bartlett's contingent expenses.. |
|  | Distribution... |
|  | Subscription to Church |
|  | Perceatage......................... ...................................... |
|  | Insurance..... |
|  | Map.................. |
| do do | Distribution.. |
|  | Vaccinations.... |
|  | Registry certificate....... .......................................................... |
|  | Survey ..... ..................................................................................... |
| do do | Distribution......... |
|  | Survey |
|  | Expenses, re., Cohourg and Peterburough Railmay |
|  | Vaccinatiou and Medical attendance ................................. |
| do do | Distribution, |
|  |  |
| do do | Distribution |
| do do | Distribution. |
|  | Adrertising... |
|  | Assistance in Office to Mr. Bartlett ....... ......................... |
|  | Vaceination ............................. |
| do do ... | Distribution.. |
|  | Improvements.. |
| Grand Riper Superintendency. | Distribution....... Grant for School. |
|  | Grant for School.. |
|  | Council House, Tuscarora. |
|  | Travelling expenses, Mr. Murgan .... |
|  | Retired allowances.................. |
|  | Pensimers ....... |
|  | Explenses attending late Mr. Thorlurn's fuberal................... |
|  | Imprirements........ .............................................. |
|  | Cbiefts expenses attending Councils................................. |
|  | Contingencies ....... ......... |


| 120088 | Wyandott's of Anderdon... |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C: 90 | do $\quad .$. |  |
| 811 | do $\quad .$. |  |
| 650 | do $\quad \cdots$ |  |
| 8000 | do $\quad .$. |  |
| 23600 | Management Fund.......... |  |
| 339518 | Mohawks of Bay of Quinté |  |
| 30000 | do $\quad .$. |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}90 & 14 \\ 30 & 40\end{array}$ | do $\quad .$. | Paid to F. McAnnany for lands sold |
|  |  | and moniea received by him. |
| 800 | do $\quad .$. |  |
| 551169 | Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simeoc. |  |
| 7820 | do ... |  |
| 1390 | do ... |  |
| 29330 | do $\quad .$. |  |
| 227472 | Mississagase of Rice and Mud Lakes. |  |
| 1630 | do ... |  |
|  | do ... |  |
| 6300 | do ... |  |
| 44989 | Mississaguas of Skugog ... |  |
| 370236 | Mississaguas of Alnwick... |  |
| 1280627 | Chippewas of Saugeen and 0 wen Sound. |  |
| 15847 | do ... |  |
|  | do $\quad .$. |  |
| 9800 | do ... |  |
| 24539 | Chippewas of Nawash ... |  |
| 107450 |  |  |
| 3508347 | Six Nations ................. |  |
| 10000 1050 | do ${ }_{\text {do }}$................. |  |
| 34300 | do .................... |  |
| 10000 | do ................. |  |
| 40274 | do ................. |  |
| 17500 | do ................. |  |
| 12000 | do ................ |  |
| 88525 | do ${ }_{\text {do }}$..................... |  |
| 20285 | do .................. |  |

Statement of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure, by the Indian Department, \&c.-Continued.

C. T. Walcot,

Acc. Ind. Aff.

WM. SPRAGGE,
D.S.I. A.

## Indian Department,

Quebec, 22nd Feby., 1864.
D.

Statemant of sums paid out of the Lower Canada Indian Fund, during the year 1863.


General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure Account of the several Indian Tribes and Funds, during the jear 180今; shewing also Dalances of the several accounts at the commencement and close of the year.

| - Tribe or Fund. | Receipts. |  |  | Disbursehents. | Crmit Balanges. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Land and Timber, \&e., \&e. | Interest on Investments. | Annuities and Grants. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1stJany., } \\ 1863 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 31st Dec., } \\ 1863 . \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Ojibewas of Lake Huron. | \$ c. | \$ $\mathbf{e}$. | $\$ 8$ 2400 000 | $\$ 8$ <br> 2400 <br> 10 | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { \$ } & \text { c. } \\ 101 \\ 50\end{array}$ | $\$ 8$ <br> 101 <br> 80 |  |
| Lake Superior Indians ............................. |  |  | 200000 | 200000 |  |  |  |
|  | 925 is |  |  | 245881 | 195103 61440 | 44800 <br> 614 <br> 10 |  |
| Accountable Warrant .................................. |  |  |  | 10197 |  |  | 1st Jan., 1863, Dr. balance \$10606c. |
| Albert Anthony ....................................... |  | 2218 |  |  | $55+30$ | 10648 | 31st Dec., 1863, Dr. balance |
| Chipperas of the Thames.......................... | 208333 | 81977 | 241000 | 603950 | 1959020 | 15803 80 | \$409c. |
| Moravians of the Tbames.......................... | 82286 | 170010 | 61600 | 3105 26 | 3863124 | 45560 |  |
| Mississaguas of the Credit........................ | 98575 | 25.1272 | 209000 | S: $2 ; 35$ | 6412122 | 64114 |  |
| Mohawks of Bay of Quinté......................... | $3 \leq 8889$ | 216151 | 1810000 | $4 \times 3316$ | 17939 11 | 5095635 |  |
| Chippewas of Lakes ILurun and Simeoc ......... | 37 160 160 | 917 970 989 | 481000 $25-0$ | 617154 4110783 | $2041+24$ $21-24$ 200 | 2019759 2141783 |  |
| Mississaguas of Alnwick..... ................................. | 160 503025 | $\begin{array}{r}978 \\ 13: 298 \\ \hline 1298\end{array}$ | 2570100 |  | 21734 <br> 27393 <br> 183 | 2141783 30417862 |  |
| Iroquois of Caugbnavaga ......................... |  | 4979 |  |  | 1111357 | 115336 |  |
| Mississaguas of Skugog ........................... | 113900 | 5997 | 39190 | 56379 | 90751 | 193459 |  |
| Darbam Indians ................................. |  | 1987 |  | 2500 | 49601 | 49088 |  |
| Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes ........... | 2255 | 027 | 256810 | 266317 | 2143 |  | 31st Dec., 1863, Dr. balance $\$ 5082 \mathrm{c}$. |
| Chief Tetomonais and Band ..................... |  | $\begin{array}{r}4269 \\ \\ \hline 1049\end{array}$ |  | 4129 219854 | 927 40 2267205 | 92820 3046258 |  |
| Wyandotts uf Anderdon ........................... |  | 104231 1736 | ….................. | 219854 | 2267205 38818 | $\begin{array}{r}3046258 \\ 40554 \\ \hline 658\end{array}$ |  |
| River Desert Indiang............. ... ................ | 233128 | 19626 | .. | 45650 | 392484 | 509588 |  |
| Abenakis of St. Francis............... .............. |  | 070 |  |  | 1614 | 1684 |  |
| Lower Canada Indians ............................ |  | 122994 | 400000 | 493355 | 3158832 | 3245969 |  |
| Chippewas of Saugeen and Owen Sound......... | 1496490 | 709208 | 500000 | 15388 6081 22 | 16061841 | 17225617 4 |  |
| Chippewas of Sarnia........................................... |  | 197839 152480 |  | 608155 12460 | 4418250 <br> $\$ 5769$ <br> 02 | 4433884 371692 |  |
| Chippewas of Nawash................................. | $6630: 3$ | 29328 | ..................... | 198289 | 645440 | 1139502 |  |



WM. SPRAGGE,
C. T. Walcot,

Acc. In. Aff.

Indian Departaext,
Quebec, 22nd Februair:, $18 ; 1$.

H.

Statement shewing the quantity of Surveyed Surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold, with their computed average value.


## Indian Department,

Quebec, 22nd Feby., 1864.
I.


## Extract fromid. W. Bartlett's Report, dated Toronto, Feby. 10th, 1864.

Nearly all the Indian Schools in my district, with the exception of the Mohawks at Tyendinaga, are supplied with teachers by the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and whose salaries are paid by that body.

The Rarca and Snake Island Indians, however, contribute s50 a year each in additiou to the Wesleyan payment.

Much care is taken by the above named Society, in its selection of those persons engaged as teachers for the Indian schools, and only those are employed whose charactery are beyond suspicion as regards morality.

These teachers being under the immediate superintendence of the Wrosleyan Conference, and not appointed or paid by the Indian Department, are not called upon to report to any one but the Society that engages then.

I called upon Dr. Wood, the General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions, thinking that he might possess some reports. He said he would have been happy to have afforded the Department any information in his power regarding the schools supported and established by their Society, but that he had only received a riort from the Alowict Band.

Records are scarely ever kept by the teachers of the Indian schools oi the attendauce of the children. I have, however, writteu to the several bands under my charge for ioformation, but from those at a distance it will be a good while bofore I can receive answers, if supplied at all. When received I will lose no time in transmittius them to you.

The Indian childreu are very irregular in their attendance at school. There areterec scasons of the year when the schools are closed, viz. : in the spriw: for sugar making; in the winter, the huating season, which commences in October and continues till the opcuiug of navigation in the spring; and the wild berry season. During the sugar-making and hunting season the Iudiaus close their houses and move to the bush with all the members of their family. Their villages look quite deserted. In the beryy wan the children are kept from school to assist in gathering the fruit. Indeed, whenever they absent themselves from school the parents evince great reluctance to enforce their attendance. It is a goneral complaint of all the teachers, both white and native.

## At Saugen

there are three schools:-One supported by the Wesleyans, who pay the teachor $\$ 200$ a year, a white teacher,-one established by the Congregationalists, native teacher,- and one established by the Indians themselves, the teacher a native. (This school is supported by subscriptions and collections made by the Indians themselres at home and abrad.)

## At Cape Cromer.

One school by Wesleyans; white teacher, -one by Church of England; native teaeher.

## Chrigtian Igland.

One school by Wesleyans; Rev. Mr. Salt, their Missionars, and.an Indian. He taught their school when first established, and was paid a small sum by a vote of the Indiau Council. A native teacher, named Luke Sky, has been engaged by this band to teach their school for five months, the lndians agreeing to pay him $\$ 30$ and the Wesleyans a like amount.

## Rama.

The school here is under the Wesleyan Society, which pays the teacher annmally $\$ 15850$ e. The Indian Funds pay $\$ 50$. A native teacher.

## Sake Island.

Wesleyan Mission school here, supported by Missionary grant of \$250, and by Indian funds $\$ 50$. A white teacher.

A portion of theso Indians are settled upon Georgina Islaud, about nine miles from saake Islaod, where they have erected a school house, which will be ready for occupation nest year. The Wesleyans have assisted these Indians in their building.

## Rice Lake.

Wesleyan school and grant \$200. A white teacher.

## Duif Lake.

Teacher appointed and paid by the New Englaud Society. A white man.
ifugog Lake.
Ther is no school here. This band is a very small one, and the Indians are unable to "Hyse a teacucr. There are only about 10 or 1 of an are to to to school.

There Ivdians have diminished very much, as you will ree by the census returns. I have used all the arguments in my power to induce them to remove and join either the Rive or Mud Jake community-but they object.

## Alnwick.

There is a vory gom sehool here, under Wesleyau management. The amount paid by their Society is $\$ 340$. The attendance at this school appears to be pretty regular, which is attributed to the influence and example of their excellent native chief and missionary, the Rev. John Sunday. Many of these Indians go out on their hunting expeditions, but they are further removed from their hunting grounds and therefore do not take their childrea with them.

## Mohatfas of Tyendinaga.

The Indian councillors choose their teacher, and the Indian funds contribute towards his support $\$ 200$. He is a white man. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, of the Church of England, is their missionary, and a trustee of the school. I have no reports of this school, but have written to M r. Auderson to obtain, if possible, the information you require.

## The Sandy Island Indians

are supplied with a teacher and paid by the Wesleyans, and included in their grant for French River, for which is paid $\$ 160$.
(Sigued,) W. R. BARTLETT, D. S. I. A

## Examined. <br> L. V. K.

The following general information concerning schools established for the instruction of the Indians within the Grand River Division, has been supplied by Mr. Gilkison, the resident Superintendent :-

The New England Society have seven schools, including their excellent Institute, all of them being under the supervision of the Chief Missionary, the Rer. A. Nelles. The Wesleyan Conference has a school under the missionary charge of the Rev. Peter Germain. These schools are for the education of children of the Six Nations, but who do not contribute to their support. Mr. Nelles informs us that the cost of maintaining the Institute and schools is over seven tiousand dollars per annum. The Institute now accommodates 60 boarders, but the building is about to be enlarged so as to admit of receiving 100 children. In the New Credit settlement, a school is supported at the expense of the Wesleyan Conference, and is under the care of the Rev. Thomas Williams, Missionary.

Another school has been lately formed at the exoense of the Band, an excellent new building erected, and provision made for a school-master.

I have, dic.,
(Signed,) J. T. GILKLSON, D.S. \& (:

Examined.
J. V.K.
J.

Comparative Statement of the Indian Population throughout Canada, as far as can be ascertained, between the years 1858 and the ${ }_{2}^{\circ}$ latest census taken since.

| Name of Tribe. | Population in 1858. | Population at last sensus. | Date of last census. | Increase. | Decrease | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iroquois of St. Louis........................... | 1,342 | 1,852 | 1861 | 10 |  |  |
| Iroquis of St. Hegis ................. ........\| | 63. | 879 | do | 194 |  |  |
| Nipissings, Algonquins, and Iroquois of Lake of 'Two Mountains. | 834 | 884 | No censu | 4 taker | since 18 | 58. |
| Abenakis of St. Francis ....................... | 387 | 271 | 1861 |  | 116 |  |
| Abenak is of Becancour. | 172 | 51 | 1363 | $\ldots$ | 121 |  |
| Hurons of Lorette .................... | 382 | 800 | do | 15 |  |  |
| Amalacites of Viger................................. | 171 | 170 | do |  | 1 |  |
| Montagnais of Point Blue ..................... |  | 12) 3 (1) | 1861 |  |  |  |
| Mistassins and Naskapins of the Lower St. Latrrence $\qquad$ | 3.146 | 2.56 | 1861 |  | 286 |  |
| Six Nations of the Grand River | 2,550 | 2,560 | 1863 | 210 |  |  |
| Mississaguas of the ( redit | 206 | 191 | do |  | 15 |  |
| Oneiday of the Thames ...... | $52 \%$ | 529 | do |  |  |  |
| Chippewas and Munsees of the Thamea..... | 530 | 558 | do |  | 22 |  |
| Moravians of the Thames. | 249 | 235 | d* |  | 14 |  |
| Wyandotts of Anderdon.... | $6: 7$ | 66 | do | $\cdot$ | 3 |  |
| Chippewas of Paint Pelee... | 00 | 45 | do |  | 12 |  |
| Chipperas and Puttawatamies of Walpole Island | 824 | T00 | do |  | 124 |  |
| Chippewas of Kettlo Point, Kiver Sable and Bear Creek...... ........................... | 67 | Include | 1 sinco | 1858 amo | ng the S |  |
| Manitoulin Island Indians.. | 1,290 | 1,290 | No consu | A since t | bat of | 1859 on record. |
| Chippewas and Pottawatamies of Saugeen? |  | 20) | 1863 | - |  | liss on yecord. |
| Chippewas, Pottawatams, and ottaway ni Sarnia $\qquad$ | 6 | $4 \square^{\circ}$ | 1863 |  |  |  |
|  | sii | 314 | No censu | s taken | laince 15 |  |
|  Lak-- | 810 | \% | 1383 | - | dince 15 |  |
|  | 6, 613 | 10¢ | ${ }^{1} 10$ | 54 |  |  |
| Missicmeus of dmwirt...................... | $\because 17$ | $\because 2$ | do |  |  |  |
|  falan! | 94 | 96 |  | - |  |  |
| Miver lesert Indians. |  | $\because 4$. | do |  |  |  |
| $G$ Gre Cryar and Colry y Le: | 301 | $31:$ | do | 42 |  | thed in 1858 . |
|  | 140 | 13 | do | 13 |  |  |
|  | 2\% | 24 | d, |  |  |  |
| Chipperas uf i atie Ilurot ........... | 3-29 | 2,102 | 1-96 |  |  |  |
| Chiprewas of Latw superi | 94, | 1,070 | 148.; | 17 |  |  |
| 'rital. | 14, 9174 | 1 1,891 |  | 812 | Eri; |  |

WM. SPRAGGE,
D. S. I. A.
indian Department,
Quebec, 22nd Felyy., 1864.

K .
Statement of Indian Pensions and Retired Allowances paid by the Imperial Government, during the year 1863.

| Name of officer or other porson entitled to pension. | Rank, \&o. | Amonat paid. Sterling. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S. Y. Chesley ... ........................ | Retired $\Delta$ ccountant and Superintendent ..... ............. | f c. <br> 411  <br> 14 d. <br> 2  |
| Thos. G. Anderson..... .............. | Retired do do .................. | 227149 |
| Rev. F. 0'Meara........................ | Retired Chaplain........................................ | 1000 |
| Mrs. S. Elliott.......................... | Widow of Col. Elliott................................. ........ | 7460 |
| Gervase McComber ....................' | Late Interpreter......................... ...................... | 3600 |
| J. B. Assickinack ..... ........ ........ |  | 1500 |
| Pierre Necajua ................. ........ | Wounded Warrior ............................................ | $\begin{array}{rrr}15 & 3 & 4 \\ 288 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| D. C. Napier ............................ | Retired Superintendent...................................... | 2880 |
|  |  | £1167 183 |
| C. T. Walcot, Acc. In | WM. SPRAG <br> d. Aff. | D. S. I. A. |
| Indian Department, Quebec, 22nd Feby., 1 | $1864$ |  |

## L.

Return of Blankets furnished by the Commissariat Department to certain aged and infirm Indians.


## APPENDIX NO. 45.

## INSPECTION REPORT OF ALLEYN, CLAPHAM AND HUDDERSFIELD, IN the county of pontiac, c. E.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

Sir,-In obedience to your letter of instructions bearing date Crown Lands Department, Quebec, 14 th Sept. last, I have the hoior to report that I had my party organized and ready to start from home on the 24th of Sept., and we reached the Township of Alleyn on Saturday the 26th of the same month.

> 2ND.-METHOD OF EXPLORING.

I explored and examined this township from four eacampments as centres of operations; and I divided my party of six as follows: I engaged two good bushmen who could travel by the pocket compass, and gave each of them a man to accompany him One man We left in the camp to cook and take caro of our baggage, and the other man generally accompanied myself when there was no extra duties to do, such as portagiog provisions or going to the post office, which always took two days, each trip. Then each explorer started from a given lot-post-for instance between the posts of lots 23 and $3 ⿺$, on the rear of the second concession-and go south on the course of the side line to the aext concession. Then ho was to ascertain which side, and how far to the side of the post, with the corresponding numbers, he came out-and start the exploration of the next concession (first) from the post 33 and 22 , and go out to the front of the township on the aforesaid course of the side line; then, after reaching the front of the township, they would go across to the post between numbers 21 and 30 , and return on the course of the side lines through the two concessions aforesaid. Each party performed their explorations in the same manner.

The chief explorer, or man having the pocket compass, kept the course which is intended to be a "bee line" as much as possible, and his assistant kept the distances by pacing; allowing an average of 25 paces for a chain, whioh enables me to give the approximate distance in each kind of land or surface, whether hardwood, pine, stony land, good land or swaupy. By this method we were able to see one side of every lot, wherever such minuteness was deemed necessary; but in some places I did not deem it necessary to be thus minute in my examinations. We prosecuted the examinations or survey in this manner all around the camps untal about a quarter of the township had been examined, and then moved camps to another quarter.

## 3Rd.-different kinds or land.

I think it may be as well, for convenienee sake, that I should give a sort of definition of the terms that I shall use in describing the various tracts or kinds of land, because it is a great mistake to suppose that all hardwood lands are arable or fit for settlement, or propeople settle will afford and it is also a great mistake to suppose that all the lands on which The land fit for settlement or fortable sabsistence in their old age. classes, with a aumber of divisions, viz:-1 wh. Land that do settle, I shall reduce to two or waggon can pass over easily "hoe and harrow" land. There is and. Land that cannot be ploughed, which I shall call have settled on in both the here is a great deal of this latter kind of land that people which after ten years labor will hardly lower Canada sections of the Ottawa country, day laborer in the old and fertile hardly afford the occupants a better living than that of a pendant on the lumber trade. On thements. The value of this land is very much dePickanock rivers, where the lumber Gatineau, Madawaska, Bonnechere, Coulonge and this class of lands will for a few years at freates a demand for hay and oats the stttlers on lands, beoause they get nearly as much forst get on apparently as well as those on plough the country get for wheat. During the first fas the farmers in the older settled parts of material progress of the one more than the few years there is not much difference in the or twelve jears the settler on the good plough lands finds settlers. But at the end of ten or twelve jears the settler on the good plough lands finds himself to begin to realise the
substantial benefits resulting from his hard labor in clearing his land, in being able to turn up the soil with his plough when the stumps with their roots are rotten and can be easily turned out of their places; but the unfortunate man that settles in stony, rocky land, who can employ to advantage no agricultural implements in the cultivation of his land but the hoe and harrow, gradually finds the disagreeable fact dawing upon his mind that ruin and decay overspread his former fertile fields. This kind of land when newly cleared will give two or three excellent clops of grain, and then a few crops of good hay, but will after ten or twelve years thus occupied decline so much in its producing eapabilities that what would at one time graze a horse will not now feed a sheep. I have often heard people say stony land will make excellent pastures, und that a man may live well on a dairy farm. But this is a great mistake, no land that cannot be ploughed will long continue to afford good pastures, and even if it did our long and severe winters preclude the possibility of any farmer getting a good living on a grazing farm alone, unless he has some means of raising a great quantity of fodder; because the success of most farmers is determined by the amount of stock they are able to winter over. And how can a man who raises only from half a ton to one third of a ton of hay per acre, with oat straw in proportion, be suppozed to keep a stock sufficiently large to give himself and family a comfortable subsistence? A farmer cannot make any profit by keeping cattle over summer, unless he can winter them, because lean cattle in the spring generally cost more than the same will cost in the fall when they are fat. I have knonn a great many settlers who lived for twenty years on just such lauds as I have been describing, and after clearing from sixty to a hundred acres, leave their farms without being able to sell them for a dollar an acre, and occasionally abandon them without receiving a cent for them. Such will be the fate everywhere of occupants of "hoe and harrow" land as soon as the lumber trade, which is now in the vicinity of them, get removed into the interior. As long as the settlers ean get 3 s 9 d and 4 s for oats, and twenty or forty dollars a ton for hay, with good wages for themselves and their teams in winter, they can live on almost any kind of land. There is a considerable proportion of those hardwood lands that contains many small parcels that may be ploughed, but the value of such patches is very much diminished by the smallaess in each place, because they cannot be advantageously used without being fenced, and that is a very costly and inconvenient operation to a small farmer. But when a settler can get one quarter of his land to plough, say twenty-five acres in one field, with plenty of rough land for his cattle to run over, he can make a living in a small way.
4TH.-OLASEIEICATION OF LANDg IN ALLEYN.

I have indicated the tracts of lands with the differcot linds of timber by three colcurs:-The hardwood and a little pine by sienna, pine and bardwood by a light tint of Lake or red, aud the clear solid pinery by a light green, with a few trees representing their respective classes.

The first and most important division is that hardwood tract on the north side of the Pickanock river, and west of lot No. 18. It is pretty good land, and although there is a good deal of rough land in it, yet there are few lots in it but what contain some plough land, and fit for settlement, which embraces about 107 lots, including seven or eight lots of pinery on the creek emptying into the north side of the Pickanock, at lot 42 , and another small pinery around Kendekegamo Lake.

The second division of hardwood-that from lot 18 of both concessions on the north side of the River eastward to the town line, and containing 36 lots-is "hoe and harrow" land being very stony and rough, with amall hardwood and seattering white pine, a good deal of which yet remains to be cut, and is of a good quality.

The third is the hardwood on the south side of the river, which embraces about 114 lots, being the 6th, 5th and 4th ranges, from lot 27 eastward, with a few lots in the west end of the 4th and 3rd ranges, about one fourth of which is arable or plough land, and the rest is good "hoe and harrow" land. The soil in most of this tract is rather too hilly and stony to plough. There is a good deal of superior white pine on this division, but it is being rapidly cut off.

The 4th division or traot is that in Lake or Red, embracing a large portion of the 3rd, 2nd and 1st concessions. On the south side of the river there are about 60 lots of good white pine, with some hardwood, bat the land is rough.

The 5th and last tract is the light green, shewing the pinery. When there is scarcely anything but pine along both sides of Grove Creek, on the south side of the river the soil is a very light sand, free from stones, and embracing about $5 \notin$ lots. A geat deal of pine has been cut on this tract, and there is a great deal more to be cut. The pinery lots on the north side of the river, opposite the Grove Creek pinery, is a good clay bottom and very level, as well as the pinery tract on the south side. There is a narrow strip of pinery around Kendekegamo Lake, and narrow strips of pine along all the creeks in this township, and the same will apply to the other townships which I have examined.

I would respectfully suggest that the Government might withhold from sale all those lots embracing the pinery on Grove Creek for an indefinite period; all the lots in the 2nd and 3rd concessions east, to No. 15, for two or three years, except those that are already occupied, which will be found on the Schedule of settlers, as well as on the plan. Although there is a small pinery on the north side of the river, yet the land being of a good quality I do not think it would be advisable to withhold it from sale. Hence all on the north side of the river, which is the best part of the township for farming purposes, may be offered for sale; what pine there is on it may be cut off. 5th. Thore are a ferw men in the community who endeavor to make the settler believe that the interest of the lumbermen and the prosecution of the trade are hostile to the interests of the former, whereas such a view is entirely erronecus. Uuder proper management the lumberman and the settler help each other very materially, but lumbermen can do better without the scttler than the latter without the former. The lumberman would much rather draw his hay and oats a long distance than run the risk of having his limit burnt by the fires of the settlers; but when the settler goes on the land suitable for farming purposes he does the lumberman's limit no injury, and on the other haud he furnishes a quota of hay and oats to the lumberman more eonveniently than it can be drawn from abroad in the early part of the season; and gradually lowers the price. But at the same time the settler is the greatest gainer of the two, because he is sure of a great price for his coarse produce, and he runs no risk of injury from the operations of the lumberman, while he enjoys incalculable advantage from the roads of the lumberman, and not unfrequently houses himself and family in one of the lumberman's shanties.

The protection of our pine forests, under such regulations as would place no undue restrictions on the progress of settlement iato those portions of the timber conntry that are suitable for cultivation, is worthy of the highest consideration of the Government. The lumber trade night be made to yield a revenue of one million dollars to the country before the end of seven $\bar{j}$ ears, without its being felt an undue burden on the trade.

To accomplinh this end some of the measures I would suggest would be the giving away of the land intended for seitlement within the lumber regions to actual settlers, at such a price as would cover the costs of survey and management of the C.L.D., with a small surplus for colonization roads only, and grant the settler no interest in the pine whatever, excep. what would be used for the farm. Instead of the present mode of levying the duty on timber, I would suggest that an export duty be imposed on all timber sawn or unsawn leaving the Province, without regard to the land whence it was taken. If the lumbermen get their limits secured to them upon terms more permanent than they have at present, with further legislation to adjust the clashing interests of lumbermen and the owners of small privileges on all the streams used for the descent of timber, with other facilities that the Government could extend to the trade, I feel satisfied that the exported lumber could afford to pay ten per cent., which on quantity equal to that which was sold in $18 ; 30$, viz: $-\$ 10,051,147$ worth of lumber, would yield one million of dollars annually. It would be but fair that au adjustment of the duties should take place between sawlogs and square timber; at the present scale of duties the latter pays abっotydouble the duty that the forner kind of lumber does. This pine or lumber trade, the most important we have at present in the Province, should be looked at from a Provincial point of view, and not merely as a question to be settled on the narrow basis, as between the lumber nanutaken of many tracts ; beoause the pine is by far the most valuable crop that will be taken of many tracts of land on which it grows.

6th, Roads.-The roads made by Messrs. Gilmour \& Co., through Alleyn, Leslie, Olapham and Hudersfield, are of the very greatest importance in opening these townships for settlement. They have one road from the month of the Kazubazna to Otter Lake Farm,
and thence up the Pickanock to the Coulonge river, making a distanee of sirty miles of a road beautifully cut out, wide, with innumerabla good cross-roads intersecting this main line in every direction. The roads made by this firm on the Pickanock, Kazubazua, Stag Creek and the Coulonge rivers have donc, and are doing more"to facilitate the settlement of the Country of Pontiac than all the roads made from Colonization funds expendeded under the dizections of Government. They also crected a bridge over the narrows of News Lake last sumner, which has opened direct communication from Otter Lake depot to the Ottawa river, in the north-east corner of Litchfield, a convenience of which the settlers were not slow of availing themselven, because four or five families moved east and settled on lots on the east side of News Lake, within two months after the building of the bridge. Messrs. Gilmour \& Co. have not made these roads and bridges for the purpose of accommodating settlers by any means; they have constructed them for the purposes of their own trade, but they serve the new settlers as well, and I think it but fair to state the fact, which shows that the clamor raised by the ignorant and designing demagogues against the lumbermen as the obstructors of settlement and the oppressurs of the poor man, are without foundation aud unjust, whereas the poor settler gains far more from the operations of the lumberman than the lumberman gains from the settlement of the country around him.

7th.-Schedule of Settlers.

| Names. | Concession. | No. Lot. | Lots. | Acre Cleared. | Acres Chopped. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Henry Henney | 2nd | 1 \& 2 | 2 | 6 |  |
| James McKena | 3 rd | $2 \& 3$ | 2 | 5 |  |
| Daniel Kennedy | 3rd t 4th | $5 \pm 5$ | 2 | 5 |  |
| James Milford... | 4th | 3 \& 4 | 2 |  | 8 |
| David Daig. | 4th | 7 \& 8 | 2 | 5 |  |
| Robert Kennedy | 4th | 6 | 1 |  |  |
| Stewart Gibson. | 3rd | is \& 7 | 2 | 10 |  |
| Christopher Carruthers | 3 rd | 8\&9 | 2 | ........ | 5 |
| James Rogan...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3rd | 12\& 13 | 2 | Partly Cleared. |  |
| George Sterenson. | 4th | 15 | , | 10 |  |
| Noble Carruthers... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4th | 11, 12 \& 13 | 3 | 25 |  |
| James Holmes.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2nd | $23 \% 21$ | 2 |  | 5 |
| Thomas Holmes | 2nd | $22 \& 20$ | 2 |  | 5 |
| Alexander Baily . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2nd | 24 \& 25 | 2 | 5 |  |
| James Craig........... | 2nd | 31 | , | 6 |  |
| Robert Montgomery . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5 th | 13 \& 14 | 2 |  | 6 |
| David Daig................................... . . . . . . . | 6 6th | 14 | 1 |  | 5 |
| Robert Johnston. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6th | $15 \& 16$ | 2 | 10 |  |
| James Keys. | 5 th \& 6th | 17 \& 17 | 2 |  | 4 |
| Joseph Irwin, Jun. | 3nd | 6\&7 | 2 | 40 |  |
| Foster Irwin.... | 2nd | 849 | 2 | 30 |  |
| Joseph Irwin. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $18 t$ | 6 \& 7 | 2 | 6 |  |
|  |  |  | 41 | 167 | 38 |

## 8 tit.-CONCLUSion.

The foregoing list shews there are twenty one settlers or claimants of lots, forty-one lots claimed or occupied, with one huadred and sixty-seven acres cleared, and thirty-eight acres chopped; making about an average of four acres to each occupier, cleared or partially cleared in the township of Alleyn. Noble Carruthers is the patriarch amongst the settlers; he is an enterprising farmer who weot from the township of Huntly with a large family of boys. He is very zealous in promoting the settlement of the township. He acts as guide gratis to every man whocomes to look for land, and hospitably entertains them with board and lodgings luring their sojourn with him. He is a man of kindly feelings and sanguine temperament, anxious to get a populous neighborhood established around him, which makes him a more efficient and successful agent in settling Alleyn than any agent in the employ of the Government could be.

These remarks and suggentions are respectfully aubmitted.

## 9th summary.

1st.-All that tract north of the Pickanock and west of No. 18 is arable land, fit for settlement, and embraces some pine land, but is not worth withdrawing from sale as the land is good, containing 107 lots.

2ad-All that tract north of the river and east of No. 18,36 !ots, containing thirtysir lots of hoe and harrow land.

3rd.-That tract embracing the whole of the 6th and 5th ranges south of the river, the 4th from No. 27 eastward, and the 1 st from No. 35 eastward is mostly hardwood-one fourth arable land and the rest hoe and harrow land, may go to sale, 144 lots.
th. - That part of the 2nd and 3rd ranges from No. 15 westward to the pincry. The sale of those now ungranted mirht be suspended for two or three years, it is with but few exceptions hoe and harrow land, 34 lots

5ih.--That tract in greea on the south of the river contains about 54 lots of a pinery on Grove Creek, might be entirely withdrawa from sale, as the soil is very sandy, and there is scarcely anything but pine on it; and so long as it escapes from burning it will continue to produce merchantable pine.

## 10 th - Clapham.

I made a cursory examination of this towaship, but found it to be rather a poor tract of land, and not a great deal of pine in it either. It has but recently been blocked out. Ang land of any consequence worth settling is in the cast side, and any time the Government may think proper they misht order the survey of the east half of the township. There is so little fit for settlement in the west half that it is not advisable to have it surveged. There are a few lots, however, in the south-west corner, where one Sinith has settled, on a traot of very good land, which may be surveyed, but there is not more than enough for six good farms in it. Thes are all on the west side of the Pickanock river. They would, no doubt, like to have their land surveyed. If the east side or half of Clapham were surveyed there should be a range of lots laid out on each side of the Ken lekegam Lake, abutting on the lake. As the land about the lake is pretty go d, this Would make tho best settlement. The land north of Alleyn, on the east side of the Little and Great Kendekegam Lakes, extending towards the reat bend of Eagle river, is pretty good, which, along with the arable land in the north-west of Allegn and the east halt of Claphara, could afford as good a locality as any I know at present, in that wection of the country, for about two hundred settlers.

It is quite easy of aecess; all that is required to open it up to construct a bridge over the Pickanock, near the mouth of the Kendekegam Creck, and make ten or twelve miles of road northerly along the eatt side of the lakes and creek towards Eigle river.

Although I have recommended the survey of the east half of Clapham, it is mostly bigb, hilly hardwood, what I call "hue and harrow" land.

Most of the pine lands of this towaship are in the wost half, along the banks of the Pickanock. The east side of it is very mountainous and rocky. The pine belt varies in breadtì from halfa mile to a mile.--See plans.

## 11Th-HUdDERSFIELD.

I made an exploration across this township at distances of a mile apart. It is a very poor tract of land. There is not one good lot in it that I saw. The timber is small and scrubby, the hills high and rocky, and broken up with lakes and creeks. There is nothing worth surveying or settling; even its " hoe and harrow" land is of the most inferior kind.

There is fine crystaline limestone on the line between Clapham and Huddersfield, on the south side of the Pickanock, just where the line crosses the river; and there is lime in Alleyn, on the side line between lofs 23 and 22 of the first concession, a few chains south of the Kazabazua Creek, and there is lime stone also on the 23 rd lot of the third range of Leslie.

A plan of Alleyn and another of Clapham and Huddersfield, shewing the tracts of hardwood and pine land, as the result of my exploration or inspection, accompany this rerort, sf a!! which are respectfully submitted.

1 have the hunur to be, sir,
Your obediont mervant,
Dungan Sinclair, Prov. Land Survojer.

# APPENDIX No. 46. <br> INSPECTION REPORT OF TIMBER LANDS IN UPPER CANADA. 

Ottawa, 28th October, 1863.<br>To the Honorable Wm. McDougall,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Sir,-Having completed my examination of the township of Matawatchan, I beg leave to report as follows:

That portion of this township on the north-east is very barren and rugged, being composed of rocky precipitous hills alternating with small swamps. The timber consists almost eatirely of white and red pine, much of which is of inferior quality. In the valleys and slopes of mountains the soil is exclusively sand, formed by the disintegration of gneissoid or laurentian rocks. Much of the forest from time to time has been burned. The brules are neither large nor continuous, as the swamps arrest the progress of the conflagrations, so that the summits of the hills ate mostly burned and the slores green. There are a few small patches of alluvial formation along the river Madawaska, consisting of pure sand, and therefore of little worth as farms. This is decidedly the most sterile and uninviting tract that I have ever scen. I do not believe that there is enough of arable land in the whole extent to make one farm. The wonder is that any one would subdivide it for settlement.

That portion extending frou Cotton's Creek eastward to North Canonto is also very rocky and brocken, mostly covered with pine, and only fit for lumberirg purposes.

That part, extending from Cotton's to Lackie's Creek, and thence to the rear of the township, is the only tract available for settlement, the greater part being already occupied. The soil consists of a rich sandy loan, with indications throughout of crystalline limestone. The surface is undulating, and in some places rocky and precipitious. It is covered with a luxuriant growth of all the varieties of hardwood indigenous to this country. Cedar swamps are also occasionally to be met with. From an exploration I made along the line between Abinger and Deabigh, I find this tract extends at least to the Frontenac Road. Through this tract only a few seattering pines are here and there to be met with, principally on the banks of lakes or aloug the valleys of creeks.

The other patches of hardwood along the Madawaska are occupied.
The pine and hardwoud tracts are respectively designated on the accompanying plan, the green border shewing the pine lands and the purple the bardwood.*

I have the honor, \&c.
(Signed,)
J. L. P. O'Hanly. P. L. Surveyor.
$\Perp$

## APPENDIX No. 46R.

## Camp Township of Denbigh, 25th November, 1863.

To the Hon. Wm. McDougall,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Sir,-Having completed the examination of the township of Miller, I beg leave to report as follows:

That portion of the township extending eastwards from the western outline to Brule Lake, and thence northerly to the township of Matawatehan, and south-easterly to Lake No. 10 , from thence easterly to Mosquito Lake to the southern outline of the township, comprising the 1st, Ind and 4th concessions, and a small part of the remaining concessions, is covered with all the varieties of hardwood known in this clinate, maple predominating, intermised here and there with hemlock, spruce, \&c. Pine is rarely met with in this section, being confined to small clumps or seattering trees on the promontories of lakes,

[^8]the valleys of streans and the abrupt sides of hills, except one grove between Brule and Iudian Lakes, comprising about 1,100 acres. The surface here is uodulating, becoming rugged and precipitous in the vicinity of lakes. The soil is generally a mixture of sand, gravel and clay, and according to the preponderance of cither is productive or barren. Where hemlock predominates, it is either pure sand or rocks.

Is is pretty well adapted for settlement, particularly that part enclosed by the red dottel line on the accompanyius plan, and is mostly occupied by resident or intending settlers.

Eastward of the aforesaid liue, extending from Brule Lake to the northern and eastern outlines, the surface is mostly clothed with a dense pine forest, white and red species, the former largely predominating, and hemlock.

The monotony is here and there broken by groves of hardwood, the priacipal of which are eshibited on the accompanying plan, the remainder forming the crests of mountaios, small and stunted by a scanty soil. This section of the township is very irregular, rugged, rocky and broken, barren and uninviting, and therefore entircly unfit for agricultural pursuits, with the excention of the patches of hardwood referred to, and warked according to size and quality of suil, and containing in the aggregate about 2,000 acres. The soil in general is sand, and not unfrequently bare rocks In utilizing the pina forest as a source of wealth and revenue, and considerivg the small area harein fit for settlement, it is questionable if the ultimate advantage of locatiag these few lut. would be commensurate with the risk incurred by the periodic fires of the settler, which prove so disastrous to the pine in its viciuity.

Though said to exist by Mr. Harper, I have not discuvered any trace of limestone; from my opportunities of seeing the fixed rock in exposed situations, such as settler's clearing and roads, and the Mississippi road, I think if it existed I could not fail to have seen it.

On the accompanying plan the red border encloses the hardwood land, and the green the pine lands. All that parts of the township south and west of the red dotted line, with the exception of the land surrounding Indian Lake, represents the land fit for settlement. All of which is most respectfully submitted.
(Signed)
J. L. P. O'Hanly,
P. L. Surveyor.

## APPENDIX No 46r.

Camp, Townseip of Lindooen,
10th December, 1863.
To the Honorable Win. MeDougall,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Sir,-Having completed the examination of the township of Denbeigh, I beg leave to report as fillows:

The pine forest occupies but a comparatively small portion of this township, irregularly distributed, and chiefly confined to the vicinity of the modern and western outlines--Vide accompanying plan, whereon the pine country* is enclosed by the green border, and the hardwood by the red. Besides this, there is much scattered about through the hardwood in small insulated rrours or single trees; also along the valleys of streams and on the maryins of lakes. Indeed there is not a hill-and in this township their name is legionon whose summit, wuth rn and western slopes, there is not more or less pine, therefore the actual considerably exceeds the estimated area.

By fur the larger portion is occupied by hardwood, and the different species of greenwood, the firnere consisting of maple, tieech, birch, basswood, ironwood and some elm, ash and oak, the latter of hemlock, cedar, balsam and spruce

For settlement purposes, I bave subdivided the township into two sections, by the red dotted line on the accompanying plan. The land to the north and west thereof is very rugged, rocky and barren, and wholly unfit for agriculture, except small and isolated
patches occasionally to be met with, rarely exceeding a few acres. The soil is chiefly sand or gravel, with boulders, in many cases the bare rocks protruding, nay, occupying large areas. This uninviting tract is traversed by the Addington Road from north to south, and vice versa. There are about twenty settlers in this tornship located along the road, several of whom are Germaus. Others have made improvements and abandoned them, as many of those remaining must eventually do from the paucity of arable land. I do not think that scarcely one of these road lots or free grant lots contains twenty acres of land of average quality, and I have becn informed by the settlers that along the road southwards the land is still inferior, and almost exclusively pine.

The other, or south eastern section, is tolerably fit for agricultural purposes, containing arable land in considerable quantities here and there, intermized with rocky eminences and swamps, a few lots of which are already occupied by resident or intending settlers. The surface is rolling, oecasionally broken by steep, lofty and rocky hills. The soil consists of a sandy loan, a mixture of sand gravel and clay, either predominating according to situation and like productive agencies.

There is considerable limestone to be met with.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
(Sigued.)
J. L. P. O'Hanly,
P. L. Surveyor.


[^0]:    One hundred and nineteen miles have been thus improved, of which 85 miles are quite new,-the remaining 34 having been repaired. For additional minor improvements and details, see Superintendent's and Inspector's Reports in the Appendices No. 39 and 40

    Beside the above improvements, the following road surveys have been made during the year 1863 :-
    1st. Change in the Hastings Road through the township of Tudor - - 14 miles.
    2nd. Extension of Victoria Road. . - . . . - . . 14 "
    3rd. Change in Pembrooke and Matawan Road - - . . . . 20 "
    4th. Parry Sound Road - - . . . . - - . . 44 "
    5th. Buckhorn Road - - . - - - . . - - - 34 "
    6th. Crow River Road . - . . . . . . . - . 40 "

    ## PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT ON THE UPPER CANADA COLONIZATION ROADS.

[^1]:    F. 'I' ouvah,

    Clerk Crotan Domain, de.

[^2]:    Assistant Commissioner

[^3]:    * There was, through the whole settlement, it lack of sce.l, but wheat wus by far the less in qantity than other sorts. It could not be obtained unless brourbt from a dintancu; beure many porsons had none to sow; nor was there a singlo settler that had us wach as be wi.h 1 .

[^4]:    Among the improvements of the year are one lumber mill, a grist mill, an increase in tavern accommodation, new stores, two more post offices, and two new school-houses or

[^5]:    priocipal rivers, such as the rivers Martres, Marsouin and Glande, the cultivation of land has prugressed in such a propurtion as to mect partly the wants of the settlers who reside thire.

    The total prpulation of settlers residing upon Crown lands between Ste. Anne des Mouts aud the Magleleine River was composed, in 1SC1, when the road was traced, of 95 souls, divi.ed into $\because$ families. The hepe that the road would shortly be opened is the only cause why the femilies residing in that part of the esuntry have now increased to 45 , forming a: agererate population of 209 souls. These fumilies, a greater part isolated from ofe anu $L . \because$ have evcamped ne r the shores of the St. lawrence, and are awaiting milh arixety for the opeuing of the road, which will enable then to rect ouildiogs along the line. $\therefore \mathrm{m}$ : of these families, which have already made consiuerable improvewents ups their luts intend erecting buillings in the spriag along the traced line of the road. Iney wond ali have done so if the distance from the shore, where in some places the line is traced aud ifthe high cliffs which generally border that coast, wonld allow an easy combunicitiou with the shore, which, at present although very arduous, is the only practicable route.

    I w it here submit a recapitulation of the actual state of the colonization of Crown lands in that put of the county of Guspe which extends from the Scigniory of Ste. Anne des Munas to the Eeiguiory of Graude Madelcine. In this recapitulation $I$ will enter iuto no defaits cinceraing the seiguiorics. The population is composed as follows:-
    $\qquad$
    
    Boys of all ages........................................................... 81
    Giri's do. ................................................... 74

[^6]:    Note--Trout is eaten fresh in the fishing establishments, and does not appear in the Uverevers' Reports.

[^7]:    * On pages 133, 135 and 136, for Catish read Hake.

[^8]:    * The coleurs mentioned in this and the following Report refor to Mr. O'Hanly's plan, of Record in the Department, not to the acompanying map of the district.

