## REPORT

OF THE

# Commissioner of Crown Lands

OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.



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## REPORT

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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 EXCELLENCY:

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 CANADA.

#### CROWN LANDS.

The sales during the year amounted to 235,390% 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 6,246,018 acres, from which deducting the sales and free grants, 242,071% acres, a balance of 6,003,946% acres remains on hand.

#### CLERGY LANDS.

44,603\(\frac{2}{3}\) acres were sold in 1863, which, deducted from the quantity remaining unsold at the commencement of the year, 355,998\(\frac{1}{2}\) acres, leaves a balance of 311,394\(\frac{5}{6}\) acres still disposable. The price of the lands sold during the year is \$33,913.20, and the grown amount received in payment of instalments, rent, &c., was \$38,766.18, from which taking

the refunds and commission, \$7,850.81, there remains a net revenue of \$30,915.37 on account of the "Lower Canada Municipalities Fund," Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chapter 25, section 6.

#### JESUITS' ESTATES.

The gross amount collected from these estates in the year 1863, amounts to \$30,320.61. Of this sum, \$16,320.15 are capitals of sales of property and rents to passing of Act 19 Victoria, chap. 54 (Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, chap. 15), and appertain therefore to the "Lower Canada Education Investment Fund," under the provisions of said Act; the balance, \$14,000.46, being revenue accrued since said Act, goes to the "Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund."

The expenses amount to the sum of \$2,626.34, and consist of agents' salary, commission and disbursements, law costs, costs of copies of deeds and *Reconnaissances*, both of which latter are hereafter re-collected by the Crown.

The net receipts thus remain at \$27,694.27.

Finding that the lessee of the large and valuable farm belonging to the estates, and situate at Beauport, near Quebec, known as the "Notre Dame des Anges seigniorial domain farm," who had rented it in 1859 on a seven years' lease, at \$704 per annum, was unable to meet his engagements, 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 balance is to be liquidated by three annual instalments, with interest quarterly. By this transaction the estates will receive, 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 belonging to these estates, in 1863, viz., the Banal mill of the seigniory of Cap de la Magdeleine, situate within a league of Three Rivers. This property was held under an emphytéotique lease for 21 years from 1850, at \$280 per annum. The lessee had been very unfortunate in his latter occupation of this mill, having laid out several hundreds of pounds in uselessly 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 de banalité in adjoining seigniories, by inducing competition, had a serious effect in reducing the revenue of the property. One of the gables of the building, which is of stone and a very old structure, having given way, the mill was stopped, and the lessee having reported that he was unable and unwilling to reconstruct it, a reduction was made in the arrears of rent he owed, for the loss of banalité 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 sale, 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 order, and is now working. It is believed that the property has 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 customary, 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 specially 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 service, 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 seigniorial account of his salary since said appointment, minus the commission on his collections for that time as General Agent, which would have been 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 been required to pay at once their rents for 1863, 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 manner, 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 Seignionies 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 avail themselves of the offer.

The Squatters settled on the lots on and near the Piles Road in the Seigniory of Cap de la Magdeleine, having failed 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 high, being 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, &c., 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 and disbursements, besides refunds, and a considerable sum for costs of copies of deeds, received back by the Department in judicial cases, amount to \$2,184.51, leaving the net revenue at \$13,054.60.

See Appendix No. 16 for detailed statement.

#### 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 revenue to \$8,179.37 net.

The purchaser of the St. Henry Trait Quarré mill, sold in 1855, having represented that the effect of the abolition of the droit de banalité had made it impossible for him to liquidate his liability towards the Crown, it was decided by an Order in Council to take back the property and treat him as a tenant. This being done, the property was again sold in May last. The mill 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 \$622, both being payable 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 estate of the late Sir John Caldwell, in virtue of the judgment obtained by Her Majesty for the amount of Sir John's indebtedness to Government.

The revenues arising from the Seigniory of Lauzon, formerly his property, previous to its having been purchased by the Crown, at the Sheriff's sale which took place in 1845 under the above judgment, were received by the late A. A. Parent, 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 report of the Curator, no action having been taken to have it homologated, and the consequence was that the sum then in hand remained in Mr. Parent's possession, with the moneys subsequently received by him. This fact came to the knowledge of the Department, and although not then specially entrusted with this business, the attention of the Crown Law Officers was some time since, nevertheless, by it, directed thereto, with the object of obtaining a full report from the Curator, and having the moneys paid up to date. Mr. Parent being old and infirm, the advisability of appointing Mr. Félix Fortier, the agent for the Seigniory of Lauzon, in his stead, was at the same time suggested. Mr. Parent since died, and Mr. Fortier, upon the action of this Department, was named by assemblée de parents, in his lieu and place, and the proper steps were at once 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 iu, Council of the 16th December, 1862, this office, which had thus taken the matter in hand. was authorized to receive from the Court the moneys for which the Crown might be collocated, and entrusted with the settlement of all matters between the Crown and the estate. But for the action taken by Officers of this Department, it is probable that this matter. which had been so long neglected, 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 hand, as declared by the late Mr. Parent, in court, amounted, in 1847 alone, to nearly \$3,600, and the sum receivedby Mr. Fortier fr om Mr. Parent's estate, with that since collected by him reaches over \$8,500. The proper legal steps having been taken to cause this sum to be paid over to the Department, (after deduction of disbursements, &c., and costs), it will be accounted for in 1864.

#### UPPER CANADA.

#### CROWN LANDS.

At the commencement of 1863, there were 2,839,358½ acres of surveyed Crown lands on hand,—in addition thereto, 289,737 acres were subdivided, making a total of 3,129,095½ acres, of which, 91,069 acres were sold, and 9,239 acres located as free grants on the colonization roads, leaving a balance of 3,028,787½ 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 82,9253 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, \$28,532.71, 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 SCHOOL LANDS.

The sales during the past year, of the lands set apart under the authority of the Act 12th Vic., cap. 200, for creating a Common School Fund, amounted to 3,370 acres, leaving only 6,397 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 lands, and the balance (\$5,995.39) was the Ordnance Land agent's disbursements.

#### WOODS AND FORESTS.

The amount of revenue accrued from timber dues and ground rents during the year 1863, was \$327,339.11, and from slide dues, \$62,185.99; making the total accrued from these sources, \$389,575.10: which amount includes \$7,864.79 for other services, viz.:—Clergy, School, Indian, and Josuits' estates.

The amount of revenue collected from timber dues and ground rents, was \$395,700.11; and from slide dues, \$72,763.05,—making 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 Jesuits' Estates; and \$27,324.30, value of settlers' timber. Total, 503,152.25.

The charges of management for collecting timber dues and ground rents are \$25,927.87, and for collecting slide dues, \$1,000.00, making the total cost \$26,927.87. These charges do not include the salaries of the Woods and Forests branch at head-quarters, nor the following sums: \$3,235.32, refunds; \$5,474.08, transferred; and \$1,106.15 for surveys, specimens of Canadian woods, special services, &c.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The receipts for lands and timber in 1863 were \$70,763.78; interest on investments, 568,756.36; annuities and grants, \$35,020.00,—making 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 represented in the books of this department, at the credit of the various Indian bands, was \$1,484,653.93. At the close of the year, from payments of instalments on lands, from new sales, timber, &c., the amount, after paying salaries and oll other charges, was \$1,530,288.40; showing an increase of \$45,634.47. This would have been further augmented to \$67,620.39, had the interest for the quarter, amounting to \$21,985.92, due on the 31st December, 1863, been credited, as was done in the year 1862, to Indian funds. This sum will come into the accounts of 1864.

The smaller amount realized in 1863 from land and timber, as compared with 1862, is owing to the fact that the lands sold in 1863 were generally 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 disposing of fisheries, 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 requisite amendments could not be completed. These defects are such as would seriously impair any improvement in the organisation of the fisheries' service, and hinder effectual operations under the present statute. Consequently, I have not sought any extension of the system of leasing and licensing fisheries heretofore in practice, but merely continued temporary arrangements throughout the past season.

In point of economy this year's expenses abundantly prove that much can 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 law 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 no practical relation to the maintenance of the service. Waiting legislation, these faults are partially remedied 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 \$6,665.19, and in 1863 it is \$4,937.88; a decrease of \$1,727.31. In Lower Canada, 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 \$5,395.73. It should be remarked, that the bulk of this decrease consists of reductions in the contingent expenses 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 1863 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 rendered necessary by the wreck of La Canadienne in the preceding year. These added together make a sum of \$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 15th 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 commence 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 December, amount to \$6,213.28. This sum is composed as follows:—In Lower Canada—rents on leases, \$3,913.26; fees on licenses, \$1,762.75; fines, \$60.05; and in Upper Canada—license fees, \$477.23.

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 \$3,320.00. 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 be found among the appendices. These reports represent the condition of our fisheries to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

#### UPPER CANADA SURVEYS.

In Appendix 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 Township 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 1st 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, in 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 Province.

The surveyors engaged in the subdivision of Wylie, Monck, Wollaston, and Dungannon, report that they have 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 surveyors who subdivided the Townships into farm lots.

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

#### LOWER CANADA SURVEYS.

The surveys performed in Lower Canada, as enumerated in the accompanying annua statement of land surveyed 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 31s December, 1863, are more or less scattered over eleven counties, comprised in the following districts, namely: Ottawa, St. Francis, Yamaska, Quebec, Beauce, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, and Gaspé.

#### OTTAWA.

In the District of Ottawa, the survey and subdivision into lots of the residue of the township of Egan, as also a re-survey of part of the primitive survey thereof, were effected, comprising together an area of 73,570 acres of land, besides a division into lots of the triangular 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 surveyed 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, 140,748 acres of land.

#### YAMASKA.

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

#### 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 neighborhood of Quebec, was traced and marked in the field a distance of ten miles and a half, connecting the settlements of the Parish of St. Raymond, on the River Ste. Anne, 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 Beauce, about fifty miles of road line were run and marked in the field, from the chapel in the 8th range of Cranbourne, County of Dorchester, on or near the present Government road, leading from St. Edouard de Frampton, traversing the remaining southerly ranges of this township and the whole breadth of the township of Watford transversely, and then obliquely through the Township of Linière, 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 survey. Also another line of road was traced and marked on the right bank of the River Chaudière, 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 and 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.

#### RIMOUSKI.

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 lots; also, the residue of the Township of Cabot, in rear of the seigniory of Metis, containing 11,528 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 Dénonville, in the County of Temiscouata, was carried out, to meet the requirements of actual settlers, in the four front ranges of that township.

#### CHICOUTIMI.

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 48th 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

Ha! 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 Townships of Tremblay and Simard; the aggregate area of the land laid out in this district being, therefore, 78,393 acres.

#### GARDE

In the District and County of Gaspé, a survey en bornage, to establish the division line between the seigniory of Grande Vallée des Monts, fronting on the Gulf 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 quantity of land thus laid out and subdivided into lots for actual settlement, in the Counties and Districts of Lower Canada hereinbefore mentioned, aggregates 337,461 acres; the average cost of survey of which, including outlines, not exceeding 5½ cents per acre, and exclusive of outlines, a fraction over 4 cents per acre; accordingly ranging 1½ cent less per acre than the average cost of surveys in the year 1862.

As regards the surveys of colonization road lines, which frequently involve many miles of exploration before fixing the best line for the road, the average cost does not exceed \$20 per mile for the road lines run and marked, as hereinabove stated, under the head of each district 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 years 1861 and 1862.

## COLONIZATION ROADS,

#### CANADA WEST.

	The Colonization Road improvements effected during the year 1863 are as	falla	P.00
1st.	Pembroke and Matawan. From the mouth of the Petewawa River to Chalk		,,,,,
	River. A new road	10	miles
2nd.	Addington. Repairs chiefly in the townships of Sheffield and Kaladar.		MILLOS
	extending over	12	"
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	25	44
5th.	Burleigh. Extension of the same through Chandos and Cardiff, under contract. Not yet completed		
6th.	Victoria. From the north-west corner of Dalton to connect with the Peter-		"
er.1	son. A new road	11	44
7th. 8th	Muskoka. Principally through the township of Stephenson. Non-new l	20	"
OLII.	Orillia and Muskoka Junction. As a feeder to the Muskoka, repairs	12	66

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 Hast	tings .	Road	throu	ıgh	thet	owasb	ip of	Tudo	r -	-	-	14	miles.
2nd.	Extension of Victor	oria R	load.			-	-	-	•	-	-	-	14	"
3rd.	Change in Pembro	oke a	nd M	atawa	n R	oad	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	"
4th.	Parry Sound Road	l	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	"
5th.	Buckhorn Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	_	34	"
6th.	Crow River Road		_	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	40	"

# PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT ON THE UPPER CANADA COLONIZATION ROADS.

#### 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 has increased to 1,002—the number of acres cleared to 2,499½; chopped, 322½; and the crops much larger than 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 144½ 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 been 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 land 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 year. 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 222 head of live stock. He sold acres in the townships adjoining the road, in 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 good 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. See Appendix No. 30 for detailed statement.

#### THE OPEONGO ROAD.

Twenty-three persons have taken lands on this road during the year; 9 of these have taken the place of settlers who have voluntarily resigned their lots, and 6 have taken forfeited lots. Only 11 are 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 the road, 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 741½ 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 sufficient for their support, and they were obliged to seek for employment in the lumbering establishments in their neighborhood.

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 TACHÉ 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 and 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. 323 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 MATAPÉDIA ROAD.

Mr. Lepage, who superintends the settlement of the lands on this road, reports that they are progressing rapidly. 74 lots have been located, 29 of which are occupied by actual settlers, who have cleared 989½ 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, sec Mr. Lepage's report, Appendix No. 34.

The Matane and Cap Chatte road, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, is 36 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 are now 110 families residing on the lots, 32 of whom settled last year. The total population is 576 souls.

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 75½ 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 erected.

#### 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 14½ miles from Cap Chatte 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 St. Anne des Monts and the River Magdalen, was only 95 souls; now there are 209. The settlers had 116 acres fit for the plough, 156½ cleared and cropped, and 167½ 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 equal 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 leniency 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 the non-performance of their engagements, so that mere threats by the Department produce little effect. In fact, the large accumulation of arrears operates rather to deter, than to haston, payment. The hope of obtaining a reduc-

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 debts, 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 Official 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. During 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 Simcoe, on which not more than two instalments had been paid (the remaining instalments being overdue), and which were reported by the local agents as still unoccupied These were declared to be forfeited, and were advertised for sale at public auction. Several of the sales have already (1st 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 secured them for the sake of the timber, or with a view to pasturage. A considerable 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 circumstances. 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 settlements 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 Chaudière, and at other points in the townships south of the St. Lawrence, had been well established by Sir William 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 Chaudiére, created some excitement, and induced a number of persons from different 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 localities 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 12th of September, and on the 8th 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 Gilbert 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 \$15.

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 parties 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 serious consequences ensued. The operations were carried on with order and quiet, but Mr. Judah reports that great inconvenience resulted from the fact that the "claims" were inconveniently 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 Gold everywhere in the Chaudiére valley; "colour" as it is termed, being found not only in the streams and valleys, but on the hills. Discoveries of Gold in alluvial deposits and in quartz veins are reported to have been recently A large influx made in Ascot, Hatley, and elsewhere, in the Eastern Townships. of explorers and miners may be expected early in the coming spring, and hence there is a necessity for some new legislative provisions to determine and protect the rights of the Crown and of individuals, in respect to the precious metals, 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. As 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 similar 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 sale of the wild lands in the townships 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 followed 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 \$2,312.20, under the regulations of 21st April, 1862.

#### UPPER CANADA.

Only four mineral tracts on Lakes Huron and Superior were sold during the past year—comprising together about 1,040 acres. They were sold under the regulations of 15th March, 1861, as modified by order of the 21st April, 1862, which restricted applicants to 400 acres each. In the unsurveyed regions the rate is one dollar an acre, to be paid 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 Algoma, 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.

Numerous applications having been made to purchase mineral lands, embraced within the limits of locations, that remain in the names of the original locatees, under regulations of 7th of November, 1846, 29th January, 1847, and 23rd September, 1853, it is necessary to take some definite action in reference to these forfeited locations. The instalments on these purchases are long past due, and the other conditions remain unfulfilled.

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

Since the above was written the undersigned submitted to your Excellency a new code of regulations for 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, although they belong properly to the transactions of the year 1864:—

#### " MINERAL LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Quebec, 3rd March, 1864.

- "Regulations for the sale of Mineral Lands approved by His Excellency the Governor General 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 west, or as near to these dimensions as the configuration of the locality will admit.
- 3. The applicant for a tract in unsurveyed territory must furnish a plan and description thereof by a Provincial Land Surveyor.
  - 4. The price shall be one dollar an acre, payable on the sale.
- 5. That a tax or duty of one dollar per ton be charged on all ores extracted from the tract, payable on removal from the mine.

This condition applies to all mining lands sold since the 1st day of April, 1862, 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 per acre 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. McDougall, 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 necessary data to the Government and the Legislature for the consideration of measures of general 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, exploration lines, &c., which have been made at various 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 Messrs. Kemp, Felton, and Hume. These sales were held in the months of August, September and October, and compare as follows with the corresponding months of 1862:—

The benefit 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 1862, 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 evident 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.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. McDOUGALL,

Commissioner.

Crown Lands Department, Quebec, March, 1864

## APPENDIX

TO THE

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands,

FOR 1863.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

	Hon. W. McDongall	Designation.	Name.	Salaries per annum.	When appointed.	By whom appointed.	Remarks.
Second Class Clerk         V. E. Tessier         1080 00         1852 Aug. 7         do           do         A. Kirkwood         1080 00         1852 Aug. 7         do           do         A. T. Taylor         1060 00         1884, Mar. 21         do	ccond Class Clerk         V. E. Tessier         1080 00         1854, April 1         do           do         A. Kirkwood         1080 00         1851, Mar. 21         do           do         A. T. Taylor         1060 00         1854, Oct. 29         do           do         E. D. Dugal         1060 00         1854, Oct. 29         do           do         F. Chassé         1060 00         1855, Peb 18         do           do         F. Chassé         1060 00         1855, May 28         do           do         L. A. Robitaille         1060 00         1855, April 1         do           do         D. A. Grant         1060 00         1856, Aug. 1         do           do         J. J. Prendergast         1080 60         1851, Aug. 1         do           do         W. G. B. Cowper         1000 00         1857, Oct. 17         do	Deputy Surveyor General Locountant and Cashier Surveyor and Draughtsman  do do Draughtsman  do Draughtsman  do Draughtsman  do Surveyor and Draughtsman  do Surveyor and Draughtsman  do	Hon. W. McDougall Andrew Russell. Joseph Bouchette William Ford E. T. Fletcher I homas Devine. G. G. Danlevie. J. W. Brilgland E. Fox J. F. Bouchette. S. P. Bauset. E. Fox H. F. Hayward  P. M. Partridge Thomas Hector. H. J. Jones. J. C. Tarbutt W. F. Collins F. T. Judah E. A. tleneréux Jeremiah Alley J. Morphy J. Tolmie Thomas Hammend F. A. Hali	\$ cts. 5000 00 2600 00 2600 00 2400 00 1360 00 1360 00 1600 00 1520 00 1600 00 1160 00	1862, May 24 1839, Nov. 22 1818, Mar. 18. 1852, April 10. 1841, Dec. 21 1846, July 11. 1852, Mar. 22 1856, Jan. 22 1856, Jan. 22 1856, Jan. 23 1857, Sept. 28. 1854, Jan. 9 1851, June 1 1851, April 3. 1857, Henril 3. 1857, Henril 3. 1857, June 17 1840, Nov. 9 1841, June 1 1849, Nov. 1 1849, June 12 1849, Nov. 1 1841, June 12 1849, Nov. 1 1841, June 12 1841, June 12 1841, June 12 1841, June 12 1841, June 13 1841, Feb. 6 1851, July 8. 1853, Oct. 22 1842, Jan. 24	Lord Sydenham Sir J. C. Sherbrooke Commissioner of Crown Lands. Surveyor General Parke. Commissioner of Crown Lands. do do Governor in Council. Commissioner of Crown Lands. do do do do Sir George Arthur. do Governor General. Commissioner of Crown Lands. do	Transferred from Post Office
40 [D. D. Daniel 1998 60 1998 1998 1998 1998 1998 1998 1998 199	Compared   Compared	do Second Class Clerk do do	W. F. Whitcher V. E. Tessier A. Kirkwood	1360 00	1847, April 1 1852, Aug. 7 1854, Mar. 21	do do do	

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

Designation-	Name.	Salaries per annum.	When appointed.	By whom appointed.	Remarks.
annal Ologa Cleal-	T	\$ cts.	1000 1001	io internation India	Dississal 20th April 1982
econd Class Clerkdo	Thomas Morkill	019 :0	1898, April 24	Commissioner of Crown Lands.	Distrissed and April, 1863.
do	W. E. Collins	012 50	11000, April 24	. <b>.</b>	•
hird Class Clerk	L.bn Innas	.: 740 00	11000, NOV. 20		1
xtra Draughtsman	E Carley	9 00 ton diam	1860, June 1		Dismissed 31st August 1863.
do	A. L. Russell.	2 00 per diem	1860, June 1 1861, Oct. 31		Dismissed ofst August 1805.
	W. Baron Von Koerber			, do	-
Atra Clerk			1862, Oct. 1 1860, June 18		·!
	J. M. Grant				*;
	G. Lindsay		1866, May 12		1
	G. Unitsay		1860, Feb. 4		-[
	J. Nickinson, Jr.		1860, Oct. 8		• .
			1860, Nov. 8		-1
	D. G. B. Ross		1861, April 15		•
	H. B. Dufort		1861, June 7		·
	L. Berthelot		1861, Sept. 25		-
	!A. T. Scott		1861, O a. 21		•
	F. Norten		1860, Mar. 20		•;
do	W. Ebbs	.] 2 50 do	1862, April 3	do	.!
do	3. H. Browne	2 00 do	1862, May 14	do	
do	R. Temple	1 2 00 do	1863, Sept. 4		
	'J. B. McDonald	T. Control of the Con	1863, Sept. 10	do	Left Department 30th Septer
ીળ	J. Murpby	$= 2 00 - 4\alpha \dots$	1863, Sept. 16	do	1
	J. S. Thomson		1863, Oct. 21	do	.t
do	J. U. Gregory		1863, Dec. 16	do	1
ce!Keeper	John Bradshaw	500 00	1852. Mar. 27	da.	†
sæuger	George Fisher	416 00	1811 Sept 1	100	!
do	P. Cahill	450 00	1856 Sept. 2	do	i .
do	P. Potvin	450 00	1859 Sept 1	do	
		***** 17.77	react rather Times	ao	•;

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

## APPENDIX No. 1. (a.)

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

Branches.		Name.	Designation.
		Hon. W. McDougail	
Lower Canada Surveys and Patents		J. Bouchette E. T. Fletcher	Senior Surveyor & Draughtsman, and Inspector of Surveys. Surveyor and Draughtsman. Draughtsman. Surveyor and Draughtsman.
Upper Canada Surveys; Colonization	Surveyors.	Thomas Devine.  E. Fox.  H. F. Hayward.  D. A. Grant.  A. T. Scott.  J. Murphy.	Surveyor and Draughtsman. Draughtsman.
Roads and Orduance Lands, C. W.:-	Col. & Ord. Lands.	J. W. Bridgland	Senior Surveyor and Inspector of Surveys in charge. Extra Draughtsman and Clerk.
	Patents.	H. J. Jones J. J. Prendergast J. Innes	Senior Patent Clerk. Clerk. Clerk.
Accounts		William Ford	Book-keeper of Department.   Extra Clerk.   Extra Clerk.
Upper Canada Land Claims, and M Lands—also Crown Sales in Old Town	Iining   nships	Thomas Hector F. A. Hall T. Hammond G. Lindsay J. S. Thomson	Clerk.   Clerk.   Extra Clerk.
Upper Canada Crown Land Sales in Ne Townships, Clergy Reserves, Commo and Grammar School Land Sale	on   = x	J. C. Tarbutt	Clerk.
Free Grants on Colonization Road and Agents' Returns		J. Toknie	Senior Clerk Agents' Returns, U.C. Clerk. Extra Clerk.
Lower Canada Land Claims and S Western Section	ales— {	W. F. Collins	Clerk.
Lower Canada Land Claims and Sales Colonization Roads, Free Grants, C.	, E. S. { E {	E. A. Genéréux V. E. Tessier L. D. Lemoine	Clerk.
Jesuits' Estates. Seigniory of La Crown Domain	uzon. {	F. T. Judah	Chief Clerk in charge. Extra Clerk. Extra Clerk.

### 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.

Branches.	Name.	Designation.		
Woods and Forests	P. M. Partridge	Superintendent. Clerk. Book-keeper of Branch. Extra Clerk. Extra Clerk. Extra Clerk.		
Fisheries	W. F. Whitcher	Chief Clerk în charge. Clerk and Draughtsman.		
Registrar	J. Morphy R. Temple	Registrar. Extra Clerk.		
Office Keeper	John Bradshaw			
Messengera	George Fisher P. Cahill P. Potvin			

#### ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, December 31st, 1863.

#### 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 December, 1863.

#### EASTERN SECTION.

Name of Agents. COUN	TIES.	Dates of Appointment.	Salary.	Commission.	Remarks.
Bochet, A.  Bourgeois, J.  Bourgeois, J.  Berthier and Joliette  Saguenay  Daly, A.  Part of Leinster  Derrige, F.  Drapeau, S.  Elgin and Taché Road, Free  Dubord, L. A.  Maskinongé and St. Mauri et  Gaspé  Gauvreau, L. N.  Labrecque, L.  Lamontagne, F.  Layorte, J.  Layorte, J.  Layorte, J.  Layorte, J.  Layorte, J.  Lare, S. V.  Part of Rimouski  Dennesse.  Lare, S. V.  Part of Sherbrooke and W.  Lare, S. V.  Part of Rimouski  Dennesse.  Lare, S. V.  Part of Eellechasse  Lare, S. V.  Part of Rimouski and Gas  Ross, Andrew  Parts of Sherbrooke and W.  Chicoutimi  Chicoutimi  Rouleau, F.  Portheuf and Champlain  Berthier and Joliette  Roy, C. F.  Parts of Sherbrooke  Parts of Sherbrooke and M.  Chicoutimi  Chicoutimi  Rouleau, F.  Parts of Rimouski and Gas  Ross, Andrew  Parts of Rimouski and Gas  Ross, Andrew  Parts of Rimouski and Gas  Ross, Andrew  Parts of Lislet and Bellee  Caupton.  Parts of Lislet and Bellee  Farwell, W.  Compton.	Graut Agent  Terrebonne olfe  pedia Road  er and Beliecharse	1858, December 23. 1858, September 10. 1844, June 12. 1851, July 12. 1850, May 25. 1858, January 29. 1851, May 24. 1851, May 24. 1851, May 24. 1851, May 25. 1851, April 26. 1862, October 30. 1853, May 31. 1853, May 31. 1853, May 31. 1855, September 12. 1852, May 31. 1853, September 12. 1853, September 12. 1853, August 5. 1854, June 6. 1862, August 6. 1843, June 30. 1845, September 27. 1850, May 23. 1855, September 27.	\$4 \$3 diem \$2 \$7 diem \$2 \$7 diem \$2 \$3 diem	0 15 41 45 226 40 34 14 1 80 20 13 110 93 3 50 12 45 103 07 10 81 10 80 98 12	EMOLUNENTS.  5 P. cent. Commission on the first \$2000.  24 P. cent. Commission on the next. 28000.  14 P. cent. on any sum exceeding 30000.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, 31st December, 1863. ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

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#### 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 December, 1863.

#### WESTERN SECTION.

Name of Agents.	COUNTIES.	Date of Appointment.	Commission.	Remarks.
Bastien, F. X. Bourgeois, G. A. Cameron, G. W. Felton, J. Farley, R. Gagnon, A. Hume, J. Judgson, G. M. Kemp, O. J. McBeau, M. McMillan, D. Murray, E. W. Smith, T.	Part of Two Mountains Part of Ottawa. Part of Drummond. Part of Ottawa. Part of Sherbrooke Stanstead and Drummond. Part of Ottawa. Arthabaska Part of Megantic Part of Pontine. Stanstead, Missisquoi and Shefford. Part of Two Mountains. Part of Ottawa. Part of Drummond Argenteuil	1845, August 4. 1859, March 23. 1869, December 12. 1843, January 30. 1869, August 27. 1860, January 12. 1862, January 21. 1858, February 27. 1848, April 15. 1859, November 14. 1859, February 19. 1860, August 4.	3 31 50 75 450 02 266 32 137 82 337 07	EMOLDNENTS.  5 P. cent. Commission on the first\$2000. 24 P. cent. Commission on the next28000. 14 P. cent. on any sum exceeding30000.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, 31st December, 1863. -

#### APPENDIX No. 3.

LIST OF CROWN LAND AGENTS FOR UPPER CANADA, dates of their Appointment, and Commission allowed to each on Collections made during the year ending 31st December, 1863.

Names of Agents.	COUNTIES.	Dates of Appointment.	Commission.	Remark	s.	
Boswell, G. G. Carroll, John French, T. P. Gibson, D. Geddes, A. Graham, J. Hayes, M. P. Harris, W. Hughes, R. Huber, H. S. Macphorson, J. Maphorson, J. McMabb, Alexander McVicar, R. Diver, R. J. Perry, E. Roche, G. M. Spike, James	Sincoc  North part of Bobcaygeon Road	1861, December 4	114 71 1840 00 1073 61 225 60 189 98 183 45 216 51 229 40 331 74 76 96 1392 06 17 90 112 33 65 04 220 31 832 62	Locating Agent of Free Grants. Locating Agent. Locating Agent. Salary. Dismissed 17th Jan'y. 1863. Locating Agent.	EMOLUMENTS.  5 2 ent Commission on the first	The Locating Agents receive from each settler the sum of \$5.00, two-fifths of which is retained by them and the remainder transmitted to the Department.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, 31st December, 1863. List of Crown Timber Agents (in Upper and Lower Canada), their Assistants, names of Territories, Residences, dates of Appointment, and Salary allowed to each for their services, during the year 1863.

Names of Territories.	Names of Agents and Assistants.	Residences.	Dates of Appointment.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
•	A. J. Russell. Agent and Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies, Canada	do	June, 1846	1100 00	esists in the Crown Timber Office, when his duties as Collector per- mit him to do so, and receives for
Lower Ottawa	Richard Quinn, Messenger Charles E. Belle, Agent	Iontreal		160 00 1200 00	this service \$400 per annum.
Peninsula of Canada West	J. A. Macinnes, Clerk F. W. Stavner, in charge of the Office at	do	36th May, <b>1854</b> 26th February, <b>1859</b>	500 00 1440 00 600 00	•
	Windsor. A Alphonse Dubord, Agent 1 William Lamb, Clerk	bree Rivers	26th May. 1859	500 00 1200 00 400 00	
Chaudière and Madawaska	ii. J. Nagle, Acent	raserville, Rivière	30th May, 1854	1200 00 1200 00	
	Charles T. Dubé, do T. Jos. N. Verge, do C. McLean Stewart, Collector Q. A. M. L. M. O. M.	rois Pistoles		600 00	
•	J. M. O'Leary, Assistant William O'Kane, Clerk	rln	.1.4 Mars 1049	1800 00 950 00	

The duties of the Crown Timber Agents are to grant Licenses to cut Timber, collect the Crown Dues, protect the Public Demain from trespass, as regards the Woods and Forests within their respective Agencies, and general Administration of Timber Regulations, etc.

#### P. M. PARTRIDGE,

Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests, Quebec, 31st December, 1863. ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

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APPENDIX No. 5.

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

Name of Agent.	Nature of Agency.	Appointment.	Remunera- tion received in 1862.	Remarks.
Félix Fortier	Collecting & Commuting Agent, Seignbery of Lauzen, and Superintendent of Beach and Deep Water Lots, Lower Canada.	Lauzen, and Beach and Deep Water Let Superintendent for		This is for Salary as Collecting Agent for Lauzon, and Beach and Deep Water Lot Superintendent, \$150 is also allowed for Office Kent. As Communing Agent be is to re-
Joseph Lauria	save these under direction and manage- ment of, and belonging to, Harbor Com- missioners of Quebec and Moutre d	Port of Quebec, Sept., 1850; Duties, as latter, extended to L. Canada, 12th June, 1866. Appointed September, 1855		reent. As Commuting Agent of the Course \$6.00 for each Commutation, but there were nore in 1863.  The whole of this amount (\$500 being Salary, and the balance, \$179.97, Commission) recived as Crown Domain Agent. As Commuting Agent he is paid by the applicants \$6.00 in each case; there were none in 1863.
Valèro Guillet	Commuting I zent, Censive of Three Rivers	Apprinted June, 1854		Is paid by applicants \$6.09 on each Commuta- tion; none in 1863.
Jean Baptiste Varin	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Josuits' Estates, Partiet of Montreat, and late General Agent to collect arrears in Jesuits' Estates, Lower Canada	Commissioner, Jesuite' Es-		[S1110] of this is Salary as General Agent, to 17th Aug., date of Order in Council cancelling his appointment—such, and the balance, §120.87, is Commiss—nas Local Agent. Received also Sis allowance for Office for year-No remoneration received in 1863 as Communicated Agent. Salary as Gen. Agent. from appointment as Segmental Commissioner in
Honorable Louis Paget	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Jesuits'	Appointed by late Commissioner	900 00	Innuary, 1861, refunded from Seigniorial Fund See Report. This amount received for Commission as Col-
	Estates, Di trict of Quebec	Jesur's Estates	ſ	feeling Ag nt No Commutations in 1863- do do
Louis Guillet, Sr	Col'g & Com'g Ag't, Saigniory of Batismen.	Appointed June, 1848	b? 66	do do
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,  ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.				

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch,

Quebcc, 31st December, 1863.

st December, 1803. F. T. Juda

F. T. JUDAH, Clerk Jesuits' Estates, &c.

APPENDIX No. 6.

ETATEMENT of the number of Acres sold, amount of Sales, and amounts collected in Upper and Lower Canada, for the years 1832 and 1863.

	Acres 8	iold.	Amount of	Sales.	Amount of Collections.		
	1862. 1863.		1862.	1863.	1862.	1862.	
			\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	
Clergy Lands, Upper Canada	29771	11912	60666 49	27674 26	177780 30	132970 10	
Clergy Lands, Lower Canada	36504	41603}	30914 19	33913 20	24932 81	38766 18	
Crown Lands, Upper Canada	101511	91069	120627 53	90432 73	223315 20	171021 09	
Crown Lands, Lower Canada	222186	2353903	106197-65	121070 77	55584 94	75981 <b>0</b> 9	
Common School Lands	2249 1	3370	7991 75	10056 65	207642 03	128390 25	
Grammar School Lands	2069	1580	3803 05	1198 90	12635 55	7887 73	
	405190 6	387925}	330200 66	284346 51	701890 83	555016 37	

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

#### 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	13054	60
Seigniory of Lauzon	8179	87
Location Fees, East	45	00
Location Fees, West	315	00
Patent Fees, Lower Canada	690	34
Timber Commission	335	43
Casual Fees, C. West	871	. 30
Casual Fees, C. East	88	00
Surveyors' Fee Fund, East	188	41
Surveyors' Fee Fund, West	226	08
Ottawa Slides	65351	75
Woods and Forests	351163	24
Saguensy Slides	1830	88
Crown Lands, West	168882	20
Crown Lands, East	75975	32
Huron Land Claims	548	75
Bruce Land Claims	50	00
Gain on Scrip	2	40
Mines, C. West	1640	00
St. Maurice Slides	4491	42
	693379	99

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

#### APPENDIK No. 8.

STATEMENT of Disbursements of Crown Lands Department for the year 1863, on account of Expenses of Management.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY		all contracts
	\$	et
Burleigh Road	61	8 0
Bobcaygeon Road	164	
Elgin and Taché	1460	
Matapedia Road	1460	
Frontenac Read.	220	
	432	
Inspection of Agencies, Ens.  Board of Examiners, nard Surveyors, End.	360	
D, do West	335	
There I A China	68-	
Huron Land Claims		
Fisheries, Low r Canada	10014	
	3700	
Red River Expedition, arrears of S. J. Dawson's salary, to lifet January, 1861	739	
Crowe Inspection. Past.	44	
Do West	76:	
Commission Agents, East	3878	
Do Wes	7968	
Crown Alvertising, East	1439	
Do West	2.181	
Orown Surveys, West	20243	36
Do Eust	21444	44
Color ination Roads, Wessell	43848	8 0
Postage of Ageneics. East	110	0 7
Do West	299	96
Special Services	1993	2.8
Departmental Confingencies.	273	
Fishery Bounties	8743	
Advance on Salaries	925	
William Faraell.	606	
	13745	1 7
Daduot Commission, School and Clergy Services	. C1598	
	75856	6 4

#### ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

#### APPENDIX No. 9.

### STATEMENT .- Department of Crown Lands, amount of Collections for 1863.

1	\$	cts.
rown Lands, Upper Canada	171021	09
Do Lower Canada	75981	02
lergy Lands, Upper Cana to	132970	10
Do Lower Canada	38760	119
rammar School Lands	78 - 7	7.73
omnion School Lands	128390	25
asual Fees, East	38	8 00
Do West	397	7 30
ruce Land Claims	50	00
ndian Lands	75394	4 47
Joods and Forests	386897	7 66
isheries, Upper Canada	477	7 22
Do Lower Canada	6693	3 58
rown Domain	15189	9 11
eigniory of Lauzon		
esuits' Estates		0 61
liges, Univer Canada		0 00
Incon Lard Claims		3 75
urveyors' Fee Fund, Cast	188	8 41
Do West		6 08
ndian Timber	452	2 52
ain on Serip		2 40
t. Maurice Slides	449	1 42
agucuay Slides	183	38 0
Ittawa Slides	6644	0 75
rdcapee Lands	2190	5 88
ocation Fees, East	4.	5 00
Do West		5 00
atent Fees, Lower Canada	69	9 14
imber Commission	33	5 4
	118317	1 66

#### ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

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

	Lands Sold. RECEIPTS.										P	AYMENTS	J.		=======================================
Year.	Acres.	Amount.	Principal. 18 Vic.,c.2.	Interest. 18 Vic., c. 2.	Inspec- tion. 18 Vic., c. 2.	Rents on Lots not Leased.	Clergy Timber Dut	Clergy Libens is Sottlers Lands,	Principal. 18 Vic., c. 2.	Interest. 18 Vic., c. 2.	Inspection. 18 Vic., c. 2.	Rents on Lots not Leased.	Clergy Timber Duties.	Clergy Licenses. I Sertiers' Lands.	Disbutse- ments.
1863	11912	\$ ets. 27674 26	\$ ets. 86829 <b>23</b>	\$ cts. 41348-13	\$ cts. 70 00:	\$ ets. 551 33	\$ cts. 3923-41	\$ cts 248 00	\$ cts. 67583 07	\$ cts.	\$ ets. 56 00	\$ cts. 441 06	3 ets 3124 35	\$ ets. 154 40	\$ ets. 28532 71

#### RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Principal, 18 Vic., cap. 2	41348 13 70 00	Principal, 18 Vic., cap. 2	33078 51 56 00

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebeo, 31st December, 1863. H

APPENDIX No. 11. RETURN of Receipts and Disbursements on Account of Clergy Reserves, Lower Canada, for the year 1863.

	Lands S	old.			RE	CEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.							
Year.	Acres.	Amount.	Princip'l 18 Vic., c .2.	Interest. 18 Vic., c. 2.	18 Vic.,	Inspec- tion. ISV. c. 2.	Clergy Licens's. Settlers' Lands.	Instal-	Onit	t   Principal. Interest.   Rent.   tion   Settlers'; ments.							
1863	446033	\$ cts 33913 20	\$ cts. 29849 97	\$ cts. 7430 08	\$ cts. 109 99	\$ ets. 142 10	\$ cts. 28 00	\$ cts. 988-39	S ets. 217-65	\$ ets. 23794 44	\$ cts. 5933 03	\$ cts. 87 99	\$ ets. 113 68	\$ cts. 21 40			\$ cts.
			REC	EIPTS.	<del></del>	<del>-</del>	R E	CAPI	TULA	TION.		PAYME	nts.			1	
1430							29849 97 7420 08 109 99 142 10 28 00 988 29	Prince Inter Rent Inspe- Clerg Cterg Disbu		do do Settlers' L ts, Lower	ands Canada					cts. 3791 44 5933 03 87 99 113 68 21 40 790 71 174 12 7850 81	

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

20 00 10 20 2283 46

\$128390 25

#### APPENDIX No. 12.

RETURN of the Number of Acres sold, and the Amount Received on Sales of Common School Lands, under 12 Vie., Cap. 200, for the year 1863.

				•′											
	RI	ECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.											
Dates. Price per Acre.	Princi- pal. Interest.	Rent. Extra 25 certs per acre.	Licenses Princi- S. ttlers' pal.	Interest.	Extra 25 cents per sere.	Self-rs   mission	Commiss'n Interest.	Extra 25	omnis- on Li- enses burse- ottlers' ments.						
\$ ets. 1863. 2 00	S ets. \$ ets. 85801 79 42421 46	\$ cts   \$ cts. 7 00 100 00	\$ cts. S cts 60 00 66566 9	8 ets 8 8 35937 16 5	ets. S ets. 60 80 no			\$ cts. \$ cts. 1 40 20 00	\$ cts. % ets 10 20 2283 4						
	5	Fotal number of do	neres sold, to 21st 1 sold during l	December, 180 1863	2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$									
						993602 27									
		Balance remai	ning unsold			6597   12	-1,000,000								
: := ===::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	. 1. 15 to . 1111111111111111111111111111111111		RECAP	fTULAT	ton.				. 12						
	RECEIPTS.		Amoun	t.		PAYMENT	s.		Amount.						
rincip 1 ndere i Jeni Stra 25 cents per acre, licenses Sottlers' Timbe			47.421 7	46   00   00	do do do do paid Cemmis o do		l I Liceno	nt rest. Cent Extra 25 ets. p. aer es Settlers' Tumbe	33937 13 5 60 e. 50 00 40 80 17160 35 8484 30						

\$128390 25

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebeo, 31st December, 1863.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 13.

RETURN of the number of acres sold and the amount received on sales of Grammar School Lands, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1863

_	18	863.		RECI	EIPTS.		PAYMENTS.								
•	Aeres.	Price per acre.	Rent.	Interest.	Principal.	Timber Dues.	Rent.	Interest.	Principal.	Timber Dues.	Commis-sion Rent.	Commission Interest.	Commission Principal.	Commission Timber Dues	
-	1580 .	\$ cts.	\$ ets.			\$ ets.	\$ cts.	•	1		*	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ c	

#### RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Scent Friterest Principal Frimber Dues	2314 50 4351 89	Principal do	\$ cts. \$2 85 1851 60 3481 52 894 23 20 71 462 90 870 37 223 55

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Quebic, Slot December, 1863.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

#### APPENDIX No. 14.

STATEMENT shewing Receipts and Expenses in the Jesnits' Estates, for the year 1863.

Gross Receipts.											Expenses.	NET REVENUE.
Lacalite.	Lods		Commuta- tion Money.	Rentes Foncières, etc.	received on	1	Dues and	from	Salary re-	Gross Total Receipts.		
Sillery St. Gabriel Notre Dame des Anges Belair Estates in Quebec Estates in Lauzon Batiscan Cap de la Magdeloine Laprairie	8 34 81 37	168 05 40 24 63 75 12 28 4 00 209 56 73 56	513 25	5283 72 1922 80 35 59		64 10 10061 17 1178 67 605 48 1639 78		5967 02 104 34 12056 06 12 28 1214 26 4 00 4505 10	3961-76	1		\$ cts

\$16.320.15 are on account of the "Lower Canada Superior Education Investment Fund," and \$14,000.46 on account of the "Lower Canada Superior Education Invente Fund," in accordance to the Act 19 Vic., ch. 54 (Con. Stat. of Lower Canada, ch. 15). The above sum of \$3.361.76, Agent's Salary reimbursed, is refund, by the Seignierial Fund to the Estates, of Salary of late General Agent from his appointment as Seignierial Commissioner to date of Order in Council cancelling his nomination as such General Agent.

Part of the expenses is for Copies of Deeds and for Reconnaisances, which is received back by the Crown.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch, Quebec, 31st December, 1863. ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

F. T. JUDAH, Clerk Jesuits' Estates, &c.

APPENDIX No. 15.

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

•			Gross Receipts.			Expenses.	NET REVENUE.
Lots et Ventes.	Cens et Rentes.	Sales of Mills and lots, and of Emplacements in Aubigny.	Interest on Sales and on Commutation Money, Capital of Commutation Money, Rents of Mills, Wharves, &c.	Timber, Survey, and cost of Deeds reimbursed.	Total.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts. 2657 S2	\$ cts. 2193 00	% cts. 3261-15	\$ ets. 359 18	\$ ets. 9040-68	\$ ets. 860-81	\$ cts. 8179 87

The expenses consist of proportion of salary of Agent, who is also Superintendent of Beach and Deep-Water Lots, Lower Canada, and disbursements of same, including copies of deeds for Law Cases. (See Report.)

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch, Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

> F. T. Judan, Clerk Crown Domain, &c.

# APPENDIX No. 16. Statement of Receipts and Expenses in the Crown Domain, for the year 1863.

	GROSS RECEIPTS.											Expenses.	NET REVENUE		
LOCALITY.	Lods et Ventes.		Capital of Commuta- tion Money.		Law Costs, Copies of Deeds and Survey reimburs- ed.	Quint.	On Account of price of sale of St. Maurice Forges and Lands.	Instal- ments on Beach and Deep Water Lots.	Interest on Sales of Beach and Deep Water Lots.	Capital of Beach LotRent.	Rents of Beach and Deep Water Lots.	Patent Fees.	Total.		
Censice of Quebec Censice of Three Rivers District of Three Rivers	1797 90 1199 89	5 75		\$ ets. 1803 83	·					•••••		·····	1205 64	1296 26	5170 72
ort of Quebec														838 25	

The expenses include refunds, and a large sum for Cost of Deeds, which will be hereafter collected in Judicial Cases. (See Report.)

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Cimmissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Jesuits' Estates and Crown Domain Branch, Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

> F. T. JUDAH, Clerk Crown Domain, &c.

#### APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Ordnance Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

1863.	Reccipts.	\$	ets.	\$	ets.
December 31	Amount of Collections for the year ending 31st December, 1863			21905	88
	Expenditure.				
March 31	Discount allowed Bank on silver deposited	52	06		
July 20	J. Austin, refund on 14 King Street, Toronto	68	03		
December 31	McKinnon & Co., Law Costs	4.5	00		
December 31	Commission on Post Office Orders	1	35		
	Commission paid McDonald & Co. on amount collected in June, 1860	36	15		
	Repairs to Dr. Morrison's House, in 1860	7	00		
	W. F. Coffin, Disbursements:-	209	59	İ	
	For quarter ending 31st March, 1863 \$1753 66				
	do 30th June, do 1563 95			ļ	
	do 30th Sept., do 1439 38			ļ	
	Estimate do 31st Dec., do 1238 40	5994	39	620	4 9
				1570	0 9

## ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

APPENDIX No. 18.

LOWER CANADA.—Return of Surveys for the year ending 31st December, 1863.

No.	SURVEYOR.		SURVEYS.	Cost of Surveys.	Number of acres surveyed.	Outlines. miles.	Colonization Roads, miles.	County.	Remarks.
				S ets.	i				
1	P. A. Tremblay	Township of	Falardeau, part of	298 87	6312		•••••	Chicoutimi	North of Saguenay River.
2	T. A. Bradley	do	Cabot, do	1090 72	2600	52	•••••	Rimouski	New Matapedia Road.
3	W. W. O'Dwyer	do	Ditton and Chesham	2035 84	88784	411	···········	Compton	Traversed by the Bury and Arnold River road line.
4	S. L. Brabazon	do	Leslic, part of	\$1.55	2100			Pontiae	Subdivision of broken lots.
5	J. L. P. O'Hanley	do	Egan	4062 70	78570			Ottawa	West side of the Gatineau.
6	Gédéon Gagnon	do.	Boilleau	2985-74	10138	11		Chicoutimi	Traversed by the St. Urbain and Grand Bay Road.
-1	F. W. Blaiklock Etienne Grondin	do do	Woburn and Marston, part of Tessicr	2152 70 1990 74		11 12	******	Compton Rimouski	South and West of Lake Megantic. Near the Seigniory of Matanc.
- i	T. A. Bradley	do	Cabot, residue	546-22					Traversed by the Matapedia Road.
10	G. A. Doucet	do	Dennonville, part of	413 31	1935			Témiscouata	And Verf. of 3rd and 4th Range
11	J. O. Tremblay	do	9tis	2733 73	38980	9		Chicoutimi	Traversed by Bay St. Paul Road.
j			ļ	18392 12	337461	1391			<b>!</b> 1
12	J. P. Déry	St. Gabriel ar	nd Gosford road line	227 34			101	Quebec	Connects Valcartier settlement with the River Ste. Anne.
13	P. A. Tremblay	Kenogami ro	ad, fourth section	f34 03			23	Chicouti <b>m</b> i	Lies along the West border of Lake St. John, and the South bank of the River Ashuapmouchouan.
- 1	Wm. Henderson	road	nd Cranbourne Central				114 32	Dorchester Beauce	From Aubin de L'Isle to Lake Me-

$\sim$
CO.
~

_	Ansett Jean and Petit Saguenay road	552 06			11	Chicoutimi	And 19½ miles of explorations.
17 L. G. Fortin	Seigniory of Grand Vallée, outlines of	587 87					The balance (one half) paid by the Seignory.
18 C. C. Sheppard	Indian lands on the St. Francis	359 00				Yamaska	Disputed boundaries.
19 R. Ranscher	Township of Lochaber, Verf. of part	42 75				Ottawa	Verf. of part of 7th and 8th Range line.
4		23629 16	337461	1742	217}		

.337,461 acres, subdivided into farm lots, at 5% cents per acre.

Connected with the subdivision of the above, there were run 1303 miles of outlines, which, calculated at \$25 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 Surveys in progress, on most of which advances have been made.

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, Deputy Surveyor General,

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Surveying Branch East, Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

#### **APPENDIX** No. 19. (a.)

UPPER CANADA.—Statement of Municipal Surveys for which Instructions were issued during the year ending 31st December, 1863.

No.	Surveyor.	Number and Date of Instructions.	SURVEYS.	Remarks.
10 10 11 15 16 17 18 19 20 10 11 15 16 17 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	W. H. Deane. William Rath A. C. Webb John DeCew W. H. Deane. H. O. Wood John Shier. E. C. Caddy J. S. Peterson Wm. McMillan C. G. Hanning E. R. Jones E. C. Caddy R. C. P. Brown	182, 7th   do   184   3rd   February   185   19th   do   185   19th   do   187   18th   do   187   7th   March   188   23rd   do   190   15th   April   191   23rd   do   192   12th   May   193   12th   do   195   14th   do   196   14th   do   196   14th   do   196   14th   do   197   17th   do   199   21st   September   199   21st   September   200   24th   do   199   21st   September   200   24th   do   190   21st   September   200   24th   do   185   18th   do   18th   200   24th   20	Southern Boundary of Nissouri, West Part of 5th Con. Line of Darlington 1st Con. Line North Gore of Charham 2nd Con. Line of Haldimand	Embraced by No. 186.  Confirmed 4th May. 1863.  do 30th June, 1863. do 30th July, 1863. do 22nd December, 1863. do 25th May, 1863. do 5th December, 1863. do 18th December, 1863. do 3rd October, 1863. do 3rd October, 1863. do 31st do do. do 5th de do.

THOMAS DEVINE,

Head of Surveys, U. C.

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

No.	Surveyor.	Number and Date of Instructions.	SURVEY.		Remarks.
1 J J 2 2 3 4 5 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 13 14 15 6 17 18 12 0 2 1 2 2 2 3	E. R. Jones R. C. P. Brown	166 17th Jan. 1862 169 2nd April. 1862 171 14th May. 1862 173 25th July. 1862 178 29th Sept. 1862 179 5th Nov. 1862 180 12th Dec. 1862 181 7th Jun. 1863 185 19th Feb. 1863 185 19th Feb. 1863 187 7th March, 1863 189 23rd March, 1863 190 15th April. 1863 191 23rd April. 1863 192 12th May. 1863 193 12th May. 1863 194 4th Aug., 1863 195 14th Aug., 1863 195 14th Aug., 1863 195 17th Aug., 1863 195 17th Aug., 1863 195 17th Aug., 1863 195 21st Sept., 1863 199 21st Sept., 1863 30th June, 1862	Line between 1st Con. and Bro. front, Osgoode, from Lot 20 to Southern Boundary. Line in front of Lots 3 and 4 in 7th Concession of Picketing. The 9th Cencession of Hamilton. Part of the 7th Concession Line of East Flamboro', from Lot 8 to 13 inclusive. Pice 5th do East Whithy, in front of Lots 16 and 17. The 1st do Haldimand The 3rd do do Pho Southern Boundary of Nissouri West. The 5th Concession Line of Darlington, from Lot 4 to 11 inclusive. The 5th Concession Line of Darlington, from Cot 4 to 11 inclusive. The 6th do Haldimand The 11th do Haldimand. Line between 18th and 14th Concessions of Burford (under 25 Vic., cap. 66).	do d	27th July, 186 7th March, do 9th October, do 22nd July, do 12th September. 28th April, 10th August, do 10th June, do 10th June, do 10th July, do 20th July, do 22nd December, do 30th July, do 29th May, do 10th July, do 29th May, do 10th July, do 29th May, do 30th July, do 30th May, do 30th May, do 30th May, do 30th July, do 30

THOMAS DEVINE,

Head of Surveys, U. C.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, 31st December, 1863. 52

#### 2

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

<b>N</b> o.	Date of Instructions.	Surveyor.	SURVEY.	Cost of	Number of Acres Surveyed.	Number of Miles Sur- veyed.	Remarks.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	12th June. 1861 4th Sept., 1861 4th Sept., 1861 12th May. 1862 22nd Sept., 1862 23th July, 1862 10th June. 1861 31st July, 1861 31st July, 1861	J. W. Fitzgerald do do do do H. A. F. Macleod do D. Sinclair T. F. Gibbs J. S. Dennis do T. W. Herrick	Tudor, residue Farm Lots on Pembrake and Mattawan Road Verification of Oso, A.c.  do Bobcageon Road and Free Grant Lots along dextension of Exploration from Muskoka Road to Parry Sound.  do North Shore, Lake Superior \$22253 50 P.L.S.'s Johnston and Davies, Assistants	2462 03 1281 00 2317 70 372 22 1418 37 3265 68 2807 11 3496 84 25580 50	40539 6996 21157 51223 { 21500	47 47 116 400 571	Retracing a portion of the Burleigh Road to connect with the Township Surveys.  Verification of Road.  Main lines of Survey, Lateral lines by Assistants.  Main lines of Survey, Lateral lines by Assisants.
	2nd Oct., 1861. N 31st Oct., 1862. J	McDonell & McNaughton S. Dennis	INDIAN LANDS.  Examination of Islands claimed by Alnwick Indians  Exploration of Manitoulin Islands	4138 30 1916 70 			An Examination. Preliminary Survey.

Note.—As this is the total amount of the accounts for Surveys completed and audited during the year, on which advances were previously made, it does not correspond

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

#### RECAPITULATION.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

THOMAS DEVINE,

Head of Surveys, U. C.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, 31st December, 1864. 27

#### APPENDIX

#### WOODS AND FORESTS .- GENERAL STATEMENT of Timber, &c., and

 1	Miles.		w Log	c Other.	White		Red	Pine.
 1	4206	W. Pine.	Sprue	e Other.	Pieces.	Feet P		
_						10.0	ieces.	Feet.
	1907 2928 4750	334527 228589 809228 105697	126	95 6		1 9981792 1619880 161868 159924	08569 2005 30 <b>590</b>	399093 13774 66 1828
	1210	3057		1 627	1673	$152824^{\circ}$	1627	9457
	1319 1210 2121 510 60	€954	6973 3594 11519	3 2.64 6 14 2	84 429 1182	22503  45983	415	1576
	0251	108564	50553	4 \$3100	102055 1	2551029 1	04236	495795
Wah	iut.	Cedr	r.	Ties	Timber	Oars, Knees, and		-
	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Sleepers.	Floats.	Curves.		So!t.
					F. 500	C. 10		)  )
		`······			e 1	K. 1091	3900	· · )
!		1 1			. (		ri -	
				3142	500	7709	8201	1
ies a		und Ron	t, 1180 1863				== <del>==</del> \$39	5700 1 2763 (
	tterna Wali	2121 510 60 30251 30251 30251 30251 30351 304 3050 3050 3050 3050 3050 3050 3050	2121 97°5 510 0251 0254 60 177 50251 1085643 60 187	2121 67.3 859. 510 4.954 11511 60 17. 83 50251 1085643 5055- 506, Ash, Hemlock, Codar,  tternut and Walnut.  5 ces Feet. Pieces Feet.  161 9671 34 1590b. 164 2791 61 3340  34 471 34 1590 420 16273	2121   97°5   35916   14   510   605   115192	2121   97 5   359 16   14   429     510   60   17 1   888   1182     50251   1085643   365544   *3100   192955     504, Ash, Hemlock, Codar, Birch and Red Pirod, Ash, Hemlock, Codar, Birch and Red Pirod, Codar, Ties   Timber and Walnut.   Codar, Ties   Timber and Sleepers.   Floats.     104   9671   S.   F. 506     34   1590   \$\frac{164}{61}   3340   S.   \$\frac{3142}{3142}   S.     34   1590   \$\frac{34}{420}   \frac{16273}{16273}   \frac{2142}{2142}   \frac{504}{504}   \$\frac{164}{504}   \frac{16273}{3142}   \frac{504}{504}   \$\frac{164}{504}   \frac{16273}{3142}   \frac{504}{504}   \$\frac{164}{504}   \frac{16273}{3142}   \frac{504}{504}   \$\frac{164}{504}   \frac{16273}{504}   \frac{2142}{504}   \frac{504}{504}   \$\frac{164}{504}   \frac{164}{504}   \f	2121   67.5   35946   14   429   22503   510   67.5   115192   66   177   858   1182   45933   50251   1085643   56554   \$3100   192955   12551632   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	2121   975   35916   14   429   22503

Increase.... Note.—The amount accrued includes \$7,364.79 belonging to

\$114706 57

P. M. PAETRIDGE, Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests. Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

No. 20. amounts accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rents, during the year 1863.

Oa	.k.	El	m. 	Asb.		Tamarac.		Birch.		Basswood:		Hickory and Maple.	
Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Piec s	Feet.
493 257 47	12191 9246 1349		14316 49895 17756	188	23904 4241 12745	269	57747 9554 53837 27253	27 55	966 2005 31	47 27 50		25 34	659m 2120m
1004	68907	780	37942			418à	67735	417	7895	{ 2 36	93 3228	ж.w.a	
					•••••	905	24072	······································					
1801	91693	3458	119909	1080	40987	10670	240198	500	10897	162	9109	79	277

OF TIMBER, &c .- Continued.

Wo	ood.		Staves.		Trespass & F	ractio <b>ns.</b>	On Timber	On Ground	Total.
Cords Hard.		Stand- ard.	West India.	Other.	Trespass, &c.	Frac- tions.	Dues.	Rent.	1000
325					\$ cts. 803 38 4885 13	\$ cts. 1 09 0 42	151672 05	\$ cts. 26443 26 11434 42	\$ ct 181919 \( \)
		i 		! ,•••••	1472 62	0 45	28834 08	4324-75	34601
220		49181	146368		46 29 2151 56	0 03		8772 16 2168 28	20493 5 9090 8
	61				493 80	<b>!</b>	8081 73	2973 01	11548
						1 03	7130 95 2898 92 5385 04 438 86	1707 25 4340 88 542 57 80 00	8838 2 7724 3 6007 3 611
589	61	49181	160!50		10508 11	3 14	254091 28	62786 58	327389
otal a	mount	accrued fre	om Timbe om Slides	r Dues ar	d Ground Ren	at, 1863 1863			\$327389 62185
otal a	mount: mount:	accrued fr	om Timbe om Slides	r Dues aı	d Ground Rei	nt, 1862	8	279991 04 54402 12	389575 334393
					Incr	ease			355181

other services, 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.

				\$	ets.	\$	cts.
	f Upper Ottawa Territory Collecto do		. Russell	70855 162009			
	f Ontario Territory Collections, do	by Joseph F. per McLean S	Way	29994 16722		232865	. 30
	f Lower Ottawa Territory Collec		les E. Bolle	31291 3903		46717	21
Amount e	f St. Maurice <b>Territory</b> Collection	ons, by A. Dub	ord	17816 8225		35194	43
Amount	of Huron and Superior and Pen	insula of Can	ada West Territory	ļ <del></del> -		26041	25
(	ctions, by A. W. Powell and F. W. do	per McI	ean Stewart	2881 6684		9565	67
Amount	of St. Francis <b>Territory C</b> ollect do do		J. Nagle J. Pagle	10823 147		10971	13
Amount o do do	f Saguenay Territory Collections Chaudière and Madawasks Terr Lower St. Lawrence d	, by George D itory Collectio do do	ns, by Chas. Dawson			10571 8418	21 70
do	Baie des Chaleurs d	lo do	by Chas. T. Dubé by Jos. N. Verge		••••	5756 804	
	Total Ground R	ents and Tim!	oer Dues			386906	66
Amount f do do	om Ottawa Slides	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	66440 4491 1830	42	72763	0.5
	Total Collections	3 <b></b>				459669	

Norg.—In addition to the above, the sum of \$7,364.79 was collected from other services, viz., Clergy, School, Indian and 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, Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

#### APPENDIX No. 20. (b.)

#### WOODS AND FORESTS.

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

Dec. 31 To Gross &c., du Less, out Less, out tions To amou tions, in common To amou Camph To amou real	ce at date	76313 15 1018 92	\$ cts. 20 00 75294 23 .152 44 25 89 6 67 4472 97 77492 05	1863. Dec. 31	By amount deposited in Bank of Upper Canada during the year ending at date, to credit of Department of Grown Lands  By amount paid Cullers	 5677 1119 501 403 4	ctr. 2 67 9 90 14 14 6 84 19 70
		J	157474 25			 15747	4 25
To Balar	ice		41 00	<u> </u>			_

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

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

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests, Quebec, 31st December, 1863

Cr.

WOODS AND FORESTS.—STATEMENT of Lumber measured, culled and counted at the Port of Quebec, through the Office of the

Pieces, etc.	Description of Lumber.	Measured, Culled, or Counted.  Tons, Standards, etc.			Rate.	Office Amount,	Cullers' Amount.	Total Amount.	
7617 376	Tamarac. do	do		14649 69 326 22			\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
17 38		_		19 09					
45				58 22 40 29					j
141	Whitewood, do			205 30	Ì		1	1	
11		do		10 04	ļ		1	i	
153		do		153 18			1	1	
2681				2957 18			1 '	1	
1	Ash. do	do	•••••	1 34			1	i	
				18522 35	@	7 ets.	463 07	833 52	1296 59
3 : 3236	White Pine	do		540436-24	1		1		
707	Basswood			900 11	ļ		i 1		
138	Butternut	do		151 06			1	1	
	1			541488-01	@	4 7-12	7896 70	16921 50	24818 20
	Red Pine			127625 29	l		Ĭ	1	
37341	Oak			42220 18			i		
E1550	Elm			73845 1 <b>7</b>	l		١.	ŀ	
15364	A sh	-	t	17694 01	i			ŧ	
104027	Tamarae			66214 03				1	
1132	Birch			961 09	!		'		
940	Maple Beech	_		536 15	l		i i	į	
90 1	Iemlock		•••••	24 10	i		!	]	
125	Pruce		•••••	12 35	1		' 1	ļ	
211	Valnut			95 29	ĺ		:	!	
225V	V hitewood			344 07 505 04	Ì			1	
45	Cherry			58 16			1	1	
1 S	Shittimwood			28				į	,
	lickory			338 33			1	-	
			1-	329777 14	a		6870 36	Ì	

				\$	ots.	\$	cte.	\$	cts.	\$	ota
9477	BirchTamarac	Culled			-						
4	Tamarae			_							
			4476 37	@	117	11	1 93	419	71	53	31 (
0.00	0			_					]		
269 355	Oars	Counted			233		0 14		0 49 (		0 1
80	Masts, White Pine	do			23k		0 18 6 90		0 65   3 00		29 1
519			19 " 24 do		65		7 85		9 50		37
684			24 do and upwards,		764		2 60		1 80 l		24
	Spars, Red Pine	do	12 " 19 do		434		5 00		3 34		48
123		do	19 " 24 do		65		8 45		1 50		79 9
380	do Spruce	do	12 " 19 do		431		8 00	120	6 67	16	64 (
5			19 " 24 do		65		0 75		2 50		3 3
1			24 do and upwards		763		0 15	(	0 62		0 7
1342160	Deals, White Pine	Culled	1550758 37/ Standard		563	103	3 84	775	3 79		87 (
649619			638: 60 137 do	(i)	56 <del>3</del>	42	5 58		1 80	361	17 3
	Plank, Pine		per 100 pieces		40		7 12		9 88		17 (
42887					40		1 44		0 07		71 3
	Deals, Pine		972383	. 9	113	48	6 19		8 26		34 4
10932			10682 7/		113		5 34		7 12		12 4
	Plank, Fine		per 100 pieces		333		9 62		1 17 [		30 7
100	do Spruce		do		331		0 05		0 29		0 8
	Boards, Oakdo Pine				40 40		1 00 0 18		7 04   1 22		8 (
349 909				\ \\Z	334		0 45		2 58		3 (
	Spokes, Hickory		do		12		2 02		68		9 7
	Lathwood, Cords				334		5 76		99		71 7
	Staves, Standard			(a)2			5 16	4789		554	
5626646				(4)1			3 33	5233		593	
92364					90		7 70		58		39 2
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		i	•								
	Measured at Sorel.								i		
12	White Pine, Wany	Measured off.	21 15	(a)	7		0 54	1	96		1 5
1674	do		2967 17	- Gi	4 7-12		3 27		2 73		6 0
2072		l	Add for fractions				2 59	4	1 05		6 (
			ł		ĺ				- 1		
	Į k	•			ľ				-		
		1			ļ	1953	3 26	56779	89	7631	3 1
		i			ì	1000	. 20	20111	- ""	1001	٠,
		l	ļ .		Į.				l.		
	1	1		1			١		- 1		
			·								

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#### 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.

	\$	e	ets.
Total amount accrued this year	76	313 152	15 44
Less amount outstanding of present Season	76 1	465 018	59 92
	75	446	67

#### ANDREW RUSSELL.

Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,

Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests, Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

Department.	Culter's Name, &c.	Amount.	Total.
Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Oars, Hand- spikes and Square Timber	Francis Dalaire	\$ ets. 1431 23 784 64	\$ ets.
Square Timber	Philip Dorval.   John Jordan   John Jordan   John Clark   Thomas Gilchan   Peter Gilgan   F. X. Béland   Edward Verrault.   Michael Kelly   Michael Kelly   Olivier Gauvreau   Stephen Lambert   J. B. A. Dorval   Marcisse Valin   Janes Lynch   Joseph Larose   Pierre Jennest   John O'Sullivan   John O'Sullivan   Dierre McNeil   Louis Doiron   Jacques Jobin   Joseph Lockquell   Denis Cantillon   George Donahue   J. B. Vachon   J. S. Waterson   George Philbert   George Miller   John Miller   John Miller   John Miller   James Burns   Jean Bornais   Jean Bornais   James Burns   James Burns	1315 08 1265 94 1165 71	2215 87 879 00
	Carried forward	27422 76	3094 87

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Department.	Culler's Name, &c.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.	\$ cts. 27422 76	\$ cts. 3094 87
iquaro Timber	William Duggan George Darval Joseph Regeron Affred Miller Denis Duggan Thomas Redmond Henry MoPeak	612 69 581 03 578 72 557 22 431 61 418 28 45 28	
mond and Chares	James Myler Jeffery Malone Michael Murphy	780 24 753 45 392 67	30697 59
eals, Planks, Boards & Lathwood {	Thomas Malone Thomas Wilsen. F. X. Thompson Michel Haue! Michael Power Patrick Malone Peter Gelly. James Byres A. F. Hame! Charles Couturs J. B. Charlton Thomas Clark William McKutcheon. Benjamin Lockquell	1752 06 1301 76 1173 89 1153 94 1147 78 958 46 727 88 628 28 671 78 507 64 532 60 326 46 294 43 286 05	1926 36
sves	Noel Benupré	944 67 918 41 876 04 834 10 790 66	11523 <b>01</b>

	Joseph Langlois.   Jacques Villeneuve		
	Louis Myrand Robert Boyte	769 93	
Staves	Michael Gibbons J. B. Philbert	708 70	
	Martin O'Brien		
	John Curtin		9538 07
			\$56779 90
37.70 (7)	0.111.0		1- 4- 4b - 074b

N.B.—The amount paid to Cullers, as per detailed Statement, is the gross amount of their respective earnings, out of which they have to pay, agreeably to the 27th Section of the Act, their attendants and assistants, and all other charges inseparable from the execution of their duties.

## ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARIMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests, Quebec, 81st December, 1863.

#### APPENDIX No. 20. (e.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.—STATEMENT shewing the Staff of the Office of Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, the designation of Office, term of employment, and the Salary paid to each for the year ending 31st December 1863; shewing also the extra Clerks employed, and the sums paid to them during the same period.

Names.	Designation of Office.	Term of Employment.	Salary.	Amount.	Total.
M. Hartleson Alex. Fraser C. S. Graddon	Deputy Supervisor of Culters Book Keeper	do From 1st January to 31st August	533 32 15 33	\$ ets. 2000 00 1410 00 1200 00	\$ ets.
T. J. Walsh J. Y. Cook J. O'l. ane P. Miller J. Prendergast Francis Quinn	dodo	do do 31st December do do do do do do 15th November do 1st January to 30th April	229 16	517 99 500 00 725 00 800 00 775 00 600 00	
W. Launièro L. Hearne E. Duggan J. E. Belland P. Jordan	9	do do de do do 30th November		779 16 500 00 400 00 400 00 156 99 400 00	11194 1
Ferguson & Co. Usborne & Co. Cullen & Co. McAdams & Co. Parkin & Co. Fouchette & Co. Fouchette & Co. Fortin & Co.	do do			314 45 266 89 309 35 180 80 178 96 141 97 25 86	
McDonald & Co	do			141 22 4 00 56 04 70 64 36 00	

T Wanten J						
J. Ferland	<b>d</b> o		} Employed as required from time to time	*******************	28 72	
J. A. Butchart	do		1	I	19 73	
Jas. Arnold	do	***************************************			28 65	
D. McCarthy	de	***************************************	1	***************************************	45 01	
M. Plunket	de		i		199 13	
B. Mahony	do		1		125 24	
H. Ennis	do	*********	i		83 05	
E. J. O'Connor	do		1		33 54	
J. Usborne	do		1		55 52	
A. Ferguson	do	*********			63 48	
J. A. Walsh	do	••••	!		197 80	)
J. Robarts	do		1		94 40	
L. Hearne	do		i		38 10	
25 2240220 1111111111111111111111111111111	•		,			2729 55
ţ		i		1	ł	
		1			1	13923 69
İ		1		1	l	10020 00
				· ·	<u> </u>	1

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests,

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests, Quebec, 31st December, 1863 ço

#### APPENDIX No. 20. (f.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.—An Abstract of the number of Pieces, and Cubic feet of each description of Timber measured and culled, under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, at the Port of Quebec, during the season of 1863—with the section of the Province where the same were produced.

		Vany te Pine.		quare le <b>Pine</b> .	Red	Pine.		Dak.	ŀ	ilm.	A	ish.	Buss	wood.	But	ternut.
SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Pieces	Feet	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Poet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.
Quebec and Montre d. St. Lawrence from Montreal to Head of Lake Ontario Grand River and Lake Erie. Ottawa River and its tributaries below Ottawa City Galineau. Rideau Ottawa River and its tributaries above Ottawa City United States	3590 46 805 15	312739 3324 45546 1321	46461 1595 65421 16797 4214 209259	3579354 118924 3461757 1040611 236440 13052469	16673 78 2841 250 4 103015	898992 3890 96046 9007 154	8436 16219 1364 36 68	745 1961	40180 9114 16428 942 2106 4200	$\begin{array}{c} 1758910 \\ 460899 \\ 507704 \\ 11208 \\ 69498 \\ 130682 \end{array}$	260 7440 118 1227 2500	14848 322395 4963 60329 100432	228 7 222 1 16 271	521 11374 48 16895 11918	89 1 91  2	392 5
Grand Total	7617	585969	346236	21617464	123317	5105029	27341	1688818	81550	2953817	15365	683835	745	38353	183	76

#### An Abstract of the number of Pieces, etc. - Continued.

	Тан	загас.	Bi	reh.	Ma	aple.	Be	ech.	Hen	ilock	Spr	uce.	w	alnut.	Hic	kory.	Che	rry.	Whit	tewood.
SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Pieces	Feet.	Picces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.
3 Grand River and Lake Eric	10954 1469 41750 1261 5272	38174 1058179	64 12 679 48	2348 429 21841	35 16 420 1 <b>25</b>	$\begin{array}{r} 1611 \\ 916 \\ 15983 \\ 26 \\ 1081 \end{array}$	3 19 	770  85	19	421  94	1 99 3	163 94 3021 65 26 199	2036 856	79434	167 145	4775	190 8	8101 373	171	13258 19176
Grand Total	104407	2661686	10.520	213869	565	22221	24	970	20	515	125									

Acacia ...... 1 piece-28 feet.

#### OTTAWA RIVER and its tributaries above Ottawa City, subdivided.

SECTION OF		any e Pine.		uare e Pine.	Red	Pine.	0	ak.	I	Ilm.	A	sh.	Bass	wood.		tter- ut.	Tam	arac.	Bir	ch.	M	aple.	Spi	rue
PROVINCE.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.
Com and Onio Pirrora	13	606	100-0	1050740	0500	115000		0109	560	17006	E02	22681	20	680			6999	168016	6	184			- 1	
Carp aud Quio Rivers Duchène and Chats Lakes.	13	314		1279746 2082441	2566 74	115238 2422	405				503 958			4458			1631			4259	17	687	۱	•••
Mississippi River	648		21778	1423842	4622	190473	116 74		$\frac{710}{2497}$		191	7965	15	810		74		158090			1 1	- 1	3	
Madawaska						1486677		10006			785		95	4144			943		6			1852	اا	
Bennechère				1255768					335		51		25	1124				102830	12				3	
Calumet Island and Fort		1110	10010	1200,00	10200	110000	11		000	10,0	01													
Coulonge River and Lake		1861	16675	953562	2235	68409	47	1183	64	2198	1	42	6	325	li		302	8227			iÌ		٠	
Black River			13515														22	550					اب.	
Westmeath & Les Allumet-													ļ		il							İ	- 1	
tes Island & Lake Culbute	:	1	1800	118807	193	7577		!		l							1	32			[	i		
Indian, Muskrat and Snake	:	i	1		· ·			1		ł					ŀ	i					lì			
Rivers			10995				8		2	61	3	132	4	177			22							
Petewawa River					17353				. 1	29	1						4	157	1	40	1	74	•••	
Cha'k River			7726	462558	3245	100862		اا			3	90					1	49		•••••			•••	••••
Deep River, Deux Joachim		!	į	j !						!			i									- 1	,	
Rapids, and upwards	. 117	7672	29855	1977484	12005	469512	247	7462	42	1538	4	189				······	76	2337	•••••			;	•••)	••••
Grand Total	1043	103419	209259	13052469	103015	4082875	1205	33460	4290	130682	2500	100432	271	11918		74	17811	522211	177	4923	68	2613	6	1

P. M. PARTRIDGE, Superintendent of Woods and Forests. ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests, Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

### APPENDIX No. 20. (g.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.—An Abstract of the number of Pieces of all Lumber (Square Timber excepted), measured, culled and and counted off, under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the Season of 1863; with the Section of the Province wherefrom.

Number.	SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Masts and Bowsprits. Pieces.	Spare.	Oa Culled.	re.	Handspikes. Pieces.	Lathwood.
3	Quebec to Montreal	761 511	6 1106 2047		269	355	17151
	Total	1272	8159		269	355	1715}

_		Р	ine Deals and	Plank.		s	Spruce Deals a	nd Plan	k.	Pine &	Spruce Deals.	Boards	Hickory Spokes.	ickory Oak Bo	
	SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Pin	e Dea <sup>1</sup> Ā	Pine	Plank.	   S <sub> </sub> -1	ruce Doals.	Spruce	Plank.	Coun	ted off only.	Culled.	Counted.	Culled	Count-
_		Pieces.	Standard.	Culled	Count- ed.	l'ieces	Standard.	Culled	Count- ed.	Pieces	Standard.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces	Pieces.
2 3 4	District below Quebec	291880 599757 5906	333249 177 688717 307	45822 78209	5494 33744	$\begin{bmatrix} 47721 \\ 466045 \end{bmatrix}$	48398 327 455762 547	6485 23373	100	74561 10962	78186 257 19577 367				
	Total	1342160	1550758 377	154251	39238	649619	638360 137	42887	100	843843	983065 171	319	8080	2010	909

	SECTION OF PROVINCE.	s	tandare	l Staves	·		W	est Indi	a Stave	s.	Barrel Staves.						
_		Pieces.	м.	с.	qrs.	Pes.	м.	c.	qrs.	pes.	м.	с.	qrs.	pcs.			
2 3	Quebec to Montreal						17 241 4429	5 9 3	3 2		12 64			7			
	Total	1878413	1912	8	3	26	4688	8	2	26	76	9	2	24			

العرجو أدرط أنوا يوموجوا براعي وأخرين فريعي بالراب

P. M. PARTRIDGE,
Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests, Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

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APPENDIX No. 20. (h.)

WOODS AND FORESTS.—STATEMENT of Timber measured, culled and counted at Montreal, Lachine and Sorel, through the Office of the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, Montreal, during the Season of 1863.

	Pieces.		Tons.	Rute.	Amount.	Flattened and R	oer.	Rate.	Amount.	
	İ	 					Pieces.	Feet.		
White Pine	53570 260	Measured offdo	62256 35) 281 02)	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	. Brought forward		! 	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 3667-58
Butternut	53836	do	62541 187	 	2866 50	White Pine	14093 554 19	507452 17584 728		
AshBeech Birch	1787 10 230	do	1576 10 <sub>1</sub> 8 21 <sub>1</sub>	. 12		Peech	2 60 2010	77 1187		
Elm Iemlock Iixed Timber	1753 584 520	dodo	$\begin{array}{c} 181 \ 12l \\ 1308 \ 08l \\ 781 \ 37l \\ 334 \ 33l \end{array}$			Cedar Elm Hemlock and Spruce Mixed Timber	2263 2263 20 415	58987 75066 1155 14649		
Iaple lak led Pine	150 625 260	do	$\begin{array}{c} 354 & 5.7 \\ 144 & 207 \\ 889 & 027 \\ 230 & 357 \end{array}$			Maple Oak Red Pine	39 418 188	764 11049 6717		
pruce amarac /hitewood	187 5327 61	do do	$\begin{array}{c} 140 & 01_7 \\ 3617 & 19_7 \\ 66 & 12_7 \end{array}$			Spars Spruce Tamarac	126 13 8835	5785 490 <b>298961</b>		
	11504			@ 6 <b>}</b>	579 95	Hickory	29057	1000706	@ 80	800 5
aves, Standardaves, West India		Measured and Culled do do		@ 2 90 @ 1 263	78 S3 142 30	Add fractions		<del></del>	*****	1 8
Carried forward			•••••		3667 58	Total				4469 4

P. M. PARTRIDGE,

Superintendent of Woods and Forests.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests,

Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

44

#### 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.

	SECTION OF PROVINCE.	1	te Pine.	Ash.		Basswood.		Birch.		Butternut		Cedar.		Elm.		Hemlock.		Ma	ple.	0	ak.	Red	Pine.
	SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Picces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.
2	Lower Ottawa Upper Ottawa Belleville Agency	13629	746536	19	772	18	803	4					58987	353	11573	1	25	1	31	161	22076 4048 20187	247	
	Total	67663	2997727	2341	80634	279	11970	232	7329	66	1328	2010	58987	4016	127394	604	32432	189	6544	1043	46611	448	15952

		0		Spruce.		. Tamarac.			ixed	Beech.		Hickory.		Wh					St	ıves.			_	_
	SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Sp	are.					Timber.						W 0-	od.	s	tanda	ırd.		W	est I	ndia	ι.	_
	SECTION OF PROVINCE.	Picees	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.	Pieces	M.	ان	Ors.	Pieces	M.	  -	Qrs.	r C3
2	Lower Ottawa					714	20320		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		341	<b></b> .					! <b></b> .	l		124847		ļ		••
	Total		<b> </b>	!	!	l	·	i	28042	—	341	:					27	1	2 23	124847	112	1	9 1	7

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

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

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests, Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

# APPENDIX No. 20. (j.)

### WOODS AND FORESTS.

Dr. STATEMENT of Account of Deputy Supervisor of Cullers, Montreal, for the year ending 31st December, 1963. Cr.

			!		
1863.		\$ ets.	1863.		\$ cts.
	To amount received from Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, to meet expenses of Office, etc	4039 70		By amount remitted to Supervisor during Season.  By Salary for year ending at date.  By amount paid Culler's Fees.  By amount paid Clerk's  By amount paid for Disbursements	300 00 3084 07
			-[]		
		8512 68			<b>8512</b> 68

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

P. M. PARTRIDGE,

Superintendent of Woods and Forests,

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Woods and Forests, Quebec, 51st December, 1863 46

APPENDIX No. 21. (a.) DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.—Comparative Statement of Letters Registered in the years 1862-3.

		Wes	tern B	ranch	es.	Eastern Branches.						Province at Large.							Ord	ers in	Coun	cil.			
Years.	Correspondence, Mr. Tarbutt.	Late Surveyor General's, Mr. Hector.	Surveyors', Mr. Devine.	Accountant's, Mr. Ford.	Upper Canada Roads, Mr Bridgland.		Correspondence, Messra. Collins and Genéréux	Crown Domain and Jesuits' Estates, Mr. Judah.	Surveyors', Mr. Bou- chette.	Accountant's, Mr. Ford.	Total.	Woods and Forests, Mr. Partridge.	Fisheries, Mr. Whitcher.	Ordnance Lands, Mr. Bridgland.	Indian Affairs, Mr. Spragge.	Commissioners on Mis- cellaneous Matters.	Transferred to other Departments.	Total.	Grand Total.	Names Indexed.	Enclosures.	East.	West.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1863 1862 Increase	6091	1952 2313	1031	881	216	10948	1842		632	1088	4260	2116 2097 19	489 10		i	48 631 	47 249 ———————————————————————————————————	3555 3466 89	17380 18674 	 	34300 37000 27000	20 28 	21 22 	10	43 62 
	Monthly Distribution of Letters. Distribution of Orders in Council. Letters Registered in the years Letters and Opinions of																								
January   1521 Mr. Tarbutt   11   1852   5924 Attorney General West.   20																									
Tota	1			1	7380							1													

Note.—In the registering of letters for 1863, there were 47 letters written respecting letters transferred to other Departments, and 1650 large folio pages covered, which, with endorsements, are equivalent to 3300 pages.

JOHN MORPHY, Registrar.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, 2nd January, 1864.

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

# APPENDIX No. 21. (b.)

# STATEMENT OF OFFICE WORK FOR 1863.

No. 61	Plans compiled and copied	
do	Instructions for Surveyors prepared	
do	Plans, Field-notes, Diaries, Reports, Accounts and Pay Lists of Surveyors of Public Lands and Roads audited and examined	
do	Plans and Field-notes, Reports of Private Surveys examined, and areas calculated	
do	Plans, Field-notes and Reports of Municipal Surveys examined	
do	Descriptions for the erection of Parishes, Townships and Villages in Lower Canada prepared	
do	Statements for the Legislature and Blue Book prepared	
do	References for Letters Patent prepared, and Fiats entered	
do	Descriptions for Letters Patent prepared	
do	Letters Patent engrossed, examined, and entered in the several books of record	
do	Letters written	
do	Fishing Bounty Claims examined and paid	
do	Adjudications	
do	Folio pages of Reports, Land Rolls, Letters and Assignments entered	
do	Folio pages of Field-notes, Reports, Letters, etc., copied	
dο	Schedules of Crown, Clergy and School Lands furnished to Timber Agents	
do	Location Tickets issued	
do	Assignments examined and registered	
do	Circulars issued	
do	Specifications of Lots in Towns and Townships for sale prepared	
$\mathbf{do}$	Accounts examined and paid by Check or Certificate	
do	Accounts Current prepared	
do	Agents' Returns examined and entered	
do	Returns of Lands sold for Registrars and Secretary-Treasurers	
do	Folio pages of these Returns	
do	Reports	
do	Miscellaneous Statements	
do	Pages of Translations	
do	Special Sales and Cases disposed of after investigation of claims on the spot	
do	Cases of Land Arrears examined, decided and certified	
do	Entries of Letters Patent in Doomsday, Register, Issue Book and Plans	
do	Appropriations of Moneys received by Letter, etc	
do	Entries posted in Sales Books	
do	Monthly Statements of Lands paid in full for Woods and Forests' Branch	
do	Free Grants and Indian Fiats entered and indexed	
do	Towns and Townships entered in Doomsday and Register	
do	Requisitions for Stationery, etc	
đο	Heir and Devisce Commission Certificates issued	
do	Certificates, value of Settlers' Timber	
do	Timber Adjudications	
do	Pay Lists and Time Sheets of Road Works examined and audited	

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

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.

UPPER CANADA.			·
	\$	ots.	\$ ets
Amount of Receipts for the year 1863	********		477 2
Expenditure.		.	
William Gibbard, Overseer, nine months John McCuaig, Salary for 1863.	300 1200		
Disbursements	2050	38	
R. Moodie, services in connection with Fisheries in 1861	150	-00	3700 38
LOWER CANADA.			
	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Amount of Receipts for the year 1863	••••••		6693 58
Expenditure.		!	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		00	
verseer's Salary for 1863	780	22 F	
Overseer's Salary for 1863.  P. Fortin, Salary for nine months	780 900 1200		

# ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, 31st December, 1868.

### APPENDIX No. 23.

STATEMENT of comparative expenses incurred in connection with the Fisheries

Service, 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, whether paid by the Department of Crown Lands or any other Department,—the Salaries at Head Quarters being divided equally between Upper and Lower Canada.

1362.	\$ ets.		\$ ets
Mr. Whitcher, Head of Fisheries Branch, for Upper and Lewer Canada. Mr. Banset, Draughtsman, French Translitor and Copyet. Mr. McCuaig, Superintendent of Fisteries, U. C. States, Superintendent of Fisteries, Mr. Gibbard, Superintendent of Mr. Moone, Fishery Overseer, U. C	530 00	Salaries. Mr. Whitcher Mr. Bauset Mr. McCuaig Mr. Gibbard (including allowance of 2½ months to his widow)	680 00 530 00 1200 00 300 00
į-	2893 19	-	2710 0
Expenses.  Mr. McCubig Mr. Gibbard Mr. Moo to their gan account past in 1503, though fyled in 1802 but this suspended, but afterwards past because it was found;	960 83 2661 17	Mr. McCuaig, disbursements	358 6 1869 2
by the Office Books that he acted under written instructions from Mr. Van-koughnet, on special service)	150 00 3772 00		2227 8

1862.	\$ ets	1863.	\$ ets.
Salaries.		Salaries.	
Mr. Whitcher, Head of Fisheries Branch,		Mr. Whitcher	. 680 00
for Upper and Lower Canada		Mr. Bauset	530 00
Mr. Bauset, Draughtsman, French Trans-		Mr. Nettle	. 1200 00
later and Conyist	530 0	Mr. Fortin	. 1200 00
Mr. Nettle, Superintendent of Fisheries, L.C.	1200 0	Fishery Overseers	780 00
Mr. Fortin, Supendiary Magistrate, L. C.,	12 0 0		
Oversoers, L. C	755 0		1
•			
	4215 0		4390 00
Expenses.		Expenses.	
	Ì	Mr. Nettle, disbursements	169 8
Mr. Whitcher, disbursements	523 9	Mr. Fortin, do including \$6,606.6	2
Mr. Nettle, do	861 3	for repairs to La Canadienne, under the	.el
Mr. Fortin, do and costs and		Department of Public Works	11225 7
repairs of schooner	14230 9	Fishery Overseers, disbursements	457 5
Fishery Over-cors	522 3	(1)	
Bounties paid in 1863, in post out of Fish-	1	Bounties for 1863, under consideration	of 11853 1
ery Rents	9035 5	Council	9477 5
•		4	
Totals \$29389 10	25174 1	Totals \$25720	8 21330 6

# ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Fisheries Branch, Quebec, 31st December, 1863.

W. F. WHITCHER.

APPENDIX No. 24.

# STATEMENT of Claims for Fishing Bounties fyled and notified, for 1863.

Seeph Tripp	Claimants.	Vessels.	Amounts.	Remarks.
Paul Coté   Marie Joseph				
Ohn Howell   Undanted   176 00   do   do   Ohn Davis   Rambler   178 50   do   ames Muldoon   Lady   223 00   do   Ohn Assah   Highland Jane   224 00   do   P. Doyle   Venelis   132 00   do   P. Doyle   Venelis   132 00   do   P. Doyle   Venelis   132 00   do   P. Doyle   Venelis   132 00   do   Ohn Assah   Highland Jane   224 00   do   Ohn Assah   P. Doyle   Venelis   132 00   do   Ohn Assah   P. Doyle   Venelis   132 00   do   Ohn Assah   Ohn Assah   P. Doyle   Ohn Assah   Ohn Ohn Assah   Ohn Ohn Assah   Ohn Ohn Assah   Ohn Ohn Assah   Ohn Ohn Ohn Ohn Ohn Ohn Ohn Ohn Ohn Ohn	oseph Tripp	Admiration		
Cohn Davis   Rambler   178 50   do ames Muldoon   Lady   228 60   do	Paul Cote	Marie-Joseph		7.
Ames Muldoon				
ohn Assah         Highland Jane         224 00 do         do           Doyle         Venelis         132 00 do         do           Sire         Alph nsine         92 00 do         do           d. Gaumont         Euckdine         144 00 do         do           del Gaumont         Euckdine         144 00 do         do           del Gaumont         Vetoria         117 00 do         do           del Arseneau         Mary Ann         160 00 do         do           Turbide         Jenny Lind         156 00 do         do           d & M. Lespérance         Eugénie         184 00 do         do           d & M. Lespérance         Eugénie         184 00 do         do           d & M. Lespérance         Eugénie         184 00 do         do           d & M. Lespérance         Eugénie         184 00 do         do           Al R. Gaumon         Annie         180 00 do         do           Jurin Sire         Breeze         112 00 do         L           Richard         Zélie         144 00 do         Arseneau         Adelina         184 00 do           Arseneau         Adelina         184 00 do         do         F         Poirtse         160 do				
Doyle				
Sire				
Gaumont				
bel Arseneau         Mary Ann         166 00 do           filliam Baker         "Jord Douglas         232 00 do           Turbide         Jenny Lind         156 00 do           & M. Lespérance         Eugénie         184 00 do           do         Mary         140 00 do           dim Terrieau         Annie         188 00 do           ylain Sire         Breeze         112 00 do           1. Richard         Zôlie         144 00 do           Arseneau         Mallan         184 00 do           Arseneau         Mallan         184 00 do           Arseneau         Mary         160 00 do           Vigneault         Wide-Awake         185 00 do           F. Poitras         Theodora         196 00 do           A. Argers         Theodora         196 00 do           Cumminas         Ailsa         164 00 do           Ouminas Source         Ailsa         164 00 do           Cumminas         Ailsa         164 00 do           Cumminas         Ranger <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>				
	ug. Hammond	Victoria		
Turbide	bei Arseneau	Mary Ann		
\$\frac{\partial \text{Lespérance} \ \ \text{Dayson} \ \ \text{Dayson} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \				
April	. Turbide	Jenny Lind	156 00	
	. & M. Lespérance	Eugénie	184 00	
Richard				
Arseneau				
Arsenau				
Vigneault   Wide-Awake				
F. Poitras				
Augers				
Cummins         Ailsa         164 00         do           sorge Miller         Ranger         164 00         do           homas Logros         Marie Primrose         292 00         do           kliverin         Renard         88 00         do           Vigneault         Eugénie         204 00         do           Cormier         Amelia         168 00         do           Bou Ireault         Constantina         168 00         do           Bugsold         Emma         88 00         do           & Z Gagnon         Pearl         216 00         do           & B Gagnon         Seven Brothers         112 00         do           Cormier         Victoria         184 00         do           Boily         Marbilde         128 00         do           Giasson         Espérance         223 00         do           Gornier         Mary Lydia         192 00         do           Gornier         Mary Lydia         192 00         do           Jonpbe         Two Brothers         168 00         do           Joophe         Archangel         200 00         do           Jorichard         Dolohin         200 00 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
eorge Miller.         Ranger         164 00         do           hounas Legros.         Marie Primrose.         292 00         do           ermain Dionne.         Marie Louise.         212 00         do           Riverin.         Renard.         88 00         do           Vigneault.         Eugénie.         204 00         do           Cormier.         Amelia.         168 00         do           Boulreault.         Constantina.         168 00         do           Bugoold.         Emma.         88 00         do           & Z. Gagnon.         Pearl.         216 00         do           & B. Gagoon.         Seven Brothers.         112 00         do           Cormier.         Victoria.         184 00         do           Giasson.         Espérance.         223 00         do           Gornier.         Mary Lydia.         192 00         do           Cormier.         Mary Lydia.         192 00         do           Delaney.         Two Brothers.         168 00         do           Jonphe.         Archangel.         200 00         do           Cormier.         Two Brothers.         168 00         do           Richar				
Marie Primrose   292 00   do   ermain Dionne   Marie Louise   212 00   do				
ermain Dionne         Marie Louise         212 00         do           Riverin         Renard         88 00         do           Vigneault         Eurénie         204 00         do           Cormier         Amelia         165 00         do           Boulreault         Constantina         165 00         do           Bugsold         Emma         88 00         do           & Z. Gagnon         Pearl         216 00         do           & B. Gagnon         Seven Brothers         112 00         do           Cormier         Victoria         184 00         do           Giasson         Espérance         223 00         do           Giasson         Espérance         223 00         do           Cormier         Marbilde         128 00         do           Cormier         Mary Lydia         192 00         do           Cormier         May Lydia         192 00         do           Onphe         Archangel         200 00         do           Jonphe         Archangel         200 00         do           Cormier         Terrieau         Termerance         184 00         do           Terrieau         Temperanc	eorge Miller	Ranger	164 00	
Riveria   Renard   S8 00   do   Vigneault   Eurénie   204 00   do   Cormier   Amelia   168 00   do   Boulreault   Constantina   168 00   do   do   do   do   do   do   do	homas Legros	Marie-Primrose	292 00	
Vigneault         Euzénie         204 00 do           Cormier         Amelia         168 00 do           Boulreault         Constantina         168 00 do           Bugeold         Emma         88 00 do           & Z Gagnon         Pearl         216 00 do           & B. Gagnon         Seven Brothers         112 00 do           Cormier         Victoria         184 00 do           Boily         Matbilde         128 00 do           Giasson         Espérance         223 00 do           Gornier         Mary Lydia         192 00 do           Cornier         Mary Lydia         192 00 do           Jonphe         Archangel         200 00 do           Jonphe         Archangel         200 00 do           Richard         Dolobin         208 00 do           Cormier         Zélie         120 00 do           Terricau         Temperance         164 00 do           Richard         Onésime         190 do           Boudreault         Sarah         92 00 do           Boudreault         Sarah         223 00 do           Boudreault         Sarah         223 00 do           John Stewart         223 00 do	ermain Dionne	Marie Louise		
Cormier	. Riveria	Renard		
Boureault         Constantina         168 00         do           Bugeold         Euma         88 00         do           & Z Gagnon         Pearl         216 00         do           & B. Gagnon         Seven Brothers         112 00         do           Cormier         Victoria         184 00         do           Boily         Marbilde         128 00         do           Giasson         Espérance         223 00         do           Cornier         Mary Lydia         192 00         do           Cornier         Mary Lydia         192 00         do           Jonphe         Archangel         200 00         do           Jonphe         Archangel         200 00         do           Richard         Dolohin         208 00         do           Terricau         Temperance         164 00         do           Richard         Onésime         180 00         do           Richard         Onésime         180 00         do           Boudreault         Sarah         92 00         do           boert Pye         Flying Fish         144 00         do           boert Pye         Flying Fish         144 00				
Bugeold				
& Z. Gagnon         Pearl         216 00         do           & B. Gagnon         Seven Brothers         112 00         do           & B. Gagnon         Seven Brothers         112 00         do           Cormier         Victoria         184 00         do           Boily         Mathilde         128 00         do           Giasson         Espérance         223 00         do           Cormier         Mary Lydia         192 00         do           Delaney         Two Brothers         168 00         do           Jonphe         Archangel         200 00         do           Johis         200 00         do         do           Richard         Dolphin         200 00         do           Terrieau         Temperance         164 00         do           Terrieau         Temperance         180 00         do           Boudreault         Sarah         92 00         do           Boudreault         Sarah         22°5 00         do           Boert Pye         Flying Fish         144 00         do           Mulrooney         Village Belle         160 00         do           Mulrooney         Village Belle				
& B. Gagnon         Seven Brothers         112 00 do           Cormier         Victoria         184 00 do           Boily         Marbilde         128 00 do           Giasson         Espérance         223 00 do           Cornier         Mary Lydia         192 00 do           Delaney         Two Brothers         168 00 do           Jonpbe         Archangel         200 00 do           Richard         Dolobin         208 00 do           Cornier         Zélie         120 00 do           Terricau         Temperance         164 00 do           Richard         Onésime         180 00 do           Boudreault         Sarah         90 0 do           aarles Stewart         John Stewart         223 00 do           obert Pye         Flying Fish         144 00 do           Mulrooney         Village Belle         160 00 do           shu Ross         Britannia         268 00 do           illiam Harbour         Breeze         135 00 do           enry Suddard         Violet         120 00 do           enry Suddard         Violet         120 00 do           nuis Boudreault         Fiora         160 00 Nritifed           Cormier <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>				
Cormier				
Boily				
Giasson				
Cormier				
Delaney         Two Brothers         168 00   do           Jonphe         Archangel         200 00   do           Richard         Dolphin         208 00   do           Cormis         Zélie         120 00   do           Terrieau         Temperance         164 00   do           Richard         Onésime         180 00   do           Boudreault         Sarah         92 00   do           arles Stewart         John Stewart         22°5 00   do           obert Pye         Flying Fish         144 00   do           Mulrooney         Village Belle         160 00   do           ibin Ross         Britannia         268 00   do           illiam Harbour         Breeze         135 00   do           eter Mabe         Pilot         120 00   do           enry Suddard         Violet         120 00   do           nuis Boudreault         Flora         160 00   Notified           Doveaux         Loup-Marin         152 00   do           Cormier         Triton         105 00   do           Kennedy         Temperance         221 00   do				
Jonphe	. Cormier	Mary Lydia		
Richard	Delaney	Two Brothers		
Cormier   Zélie   120 00   do   Terrican   Temperance   164 00   do   Cormier   Temperance   164 00   do   Cormier   Temperance   164 00   do   Cormier   Temperance   164 00   do   Cormier   Cor				
Terrieat				
Richard				
Boudreault				
John Stewart   228 00   do	Richard	Onesime		
Debet Pye	. Boudreault	Sarah		
Mulrooney	narles Stewart	John Stewart		
hn Ross         Britannia         268 00 do           illiam Harbour         Breeze         135 00 do           tetr Mabe         Pilot         192 00 do           enry Saddard         Violet         120 00 do           uis Boudreault         Fiora         150 00 Notified.           Devenux         Loup-Marin         152 00 do           Cormier         Triton         105 00 do           Kennedy         Temperance         221 00 do	bert Pye	Flying Fish		
Breeze   135 00   do	Muliooney	Village Belle		
ter Mabe.         Pilot.         192 00 do           enry Suddard         Violet         120 00 do           usis Boudreault.         Fiora.         160 00 Notified.           Deveaux.         Loup-Marin.         152 00 do           Cormier.         Triton.         105 00 do           Kennedy.         Temperance.         221 00 do	hn Ross	Britannia		
enry Suddard.         Violet         120 00 do           uis Boudreault.         Fiorn.         160 00 Notified.           Devenux.         Loup-Marin.         152 00 do           Cormier.         Triton.         105 00 do           Kennedy.         Temperance.         221 00 do	illiam Harbour	Breeze	135 00	
nuis Bondreault.     Fiorn.     150 00 do.       Devenux.     Loup-Marin.     152 00 do.       Cormier.     Triton.     105 00 do.       Kennedy.     Temperance.     221 00 do.	ter Mabe	Pilot		
nuis Bondreault.     Fiorn.     150 00 do.       Devenux.     Loup-Marin.     152 00 do.       Cormier.     Triton.     105 00 do.       Kennedy.     Temperance.     221 00 do.	enry Saddard	Violet		
Cormier         Triton         105 00 do           Kennedy         Temperance         221 00 do	ouis Boudreault'	Fiora		
Kennedy Temperance				
	Cormier	Triton		
	Kennedy	Temperance	221 00	40
		l l	9477 50	ï

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Fisheries Branch, Quebec, 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 1st May, 1863.

Claimants.	Vessels.	Amounts	Dates of Payment.
		\$ ets.	
. Riverin	Renard	88 00	8th May, 1863.
. Dovle	Venelio	132 00	9th do
	Highland Jane	224 00	do do
	Wide-Awake	168 00	do do
	Eugénie	204 00	do do
	Ailsa	161 00	do do
	Undaunted	132 00	
	Mermaid	138 00	do do
			do do
		120 00	do do
	Emédine	144 00	do do
	Victoria	184 00	do do
	Lady	112 00	do do
lex. Cormier	Triton	120 00	do do
	Marie-Victoire	320 00,	do do
	Flora	160 00	do do
	Mary	160 00	do do
	Admiration	138 00	do do
	Espérance	228 00	do do
	U. J. Tessier	176 00	do de
	Primrose	160 00	do do
	Two Brothers	168 00,1	
	Dolphia	208 00	do do
	Onésime		
		180 00	do <b>do</b>
	Zétic	132 00	do do
	Mary	140 00	d <b>o d</b> o
	Eugénie	181 00	do do
illiam Baker	Lord Dou las	203 00	do do
urent Jouphe	Archangel	200 00	do do
	Mary Ann	160 00	do do
Boudreault	Sarah	92 00	do do
Terricau	femperance	143 50	do do
Turbi-le	Jenny Lind	156 00	do do
7p. Richard	Zélia	144 00	do do
iliam Terricau	Annie	180 0	do do
Arscheag	Adelina	184 00	do do
Hiam Harbour	Breeze	180 00	
z Sire	Breeze		
tor Maha	Pilot	112 00 224 00	do do
Dienna	Marie-Louise		do do
and 2 Garnen	D. av1	212 00	do do
Nind	Parl	216 00	do do
Mulanaman	Anastasie	104 00	do do
Mulrooney	Village Belle	160 00 <sup>1</sup> 1.	2th do
mam Miller	Piper	188 00	do do
in Koss l	Britannia	268 00	do do
Kennedy	l' taperance	224 00	do do
bert Pye l	Flying Fish	144 00;	do do
arles Stewart	John Stewart	228 00	do do
orge Miller 1	Ranger	161 002	
Bugeold 1	Emma	88 (0.2)	
Bou Treault	Constantina		
H. Tetu	Marie (Claim for 1860)	110 00 2	
	Osprey		
	Mary Primrose	202 00 3	Oth Oct., do
		202 00 10	6th Jan., 1864. This Clain
i		1	being paid in 1864, doe
i	:	ŀ	not appear in the Offic
· ·		1	Statement of Paymen
<u> </u>			during the year 1863.
1	1_		

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assistant Commissioner, A236 DEPARTMENT 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 condition

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 uncovered boulders and rocks, rendering travel difficult. Many of the wooden causeways have become worn, and broken logs are frequently met with that are really dangerous for 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 soom r or later topple over. Also a portion of the bridge at head of Marinaw 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 families have been forced 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 instances by single men; the change is an improvement, although it has lessened the population.

The crushing effect of the disaster of 1862 has not been got over by the good crop of last year, because of the paucity seed grain and roots available last spring. All crops that were sown early gave abundant yield, but the extreme small quantity of seed 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 trost, 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 benefit.

There is a loss of 33 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 engaged 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 grateful for the kindness manifested by the Government in providing, through the work on the road last summer, means for them to procure provisions, and their only regret is that they were so short of seed last spring. All believe that if seed could have been obtained sufficient to have covered the ground prepared, connected with the aid of the Government during the summer, 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 raised, bread their families 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 parties complain of having their grain injured by the grub shortly after 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 confined 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 drawbacks 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 provisions and seed, but they are preparing for the trouble that is ahead by saving seed as much as lies in their power, and reserving it for the coming spring.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obd't. servant,
(Signed) EBENEZER PERRY.

The Hon. Wm. McDougall, Commissioner, Quebec, C. E.

### ABSTRACT of Statistics of Addington Road for the year 1863 :-

VALUE OF ARTICLES, ESTIMATED AT CURRENT RATE IN SETTLEMENT.

Spring Wheat,	* 1703 bushels		@ 8	3 1.00		\$ 1,7 3	00
Oats.	4771 "		(a)	0.50		2,385	50
Peas,	897 "		(å)	0.80		717	60
Barley,	682 "		(ã)	1.00		682	00
Buckwheat,	623 "		a	0.75		467	25
Corn,	283 "		(a)	1.00		2::3	00
Beans,	193 "		Œ	2.00		39	00
Hersy, or Mille	t. 924 "		(a)	1.00		92	50
Potatoes.	9752 "		(a)	0.50		4.876	00
Ruta Bago,	11651 6		(a)	0.20		2,930	20
Globe Turnips,	1980 "		(a)	$0.12\frac{1}{2}$		247	50
Tame Hay,	327⊈ tous		(a)	17.50		5,726	871
Wild Hay,	407 "		(ii)	8.00		3,253	
Straw,	2641 "		(a)	<b>5</b> 00		1,321	
Maple Sugar,	7475 lbs.		<u>@</u>	0.10		747	.0
Molasses,	\$30 gals.		<u>@</u>	0.80	····	264	00
Vinegar,	503 "		(16)	0.25		125	75
	15089 lbs.		(a)	0.07		1,056	23
Beef,	14765 "		(a)	0.05		738	
Mutton,	82.) "		-Œ	0.05		36	00
Potash,	743 brls.		<u> </u>	27.00		2,018	25
Full Clock,	315 yds.		(a)	1.25	•••••	393	
Flaunel,	267 😳		(ii)	0.70		186	90
Shingles,	494 M.		(a)	1.25		617	50
Lumber,	165 "		(ã)	6.00		990	00
Fur						214	
	Total	· · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		\$31,465	801

The numbers of domestic animals owned by the settlers on the Addington Road are 58 houses, 71 yoke of oxen, 181 cows, 180 young cattle, 85 swine, and 162 sheep.

<sup>\*</sup>There was, through the whole settlement, a lack of seed, but wheat was by far the less in quantity than other sorts. It could not be obtained unless brought from a distance; hence many persons had none to sow; nor was there a single settler that had us much as he with 1.

### 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 parties located seem content and happy in their new homes; nevertheless, there has been but little improvement in the place during the year. The principal cause is the bad state of the road north of Bell's line, which, although 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 well as a large tract in rear of the

Free Grants.

Number of lots located Number of lots settled on, or ha moving into this winter Total population Number of acres cleared	ving	small o	dear	ing		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	s for 1	54 39 30 44
N	ATI	ONALITY						
English, heads of families Irish Scotch Canadian			· · • • •		 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		17 20 3 14
Total								£4
TOTAL QUANTITY	OF	PRODUC	E A	ND	VAI	UE.		
Oats         1           Indian Corn         2           Potatoes         3	265 100 110 290 29 54 	bushels  " " tons " lbs	<b>8</b>	0 0 0 11 7	00 45 75 25 12½ 00 00		\$5:00 569 75 777 786 319 378 780 92 \$4807	25 00 50 25 09 00 00 80
Cattle Horses Pigs			• • • • •		• • • • •	••••		48 3 12
								<del></del>

### APPENDIX, No. 28.

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

CROWN LANDS AGENCY, BOBCAYGEON, Dec. 30th, 1863.

To the Honorable the Commisssioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,--I have the honor to submit, for your inspection, a report on the progress, &c., of Free Grants on the Bobcaygeon Road, as far as my agency extends; also a table, condensed from information gathered from Free Grant settlers, individually, showing the amount of crops, with their value, and general information, which show a large increase and improvement over 1862. This is owing, no doubt, to the favorable season—the entire absence of frosts 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 settlers who have sold portions of their lots to new settlers, whose names I have not put down as occupants of lots. No increase has taken place in the number of settlers 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 settling on Free Grants so far back.

I beg also to mention that the very bad state of the Bobcaygeon Road has very much impeded the sale of lands during the past season. From Bobcaygeon to Burnt River, the road is just passable, but, with a small expenditure, might be very much improved. From Burnt River, the road, for six miles, is almost in an impassable state, and, in the spring and fall of the year, is really dangerous for teams. Accidents frequently occur on it. This state of things very much discourages intending settlers, and I feel satisfied that money expended on its improvement 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 most dangerous places, and give much satisfaction.

Among 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, each, of grinding a large quantity of grain; and it is estimated that there is sufficient wheat now raised in the back country to keep them both employed This will be a great saving to the farmers of the place, as it dispenses 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

thousand five hundred feet of lumber daily. This may be contrasted with the fact that

in the Free Grants there are as yet no mills in operation.

There are also two saw-mills completed in the Township of Stanhope, from which (mills) quantities of lumber are floated down the waters of the Gull River to meet the increasing demand.

As to 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 Free Grants, and to have a proportionate superiority in the amount of crops raised.

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

#### AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

Wheat428	acres.	6,428	bushels	(a)	\$1	00	per bush.	 <b>\$</b> 6.428	00
Oats309	"	7,320	"			40	• "		
Turnips284	46	38,358	"	(a)	0	15		 5,753	
Potatoes198	"	18,582	"	(a)	0	25	"	 4,645	50
Peas 57	"	925	"	(a)	0	60	"	 555	
Barley 16	"	345	44	(11)	1	00	"	 345	00
Hay482	"	430	tons	(a)	12	00	"	 5.160	00
Sugar		2,592	lbs	(a)	0	10	"	 259	

		0 50 " 3 00 "		49 1,050	
	Furs	\$20 00 7 00 1 00		\$27,163 5,000 240 1,400 500 1,000	00 00 00 00
		•	<b>\$</b>	35,303	40
mal	Turnips may appear rated at too high a pric ke them valuable in a short time.	e; but the lur	nbering	operati	ons will
NAT	TIONALITY AND NUMBER OF SETTLERS ON TH	E BOBCAYGEON	ROAD,	JAN. 1	sт, 1864
	Irish English Canadian Scotch German French Canadian Swedes		112 43 35 16 1		
				(	
	Total population	,	1002		
	IMPROVEMEN'	TS.			
	Acres of land cleared Acres chopped Houses. Barns Stables Saw-mill			32 17 9	22 <u>1</u> 73 92
	LIVE STOCE	ζ.			
	Horses			1,900 ( 3,720 ( 3,045 ( 1,266 ( 714 ( 232 (	00 00 00 00 00 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. 29.

### REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR THE HASTINGS 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 year 1863. The accompanying contain the following particulars, viz:-The number and description of each lot. The name 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 synopsis of the tables is presented for purpose of reference: Total number of persons in possession of Free Grant lots on the 30th December, 1863..... Of these, 27 are non-resident. The total population of resident settlers and their families NATIONAL ORIGIN OF SETTLERS. England ..... Scotland ..... 43 Canada ..... Germany..... France Lower Provinces ..... Orkney ..... United States ..... 398 The number of new settlers located on Free Grant lots during the year 1863, is 22; of whom, 4 were natives of England, 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 receipts on account of public lands in this agency, for the year 1863, amount to \$7,869.04, 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 In process of clearing	4 701
Total  Number in same condition at close of 1862	5,370 <u>1</u> 4,553
Increase during the year	817 paras

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:

Wheat, 6,930 bushels	(a)	\$ 0.80	****.	\$ 5.544	00
Oats. 9,736 "	@	0.40		3,894	40
Peas, 1,916 "				958	
Rye and Barley, 765 bush	👸	$0.50 \\ 0.60$	***********	459	
Potatoes, 25,787 "		0.30	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	7.736	
Hay, 854½ tons		16.00	***********	13,672	
Turnips, 42,802 bushels		0.20	******	8,560	40
Maple Sugar and Molasses, 3,955 1	lbs (a)	0.10	**********	395	50
Indian Corn, 220 bushels		0.50		110	00
Buckwheat, 180 "	(a)	0.50		90	00
Millet, 211 "		0.80		168	80
Straw, 1,240 tons	👸	4.00		4,960	
Potash, 125½ barrels		30.00	**********	3,765	
Sawn Lumber, 120 M. feet				960	
Shingles, 200 M. "		1.25		250	00
Barrels for Potash, 325	(a	1.50		487	50
Deer killed by settlers, 80		3.00	*********	240	-
Furs sold on the Road during the			t	3,200	
Fish taken by settlers estimated a	et.			400	
Corden and does not instead at	20	• · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Garden produce estimated at	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	500	
Turned Chairs and other wood w	ork		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	400	00
Total value	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			862,750	70

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 over the probable yield, so that the tables may be relied upon as statistically correct.

In order that you may be in possession of full information 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.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Locations entered	156	115	144	78	56	88	32	22
Acres cleared	417	991	1547	2081	2681	3641	4553	5370
Buildings	60	134	187	252	336	407	512	580
Population	280	430	623	728	980	1010	970	1031
Horses	4	12	21	34	49	53	64	79
Horned Cattle	22	65	128	226	338	575	869	827
Hogs	40	72	90	120	194	448	517	613
Sheep			•••	$^{26}$	35	36	59	188
Value of Crops	no return	no return	\$21868.75	\$27659.32	\$35349.30	\$14418.15	\$46982.00	\$62725.70

TABLE No. 2. COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF PRODUCE.

Years	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Wheat, bushels	7221	10248	6374	6930
Oats, "	11101	10345	7894	9736
Peas, "	640	1388	900	1916
Rye and Barley, bushels	445	403	527	765
Potatoes, "	24128	29250	16793	25870
Hay, tons	34 <b>4</b>	547	358	8541
Turnips, bushels	23059	29120	33710	42802
Potash, barrels	86	119	161	$125\frac{1}{2}$

It will be observed that the locations show a rapid decline in number after the first three years, particularly in '62 and '63. This decline is partly attributed to the introduction of the regulation requiring the payment of an entrance fee of \$5 on each Free Grant location at the close of 1861; but this regulation would not have affected the number of entries to so great an extent, were it not that the Free Grant lots remaining open for location at the last mentioned date and subsequently, were at a considerable distance from the front, and very difficult of access on account of the bad condition of the road. The same remark applies to the Free 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 seek such locations, I have urged the opening of the lots on the town lines crossing the Hastings Road, between each range of townships, as Free Grants. This measure would unquestionably be highly beneficial in many respects. It would give strength, solidity and body to the long line of settlement established along the main road. It would bring the Crown Lands in the townships into rapid sale, by bringing them all into proximity with neighborhoods of resident settlers, and in this point of view it is a measure of great importance to the revenue. I am aware that the late Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, although favorably disposed towards the adoption of the proposed measure, was prevented from doing so by a doubt as to his authority under the Land Act to open any lots as Free Grants except those touching the main lines of colonization roads. I do not know whether the Department still entertains any doubt on this point; but if so, the measure is one of such great importance, and so much required, that such doubt ought to be removed by legislation if necessary.

Immediately connected with this point is the question of opening short lines of cross roads at intervals of five miles along the main line, in order to give easy access 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 necessity of the measure.

By the departmental letter of the 1st September last, I was instructed to include the statistics of the townships with those of the Free Grants in my annual report, but the date at which I received order to collect the statistics (9th December) was so late, 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 Road, 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 crops so raised at one-third in extent and value of those raised on the Free Grants, or \$21,000. In placing it at this low estimate, I follow the same rule before referred to—of being rather under than over—so that we are perfectly safe in placing the value of the products of this agency for 1863 at \$83,725.

The value of such reports as these made by the agents to the Department of Crown Lands depends entirely on their authenticity, and the reliance which can be placed on the statements of facts which they contain. The credit of the Department is, to a certain extent, pledged to the correctness of the published reports of its agents. The accuracy of my report of crops raised in 1861 was questioned in a report of a committee of the Legislative Assembly, published at the close of last sesion; but, as the most incontestible 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 RE	POR	т гов 1861.	CENSUS RETURNS FOR 186			
Spring Wheat, bu Barley and Rye, Peas, Oats, Potatoes.	"		403 1388 10345		502 $1214$ $15600$	
Loudocay			51406 bushe		${63642}$ $51406$	

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, greater 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 Grants, whose crops are included in both returns.

### ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

During the summer of 1862, 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 steep hills along the line. 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 nearly 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 Province. 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. L. 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 Tudor 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 Glanmire, on lot 28, 14th concession, 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 autumn 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 north-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 Messrs. P. Chard and Co.

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 confirm the opinion which I have always held and frequently expressed, respecting the immense undeveloped wealth of this section of the country.

### GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SETTLERS, &C.

The year 1862 was one of general hardship and many trials to settlers in the backwoods. Many of the settlers in the lower townships suffered most severely from the scarcity of provisions, and the crops of 1863 were curtailed by the want of seed grain on the part of a large number, who were forced to use what 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 give you the result of this year's work on the Egan farm in Dungannon, taken from the statement of Mr. Johnson, the farmer in charge, for the present proprietors, Messrs. Harris, Bronson & Co., of Ottawa. This farm is situated near the York branch of the Madawaska river, 53 miles north of Madoc. 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 been subjected to a system of exhaustive cultivation for the last eighteen years:

In the year 1863 there were about 100 acres of meadow, yielding		
of Clover and Timothy Hay, 70 tons, (a) \$16.00	\$1.120	00
60 acres under Oats, 2500 bushels, (a) 0.50	1.250	00
" Potatoes, 1000 " (a) 0.30	300	00
" " Potatoes, 1000 " (a) 0.30	200	00
Value of 100 acres under pasture for the year	<b>6</b> 0 <b>0</b>	00
Gross value of Products	\$3,470	00
Estimated outlay in wages and subsistence of workmen and teams	1,600	00
Net profit for the year	\$1,870	00

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

# MILLS, SCHOOLS, POST-OFFICES, RELIGIOUS SERVICES, &C.

The saw and grist mills at L'Amable Lake, in Dungannon, 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 the 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 settlers in Tudor 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.

CROWN 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, 1863.

### FREE GRANTS.

Number of Lots located	160
Actual settlers	140
Total population	557
Houses	86
Shanties	56
Barns, stables, outhouses	62
Lumber Mills	Z
Grist Mills	1
Acres cleared	671
Acres chopped	132⅓
Houses built in 1863	47
Barns " "	13

#### NATIONALITY.

English Irish Scotch Canadians French Germans Americans Increase during year	164 148 61
LIVE STOCK.	
Horses	$   \begin{array}{r}     19 \\     78 \\     44 \\     80 \\     \hline     221   \end{array} $

### IMMIGRANTS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

English, 48; Scotch, 35; Irish, 17; German, 7.—Total, 107. This number covers the whole settlement.

### VALUE OF PRODUCE, 1863.

Wheat, 571 acres 1145 bushels	(ii)	\$ 0.70	••••	\$ 801	50
Barley, 6 " 180 "	(in	0.80	**********	144	00
Oats, 1073 " 32321 "	$(\alpha)$	0.40	************	1,293	00
Corn, 204 " 415 "	(w	0.50	****** *****	207	
Peas, 12 " 240 "	(a)	0.50		120	00
Potatoes, 90 "18000 "	(ic	0.40		7,200	00
Turnips, 93 " 27900 "	$(\alpha)$	0.123		3,487	50
Hay, 61½ tons	(a)	10.00		615	00
Shingles, 110 M.	(w	1.50		165	00
Sawn Lumber, 200,000 feet	(it:	7.00	***********	1,400	00
Maple Sugar, 2000 lbs	(it:	0.10		200	00
Molasses, 100 gallons	(ie	0.75		75	00
Garden produce				400	00
Furs		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	1,200	00

\$17,308 50

Increase during the year ...... \$10,714 10

The above covers about 44 miles of Free Grant road, 25 of which were added during the present year. 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.

~=====================================								
	NATIONAL	ITY.			12	APROVEMENTS	S.	
Irish English Scotch Canadian German French	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	180 150 100 100	Sha   Bar   Lun   Acr	nties ns, &c aber Mill es cleared			129 110 126 1 1194 211
			820					
			LIVI	E STOCK.				
	Cows Catttle Pigs	•••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••••••	•••••••			
			•			406		
****	_		R'S RETU	_				
Oats, 119 Barley, 199 Corn, 25 Peas, 214 Hay, 69 Potatoes, 150: Turnips, 172: Shingles, 142: Sawn Lumber Maple Sugar, Molasses, 100 Garden produ Furs	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3569 486 500 425 138 29150 51975	tons bushel	* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$12,843.02½	1,380 11,660 6,496 213 700 100	60 80 00 50 00 00 87½ 00 00 00 00 00
Townships. Morrison Muskoka Draper Macaulay Monck	Population. 350 96 171 60 195	Houses. 50 9 34 5 30	54 11 18 7 20	Barns, &c. 63 8 21 1 15	Live stock. 230 15 78 1 97	Lots occupied. 77 30 65 12 36	Year's r \$12,450 3,187 5,949 1,627 3,031	10 42½ 12½ 00
Total	872	128	110	108	421	220	\$26,245	$52\frac{1}{2}$
Year's increase	147	45	89	22	24	6	\$12,843	021

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

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 flax have been grown with success, the former being on the increase.

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

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 land as we proceed northward, which will attract considerable attention if a survey of it be proceeded with. On some points of high land, miles (in one place not less than 40 in distance) of almost clean hardwood land can be seen, and the soil is known to be good. One important feature in this vast district is—the ridges of rock, so plentiful in the first townships, are very scarce here, as also are loose stone and rock. If practicable, no 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 enables 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 expense. The result of the inspection of the Township of Stephenson has been very satisfactory, as showing it to be a good one for settlement, and no doubt there will be a great influx of settlers 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 through the settlement, it was most pleasing to find that contentment scemed generally to prevail: indeed complaints were not heard, on the contrary, much satisfaction. A visit to the set ler's humble dwelling is a subject for thought. Taste and neatness, oftentimes under discouraging circumstances, are to be seen. What method and fertility of arrangement, where all was plain, rough and scant! It is here where the elegant appliances of house-wifery are impossible, that woman's most fertile resources of tact and skill most strikingly appear-often 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 mechanics and operatives. The writer in a Montreal paper, some few months ago, could never have travelled or observed much in new settlements, or he would not have condemned the introduction by the Government, of "immigrant operatives." "Send us none of your rural laborers," says an American; "they can only do one thing: a ploughman, plough, and a carter, drive a team. Half the year with us a saw or axe must be used, and other occupations must fill up the time when husbandry is impracticable, and we can teach your rustics 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 climate 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, upon his own resources. A mechanic is the reverse of this; he is perpetually thrown into situations where his own judgment must be brought into action. But we need all classes of emigrants. If they have energy, it matters little what may be their calling; they can secure an independence in a few years.

This settlement has now passed its Rubicon of doubt. A population of 1400 souls must satisfy the most skeptical that the inducements are such as must bring it into competition with the best portions of Canada, whilst it offers advantages not to be found essewhere, being in the centre of what must ultimately be the great highway trom the

Atlantic to the Far West.

This settlement can be reached from Toronto in eight hours in summer, and in one day in winter: the village of Orillia being a ready market for all the necessaries of life. Mill sites abound, and fish and game plentiful; the lakes affording the finest scenery on the continent.

In conclusion, I would urge the necessity of extending Free Grants. If emigration be directed to our 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 population, and an addition to the wealth of the Province. We have a

vast country north of us, in the main well adapted to agriculture; and I speak advisedly when I say that, however great the influx of immigration may be, our available land can-

not be exhausted for a century to come.

I would also suggest 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 expense 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 multitudes 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 have 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 AGENCY.

CLONTARF, 4th January, 1864.

To the Honorable William M'Dougall, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 5th ultimo, I have just terminated a careful inspection of the settlement upon the Ottawa and Opengo 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 my observations.

The total number of names in my books is 313, of which 23 were entered during the year just closed, eight of them being on the Hastings and Openigo Junction Road, in the Township of Raddiffe. Of these 23 new men, 6 took the places of others who had forfeited their lots for non-compliance with the conditions upon which they had received them, and 9 took the places of settlers who voluntarily resigned their lots,—receiving, I think, in most cases, a consideration for doing so from the new men.

The number of 23 new settlers in a year is small, and I much regret to be obliged to state that my recent visit to the several lots has fully confirmed the opinion I entertained through the year, namely, that even of this number there were some who took up the lots, not with the intention 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 22nd of January, 1863, I have been unable until now to satisfy myself of the frauds thus practiced, and which under the circumstances. I was powerless to prevent.

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 fide settlers during the past year. This shows a considerable falling off from former years; but taking into account the uninviting character of the land through which the last made ten miles of the

road pass, and the great objection that still exists to paying the location 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 lots unoccupied; but these were taken up in former years by old pensioners from the British army and some others, all of whom were bad judges of land, and who, after some experience, finding their selections unprofitable, abandoned 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 erop upon the grant lots along the road, 2237 acres, which have produced the following crops, viz.:

10,481	bushels	of	Wheat	worth	<b>\$</b> 0	90	per	bushe	l 8	9,432	90
1.764	"	4.6	Oats	"	0	50	٠,,	4.0		882	00
1,937	"	"	Barley	"	0	45	"	"		871	65
214	4.6	"	Corn	"	1	0 <b>0</b>	"	"		214	00
1,204	"	"	Peas	"	0	80	"	"		936	20
25,998	1.6		Potatoes	66	0	40	"	"		10,399	20
22,369	44	4.6	Turnips	44	0	10	"	44		2,236	90
712	tons		Hay	"	14	00	46	ton		9,968	00
580	"	1.4	Straw	"	2	00	• 6	"		1,160	00
2,030	lbs.		Sugar	"	()	10	**	fb.		203	00
147	gallons	"	Molasses	4.	1	00	"	gallon		147	00
289	barrels	"	Pork	44	14	00		barrel		4,046	00
63	44		Potash	"	22	00	46	"		1,386	00
5,946	lbs.	"	Soap	"	0	12	**			713	52
3,005	bushels	44	Ashes	"	0	05	"	bushel		150	25

842,746 62

which shows the average value of yield per acre to be slightly over \$22, and this exclusive of beef, butter, and garden vegetables, which, if valued, would form no inconsiderable items. I must here state that although the above figures show a fair paying return for the farmer's labor, it would be still larger were it not for the reluctance of the Prussian settlers to speak the truth as to 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 persons, upon whose statements I can rely, told me that those people never before had as good crops as they have had the past season, and the daughter of one of them, who acted as my interpreter, told me 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 should do so I am at a loss to imagine.

The twelve miles of the road lying between Clontarf and Brudenell Corner is represented to me as being in a sad state of decay, and I can myself speak of the necessity that exists for repairs upon the portion between here and the Bonnechère road, having passed over it several times during the summer. A good deal of statute labor has been expended all along the road 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 Bonnechère 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, from carrying out their desires. I am happy 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 progressing. 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

There are eight common schools now in operation on the 35 miles of the road lying between Shamrock and Brennan Creek, 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 considering 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 good, and the drive to the lumber chantiers on the Madawaska has fairly begun. The settlers are consequently all busy in disposing of and delivering their surplus produce. The prices they are receiving, 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 and 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. STE. ANNE DES MONTS, 5th January, 1864.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

HONORABLE SIR, -- I have the honor to submit for your consideration, this my Report, for the year 1863.

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

1. A statistical statement of the area surveyed, and of that in possession of settlers in 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:

Settlements.	Total area surveyed.	Number of acres in possession of settlers.	Number of disposable acres.	Number of acres sold.	Number of ranges surveyed	Remarks.
Cherbourg Palibaire Romicux	21,608 22,943 21,015	3,430	19,513	146	4	These 3 settlements, traversed by the road from Matane to Cap Chatte, are situated in the County of Rimouski.
Cap Chatte	35,500 18,845				6 1	
Christie Duchesnay	10,200 9,800				2 2	The survey of these 2 settlements is not yet completed.
Taschereau		400				Unsurveyed.
	139,911	28,239	111,672	9,377	!	

Of the total area surveyed and laid out into farm lots, 17,554 acres are situated along the road of Matane and Cap Chatte, and 14,784 acres along the unsettled part of the Gulf road. The 28,239 acres in possession of settlers 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. Along some of those rivers, and especially along the rivers Ste. Anne and Cap Chatte, are found beautiful 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 chiefly 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 extending upon the same level, and forming, save the slopes of rivers and streams, 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 generally uneven, 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.

### ROAD FROM MATANE TO CAP CHATTE.

This road, which is 36 miles in length, opens a line of communication between the Matane and Cap Chatte settlements, and is partly completed. The Honorable the Minister of Agriculture has been pleased from the appropriation of this year, to devote a certain amount for the building of two bridges, which are very much required; two or three hills yet remain in want of needful improvement.

The total superficies of the lands which are to be found upon the length of the road from Matane to Cap Chatte, is, as I had the honor to state, 17,554 acres, subdivided into farm lots. Of that superficies, 11,078 acres are already given as Free Grants, and 2322 acres occupied by resident settlers.

A general view of the actual state of colonization on the road from Matane to Cap Chatte with enable you, 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 lands given as Free Grants upon the road from Matane to Cap Chatte, were so given on the 12th of October, 1830, and now the number of families residing upon the lands traversed by this road is 110, of which 32 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 Rimouski, with the exception of four families coming from the county of Charlevoix.

The	total population is 576 souls, and is composed as follows:—	
	Мен	110
	Women	95
	Boys of all ages	204
	Girls do	167
, .	Total	576

making an increase of 133 souls during the present year.

The quantity of fodder grown this year is less than an average. What has specially contributed to reduce it much more here than in other localities, is the loss 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 1862, was in a proportion of 56 per cent. over the year 1861, is this year but in a proportion of 36 per cent. 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 next 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:—

	1862.	1863.
Horses	39	64
Milch Cows	70	72
Oxen	9	8
Young oxen and heifers	20	32
Sheep	226	267
Pigs	209	308
Totals	564	75.

making an increase of 36 per cent. during the year just terminated.

The area of cleared land along the road from Matane to Cap Chatte is 75½ acres of ploughed land, 1452 acres cleared and already sown, and 943 acres of slashed timber; 755 acres were sown during this year.

The following is a statement of the quantities of seed grain and crops during 1863:

	Seed.			Creps.	
Wheat	138 ı	ninots.		1035	minots.
Rye	$335\frac{1}{2}$	64		3219	, 6
Barley	177	"		1416	**
Peas	83	4.6		701	**
Oats	$98\frac{1}{2}$	"		1149	""
Potatoes	567	"	*****	6689	"
-				3 4 3 46	
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, that more than one hundred minots of grain sown were destroyed July last. These facts acquire, moreover, a double importance when it is considered that here, as well as along the whole Gaspé 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, but 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 business only since last spring. These establishments which promise to be of some importance, are found very useful 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:—

1801	quintals of	ary co	ansn soto	. at ço . n	80	J.	quine	a1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	384	3 2
4004	barrels of	green	46	10	00	7	harre	١			50	0
50	"	harrings		3	00	·e	"		•		150	Ò
1004	gallons of	oil	,	ő	45	£)	gallor	1			45	8
If to	this amour	at ha ada	Product	of fish	ing.	 stri	al nro	ducts	. the	value	. <b>\$4</b> 735	2 (

making \$50.28 of industrial product to each resident family.

In the settlements of Cherbourg, Dalibaire and Romieux, traversed by the road from Matane to Cap Chatte, 102 houses and 84 barns are now erected; 43 buildings were built in this locality during the year 1863; 18 settlers, having performed considerable improvements upon their lots, and not 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 Rev. Missionary of Ste. Anne des Monts. This chapel was opened for worship in September, 1862. There are also two saw-mills in the Cherbourg settlement; one of which has been in operation for 18 months. The hope which I had expressed in my report for the year 1862, of seeing upon the road from Matane to Cap Chatte, a grist-mill put into operation during this last year, could not, unfortunately, be realised. However, the quantities of grain harvested prove more than ever the necessity of having a grist-mill erected in that locality. The settlers have to travel a distance of 24, 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 things, considering the growing importance of that locality, will not be of long duration.

In order to give you an exact idea of the progress of colonization along the road from Matane to Cap Chatte, I will take the liberty of giving here a recapitulation of the value of the crops and other products during the year 1863:—

• Wheat 1035 Rye 1416 Barley 3219 Pease 701 Oats 1149 Potatoes 6688 Hay 1966 Wool 53-	" " " " bundles,	  	1 0 1 0 0 6	$00 \\ 60 \\ 20 \\ 40 \\ 30 \\ 00$	minot  "  "  "  "  "  "  "  "  "  "  "  "  "		\$1,552 1,416 1,930 841 459 2,006 118 267	00 40 20 60 70 40
Value of industrial proc	lucts	•••••				••••	\$8,591 5,531 \$13,123	60

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

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

I have omitted to enquire as to the quantity of shingles manufactured by the settlers. Several thousand of them are manufactured every year.

	acres of arable land,	ralued a	at \$20	CO	🔁 acre		\$13,123 1,5i0	
<b>4</b> 32	" cleared and already sown	"	12	00	"		17,424	Ó
943	" slashed timber	"	3	00	64		2,829	
100	houses	"	100	00	"		10,000	
1	house	44	800	00	47		800	
72	barns	44	25	00	"		1,800	0
10	do	44	100	00	"		1,000	
1	chapel	£¢	650	00	66		650	
3	fishing establishments	4.4	350	00	66		1,050	0
It is no	oper to add here the value of the					hesett		۸
				י טע		• • •	64,400	
64	horses mileh eows			20	በበ "		1 (10	
64 72	milch cows	. "		$\frac{20}{25}$		•••	1,440	0
64 72 8	milch cows	. "	:	25	00 "		200	0
64 72 8 32	milch cows oxenyoung oxen and heifers	. "		$\frac{25}{10}$	00 "		200 820	0
64 72 8 32 267	milch cows			$\frac{25}{10}$	00 "		200	0 0 0

Total value of the settlers' property......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 for ever wild and uncultivated. Facts of this importance sufficiently prove the beneficial influence exercised upon the colonization of the country by the opening of roads and the adoption of the Free Grant system. This influence is perhaps the only one which is now sufficiently strong, if not to stop, at least to reduce considerably that current of Canadian emigration which has so long been flowing towards foreign lands.

While proving the prosperous state of colonization along the road from Matane to Cap Chatte, I have here to remark that the general progress has suffered by certain parties who although, having obtained their lands two or three years ago, have totally neglected cultivating since. Of those lots 17 have been transferred to new settlers during last year,

and a still greater number will be transferred during the present year.

I hope, therefore, by these means, to puta stop to this state of things, which is the case here as upon some other roads where Free Grants are made,—the new settlers often full victims to the sordid speculations of certain wealthy persons who take the lands for the sole purpose of selling them, as they never intend to settle on them.

#### THE GULF ROAD.

The Gulf Road starts at the lower end of the road from Matane to Cap Chatte. This road, from its starting point to the N. E. end of the Seigniory of Ste. Anne des Monts, a distance of 131 miles, has been practicable for vehicles for many years. There are bridges yet to be built upon the Rivers Ste. Anne and Cap Chatte on that part of the road; but as their construction will require considerable outlay, the work night be delayed for a few years without any prejudice to the general progress of colonization. This part of the road has been opened by the inhabitants of Ste. Anne and Cap Chatte, and is under the superintendence of the municipality of Ste. Anne. Starting from the N. E. end of the Seigniory of Ste. Anne des Monts, the Gulf Road is yet practicable for vehicles for a distance of about one mile; from that point it is only traced out through the forest, approaching the river shore as much as possible, and is further continued as far as the Great Fox River, a distance of 115 miles.

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

principal rivers, such as the rivers Martres, Marsouin and Glande, the cultivation of land has progressed in such a proportion as to meet partly the wants of the settlers who reside there.

The total population of settlers residing upon Crown lands between Ste. Anne des Monts and the Magdeleine River was composed, in 1861, when the road was traced, of 95 souls, divided into 8 families. The hope that the road would shortly be opened is the only cause why the families residing in that part of the country have now increased to 45, forming an aggregate population of 209 souls. These families, a greater part isolated from one another, have encamped near the shores of the St. Lawrence, and are awaiting with anxiety for the opening of the road, which will enable them to erect buildings along the line. S m; of these families, which have already made considerable improvements up in their lots, intend erecting buildings in the spring along the traced line of the road. I ney would all have done so if the distance from the shore, where in some places the line is traced and if the high cliffs which generally border that coast, would allow an easy communication with the shore, which, at present although very arduous, is the only practicable route.

I will here submit a recapitulation of the actual state of the colonization of Crown lands in that put of the county of Gispé which extends from the Seigniory of Ste. Aune des Mones to the Seigniory of Grande Madeleine. In this recapitulation I will enter into no details concerning the seigniories. The population is composed as follows:—

Mcn	45
Ti Clack	37
Boys of all ages	81
Girls do.	74

Total......209 souls.

With the exception of four families of Irish origin, this population is of French Canadian ori in.

The clearings now made are :--116 acres of arable land .......valued at \$20 00 % acre ... \$2,320 00 1562 " of cleare land and already sown " 12 00 44 ... 1,878 00 1671 " of slashed timber ...... 3 00 501 00 Value of the clearings...... \$4,699 00

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 following is a statement of the quantities of seed grain and crops during 1863 :-

Seed.		- (	Crop.		_		•	77.1
			710p.					Value.
Hay	• • • • • • • • •	.1300	bundles,	valued at	\$6 <b>00</b> '	🔁 cent.		<b>\$</b> 78 00
Wheat 35	minots.	358	minots,	66		minot		
Barley 34	"	408	46	46	0 60	"		244 80
Oats 8	"	110	66	"	0 40	"		44 00
Rye 27	"	226	"	46	1 00	"	•••	226 00
Peas 19	"	182	"	"	1 20	"	•••	218 40
Potatocs195	"	2532	"	"	0 40	(:		1,012 80
							•••	-,
318		3816					_	\$2.361 00

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

The live stock now in possession of	settlers is	e classif	ied as follo	ws :	
Flors(s 10	valued at	\$50 00	head		<b>\$</b> 500 00
Milch cows 37	**	$20^{\circ}0$			740 00
Oxen 17	"	<b>25</b> 00			425 00
Young oxen and heifers. 9	"	8 00			72 00
Sheep135	"	2 00	) "	•••	270 0 <b>0</b>

The number of buildings is 44 houses, 39 of which are now occupied; 28 barns and 13 sheds or salting houses, being used, as the name indicates, for the salting of fish. The value of these several buildings may be estimated at the sum of \$5360 00.

The cod fishery, which is here the principal occupation of the colonists during summer,

185	prod	luced	, this	year	:
-----	------	-------	--------	------	---

promuosa, care year .							
930 quintals of dry cod	fish sold at \$	3	00 '	<b>W</b> auinta	1	\$2790	იი
1210 " green	" "	0	80	0 14	••••••	4.4	00
61 barrels of herrings	"	4	00	% harrel		2+1	
14 " of halibut	"	4	00	44.		. 56	
8 " of salmon	18			"	********************	. 80	
708 gallons of oil	u	0	50 9	₩ gallon	***************************************	354	
To this amount may be	added the	valu	e of	ք 4700 թ	ounds of sugar		00
manufactured by t cents per pound	the settlers o	duri	ng 1 	ast sprin	g, and sold at 8	376 	CO
cents per pound	•••••••	••••	•••••	*********	g, and sold at 8	376	
Total value  Total value The recapitulation now give the following	of the indu	ustri	al p	roducts	al products wil	. \$1380 1	
Total value  Total value  The recapitulation now give the following  Value of cleared land	of the indu	ustri e of	al p	roducts	al products w:1	. \$1380 1	
Total value  Total value  The recapitulation now give the following  Value of cleared land	of the indu	ustri e of	al p	roducts	al products w:1	. \$1380 1	
Total value  The recapitulation now give the following  Value of cleared land  Do of buildings	of the indu	ustri e of	al p	roducts	al products wil	. 376 . \$4380	
Total value  Total value  The recapitulation now give the following  Value of cleared land	of the indu	ustri	al p	roducts	al products wil \$4699 00 5360 00 2007 00	. \$1350 	

19,507 60

To which amount it is proper to add the sum of at least \$20 per each family, as being the average value of the boats and fishing materials.....

990 00

irregularly distributed among 45 families, forming an average value of \$437 95 for each family, 26 of whom have settled in the locality within the last eighteen months. I will further add, that 26 families which have settled in different places along the coast during the last two years, were all absolutely destitute.

In order to complete that part of my report, in which I believe sufficiently to have shown the tendency towards opening up settlement upon the lands travers d by the Gulf Road line, as also the immediate advantages derived by those who settle thereupon, I respectfully beg leave to draw the attention of the Government to the pressing 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 determination to come and settle in the locality, the colonization of the county of Gaspé has made less progress than that of other localities, it is only due to the complete want of means of communication. It may be remarked that colonization is progressing even more rapidly than in many other parts of the country along all the practicable roads in the country; and tis a matter of fact that not a single road has been opened which is not partly settled along the line. The difficulties which, according to Mr. Baillargé's report, will have to be overcome in the construction of the Gulf road, are not calculated to lead 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 undertaking when completed, I will observe, that in the amount of this estimate is included the outlay for certain bridges and wharves, the building of which might be delayed for several years without any great inconvenience. An argument, besides, that might be considered 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 depends essentially the colonization of all that part of the county of Gaspé situated between Ste. And dead Ments and the Great Fox River, a distance of 115 miles. In making this road, the

Government will benefit a population of 4400 souls, residing in the different settlements spread along the coast, and which is waiting only till the road may be opened to beenabled

to extend its circle, and develope the social intercourse.

In opening up this line of road, the Government will promote the settlement of that numerous class of Canadian fishermen who arrive here in the spring, and invariably return to their homes in the fall, the greatest number with the view of spending the winter in the American chantiers often never to return again. Finally, in adopting this route, the Government will have completed that great postal communication with the south shore of the reto the weared, and will indirectly assist the unfortunate scamen who, often after having excapted from the shipwreeks which happen along this coast, perish on shore for want of sheds to shelter them, and of a practicable road to reach them.

### PROGRESS OF COLONIZATION UPON THE LANDS IN REAR.

Though I have directed my particular efforts towards the progress of colonization most the roads specially confided to my care, I have also applied myself to induce, as much as it has been in my power, the settlers to locate themselves upon the lands in rear of the settlements of Tourelle and Cap Chatte, and more particularly along the rivers See Anne and Cap Chatte. It is most desirable that a larger number of settlers should come and take possession of, and clear the beautiful lands which are found in the valleys of those two clears. The great facility which yet exists of making choice of advantaseems places in the vicinity of the Gulf. induces the greatest number of those who arrive here to settle in the locality, so as to benefit by the advantages which the fishery offers. It is time to impress our youth with the idea that fishing is not the only means of existence oli red to the settlers of the county of Gaspé. Though it is proper to cede to fishing its just thate of a lyantage, it is worthy of remark that the comfort of the settlers generally increases the more in proportion as they neglect fishing, by applying themselves more particularly to the caltivation of their lands. Thus profiting by the experience which they have acquired, some of the settlers are directing their steps towards the settlements in rear. What has been realised during this year, leads me to trust confidently in the future for a very satisfactory progress. In the valley of the river Ste. Anne, 14 settlers have this year taken possession of lands, five of them have erected houses, and there are four resident families. About 100 acres of land have been cleared, a portion of which has produced a crop this year. There 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. Several ions have been taken up beyond that distance. The Government will assist considirably the cause of colonization here, by having this route continued, which will so largely contribute to the settlement of the lands in rear.

The clearings made this year in the valley of the river Cap Chatte, are nearly the same as those made in the valley of the river Ste. Anne, with the difference that the clearings which were commenced a few years since in the former, are much more advanced than those made in the valley of the latter. Starting from the Gulf and running through a depth of about four miles, there is, along the river Cap Chatte, a good road of which a process verbal has now been made. Were this road prolonged by the Govern-

ment it would give a great impulse to the general progress of the locality.

Several Lis have been taken up this year in the 3rd and 4th ranges of the settlements of Cap Chatte and Tourelle. The progress of colonization would increase rapidly if there were easy means of communication for the settlers. Everywhere the soil is productive,

and will fit for every kind of cultivation.

Such is, honorable sir, the official account which I have the honor to transmit to you, respecting 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 making observations which should not have properly formed part of it, my only object in so doing is to make known the requirements of these localities, and to give a more complete idea of the advantages offered to the settlers in the locality which has been especially entrusted to my care. The whole humbly submitted.

I have the honor to be, honorable sir,

Your humble and obedient servant, CHARLES F. Roy, Agent of the road from Matane to Cap Chatte, and of the Gulf Read

#### APPENDIX No. 33,

# REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE METAPEDIA AND TACHÉ ROADS RIMOUSKI, 18th January, 1864.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Quet ec.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you this, my think annual report respecting the progress of colonization, during the year 1863, along the roads of which the settlements are confided to my care.

TACHÉ 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 further continued. However, and Iam 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 Agriculture, and it is my duty to offer a tribute of respect to this gentleman for his kind attention in granting the request made for that purpose.

At present colonization derives great advantages from the building of a bridge on the River Metis, which this road crosses, and from opening that portion of the road which lies

between the bridge and the Metapedia Road.

A remarkable progress has taken block in that portion of the settlement of Fleuriau, where the road extends on a length 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 follows:—
Heads of families.....

Women.         20           Boys upwards of 12 years.         12           Girls " " 5         5           Boys less than 12 years of age.         20           Girls " " 22
Total population
13 houses built—valued at \$45.00 each.       \$585.00         12 barns and stables       20.00       240.00         1 saw mill       200.00
Value of buildings \$1,025 00
323 acres of cleared land—valued at \$9.00 \$\ acres of slashed timber " 2.00 "
Value of clearings
Seed. Crop.
Wheat34½ minots, 380 minots, @ \$1.255475 00
Rye
Barley89½ "1238 " @ 0.50 615 00
Page 161 " 109 " (a) 0.80 87 20
Oats
Potatoes28½ "302 " @ 0.25
Flax (seed) 1 " 5} " @ 2.00 11 60
$\frac{-}{1.333\frac{1}{4}}$
Hay, 2,925 bundles, @ \$5 \$\hbar \text{hundred} 146 25
Value of the crop

Pounds of wool, 120—with which were manufactured:  Fulled cloth, 129 yards, @ \$0.90		10 52
Linen cloth, 102 yards, (a \$0.20	20	40
Value of industrial products	\$157	02
LIVE STOCK.		
13 horses, valued at	\$720	00
20 milch cows	306	00
18 young oxen and heifers	84	00
65 sheep	99	<b>5</b> 0
33 pigs, during winter	89	00
30 pigs fattened	164	00
Value of live stock	1 462	50

In order now to judge at one glance of the progress of the settlement, as also of the wealth realized by the settlers during the last two years, I will add the following statement:—

1862.	1863.
Located lots	<del>-</del> -
Resident families 9	22
Potal namelaire	
Total population 50	100
Houses erected 9	13
Barns and stables 9	12
Extent of land fit for cul-	
tivation 243 acres	323 acres
Extent of land with slashed	
timber 41 "	74 "
Wheat cropped 204 minots	380 minots
Rye, " 131 "	
Rye, " 131 " Barley " 1159 " Peas " 61½ "	1238 "
Peas " 611 "	109 "
Oats " 107 "	
Potatoes " 204 "	302 "
Flax (seed)	54 "
Hay 1350 bundles	2925 bundles
Live stock 78	
	179
77 1 01 1111 0 101 00	
Value of buildings \$ 405 00	\$1,015 00
crearings 2,269 00	3,055 00
crop 1,185 62	1,584 77
" industrial products 29 70	
" live stock 783 50	1,162 50
<del></del>	
\$4,6::2-82	\$7,274 29
Increase in 1863	\$2.651 47
	,

A similar result obtained in so short a space of time, and in so restricted a territory, is no doubt very satisfactory. 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, that of 74 lots which border the line of road as far as the limit between the settlements of Fleuriau and Neigette, more than half are taken up by settlers from the Gulf parishes of St. Luce and Ste. Flavie, as they were induced by the excellent quality of the soil, and animated by the best motives. Already the clearings are well advanced upon a good number of lots, and the settlers are waiting till the road is opened to carry on 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 52 magnificent sugaries, in which 26,000 pounds of sugar were manufactured last spring; being 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 settler in surmounting the difficulties 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 neighbouring settlement of Cabot, I have the pleasure to inform you that the Episcopal corporation of the diocese has granted leave to erect a chapel at the intersection of the Taché and Metapedia roads, and that even now all the settlers of the locality and of the neighbouring places, actuated by the greatest zeal, are working to prepare and to carry to the spot the necessary materials for the building of this chapel, which, I hope, will be opened for worship next summer.

#### METAPEDIA ROAD.

This road is intended to open up the townships traversed by it. Although the settlements are somewhat retarded by the delay in its completion, the works performed 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.

FLEURIAU. That part east of river Metis, is the first settlement situated along this

road. The free grants consist of 19 lots of land, for ming an area of 1529 acres.

The population is composed of 101 souls, of French Canadian origin. The mentioned 19 lots are in occupation of the locatees, 17 of whom are actual settlers. The

mentioned 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 comfortable position. The product of the crop would have been greater this year had not the frost made its appearance, and frustrated the just expectations of the settlers. However, the buildings, the clearings, and even the crop and the live stock have increased remarkably, so that I think it well to mention the

2000 00

No. of houses erected, 15—valued at .  No. of barns or stables, 15— "	
Value of buildings	
1862.	1863.
	502 acres, valued at \$4,518 00
Land with slashed timber, 64 acres, valued at 128 00	86 " " 172 00
Value of clearings \$3,035 00	
Wool	
Value of industrial products \$126 90	\$289 36

•	
Wheat cropped, 80 minots, valued at \$100 00	125 minots, valued at \$187 5
Rye " 116 " " 104 40	175 " " 157 5
Barley " 1081 " " 540 50	1413 " " 706 5
Peas " 137 " " 101 60	117 " " 93 6
Oats " 402 " " 144 79	366 " " 131 7
Potatoes " 1500 " " 375 00	852 " " 213 00
Turnips " 98 " " 25 50	
Flax (seed)	7 " " … 14 00
3414 minots	3055 minots.
Value of crop	
The total quantity of hay is more consid- being less this year, the total value is also less	erable this year than last year, but the price
1862.	1863.
Horses, 14, valued at \$764 00	21, valued at \$1,018 00
Milch cows, 20 " 294 00	27. "
Young oxen and heifers, 20, valued	
at	22, 4 93 00
Sheep, 96, valued at 144 00	116. " 174 00
Pigs fed during winter, 46, valued at - 112-09	39, " 95 00
Pigs fattened, 19, " 140 00	32, " 320 00
Value of live stock	\$2,092 00
RLCAPIT	ULATION.
1862.	1863.
Population	
Value of buildings 81.180 00	\$1,350 00
" elearings	4,690 00
" industrial products 126 90	289 30
" agricultural products 1,632 20	
6 live stock	2,092 00
Total value 87,515-10	\$10,165 12
<del></del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

The effect of the frost has not been generally felt; in certain places more exposed to great currents of air, the crop has suffered no damage. I will mention, for instance, that a settler has reaped from his land 204 minots of good barley from the sowing of 9 minots; another has reaped 97 minots from the sowing of 43 minots.

This small settlement, the resources of which are well in harmony with its wants, may

be considered as completely organized, and capable of sustaining itself.

CALOT. That part of the road which traverses it is almost completed. 19 lots of land were granted during the year, in the first concession of this settlement. 89½ acres are fit for cultivation, and there are 55 acres of slashed timber. 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. Only 4 houses are inhabited, and 3 barns erected.

Lepage and Casupscul. The great extent of a tich land, partly cleared by the effects of the fire, and adapted to the settlement 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—verything 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 mills, and especially for the Canadian settler (as I have stated in my former annual 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:—

Lepage		
•	_	
all	23	lot

Two families are settled in this locality, one of French Canadian origin, near the centre of the township of Lepage, in front of Lac à 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 number of those who have taken up lots of land in Casupscul, with the view of settling his family. His clearings consist of about 36 acres fit for cultivation, 14 acres of which have been ploughed in order to be sown in the spring. This year, the product of a pound and a-half of turnip seed was 500 minots. He has also partly built the dam of a small 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 families of different origin, as follows:--

English					-	-	. 3
Scotch -		-	-	-	-		Ę
Irish	-	_	-			-	:

There are 10 houses and 9 barns erected.

The population numbers 50 souls; 14 of these are Catholics, and 36 Protestants.

The extent of land fit for cultivation is 264 acres. Forty-five acres are chopped, and produced a crop in 1863. Sixty-three acres yielded as follows:

						<del></del>		
Wheat,	73 min	ts, valued a	ıt	(a)	\$1.50		\$109	50
Rye,	57 "	"		(a)		********	57	00
Barley,	63 "	44		(a)			37	00
Peas,	25 "	"		(a)	1.00		25	00
Oats,	882 "	"		<u>@</u>	0.40		352	80 .
Potatoes,	1209 "	"		(a)	0.30		362	70
Radishes,	657 "	"		(a)	0.30		197	10
<b>,</b>				_				
	2966 mind	ts.						
Hay, 118	tons						826	00
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								<del></del>
	Va	lue of crop				\$	1.967	90
TO 1 6		•					-,	
Pounds of v								
		. <b></b>						
Flani	iel	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • •		146	"	
The live stoo	k:							
7 h	rses, valu	ed at	<b></b>		. <b></b>		5 00	
							0.00	
		and heiters					00	
		•••••					00	
		•••••					3 00	
	. · · · · · ·							
106								
		Value of	live stoc	k	• • • • • • •	\$76	1 00	
		01				Ψ10.		

KEMPT ROAD, MÉTIS SECTION. No new 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 state of colonization, than those mentioned in my former annual report, in which I stated, at the same time, the causes which delayed the opening of the new settlements along this road, and which still continue.

Rest assured, honorable Sir, that I am using every exertion to forward the progress of colonization along the roads assigned to my care.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. LEPAGE, Agent of the Metapedia and Taché Roads, Eastern Section.

#### APPENDIX No. 34.

### REPORT ON THE ELGIN AND TACHÉ COLONIZATION ROADS.

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

To the Honorable Wm. McDougall,

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit to your consideration the present statement of the progress of colonization on the Elgin and Taché roads, and to annex thereto a supplementary statement, in order to show the results obtained in the township traversed by these roads, previous to the 31st December last, exhibiting the number of lots conceded, the number of resident families, the number of acres cleared and under cultivation, the amount and value of produce and manufactures along each of these roads.

Thanks to the public sympathy and the enterprising manifestations 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 existing in the Government, will achieve great results in the future destiny of the population who share the lands in this fine country.

#### I. ELGIN ROAD

This road starts from the river and extends southward, as far as the Provincial line. It traverses the Townships of Ashford, Lafontaine, 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 undoubtedly of such a character as to encourage 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 known 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 settlers is 258; 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 741½ acres chopped, giving an aggregate of 2,248½ acres of cleared land; together with 83 houses, 79 barns and stables, and 2 saw mills, making the total value of landed property to 836,248.00.

#### 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 cloth—all 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, 2701 minots of barley, 191 minots of peas, 1 minot of buckwheat, 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, 1,587½ minots of barley, 127½ minots of peas, 20 minots of buckwheat, 1,487½ minots of oats, and 3,418 minots of potatoes, producing a total of 7,252½ minots, besides 60½ tons of hay, and 93½ tons of straw,—giving a total value of \$4,359.30.

As it is easy to see, only one-third part of the crop appears 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 Santember, which destroyed in a few hours, whole fields of backward grops.

September, which destroyed, in a few hours, whole fields of backward crops.

Notwithstanding this misfortune, however, this population, whose faith is sufficient to enable them to submit without murmuring to these atmospheric calamities, continued by their energetic efforts, exerted in another direction, to find in the neighbouring 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 \$49,066.85, equal to \$516.49 for each head of a family, or \$104.39½ per soul, in distributing this value equally among the resident population of the locality.

I will further add, in conclusion, that the expectation of thus acquiring landed property, is for the settlers sufficient to induce them not to give up the hopes which the progress of colonization may afford, notwithstanding the heavy losses that they some times experience, and the numerous difficulties which usually attend the life of the settler during the first years of his settlement in the midst of the forest.

#### H. TACHÉ ROAD (WEST SECTION.)

The Taché road, which runs parallel to the river, is situated in the middle of that immense forest which extends from the vicinity of the river Chaudière, to the lands round the lake Metapediac, in the county of Rimouski, and passes along the summit of the angle formed by the two slopes, one of which discharges its waters into the St. Lawrence, and the other into the river St. John, in the State of Maine.

This grand reute passes through in the west part the townships of Buckland, Mailloux, Montminy, Patten, Arago, Garmeau, Lafontaine, Chapais, Painchaud, Chabot, Pohénégamook, and Armand, and is calculated to offer a vast field for colonization to the surplus population of the parishes situated along the river, from Pointe Levis to River du Loup. However, it is but partially opened

There are 21 niles opened for settlement in the counties of Bellechasse and Montmagny, and about 36 miles in those of Lislet and Kamouraska. There is between the Counties of Montmagny and Lislet, a distance of 21 miles, yet completely unopened; also nearly 35 miles yet in forest, extending from the Mont Carmel road to the Temiscouata road, leaving about one-half of the westerly portion of the said road yet to be opened.

The advantages which must be derived from the colonization of this road are incalculable, since by means of the cross-roads actually opened, or which will be opened, between the parishes on the river and this grand trunk of the colonization roads, all the population in the interior will be placed in easy communication with that of the seigniories; also with all the scaports, wharves, and the railroad, and will become for the former an easy and prompt means of exchanging the surplus of their agricultural produce—all deriving advantages from the development of the great industrial enterprises which cannot fail to be established in the middle of those new localities, at a period more or less remote.

At present the colonization of the Taché road includes five townships: Buckland, Mailloux, Montminy, Garneau and Lafontaine. It is especially in the three first townships that the improvements in agriculture and manufacture are more wonderfully felt, as being powerfully maintained by a wise ambition that is manifested among those various groups who share the lands on the road, and are striving 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 composed of 160 in possession of 312 lots	, as follows :—
Med	157
Women	
Boys (adults)	- <u> </u>
viris "	65
Boys, under 12 years of age	161
Girls,	150
Servants, &c., &c	<b> 463</b>
	•
Forming a total population of	745 souls.
4 11 . 9	. ro bours.

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, To this happy result is added also the building of 146 houses and 151 18,375 00 barns, valued in all..... Álso 3 grist mills, 5 saw mills and 2 potash manufactures, valued at.... 10,035 00 \$68,658 00 Shewing a total value on landed property of..... LIVE STOCK. This species of property may be divided as follows:-128 horses......valued at.... 4,380 00 168 other borned cattle " 2,017 00 ...... ..... 279 sheep...... " 558 00 645 00 ...... 215 pigs..... INDUSTRIAL PRODUCE. The products of domestic industry may be recapitulated as follows:-28,440 lbs or 142 bbls of Pork, valued at.... \$1,704 00 12,972 lbs or 972 qts. of sugar, 973 124 1,880 00 15,040 lbs • " butter. " ... 1,662 00 831 shingles m. 1,905 00 feet sawn lumber or 31,750 boards 317,300 421 00 421 ells of twilled cloth " of flannel 260 00 520 " of linen cloth 92 80 232 " 103 lbs of dressed flax 15 45 \$8,913 371 Total value of manufactured produce..... SEED GRAIN AND CROPS. The following is a statement of the quantities of seed sown and crops harvested during the year 1863:-Seed. Crops. 573 minots ....... 4463 minots ....... \$ 558.30 Wheat ..... 562.00 " ..... 702} Rye..... 765,017.60 Barley ...... 6584 ..... 6,272 12} " 95 95.00 Peas ...... 322161.00 Buck wheat ...... 133 .. ..... 5,2931 " " Oats ...... 6433 2,117:40 " ......10,743} 2,685.87 Potatoes ......1,134½ 3.75Turnips ..... \$11,200.92½ value Total sown .... 2,496½ minots. 23,9001 harvested. 3,096.00 Straw...... 352 " 1,760.00 Total value of crop......\$16,056.92 } Equal to \$685.50 for each family, or \$144.461 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 the

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 undisputed right.

#### III. CONCLUSION.

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 the Government, in the completion of roads, by the impulse which is every where given, as soon as they are opened, to taking possession of the lands fit for cultivation.

In order to covince you of the propriety of these remarks, it will be sufficient so state that although the greatest number of lots in the township of Chapais have been granted more than a year, ago, there is not yet any serious indication of the advancement 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 cannot help desiring to call your particular attention to the urgent necessity of opening up the roads of l'Anse à Giles, Arago, Ixwarth, Ste. Héléne, St. Alexandre, and of Pohénégamook, in order to afford to the settlers the facility of reaching the lands of the Taché road, which are intended for settlement.

The whole humbly submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
STANISLAS DRAPEAU,
Agent of the Elgin and Taché roads (west section)

# Appendix No. 33, a. ELGIN ROAD.

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

	008868	Settled					La	nded	Prope	rty.								Popu	lation.			
Settlements.	f Lots in posses of Settlers.	f Acres Se upon.		Clea	rings.		Bı	ildin	gs.		Ma	nufac	tares.					Child	lren.			
potentia.	sion of L	å 'n	s Pre- to Re- Seed.	Acres in Pasture.	Acres in slash'd tim'r	Total.	Houses.	Вагия.	Total.	Grist Mills.	apital Em- ployed.	Mills.	Capital Employed.	raual In-	Men.	Women.	Adı	ılts.	Child	hood.	Servants, &c.	otal.
	Number or sion	Number	Acres pared t	Pas	Acr slash'	To	Ho	- B	Ĕ	Grist	Capital ployed	Sew	Capit	Annual come.	<del>-</del>	₩	G.	F.	G.	F.	Serve	F
Ashford	44 39 43 41 47 44	18 10 20 15 17	215 155½ 257 124½ 19f¾ 126½	61 31	142 129 1283 124 120 973	465½ 378½ 484¼ 309½ 347½ 263¼	15 9 20 15 16 8	15 8 22 13 15 6	30 17 42 28 31 14						18 10 20 17 17 13	10 8 15 15 14 7	12 8 8 4 1 2	13 5 8 7 6	15 11 30 20 28 15	17 11 31 14 23 14	1	54 112 77 89
	258	93	1075	432	7411	22482	83	79	162	ļ		2	\$2000		95	69	35	41	119	110	1	470
TACHÉ ROAD.																						
Buckland Mailloux Montminy Garneau Lafontaine	52 63 102 43 49	46 41 62 8	320 2	590   272½ 920½ 8   10	132	1126½ 725 1532½ 86 44	42 38 59 5	43 38 61 9	85 76 120 13 3	1	\$4800 3000	3 1 1	\$1400 125 200	1 \$300 1 210	46 41 60 7 3	39 29 45 4 1	27 15 39 5 i	28 10 25 2	50 37 63 8 3	46 41 49 11 3	1 1 3 2	237 174 284 39 11
	312	160	1233	1801	480	3514	146	151	297	3	\$7800	5	\$1725	2 \$510	157	118	87	65	161	150	7	745

Appendix No. 33, a.

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.

			Ca	ttle.			l:		Prod	luce of .	Manufact	ure.			1				s	eeds.			
Settlements.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Mileb Cows.	Sheep.	₱igs.	Total,	Pork, 1bs.	Sugar, 1bs.	Butter, lbs.	Shingles, m.	Sawn Lumber, feet.	Cloth, ells.	Flannel, ells.	Linen, ells.	Dressed Flax, lbs.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.	Buok Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Total, minots.
Ashford Fourni r Lafontaine Garner a Dienn Casgrein	12 6 13 9 9 3	9 6 12 6 20 2 55	11 8 19 6 16 5	12 3 41 18 24	7 19 14 23 4	49 30 104 55 92 14	2000 910 2375 1050 1350 780	1150 1200 2700 1800 3150 1900	50° 950 400 900 500	21½ 3 2	100000	20	9 30 20	29  18 47		$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 & 3 \\     \hline     2 \\     \hline     1 \\     3 \\     \hline     3 \\     \hline     2 \\     \hline     \hline     2 \\     \hline     \hline     3 \\     \hline     \hline     2 \\     \hline     \hline     3 \\     \hline     \hline     2 \\     \hline     3 \\     \hline     \hline     3 \\     3 \\     \hline     3 \\     $	19 14 243 5 71 53	29 20 68 363 823 34	7 2 2 1 1	1	521	36 142 38½ 99½ 44½	1534 1322 2864 1204 2622 1124
TACHÉ ROAD.		<u> </u>		1	1	ļ ;	<del>:</del> -		'			<u>.                                    </u>	1	<u> </u>		i -   -							
Bucklaad Mailloux Montminy Garneau Lafontnine	42 38 42 5 1	57 50 59 2	82 57 76 4	107 59 97 16	52 70 3	256	12316   6680   8350   1100	3095 3197 6130 <b>550</b>	4720 3785 6250 285	17   264½   549½	96000 119250 102050	70	200	57	30	$29\frac{1}{6}$ $6\frac{1}{4}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$	61	223 197 177} 43 18	83 13 2	41 34 53	$\begin{bmatrix} 222 \\ 148\frac{1}{4} \\ 235\frac{1}{2} \\ 31 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$	$277\frac{1}{2}$ $286\frac{1}{3}$ $451\frac{1}{2}$ $16$ $3$	676
	128	168	219	279	215	1009	25 140	12972	15040	831	317300	421	520	232	103	573	76	6581	121	133	6433	11341	2496

### 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.

					Crop	S•				For	age.	
Settlements.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.	Buck Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Total, mincts.	Hay, bundles.	Straw, bundles.	Value.
Ashford	13 11 12		66½ 378½ 302½ 438	47½ 17 8 43 4 8	20	102 166 269½ 285 488 177	462 241 1177 387 764 387		903 600 1955 1090½ 1829 875	1510 1800 2075 825 1475 405	14000	Value of Landed Property   \$36248 00
	136	476	1587 2	127½	20	14871	3418		72521	8090 on 60 ½tons	14000 or 93½ tons	Total
TACHÉ ROAD.												
Buckland	62± 125± 27	354	2287 2006 1641 163 175	70½   10   14½ 	93 94 	1850 1410½ 1852½ 135½ 45	2807 31314 4638 137 30	25	76962 70672 84094 4622 264	15750 12185 23905	49292	Value of Landed Property       \$68658 00         " of Cattle       14000 00         " of Products of Industry       8913 374         " of the Crops       16056 92½
	l	-!	6272	95	322	52931	107433	25	239001	51840 on 387 ton.	42292 or 352 ton.	Total

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

STANISLAS DRAPEAU.

#### APPENDIX No. 35.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE ORDNANCE LAND AGENT'S REPORT FOR 1863.

The improved prospects 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 formed.

Under your instructions, sales were made at Amherstburgh on Monday, the 16th November, which produced a sum of \$1,540.

On the 21st November sales, were made of portions of the Reserve at Fort Erie-177 acres and 1 rood-which realized the sum of \$1,278-\$22.50 an acre. Instalments paid, \$849.

On the 26th of November, the sales made on Burlington Heights-27 acres 2 roods

and 13 perches—produced \$1,521, or \$56 an acre. Instalments paid, \$304.20.

On the 1st December, the sales made at Prescott-7 acres and 2 roods-realized \$1.260, or \$170 an acre. Instalments paid, \$217.

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

\$770 each. Instalments paid, \$308.

The sales were suspended as son as the market flanged, leaving in all the above cases a considerable amount of land to 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 position of the remaining lots, may be expected to produce more.

In addition to these lands sold by auction, the claims of certain parties in the Township of Marlborough to privilege of pre-emption have been recognized by the Department, and the lands occupied by the parties in question—735 acres 28 perches—realized a further sum of \$3,210.91. 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 purchase money was paid down at the time of sale.

Encouraged by these results, further sales have been ordered to take place in the spring at Kingston, Toronto, Penetauguishene, and at Navy Island, on the River Niagara.

#### APPENDIX No. 36.

#### REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COLONIZATION ROADS FOR UPPER CANADA.

The Hon. WILLIAM McDougall.,

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

WILLOWDALE, 9th February, 1864.

SIR,-In obedience to your instructions, I have completed the account of expenditure made by the late Mr. David Gibson, Superintendent of Colonization Roads in Upper Canada, on the roads and bridges under his charge, during the year 1863, and I have the honor to transmit the same, and the vouchers thereof, with his report.

In the remarks which I shall offer on the operations conducted by Mr. Gibson during the past year, I shall observe the same order in which he introduced the various works in

the last annual report submitted by him, on the 28th January, 1863.

#### I. EXPENDITURE MADE FROM IMPROVEMENT FUND.

#### 1. Southampton 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 advanced 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 continue, 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 \$3,674.05.

#### 2. Road on south boundary of Proton.

After the works on this road were completed, as stated in Mr. Gibson's last annual 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 wagons 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 counties, connected with the Improvement Fund, have now been completed.

#### II. EXPENDITURE OUT OF COLONZATION GRANTS.

#### 1. Addington Road.

The repairs and improvements on the portion of this road which traverses the rocky ranges in the Townships of Sheffield and Kaladar, referred to in Mr. Gibson's last annual report, were during 1863, made by day labour under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Ebenezer Perry, at a cost of \$1000. The works were carefully and skillfully performed, and an excellent road is now afforded through that rugged and barren section. The repairs were designed—and it is believed will be found—to be of a permanent character, adapted to the nature of the country, and offering effectual resistance to the heavy rain, from which, over the rocky range, the road had principally suffered in previous seasons.

At the date of Mr. Gibson's last Annual Report, this road had been formed—though not altogether completed—by Mr. A. B. Perry, to the north boundary 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 Brudenell. On the 22nd April last, Mr. Gibson

was instructed to complete the unfinished portion, and construct the road to the Peterson line, by day-labour, under the charge of Mr. Niel Stewart.

Mr. Stewart immediately proceeded with the work. He finished 2.16 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 discontinued the works and dismissed his party, under a misunderstanding of the amount of money appropriated, before it was all expended, leaving a portion of the road unfinished 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 Mr. John Murphy at such rates as will enable them to be finished within the sum appropriated. Mr. Murphy has made such progress that travel is rendered practicable over his contract,—the remaining 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 No. 29, in the 9th concession of the Township of Brudenel, 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 superior line for the road, the public will be better accommodated

than had the road followed the line located by Mr. Perry.

Mr. Stewart bestowed much care and attention on the construction of the read. It is well made, and a load of 20 cwt. can be drawn over it with same.

#### 2. Bobcaygeon Road.

Since 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 deviations 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 Road.

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

The whole road is thus completed between the Muskoka road and the Madawaska river, where it is connected with the Opeongo junction road, (now generally considered part of the Peterson road). Its entire length between these points is 1014 miles, and its total cost was \$35,589.97, giving an average mileage of \$352.49, inclusive of bridges and superintendence.

On the portion of the road passing between the Townships of Guilford, Harburn and Bruton, on the north, and Dysart, Dudley and Harcourt on the south, the underbrush has sprung up and is rapidly increasing. This and the strong growth of timothy grass, which covers that portion of the road in summer, render it difficult to be travelled. A small amount—probably \$5 per mile—would now clear out 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 before it acquire more strength and present greater impediments to the traffic.

#### 4. Muskoka Road

This road has now been completed to the 24th mile-post north of the falls of Muskoka, in the unsurveyed territory north of the Township of Brunel. From the village of Orillia to the present northern terminus of the line, a good road substantially bridged, is now offered. And over this entire distance, excepting the portion lying eastward of and between the branches of the Muskoka river, a wagon with a load of 20 cmt. can be driven. On the portion of road referred to, there are certain hills over which not more than 15 cmt. can be taken. These hills could be improved and grades formed to enable 20 cmt. to be carried over them, at a small 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 cmt. to pass along it. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of reducing the road over these hills to easier 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 21, in the 1st Concession of Fension and the 12th Concession of Digby, a distance of 254 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 134 miles. Contracts having been entered into for the construction of the work, a bridge about 103 feet in length and consisting of two spans, has been built over Black river in the Township of Dalton, and the road has been cleared, grubbed, leveled and crosswayed throughout. Certain excavation, embankment and ditching remain to be performed during the ensuing season. Meanwhile the road under contract is in such a state as to enable parties to go in and settle on the land. All the Government lots along the line, adapted for settlement, as far north as the Township of Longford, have been taken up, and parties are creating "squatters claims" on the lots in Oakley, adjoining the road.

#### 6. Opeongo Road.

This road is now completed to the 22nd mile-post, at Lot 66, numbering from Opeongo Lake castward. The upper portion of the 19 miles, 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 necessary, when the road is further proceeded with.

#### 7 Burleigh Road.

At the date of last Report, certain works were under contract between the south-west angle of Lot 40, in the 13th 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 1863. There is thus now a good road, substantially bridged, opened for travel from the point first mentioned, where it connects with the Peterborough road, to the 23rd 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 miles of this road, commencing at the 23rd mile-post, and running northwards to the confines of the Canada Land and Emigration 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 Muskoka Road.

The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated by Government, and a similar amount by the municipality of Orillia, for opening and improving this road. These several sums have been expended on the road, which is now in good condition and suitable for the traffic that passes over it.

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

#### 9. Parry Sound Road.

This road commences at a point on the Muskoka road, near to the 9th mile-post north of the Falls of Muskoka, and follows the west boundary line of Stephenson to a point near to the south end 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 construction of 20 miles of this road, commencing at the Muskoka road. There have been about seven miles chopped and ten miles underbrushed, 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 settling rapidly, although the territory is yet unsurveyed.

#### 10. Bridges over Petewawa and Chalk Rivers, Pembroke and Mattawan Road.

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 construction.

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 been 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 \$2,067.51, 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 absolutely 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 improvements 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 Township 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, attaining 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 Provincial Land Surveyor, instructed by you to explore for and locate this change, has carefully and judiciously performed the duty, and, as the result of such efforts, has succeeded in defining a line of road through an unusually rough and broken country, which is, nevertheless, upon its completion, without anything seriously deserving the name of a hill, or even 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 estimation, 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 portions—of which there is a considerable extent, owing to the low lands and creek valleys being generally selected to avoid expensive hill-cuttings—are carefully fascined or cross-laid. Where an abundant supply of good timber could be obtained, cross-laying has been the method chosen as being least expensive. The logs are generally of cedar, well sorted, of equal length, and partially flatted with adze-work, so that neither great labor for cattle in the draught, nor violent jolting to the load itself, whatever it may be, is experienced. Where good timber, however, could not be obtained, as in the case of marshy land, covered over with a sapling or brushwood growth of tamarack, cedar, pine and fir, a rough bed of any description of timber to be had adjacent is first laid at right angles to the road (which, with the superincumbent weight afterwards placed upon it, generally sinks its full depth in the swamp, being thus, by perpetual exclusion from dry air, preserved from rot); these are next well covered and leveled with brushwood, and lastly coated with a good layer of earth. Thus, in the most marshy and swampy places a road bed and surface is secured, equally solid, permanent, and good as that over the dry lands.

About four miles of this change yet remains to be completed, viz: from the crossing of Beaver river to the terminus of the north-west corner of Tudor. 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 constructed. The work is now suspended for the winter, but will be resumed

and completed early next season.

The second improvement on this road commences immediately after crossing the York Branch 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 two miles in ten, and gaining an easy grade without a single hill of any serious difficulty. The new route turns westward from the old one and traverses a table flat of the York Branch 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, following 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 be 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 road-making 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 employment), 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 Muskoka 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, Mr. 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.

places have been improved by the settlers, but on the whole little has been done.

Voluntary road-work amounts generally to but little. The intelligent portion of the settlers are, however, taking steps to become incorporated as a municipality, 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 branches. 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 his duty and fulfil his instructions in a creditable manner. surveyor. This township contains a good proportion of very fair, cultivable land; as a consequence (being unusually 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 and 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, affording, 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.

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

you of the 11th November last.

In conclusion, I beg to direct your attention generally to the increasing interest which is being developed year after year in the Muskoka and Parry Sound district. The Township of Stephenson, only 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 Government possesses unopened for settlement, and the excellent facility by water-communication to approach the same, the tide of immigration is naturally and reasonably being directed 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 surveyed, by instructions from your department. \$2,000 judiciously applied—not by contract, as in the case of the Orillia road, described in this report—but after the method so satisfactorily essayed on the Hastings road the past summer—would, I think, render this road a very passable one indeed.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES W. BRIDGLAND.

#### APPENDIX No. 37, A.

### EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL REPORT ON COLONIZATION ROADS AND SURVEYS.

To the Honorable

The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sin,—I beg to offer for your consideration the following General Report on Colonization Roads in Canada West, and suggestions for appropriations to prolong or repair the same in the ensuing year, 186!

#### PEMBROKE AND MATAWAN ROAD.

LOCATION.— Commences at Pembroke on the Ottawa river and skirts the same as far as the month of the Matawan river, about 100 miles.

This road was opened and made passable as early as the beginning of 1854, as a winter road. Since that period, it appears to have been made and maintained as a summer road, as far as the mouth of the Petawawa. From this point upwards on the old route the bridges are mostly broken down, and the road rendered impassable. Here, at the Petawawa, commences the improvement made during the past season as far as Chalk river, and detailed in my report of the 16th November last. The only appropriation needed for this road, I think, is the amount necessary to defray the expense of making the Petawawa bridge, now in process of construction. An apprepriation of £400 was made by Order in Council of 3rd of October, 1857, for the construction of a bridge over this river, at the same point now chosen. The work, however, for some reasons was never proceeded with. The bridge at present projected by Mr. Superintendent Gibson, and already contracted for by Richard Dickson, of Pembroke, will cost, per contract, \$1,815.73.

#### OTTAWA AND OPEONGO.

LOCATION.—From Farrell's Landing on the Ottawa, in a north-westerty direction to Opeongo Lake, about 100 miles.

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

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 Madawaska "Junction Road" to be 604 miles; and Mr. Gibson, in his report to this Department of 28th January, 1863, gives the length of road made above the point where the "Junction Road" commences, as 33 miles. The whole length of the Ottawa and Opcongo road (including 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 connection 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 Hinchinbrooke, passes through Clarendon and part of Miller to the Mississippi road.

This road was built partly under Mr. Godfrey's superintendence, and partly under Mr. Snow's. The part from the Mississippi river to the Mississippi road is still in good 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. He 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 road, made by Order in Council of 24th of October, 1862, has not yet been expended, no further aid to it is necessary, unless it should be deemed advisable to extend the road further northward. This I think of very dcubtful propriety. The location of it, after intersecting 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 turns 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 Addington and the next colonization road, viz., the Hastings, the distance is at least thirty miles. The superintendent suggests upon 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 Mississipi road, all running in north-westerly and nearly parallel directions, and of distances of not more than ten or twelve miles apart. \* \* \* \* \*

#### ADDINGTON ROAD.

Location.—From Clareview in Sheffield through Kaladar, between Barrie and Anglesea, and through Abinger, Denbigh, and then through Lyndock and Brudenel 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 more 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 \$4000 was appropriated by Order in Council of the 2nd March, for constructing 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 road 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. E. Perry, under the Superintendent's direction.

#### THE MISSISSIPPI ROAD.

LOCATION.—Commence in North Sherbrooke, and passes thence through Palmerston, Clarendon, Miller, and Abinger, to the intersection of the Addington road, to which last point it is made and traveled.

This road was originally well made, and it has generally been conceded, is a model road. No additional amount has been expended upon it for repairs since its formation, nor

has any complaint reached the Department, calling for such aid.

It has been further located through the Townships of Ashby, Mayo and Dungannon to the intersection of the Hastings 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 very good 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., Dungannon and Mayo, are as yet mainly unsurveyed. Mayo entirely so, and Dungannon having 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 bridge, 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 Stoney lakes, passing through Faraday, Cardiff, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Snowdon, Lutterworth, Digby, Dalton and Rama, and when completed will form a nearly direct road-line of communication between the Ottawa and Lake Simcoe. The full completion of this road, however, cannot be accomplished in one year; but its construction is, in my opinion, so 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.

#### THE HASTINGS ROAD.

Location.—From the Village of Madoc, northward through Madoc and Tudor, and between Tudor and Lake, Wollaston and Limerick. Faraday and Dungannon, Herschel, Monteagle, &c., &c.

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

The improvement contemplated by the Hastings County Council (\* \* will make this road a good one, as far as the Township 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 improvement—above York Branch again—will add 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 24 miles of bad road to complete the Hastings 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—the people would be very well able to improve this small part of the road themselves, if a small appropriation were judiciously expended the ensuing summer, upon intermediate sections 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 improvement—be witnessed.

#### THE BURLEIGH ROAD.

LOCATION.—From Burleigh Rapids through Burleigh, Anstruther, Chandos, 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 manner 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 43rd 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, between Harvey, Verulam, Somerville, Galway, Lutterworth, Snowdon, Minden, Anson, Hindon, Stanhope, McLean 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. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

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 river near its outlet northward through the narrow lots fronting on the Balsam'loke and Gulf river—crossing the Gulf river at Coboconk—then 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.—From Let 20 in Eldon, between Eldon, Fenelon, Bexley, Carden, Laxton, Dalton and Diyby—thence across Longford and Oakley, intersecting the Peterson road near the bridge over the Black river.

An appropriation 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 hence 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 Lake Couchiching northward through Morrison, Mus. koka, Draper, Macaulay and Stephenson.

This road is completed to the vicinity 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 Rosseau lakes, and leading to a large section of tolerably good land for settlement in that direction. Hence it will be seen that the Muskoka road is, for 30 miles of 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 subsequently to be reached by the Parry Sound road, which branches off from it at the above cited distance. At a distance of about twelve miles on this road, it approaches within 40 chains of a bay of Muskeka lake, whence in the summer season, convenient access by boating can be had to the country lying to the westward of Lake Jeseph, and also (though by a somewhat circuitous route) to the south and north falls of the Muskoka river.

The great public utility of this road, and its special claim to support in the interest of general settlement, induces me to recommend heartily a small grant to improve it, as far as the the town plot, laid out at and north of the South Falls.

There are here about twenty miles of road which a judicious expenditure of the above

amount would render very rassable.

#### THE PARRY SOUND ROAD.

LOCATION :- Begins at about the ninth mile north of the Great Fall, on the Muskoka road, following northward the western boundary of Stephenson for about three miles, then runs in a north-westerly direction to Gibson's mills at Parry'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 April last. No work had been done 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.

Of course the only part of the work that can be accomplished this winter will be the chopping of the track to the proper width, preparatory to clearing and grading the same in the spring. These twenty miles have been let, according to Mr. Gibson's report, for the gross sum of \$3,664.56, an average of about \$184 per mile. There will remain, after these twenty miles are completed, to reach the Parry Sound roud terminus, about 231 miles. This latter distance, at the rate that the first twenty miles were contracted for, would cost \$1,224, and the total amount required for the 433 miles of the Parry Sound road would be \$7,888, leaving a balance of the appropriation made for the construction of this road, by Order in Council of the 24th of October, 1862, of \$2,112.

It would thus appear that no further appropriation will be necessary the ensuing season for this road, as it is not at all probable that more than than 431 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. Roads 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 Lands, &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 ...... \$478 00 331 00 Of this amount ..... have been paid—leaving a balance due of ...... \$147 00 The amount still outstanding on the three years lease (which Amount due on season-licenses for 1862 ..... do 1863 .. ..... Making a total sum of ...... \$5,921 36

In 1862, the number of season-licenses issued was 60; thus showing a falling off during 1863, of nearly one-half the number of lessees, and a consequent growing 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 my report for 1862. It may, however, safely be predicted that the system of season-licenses will not work in a satisfactory manner, either in the interests of the revenue or the protection of the fisheries, until the Fisheries

which is due on the leases and licenses thus far issued.

Act is amended by the legislature.

Without making special reference to all the difficulties 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 tendency 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 been taken to recover the large balance still due the department, on account of the three years leases. If the right of ownership 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 parties fishing therein to take out a liceuse, 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-nots 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 seen 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 accompanied 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 Quiate 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 REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES FOR LOWER CANADA, 1863.

The Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, Crown Lands Office.

Sir,-I would now submit to you a statement of the duty 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 dam 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 dam and the dahl, I advised them to construct a gate, so that the whole of the water should flow over the dam when the mill was not in operation, which they promised to do. There are many things that operate against the river St. Charles; the aquedact, the shipbuilding operations, and the constant seining at the mouth of the river render it almost valueless as a salmon river. I do not know that any salmon have been taken there this season.

July 9.—Proceeded to river Ouelle with the intention of removing the fishery in occupation by Mr. Casgrain, who had refused to take a license, claiming the "droit de peche" (as seignior); called on Mr. Casgrain, to whom I had previously written, he said he could do nothing, as, since the death of his father, the affairs of the Seigniory 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 person 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 Ouelle; they 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. Lettellier, 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 running 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 mill 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 seven miles distant; not having a canoe I could not examine much of it, but was informed there was a succes-

sion 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 think 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 construct an efficient salmon pass, over the mill dam, which is the highest in the river. Drove to the railway station and thence to Quebec.

July 12-14.—Visited the mill dam at Lorette, and the Chaudiere and Etchemin.

July 17 .- Left Quebec to visit the various mill dams on the Chatcauguay river; at Chateauguay there are two belonging to the Grey Nuns; at St. Martin, one belonging 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 Durham there is one dam belonging to one James Goundry, at Huntingdon, one dam held jointly by Mr. Henderson and George Lighthall. On the Trout river, a branch of the Chateauguay, there is a mill dam belonging to Mr. Henderson; and, within an acre of the boundary line, there is a very extensive dam belonging to a Mr. Webster: having visited these, and given the necessary instructions for the construction of the fishways. I crossed the country through Atheling, and again cut the Chateauguay; drove to the highest mill within Canadian boundary (Johnston's), and thence proceeded downward; examined a mill dam belonging to Thos. Birch; proceeded to Huntingdon and 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 construction of the fishways in accordance with the law. Salmon formerly frequented the Chateaugury and all its branches. The Grey Nuns informed me that, some years since, they had been engaged in a law suit, being charged by the residents with destroying the river, by building the mill dams, and thus preventing the salmon from ascending the river; they proved, however, that the fish did ascend, having sent their men who captured salmon far above where the mill dam had been built. At Huntingdon I also was informed that salmon were at one time very abundant.

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

already submitted to you.

By your letter of the 20th 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 te-

ment I submitted 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 his possession a spear, and the other a landing net, 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 effective, the other not so; went to the office at the mill, and told the clerk I was sorry to find that the men employed at the mill should be engaged in fishing, as Mr. Clarke (senior), informed me that he would forbid it; that though different sorts of fish were doubtlessly killed, yet public rumor said that a great many salmon had been taken at the mill dam, both by net and by spear. Mr. Fraser told me he could not, from personal observation, say that salmon had been taken, though he believed many had heen 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 can ascend easily; at the other the fish could not get over. While we were stand. ing near, consulting the best method to facilitate the passage of the fish, we saw a salmon make many vain attempts to overcome the difficulty. A few blasts in the rock would soon give a clear passage, without injury to the mill dam, and at the same time it would destroy the scooping ground. From reports I received, it is evident that large quantities of salmon have gone up the river this season.

Went to the office, and found Peter Pourrier, a kind of half-breed, who was fishing the day before. He said he had fished there for years, and killed all sorts of fish, but that he had killed no salmon since the 1st August. 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 voluntarily and admitted that he had killed salmon, I would take the case into consideration, but could not say he would not be punished.

Drove to Sherbrooke, and thence by train to Quebec.

August 10th.—Waited on the Attorney General, by appointment, in relation to the proceedings to be taken to compel construction of a fishway on the mill dam at the river du Sud, at St. Thomas. The proprietor, Mr. Patton, having opposed vexatious proceedings to the course that had been adopted, called at Mr. Price's office, relative to the ownership of the mill dam at St Thomas. Subsequently, in a conversation with Wm. Price, Esq., he stated that in the construction of the mill dam the work was jointly performed at the instance of the late Wm. Patton, Esq , and himself, and that he has no recollection of any written agreement between himself and that gentleman relative to the mill dam. The records relating to that establishment were carefully looked over, but nothing satisfactory found.

August 12th. - Mr. Boswell laid information against Elie Dubuc, of Jacques Cartier, for having unlawfully killed salmon on that river. I caused the necessary proceedings to be instituted, and, on evidence, the offender was convicted of a breach of the "Fishery Act." A notice of "certiorari" was served by the defendant's counsel, but not obtained, and, on a warrant being issued (the defendant making default), he was found to have left

his domicile, and has since evaded justice.

August 18th.—Proceeded to St. Thomas, and caused the mill dam to be measured off by Mr. Fournier, Provincial Land Surveyor; measured and marked off the place best adapted for the construction of the fishway, and, on my return to Quebec, caused the

necessary notices to be served on the proprietors and lessees.

Made an examination of the river St. Charles from the aqueduct to the lake; found no obstructions in the river. I cannot understand how these waters can be so denuded of fish. The Hon. L. Panet (who kindly lent me his boat), stated that formerly the lake and river abounded with fish. The evil must arise from the destruction of the fish upon their

spawning beds, which should in all places be carefully guarded.

Sept. 7th .- Proceeded to Batiscan, and thence to the river St. Ann (en haut); drove to St. Casimir, and examined the mill dam belonging to Mr. Methot. This river is of considerable breadth, and on the east side there is a "chute" or timber slide-the few salmon that frequent this fine river appear to take the opposite side or channel, as I was informed that several were taken under the mill wheel. Salmon have been more numerous this season than for a long time past in the St. Ann's, and many, I heard, had been speared under the dam.

Called on the curé at St. Casimir, and begged his co-operation in inducing an observance of the Fishery Act. I explained to him the nature of the law, and the great injury the community in general suffered from the illegal acts of a few poachers, in spearing the fish on their spawning beds, and that by forbearance the whole river would in a short time become well stocked with salmon. The cure was very kind, thanked me for the information I had given him, and said he would publicly notify his people on the following Sunday after service, and that he would be happy to do all in his power to aid in carrying out so valuable a law. Continued my course up the river, and examined the mill dam on the Black river (a tributary of the St. Ann), gave the necessary instructions and pointed out the place where the fishway should be built; showed the foreman and owner 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 proceeding higher; though there is abundance of good spawning ground. Returned to St. Ann's, called on 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 evidently 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, admirably 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 carefully 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 mutually benefitted. Proceeded to Batiscan, and thence to Quebec.

Sept. 21st.—Submitted to the Commissioner a communication in relation to the I 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 intimated) 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 necessary means of prevention. To that letter I was surprised to be requested to state, of what nature were the depredations that I apprehended; 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 spawning beds, and which had caused much perplexity the preceeding year. I replied to that letter immediately, stating the evils I apprehended. About a month had clapsed when I received a letter from G. R. Robertson, Esq., of Sherbrook, informing me that he was assured by several parties that the inhabitants near Magog were continuing to destroy the fish at the lake. This letter I submitted to the Commissioner, and though I did not doubt but that the statements were correct; to be doubly sure I wrote to John Wright, Eq., a resident on the border of the lake stating the purport of Mr. Robinson's letter, and asking if it could be verified. In answer I was informed that great depredations were taking place, that spearing was almost a nightly occurrence, and that large quantities of trout had been killed.

Again, my attention was directed through the press (by the Secretary 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 accordance with the law, transmitted to me their annual returns of vessels licensed by them under the provisions of the Bounty clauses of the Fishery Act. The following are abstracts from the returns. Total number of vessels 55.

Bounty	claims, Po	ort of	Amherst	33,076	00
"	,	. 4	Quebec	3,537	00
"			Gaspé	2,277	50

Total......\$8,890 50

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

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD NETTLE,
Superintendent of Fisherics for L. C.

#### APPENDIX No. 40.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF PIERRE FORTIN, ESQ.,

Commanding the expedition for the protection of the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the season of 1863.

To the Honorable

Wm. McDougall, Commissioner of Crown Lands

SIR,—For the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, I have the honor to submit the following report of my mission to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the protection of our maritime and fluvial fisheries, the maintaining of order and public peace in our sea-ports and at the fishing stations, and for the several other purposes enumerated in my report of last year.

The armed government schooner La Canadianae; of 230 tons, carpenter's measure, and 100 tons, new measure, cast ashore during the night of the 24th November, 1861, during a snew storm, a little above Little Trinity River; had been raised from her dangerous position, floated and towed to Quebec, during the month of August, last year. By order of the Commissioner of Public Works, she was examined by competent workmen, and found to be susceptible of repair, and again rendered fit to be employed in the service of protecting the fisheries.

The repairs made according to instructions from the Board of Works, by government carpenters, under the inspection of Mr. Buteau, began in the spring of this year, but could only be completed by the 25th of May, at which date the Canadianae was ready for sea.

Unfortunately, this was three weeks too late, and I must not lose the opportunity of expressing a hope, as I have already done several times, that next year, the schooner performing the service in the gulf, may be ready to start at the opening of the navigation; that is to say, during the last week of April, or by the beginning of May, at the latest. It is almost neelless to repeat that the greatest number of fishermen and foreign sailors are engaged in the herring fishery, at Magdalen Islands, during the month of May, and, consequently, it is during this period, that the greatest need of the protection of the schooner is felt.

On the 27th May, at three in the afternoon, everything being ready, we left Quebec with a favorable westerly wind, expecting to make a short trip down the river; but after a few leagues the wind shifted to the east, and blew from thence till the 30th, when we anchored off Rimouski harbor.

I went ashore to distribute the salmon fishery licenses of that place, and engaged, for the Department of Public Works, workmen whom I had to bring to Seven Islands to repair the house and office of Mr. Smith, Collector of Customs at that port. I had on board the schooner the necessary materials for these repairs, such as bricks, lime, boards, planks, shingles, hardware, &c., thereby causing a great economy to the Board of Public Works; the transport of these articles from Quebec to Seven Islands being done without

any cost to the province.

The cast wind continuing on the 1st, and till the night of the 2nd of June, we were obliged to remain at anchor above Barnabé Island. At last, we started with a light breeze from the south-west, and next morning (on the 3rd) we dropped anchor at Godbout river, where nobody had yet arrived for salmon fishing. On the same day I visited Point des Monts, Trinity and Caribon Islets Point. In this last named place, I had to try two parties accused of having stolen shipwrecked goods; the proof being conclusive, they were fined, and at once paid up. I delivered salmon fishery licenses at these places.

On the 4th. I touched at Penterst river, where I is used one salmon fishing license; and at the establishments of Razged Islands, where cod fishing had not yet begun. In the afternoon we anchored at Seven Islands. Mr. Smith, whom I had brought from Quebec, with his family, landed there; and all hands were at once employed unloading the effects intended for this port, which work we were engaged at during the whole of the 5th.

On the 6th, notwithstanding contrary winds and strong currents from the east, we arrived at Moisic river. I visited the fishing posts, and gave licenses for the bank salmon fisheries. Solmon fishing had begun in the river on the 24th of May, but only a small number of fish had been taken. The first shoals of caplin had been seen only on the eve of our arrival; and before we left for Gaspé, which we did in the evening, schooners had come in with four drafts of codfish. There was a greater number of fishermen engaged in cod fishing at Moisic than in previous years; and if success attends their exertions, and remunerates them as they deserve for their hard and dangerous labors, this place will supply a considerable quantity of dry codfish for foreign export.

On the morning of the 8th we were off Magdalen river, with contrary winds; and on the 9th, at four in the afternoon, we arrived at Garpé Basin. I immediately began granting salmon fishery licenses for the rivers York, Darthmouth, St. John, Peninsula and Sandy Beach, and, with the help of Mr. Thomas Boyle, fishery overseer for this section, I was enabled to finish by next morning. Many vessels from Europe were in Gaspé Basin, with cargoes of salt, merchandize and fishing implements. There was the usual number of these vessels fitted out for cod-fishing, and those for the north shore had perhaps slightly in-

ereased.

On the 10th at 10 a.m., we set sail, but the breeze being too slight to enable us to leave

the Basin, we started only at 2.45 p. m.

In the afternon of the 11th we anchored at Percé. Four Canadian fishing schooners were anchored at this place, and the steamer Ledy He ed also called there on the same day

on her way from Pictou to Quebre.

Caplin had made its appearance on the shores of Gaspé and neighborhool at the ordinary time, that is to say, at the beginning of June, and had not been very numerous. Codfish, without being scarce, was not so abundant as is usual at this period; but notwithstanding that, a good many schooners had been successful in their fishing, and some of them had already eaught 100 draft of codfish each. This was a very encouraging beginning, and, in the event of codfish not failing on the banks, the fishermen should certainly expect to eatch 300 drafts during the season; which quantity being dried, and having added to it the cod liver oil, would represent a sum of \$1,000. The number of fishing boats of Percé and Bonaventure Island was more numerous than in the previous years.

On the 12th, at 0.15 A. M., we set sail for Magdalen Islands, with a light breeze from the North East, and at 4 p. m., on the same day, dropped anchor in Amherst Island Harbor, (Magdalen Islands). I visited the codfishing stations of this Island named the Basin, Cape Moule and House Harbor; and learnt that cod-fishing had begun in these places under the most auspicious circumstances. Fish as well as bait were abundant; the only want felt being fine weather to allow the men to spread their fish whilst on the banks.

At Deadman Island, four schooners, which had arrived on the 4th of June, had already caught in a single week 100 quintals of codfish. Schooners fishing on the banks in

the offing were in proportion equally successful.

On the morning of the 13th we anchored in Pleasant Bay. I landed at Amberst Harbor, met the Collector of Customs and the principal inhabitants of the place, and learnt that all the fishing was successful. Herring had been seen as abundant as usual in Pleasant Bay; but on account of the low price (caused by the American war closing the Southern markets), which barely repaid the cast of barrelling, there had been caught only 25,000

barrels, against 60 to 70,000 barrels caught in previous years.

Banks of floating ice, driven by north-west winds, and covered with young seeds, had stopped near the north shores of Grindstone Island, and the neighbouring inhabitants hastened to profit of this splendid harvest which Providence gave them, and to reap as much as possible by it, in spite of the dangers attending this hunting—sometime) pursued to a distance of two leagues from the shore. If, whilst hundreds of people are engaged on the ice, the banks move away, driven by land winds, the seal-hunters have to be carried back in canoes; if not, those remaining on the ice are soon doomed to death from exposure and hunger, as the thing has occurred many times at Mardalen Islands 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 few 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 before, indeed, had this fish been seen in greater abundance in Pleasant Bay and all along the

shore than this year; numbers of boats were taking from 4 to 6 drafts a day.

Mackerel was seen in Pleasant Bay only during the night of our arrival, but in thick shoals, and numerous enough. The Magdalen Islands fishermen and schooners from Nova Scotia and the United States, made a good catch. The boats of one schooner brought back 100 barrels—the product of one single night's fishing. Unfortunately, this did not last 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 report. It must also be remembered that the stormy weather prevailing during the few days that mackerel was seen at the Islands, prevented the fishermen from reaping all the advantages they might have expected from the setting of their nets on the shoals, during the time they entered Pleasant Bay.

I made a thorough inspection of the schooners in the harbour, of which the following is a list:—

SCHOONERS IN AMHERST HARBOUR ON THE 13th June, 1863.

Name of Vestel.	Name of Captain.	Ton- nage.	No of Men,	From what Port.	No. of Nets	Cargo.
Primrose	D. Guillemette	61	, ,	Malbaie		  Salt.
Independence		30		Guysborough		70 brls, mackerel.
Investigator		25	-	Halifax	1 30	
Victoria		32	5			Cod fishing, 45 brls, mackerel.
Linet		36	-			
Levina Elizabeth		23	<b>4</b>		48	30
Clara						4.7
			4		83	10
Mary Ann		- 1	4		36	30
Perseverance		18	4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	34	10
Triton		30	8	Amherst		Cod fishing on north shore.
Cutter			4		į.	
Good Intent			6			30 brls. mackerel.
Fame		32		Halifax		Salt.
Ne plus ultra		48	6	Gut of Canso.	32	20 brls. mackerel.
Bay	Wm. Emery	18	8	٠,	25	370 " herring, and 50 " mackerel.
Marie Alva	Pierre Godier	37	4	Amherst		Cod fishing on north shore.
l'resident	Aug. Martinet !	36	4			" " "
Bridget Ann		38		Gut of Canso.		19 brls, mackerel, and 200
Alexis Painchaud	,	50		Amherst	i	" herring.
	Total	653	101		435	383 brls. mackerel. 570 "herring.

According to Mr. Cassidy, harbour master, all these schooners had observed the harbour regulations. As to the mackerel nets, it is true there were some in that part of the hay facing Amherst harbour, but I did not interfere with them as they were few in number and not obstructing the navigation, and as, in addition to my having arrived too late to place the buoys marking the limits where it is allowed to set nets and where it is not, the fishing season was nearly over; and to oblige the fishermen to take up their nets, as they were quite ready to do if I had ordered them, would have deprived them of the profits of the last two or three nights.

The Magdalen Island schooners 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 currents had accumulated the floating masses and had prevented them from going into places where these amphibious 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' SCHOONERS WHICH WENT SEAL HUNTING LAST Spring. (1863.)

Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain.	Name of Owner.	Tonage.	No. of Men.	No. of Seals caught.
Cutter Flora Lucy Sarah Emédine Mary Two Brothers Greenock Temperance Adelina Archangel Flirt Emma Anuie Jenny Lind Union Mary Ann Zelie Dolphin Onésime Zelie Esperance	Louis Boudrault H. Renaud. H. Renaud. A. Arseneau F. Arseneau R. Delaney F. Terricau J. Terricau J. Terricau J. Asseueau L. Jonphe J. Bourque D. Loiseau Wm. Terricau P. Turbide N. Arseneau Abel Arseneau Hyp. Richard D. Richard M. Richard	D. Vignault.  Ls Boudrault.  H. Renaud.  H. Boudreault.  Bourque and Arseneau.  A. Arseneau.  J. Delaney.  F. Terrieau.  F. & B. Terrieau.  F. Arseneau & DTerrieau.  L. Jouphe.  Wm. Johnson.  Wm. Johnson.  Wm. Terrieau.  P. Turbide.  N. Arseneau.  Wm. Johnson.  H. Richard.  D. Richard.  M. Richard.  V. Cormier.  D. Giasson.	34 42 39 36 40 40 46 42 41 39 50 36 51 33	10 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	45 100 50 240 140 640 150 440 440 440 110 82 82 82 370 80 26 111 334 195 50
		20123		1	1

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

On the 15th June, I was engaged examining a charge for felony; the accused was

admitted to bail, to appear at the next criminal court at Percé.

Having closed all the business requiring my presence at Magdalen Islands, I was ready to give orders to sail, but the wind, which was blowing 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 north shore. There was also a brigantine belonging to the firm of I'e Quetteville, of Blancs 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 frequenting the Gulf shores, to learn the condition of these engagements. 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 \$6 to \$8; and per each hundred codfish delivered on the stage, they receive the sum of 5s 6d.; one half in money, and the other half in goods and provisions. At these prices, and fish being abundant, fishermen earn \$5, \$10, \$15, and even \$20 a day; and, after an absence of from six to nine weeks, bring home from \$80 to \$120, and sometimes 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 Magdelen 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 upon their farms on days when bad weather would prevent them from going to see.

On the 18th we returned to Amherst harbor, and picked up our anchor which we had lost on the previous day; our chain having broken during a storm of west wind.

At last, in the afterpoon, we started for Bay des Chalcurs. We anchored towards the evening at Entry Island, where I found everything in order, and during the night the north-west wind obliged us to take shelter under the lee of the land of the Basin.

On the evening of the 19th a light breeze, east north-east, sprung up and we took advantage of it to set sail at 9.3 (A.M. From that time we had at intervals favorable or head winds, and, on the 21st at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, we anchored in Paspebiac harbor.

We found there 13 vessels; barks, brigs and schooners, all engaged in Canadian fisheries. The most favorable reports had been heard of the sale of our dried fish in the Brazilian markets during last winter; and, amongst others, this spring, a vessel, the brig Diana, belonging to the firm of LeBoutillier Bros., had brought a cargo of 2,100 Portuguese cwts. (128 lbs) of dried codfish from Paspebiae to Rio Janeiro, which realized the magnificent sum of £1,200 sterling. Truly, from this amount must be deducted freight and insarance, but it left, nevertheless, a splendid result. We found at the wharf of the firm of the Messes. Robin a vessel, built at Paspebiae 45 years ago, which has been sailing ever since then without having had any repairs to her bottom. This is a great proof of the fine quality of the shiphadding timber of Bay des Chalcurs, and of the solid work. This vessel, named C. R. C. had had the knees of her bows and sides cut by ice, in the mooth of April last, on the banks of Newfoundland, where she was nearly wrecked, with another vessel sailing with her, the Markwell.

Cod fishing had begun at Paspebiae since about one month, with pretty satisfactory results. Caplin shoals had been seen in the bay since about a week. I was told that salmon fishing was most abundant in Port Daniel Bay.

At 4 P.M., on the 22nd, we left Paspeblae, and two hours afterwards anchored at Bonaventure. I delivered salmon fishing licenses (now reduced to two) for the river

Although caplin was scarce at Bonaventure, still cod fishing was not had

On the following day we left Bonaventure as soon as the wind permitted us to do so; that is to say at 3 in the afternoon, and we arrived at New Richmond at 10 p.m.

On the 24th of June, I was engaged distributing salmon fishing licenses for Cascapedia, which I visited. At 2 P.M. started for Ristigouche river, and at 7 P.M. anchored opposite the town of Dalhousie. During our journey we witnessed a spectacle seldom seen in the Bay of Chalcurs. We had seen numerous herds of white porpoises sporting in the waters of the bay, from Port Maria to Port Maguacha, and even the night before, we had found one dead and floating on the water off Bonaventure, which we towed to New Richmond. Several others had also been found dead in different parts of the bay. Scals have before many times visited the Bay of Chalcurs, but not since some twenty years; then, as in this year, it was remarked that a great number were dead. What is the reason of this sudden and quite unexpected visit of these enormous herds of cetaerous animals, of whom not a single one is seen in the gulf? Do they come from the river St. Lawrence, in which they usually do not go lower down than the height of Metis? Probably, for they are met with neither on the coasts of Newfoundland nor on those of Nova Scotia. Very likely the shoals of small fish, of which they make their usual food, and which they follow continually, might have brought them thus far away from their ordinary place of resort. At any rate they are of great value; but unfortunately the only mode of killing them in the bay is with the gun, and every one knows the difficulty  $ex_j$  erienced of coming near enough to obtain the slightest hope of shooting them. It is even feared they may be injurious to the fisheries of this locality; and, it is asserted, that the scals seen in the Ristigouche, up to Point Lagarde, went there to follow salmon and trout. The experience of a few years more will show us if these suppositions are well founded or not.

At 2 P. M., we left to go up the river, and at 6 P. M., we anchored opposite the Indian Mission church. On the following day, I visited that part of the river between the place where we were anchored and the first islands, and found a great number of nets, all very long and for the most belonging to fishermen, and set in New Brunswick waters, where, unfortunately, I can exercise no jurisdiction. On our side, there are only three salmon

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 perhaps, 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 endeavors 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 abundantly 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 few 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 Brunswick side, from Black Point to the second island above Mission 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 Point 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 illegal destruction of salmon in the Restigouche and its tributaries, a great deal below high-water mark, and 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 nany more officers than there are now on the New Brunswick side; and 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 and active officers to see that the law is everywhere observed, where it is now violated with impunity.

From information 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 26th, at 9.15 A.M., the schooner left Mission Point, and after visiting Cross Point, Dalhousie and Maguasha, we anchored at Carleton on the morning of the next day.

I was soon met by Mr. Cook, fishery overseer 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 herring, 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 to 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 since our last visit. Everything was quiet. We were detained there till the afternoon of the 30th, on account of repairs to our fore-sail, which were being made ashore at Messrs Roblin & Co.'s sail loft. We started 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 Micou.

In the evening 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.M., and in the evening 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 l'ercé at 4 A.M., and at 11 A.M., anchored in Gaspé 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 empty. Salmon fishing in the neighboring rivers was good, and superior to that of 1862.

On the 4th of July left at 4 A.M., and with contrary wind touched at Grand Grève at 1 P.M. I there saw the principal proprietors and heads of the fishing establishments. They had nothing to complain of. Codfishing in the bay was good, but quite the contrary at Cape des Rosiers, Griffon's Cove, and Fox river, where cod, and especially bait were

At 2 P.M. we left for Point St. Peter, where we anchored at 6 P.M. At this place, I visited the fishing establishments of Messrs. Collas, Fauvel and McBeth, and found a greater number of schooners than last year. Codfishing had been successful since the spring, but bait was beginning to be scarce since 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 her-

ring, and then caplin. But this last fish was scarce this year on the coast.

At 10 P.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 licenses to 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 violator of the law to a fine, and confiscated his nets. Fishing was excellent in the river.

At S A.M., having returned on board, we started. It was blowing only a light breeze, but a heavy outside sea tried our masts very much. Towards the evening the east wind having set in, we were enabled to steer towards the north shore. At 10 A.M. we passed the lighthouse 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 of service; the accused were summoned, and on proof, condemned to pay a fine, which both did at once. On the bank of the river St. John, we found four schooners engaged in the collishery, 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 were in the river two schooners from Canada, and two cutters from Dalhousie, engaged in the cod fishery.

At I P.M., having concluded all the business requiring my presence at St. John, we set sail, but the calm weather soon obliged us to re-anchor nearly at the same place we had left; and it was only on the next day that we were enabled to reach Long Point. I visited the establishments, and found everything in order. Unfortunately, fishing which had just begun, did not promise well; codfish was very scarce, and it was necessary to go far to catch it; bait was abundant though.

At pight we anchored in Mingan harbor. 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 salmon 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 found all the salmon nets in order. Fish-

ing was tolerably good.

Salmon abounded in Mingan river. Mr. Bruce, one of the lessees of the fly-fishing division of the river, laid a camplaint against an Indian named Jean France, for having set salmon 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 fortnight before my arrival.

Whilst at St. John's river, on the 7th July, the officers on board found that a large splinter had fallen on deck from the main-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 critical position; the masts were too bad for our fall service; we were thus obliged to return to Quebec to get new masts to the schooner, for, on the shores of Gaspé and even in the Bay of Chaleurs, there was no timber of a sufficient size, 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 July we went 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.

Its 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.	Nuuber of Men.	Number of seals caught
Engéne	Amédée 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		47	11	150
Venelio		33	10	150
Indépendante	J. Cormier	70	12	49
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 establishment, 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. Unfortunately, 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 year, 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 which prevented the Magdalen Islands' schooners from succeeding in similar expeditions,—that is to say, rough weather, great colds, and the currents which heaped up the ice too much.

We left Esquimaux Point on the morning of the 16th; at night we were off Corneille river, but could not enter it on account of the rocks. I handed the fishing license of the river to a fisherman whom I met in his boat. We then continued on our route, and on the next day, after having having called at Nabatippi river (where I found a schooner from Point Levi engaged in the codfishing, which had been very good up to this time, compared to the neighbouring places), I went to Agwanus river. I found all the nets in Nabitippi and Agwanus rivers set according to law. On the 18th I visited the cod fishing establishments at Natashquan, and was much disappointed at finding so small a quantity of fish on the flakes. There was not a single fishing schooner in the harbor, and I was informed that codfish was very scarce on the banks of Natashquan, and that hardly any fishing could be done on account of the scarcity of bait. A great number of schooners from Magdalen Islands, Nova Scotia and the United States had arrived in the spring, but had soon left for the Straits of Belle Isle, in quest of better luck. The fifty boats belonging to Mr. de La Parelle, and those of other smaller establishments, had not made more than half an ordinary catch; although the fishermen, especially those from Gaspé, had worked hard and perseveringly.

For a few days, herring had been seen in the bay; and it was expected that by using this fish as bait, the fishing would improve. Quietness and order had not been disturbed at Natashquan. During the afternoon 1 went to the river. The lessee of the salmon fishery of this magnificent stream had closed his fishing a few days before, and had left for

Gast e There was only one net in the river, and it was to be taken up shortly.

Quigley had not fished above high water mark, as reported. Having been told that the above-mentioned party had set a net at a distance of less than 200 yards from another, I enquired note the facts, but having no proof of his culpability, I acquitted him. I was informed that the lessee of the river had himself been guilty of this infringement of the law, and I intend to have him summoned before me as soon as occasion will permit.

Stanley and Quigley are reported to have taken about 290 barrels of salmon in Natashquan river. I was informed that the gentlemen fishing with the fly in the upper part of the river, at the first and second falls, had already found good sport, and had been amply report for all their trouble, and the expenses incurred to reach a place so distant from Quebec. At Natashquan, and in the neighbourhood, there was no infringement of the law mentioned.

Towards the evening we left that place, and anchored opposite Kegashka river. I found the nets all set according to the regulations; unfortunately, the fishing was very poor. Salmon had appeared but very late in this pretty stream—the first fish was caught on the 12th of Ju y, and just at the close of the fishing in Natashquan river. These facts are worthy of notice, since the distance between these two rivers is only 18 miles at their mouths, and only 11 miles at some distance inland. On the banks of Kegashka, cod fishing had not been more successful than salmon fishing, and this, as at Natashquan, was attributed to the scarcity of bait. We found two schooners from Nova Scotia, and one belonging to

fishermen of the locality, engaged codfishing, but with poor success.

During the afternoon, an easterly wind, followed by fog, which lasted till the 28rd, compelled us to remain in the harbor. The wind having changed, we went to Washshee-cootal River, which I visited to the first rapids. Up to this time Mr. Blais had caught only 8 barrels of salmon; the first fish being caught on the 30th of June, and the second only on the 18th of July. It will be seen that salmon was as late in this river as in the Kegashka, and scarce. This run of salmon, 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 springs, occasioned by the immense quantity of floating banks of ice in the Straits of Belle Isle, during the months of May and June, and even in the beginning of July, and partly to the great scarcity of small fish, such as caplin, upon which salmon 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 favorable, and which are not the same every year, that salmon fishing may during one year produce much, and in the other little. But one thing must not be lost sight of, it is 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 Washsheecootai river, remarked that the fish he had caught were

smaller than those of previous years.

At 1 P. M. I returned on board, and we left for Treble Isle, where we anchored at 3 P. M. From thence I went to Oloma: oshechoo, 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 Mr. Metivier, lessee of this stream. I experienced a good deal of trouble on returning on board, for we had to row against a strong 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 Aubé; he had caught only one barrel and a half of salmon. I will remark here that, although there may be a great quantity of salmon in Coacouchoo river, on account of the strong currents felt as much above as below, and the great number of rocks in the bottom, 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 true that formerly this river yielded as much as 30 barrels of salmon every year, but then brush 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, unfortunately, 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 fishery occupied by Gilbert Jones, at Maniswashi, where he

had taken 3½ barrels of salmon.

On the 26th and 27th the wind from the south, and a thick fog, prevented our departure. On the 28th—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 15th July. Since a few days, salmon had been abundant in the river, and there had been taken 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, and this was very little for so fine a river as the Etamamu. But there is no doubt that when the nets are taken up, the fish continue to ascend the river for a few weeks more, and the results will be a more speedy re-stocking of this river, which, for one reason or another, that I cannot explain, as Mr. Blais does not use too many nets, does not yield 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 29th, and we arrived at Little Mec-

cattina a little after noon.

Salmon fishing was of no importance this year, and cod fishing had entirely failed, especially on account of the scarcity of bait. Only a few seals had been caught last fall. 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 Meccattina; indeed the salmon fishing yielded but 9½ 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. Michael Kenty—a 40 years' resident 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 Blanes Sablons with a fine south-west breeze, but the wind soon turned east, and we were obliged, on the evening of the next day, to enter Bonne Experance harbor. Off this place we met 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 boats 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 harpooning a middle-sized hunch-back whale. Captain Suddard had killed only 3 whales, which had furnished altogether but 1,440 gallons of oil, and the six other captains from Gaspé, engaged in whale fishing, had not been much more successful than him. At latest dates, Capt. Stuart had 3,600 gals, of oil; Capt. Tripp, 2,400 gals, and Capt. Baker, 2,100 gals. Capt. Davis had killed two whales, but it was not yet ascertained what quantity of oil they had furnished. The best time for fishing was over, and they did not expect to do much from that date to the end of the season, that is to say, about the beginning of September.

The fishing, to be productive, should have 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 reduced number of whales, having frequented this year the shoals extending in the Straits of Belle Isle, from Grand Meccattina to St. John Islands, on the coast of Newtoundland. Our whalenen seldom met more than 30 or 46 fish, and the greatest number of the whales which were killed were so lean that they did not turnish a large quantity of oil; which would lead us to believe that they did not find in the places visited by them during the scason sufficient food, which consists, as every one knows, of prawns (crustacea of the family of salicoquæ) which are very abundant in our waters, either near the shores or in large shoals; and also of little fish. And one may imagine the enormous quantity of food required to satisfy their voracious appetite. We found but one schooner at Bonne Espérance, and not a single one in Salmon Bay; this showed at once that codfishing had failed in these places.

Mr. Chevalier had taken 60 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 25th of the same month, the fishing had consequently lasted but 19 days. But the run of salmon must have been very great in the river, for Mr. Chevalier took 207 in a single day. These fish were of an ordinary size, but not as fat as usual. Salmon fishing along the shore had been more productive than that of last year, and had yielded 52 barrels in the neighborhood of Bonne Espérance and Salmon bay. The same thing may by said of the places called Five Leagues and Middle Bay, where the catch had been about 22 barrels. Salmon had been observed in the sea up to a very advanced period of the season.

To return to codfishing, I must say, with regret, that the schooners of the above named places had not taken an average of more than 30 quintals, which was insufficient to repay

the cost of outfit and expenses of the crew.

On the 2nd of August, at 9 A.M., we left Bonne Espérance (a thick fog which set in during the night having prevented us from doing so sooner), and on account of calm weather during the afternoon, the schooner arrived very late in Bradore Bay. At 7 p.m. I embarked on board my canoe, and visited Anse des Dunes, where Mr. Labadie had taken this year only 15 seals in his sedenatry fishery; he had been prevented by ice from setting nets early enough to take 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 schooners, the number of men of each, and the quantity of codfish taken at the time of my visit:

ETT.

Number of Schooners, engaged in Herring and Cod Fisheries, being in Bradore Bay on the 3rd August, 1863. Lines Number of Barge Number of Nets. Cargo. Number of Men Number of Name of Vessel. Name of Captain. From what Port. Remarks. Quintals | Barrels of Codfish. Herring. Village Belle...... Wm Young..... St. Johns, Newfoundland..... 8 1 100 Liberty..... H. Pothier ..... 11 Yarmouth, Nova Scotia ..... Albert ..... A. O. Pothier..... 12 350 Prince Pothier Pothier 550 30 13 ..... 1 President ..... Aug. Martinet..... 36 Magdalen Islands..... 300 8 9 . . . . . . . . . Marie Alva ..... Isidore Lacombe..... 3 35 11 150 30 John Ozong..... 36 5 St. George's Bay..... 40 120 Two Brothers...... J. Delaney..... 11 Magdalen Islands..... 300 20 Greenock. Frs. Terrieau. 20 300 11 Annie ...... Wm. Terrieau ..... 11 300 25 Adelina.....Z. Arseneau.... 10 3 300 50 Royal William ...... J. Mitchell..... 15 7 | Halifax.... 100 100 Dolphin ..... J. Studdard ..... 100 130 Nile..... D. Mitchell.... 17 3 100 100 do ...... 11 500 Saucy..... Thos. Lattice.... 36 2 50 Cutter..... Jean Vilbon,.... 28 8 Magdalen Islands..... 15 Mary Lady. G. Cormier. X. Cormier. 180 10 do 130 11 250 20 150 100 10 Cape Breton..... Ann Maria..... P. Shankle..... Lunenbourg 70 10 Flora...... L. Boudreau ..... 11 Magdalen islands..... 100 100 Jenny Lind ...... Prosper Duthie ..... 10 3 Dolphin ..... D. Richard ..... 200 70 10 3 Loup-Marin ..... 3 150 40 A. Terrieau..... 9 Onésime ...... M. Richard ..... 35 10 3 150 40 Union . .. ...... 40 11 100 150 N. Arseneau.....

St. Johns, Newfoundland .....

Halifax....

Arichat .....

Basque Harbor, Newfoundland ......

2

5

6

13

Catharine..... Thos. Tipple .....

Christiana..... J. Robinson.....

P. L. G.....

Robt. Levis.....

J. Shooksback ......

1

......

1

150

150

180

150

40

50

40

120

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

	Name of Captain.	ge. f Men.		Barges		Nets.	Lines.	Ca	rgo.	
Name of Vessel.		Tonna,	Number o	Number of	From what Port.	Number of Number of		of	Barrels of Herring.	Remarks.
Ary Janehlooting Starlice Lenowne l. dorning Starea Lioncosuthloosuthloon Josephloomerloomerloomer	Naz. Jonphe. Chas. Blanchard. J. Murray. Jos. Howland Jno. Major. Paul Shaw. J. Hewitt J. Meservey. Wm. Shaw R. Nicholson. T. Shaw J. Kays	20 37 64 21 38 106 40 29 50 45 48	10 6 11 8 4 5 12 7 6 12 7 12 7	3 2 3 4 2 2 4 3 2 3 2 3 2 3	Magdalen Islands St. George's Bay Gut of Canso St. John's, Newfoundland do do do do do do St. George's Bay Prince E. ward Island St. George's Bay Prince Edward Island Total	2 2	1 3 1	200 140 60 40 250 100 80	50 65 175 50 30 18 60 100 90 100 50 200	

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 successful 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 fishermen, herring, that manna of the poor inhabitant of the northern shores of Europe, as well as as of those of our continent, had appeared since a week, and though small, promised to be abundant; already there had been taken in the seines many thousand barrels of this excellent fish. On the day of our visit, there were five seins set in the bay, and each of those contained from 500 to 1,000 burrels of herring, 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 going on the whole day, and very often during the night to prepare all this fish and put it in barrels. 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 well salted.

Besides the above-mentioned schooners, there were in Bradore Bay 7 small French fishing schooners, engaged codfishing on our shores since a few days. This being forbidden by

the treatics, I ordered them to leave, which they did on the next day.

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

On the evening I went to the foot of the bay, and had the pleasure of meeting the French war schooner La Fauvette, Commander Cossé, of the Imperial navy, which was engaged in the protection of the French fisheries on the shores of Newfoundland. He was paying a visit of amity to our shores.

I will remark here, that besides this, there is another schooner, La Mauche, and two steamers engaged in the protection of the French fisheries of Newfoundland, on an

extent of shore barely one half of the Canadian fishing shores.

Mr. Cossé informed me that cod fishing had been very bad on the north-east shores of Newfoundland, as well as on the eastern shores of Labrador, from Red Boy towards the north; and great destitution is apprehended in these parts during the ensuing winter.

This unfortunate state of things was again owing to the icc, which had remained along the shores till the beginning of July, and not only had coll fishing been affected by it to a considerable extent, but even many vessels bound to Newfoundland had sustained heavy injuries on ice banks, and, amongst others, three had been smashed and sunk, one of which belonged to Mr. Robinot, of Kirpon, who had shown so much disinterested zeal to help us last year, when the Napoleon III. ran aground at the entrance of this harbor.

On the 5th I visited the fishing establishments of Messrs. Le Boutillier, Bros., on Isle à Bois, and those of Fruing & Co., at the foot of the bay, where I was surprised to learn that on the 20th July last, two armed schooners, employed by the Customs of Newfoundland for the protection of the fisheries on the coast of Labrador, which is under the jurisdiction of this province, had anchored at Blane Sablon. Justice Benjamin Sutherland was on board one of these schooners, and Mr. J. Winter, Collector of Customs, on the

The last named gentleman went to the above establishments, and notwithstending the refusal of the agents, in the first instance (by reason of these establishments having to this date being recognized as being on Canadian territory), he succeeded to collect custom duties on the goods then in store: £178 4s. 8d. stg., at Mr. LeBoutillier, Bros'. establishment, and £62 0s. 3d. stg., at that of Mr. Fruing & Co.

I was, moreover, informed that dues had been collected on empty barrels, intended to be filled with fish, and on salt on board the Canadian, and other provincial schooners, anchored in Blaucs Sablons bay. In my quality of customs' officer for these shores, I have reported to the Commissioner of Customs, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, all the circumstances relating to the acts of an officer of the government of Newfoundland at places which, according to a diagram furnished to me by the Board of Public Works, through 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 Boutillier of Isle à Bois, laid a complaint before me to the effect that about twenty of his men were refusing to continue 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 detain 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 neighbourhood. On the next day, with fine weather and favorable wind, I was enabled, with the aid of my clerk, Mr. Tetu, 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 had taken place.

On the 8th, stopped 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 Espérance 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 12 ft 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 codfishing. There were not any complaints made against the infringement of the fishery laws.

On the 12th, I sent my clerk to visit Grand Meccatina river, and collect the arrears of rent due by the lessee; Mr. Tetu performed this duty well. In the morning we had

rough weather. Meccatina river had produced 22 barrels of salmon.

Codfishing had entirely failed at Mutton Bay and in the neighbourhood, 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 poorest state; some of them being actually without food, and I was obliged to make a small distribution of meat among three families who had none whatever, and could not get it on the shore; there was also no fishing then, herring having not yet been seen.

Some Indian families whom I had met with at St. 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 deserved, these poor unfortunates who cannot expect much assistance from the white population settled on

the shore.

At 11 A. M., we left Mutton bay with a favorable south-east breeze, which, however, shifted to the west and became contrary; so that during the afternoon, the sea getting heavy and the wind strong, we dropped anchor at Whale Head, near St. Mary's Islands; and the same wind lasting all the while, we remained there on the 14th and 15th.

On the 16th, the wind veered round to the north-west, and we left. But before noon, it blew again from the west, and we were obliged to enter Coacoachoo harbor about 2

Two whalers, bound like us to the west shore, soon joined us.

On the 17th, same wind; and I took advantage of this forced stay to ascend Coacoachoo river higher 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 left 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 19th.

On the next day we entered Esquimaux harbor, reached Mingan on the 22nd, and the same evening anchored at Long 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 23rd I visited St. John and Magpie rivers, and found everything right; cod-

fishing was also better than last month.

On the 21th 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, and raised such a sea near the shore, that we were obliged to run before it. On the next 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 fishing had been good, especially, in Magpie bay, where the most fortunate boats had caught from 100 to 120 quintals of codfish. This is a proof that codfish, caplin and launce (these two last kinds of fish are used as bait), had been abundant.

During my visit at Thunder river, two complaints were laid before me for damages done to buildings; I settled the cases; and the injured parties received a suitable indem-

nity 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 quite 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 Moisie, had not even been equal to an average fishing, and the schooners had not more than 60 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 charge of magistrate, I gave judgment on a complaint brought against 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, pay-

ment of a fine and costs, which was paid at once.

Since the passing of this Act, I have been determined to have it enforced 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 Islands 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 still there, at 11 A. M., I gave orders to start for Quebec, with an E. S. E., wind. A 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 29th 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 baceze, and on the next day, in the morning, a strong westerly wind again obliged us to drop anchor opposite St. Jean Port Joli at ebb-tide, after having had our flying gib tern 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., set sail and kept tacking to Crane Island, where we anchored at 8.30 P. M., at low tide. A little after the north west wind having set in, we started, but, calm weather obliged us to drop anchor again, half an hour afterwards.

On the 31st, at 3 A M., we left, and the wind being still ahead, we tacked till we reached St. Patrick's Hole, where ebb-tide obliged us to anchor; the following rising tide

bringing us to Queb c at 7 P. M.

On the next day, I transmitted to the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works a report of my cruise, to explain the reason which had brought us to Quebec, in the middle of the season; that is, the necessity of having new masts made; -the old ones which lasted since 1852 when the schooner was built, being rotten, and consequently of no use.

The Honorable the Commissioner 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 began on board La Canadienne; but, some days being lost in finding spars of the required dimensions, and it being necessary to have cordage made for the shrouds, moreover a good deal of work having to be done; she could not be got ready to put to sea before the 18th of September.

On the day following the last-mentioned date the schooner left the harbor of Quebec, with a light south west breeze, and dropped anchor to St. Denis wharf at 11 P.M. weighed anchor on the 31st at 11 A.M., and on the morning of the 1st of October we were off Mille Vaches bay, when the cast wind obliged us to anchor under the lee of St. Barnaby Island. My forced stay in this place gave me an occasion to visit Rimouski river, which I ascended to Mr. Price's mill-dam, and I inspected the migratory pass built last spring by George Sylvain, E.q., M.P.P., on a plan suggested by me. According to information received from Mr. Sylvain's brother, and other people in the neighborhood of the dam, a great number of silmon and trout went over the pass without any difficulty, there having been since the spring a sufficient quantity of water to allow salmon to swim up it. The waters of the river, checked by the dam, have formed above a splendid basin of clear water, with most favorable spots for the depositing and hatching of salmon and trout ova. Three miles above, there is another milt dam, belinging to Mr. Hudon, and a quarter of a mile further up there are seven steep fulls which neither salmon nor trout can ascend. There is no pass at this last dam, and it is not deemed necessaay to have one, there being no favorable spots above for spawning heds. Having been unable to visit the place, I cannot speak of it from personal observation, but I expect to be able to do so next year, and I will report on the matter to the department.

Net fishing in the Limouski 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 advantageous results of the fisheries protection service. I must not omit also to mention the zeal and interest shown by Mr. George Sylvain towards the well doing of the fisherics of the province, 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 preserving the salmon and thout fisheries, and protecting them against intending depredators.

On the evening of the 2nd of October we left with a light south west breeze. On the following day the north-east wind again blew, and on the 4th we were obliged to anchor opposite Bersimis river. I landed and proceeded to the Indian settlement of this place, where I learned from Mr. Fortescue, agent of the Hudson's Bay Company's post there, that the Indians had taken in the river, with nets, about 25 barrels of salmon, and six only with spears and Aumbeaux; but they had been only below the spawning beds. I found but few Indians at Bersimis (all the others having gone to the woods to hunt), and not one of those against whom I had warrants did I see.

I remarked with p'easure that, thanks to the zealous care of Father Oblats, the Indian post at Berminis was in a decided state of progress. The fragile birch bark huts of the natives were disappearing to be replaced by solid wooden houses. Some of them, without however relinquishing their favorite labors of fishing and hunting, attend by degrees to the cultivation of the land, and succeeed in growing some potatoes and other vegetables They even supply themselves 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 failure 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 made against a woman accused of having assailed and wounded a man with an axe, 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 P.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. Codfishing had entirely failed for want of bait. Only a few mackerel had been seen near the shore, and only one 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 visited 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 others) engaged in cod fishing, which had been abundant during the season, but was beginning to fail At Ragged Islands the codfishing had been an average one.

On the 7th, a little after noon, we anchored in the bay of Seven Islands. Wo remained there till the 10th, prevented from going out by easterly winds and fog. On that day we tried to reach Moisie but were prevented by a heavy sea and wind, and we returned to Seven Islands. At last, on the 11th, the weather being fine, we anchored near the mouth of the river Moisie at 9 A.M. Four vessels were in the river, a brigantine and three schooners, 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 fortunate 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 Moisie, with a north-east breeze, which soon turned to scuth-east, and we anchored under the lee of Point St. Char-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 returns,—that is to say, from 80 to 100 quintals of codfish for each boat, though at Le Gros'

Cove some boats had taken as much as 125 quintals each.

At Thunder river, two complaints 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 harbor (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 scarce in the places visited on the shore. The only successful 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-hunting next spring to see abundance revived amongst them.

On the morning of the 15th 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 Italy 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. Doré, the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, who resides at the river, in ormed 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 before 3 in the afternoon, we left Natashquan river, and on the next morning I arrived at Kegashka. I immediately despatched my constables to summon the man named Guillemette, accused of having fished, without license, in the river, in 1861, and I proceeded with the schooner 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 shown him a fishery license for Kegashka river, which he pretended to have received from the Government. Judgment was rendered, 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 gaol would have been to condemn his wife and children to suffer during the approaching winter, I granted him delay till the 9th June next, to find the amount of the penalty.

Since my last visit 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 17th of October, the fall season was consequently much advanced, and I had yet to visit the fishing posts between Kegashka and Anse aux Blancs Sablons. But by continuing our journey in that direction, we exposed ourselves to arrive in the river St. Lawrence at a period of the year when navigation is very dangerous, and very hazardous, especially for vessels ascending the river to go to Quebec, and I thought it my duty to close here my Labrador cruise, and to steer towards Magdalen Islands. But we experienced stormy weather and head wind in reaching these islands; for, having left Kegashka on the 17th at 1.20 P.M., we reached Bryon's Island only on the 21st, at 1 P.M.

Mr. White, who occupies this island, informed me that cod and mackerel had been very abundant on the shores of Bryon's Island, near Bird's Rock, and Grosse Isle; and the fishermen who had been to those places, especially those from Chéticamp, on Cape Breton Island, and those from the United States, had succeeded admirably, and must have made

good profits with the products of their labors of the season.

Towards the evening, the fog, which had constantly covered the sea since we had left Kegashka, cleared away, and the wind having set north, we left for House Harbor, where

we arrived on the following morning.

I found only 8 schooners in the harbor, the others (belonging to this port and numbering 150, had not yet returned from their Quebec and Halifax trips, where they had gone to carry the product of the fishing season just expired, and which consisted of dry codfish, pickled herring and mackerel, and cod and scaloil. I need hardly mention (having already stated it,) that the fishing schooners of House Harbor, which went to fish on the north shore, had returned without having taken almost anything, whilst those which remained at the islands had had the most productive fishing ever 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 abundance of fish of every kind at the islands, since many years. The greatest quantity of mackerel had been captured at Allright and Grindstone islands; and at l'Etang du Nord, which I visited on the next day, codfishing had given very large profits to the fishermen; many schooners having captured as much as 180 drafts 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 courage, a little abated by a few years of middling fishing, and led them to expect fine results for the future of their fisheries. A greater number of schooners from Cape Breton Island, 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 mostly all had succeeded well. Many even were enabled to make two fishing voyages during the season, so abundant was the codfish on the banks. According to information received from everywhere, codfish 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 schooners 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 year); and many of them intend next year to fit schooners for the bank fisheries, and have already given orders to merchants of Magdalen Islands to import for them authoring 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 and House Harbor, apply equally to Amherst Island. I visited this last place on the 24th and 25th.

Mr. Fox, Collector of Qustoms 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 Islands sold at Halifax as much as 19s. a quintal;

this was a very high price, giving great profits to our fishermen and to the outfitters.

From 60 to 80 schooners from the United States had been engaged in mackerel fishing in the neighboring waters of the islands, and had, with our fishermen from Amherst 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 United States or Nova Scotia; who, whilst anchored near the shores, had committed depredations on the properties of the inhabitants, and, in many instances, had been guilty of robbery of sheep and fowls on Entry Island. These robberies are generally done during the night; and it is, consequently, very difficult to discover the culprits. But, as remarked by many of the inhabitants of the most exposed localities, the presence of the armed schooner 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 hope 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 protection service. The vessel threatened wreck; the whole of the cargo was saved with the assistance of the principal inhabitants and fishermen from the neighbourhood, 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 26th, the wind shifted 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 OCTOBER, 1863.

D scarp-	Name of Vessel.	Name Captain.	Tonnage	No. of Men.	Owners.	Cargo.
Brigntine Brig Schooner Brig Brig Brig Brigntine Cohooner	Mark Well. C. Columbus Ranger. Dit-on. Union 85 Peace. Ant. Fly Hebe Diana Teaser. Pendora G. D. T. Gleaner Pabos	I. Giffard Jno. Belleau J. Ahier A. LeDaim A. LeGresley. Thos. LeDaim A. LeMoignan F. Ahier Wm. Rowe A. Collard P. Cozens P. Touzel DeGrouchy J. Hubert Lebrun F. Leblanc A. Fougère J. Sawyer Total	113 35 52 58 236 216 143 99 124 59 42 20	12 12 12 10 7 10 8 6 7 7 7 13 12 10 8 10 5 5	6; 10, 11, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14,	Codfish, for Bravil, Spain, Ita y, Antilles, &c and herring.  ""  Engaged carrying dry codfish. Dry codfish for Brazil Italy, Spain, etc., etc.  "" [codfish. For Oporto, with large Carrying codfish
		Total	2334	160		i I

As usual, every one was at work in the harbor. The greatest 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. According to the calculations of the establishments' agents, all the disponible codfish on the coast would be exported, in view of the large profits to be made on these products. Not being satisfied with the ordinary means of transport, vessels from England and Jersey, &c., &c., had been chartered to take at Paspebiae and at many other places on the shore, cargoes of codfish at 3s. sterling per cwt. of codfish to be celivered at Oporto or Cadiz. Lastyear, for want of means of transport, nearly 8,000 quintals of codfish remained in the stores at Paspebiae. I give, at the end of this report tables shewing the names of the vessels which carried cargoes of fish from Paspebiae to foreign countries. To these tables, I add at thers, shewing the amount of imports and exports from Paspebiae harbor, with remarks on the trade of this port.

I will only add that, although codfishing had failed in many parts of our shores, and although in many other places the scarcity of bait had 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 maritime shores, and procure the alimentary productions so useful to our population, and forming an article of exchange which alone supplies the greatest part of the Gaspé 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 the Bay of Chalcurs; but the season was so advanced, 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 senson with that officer, and written to the other fishery overseers in the bay to send me their annual returns, I gave 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 Percéa little after 5 P.M. on the 30th, having sailed from Paspebiac to this place in less than six hours.

On the 31st, the wind continuing to blow from the sea, I went by land to Cape Cove, Grand River and Pabos. In this last place, I met Mr. Remon, the fishery cverseer for this division, who informed me that nothing irregular had occurred in the fisheries on this part of the coast, but that, on the contrary, everything 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 ordinary results. At Percé, it had been good during the summer, and still better since the beginning of the fall.

Three vessels were in Percé harbor, loading codfish for Europe, but with difficulty; this harbor being badly sheltered from the sea winds, which do not permit the beats 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 Perci and neighbourhood for codfishing during the season, although this fish had been abundant, especially near Bonaventure Island.

Herring had been the bait generally used by the fishermen from Percé to Pabos. Sqid had been less abundant than usual; as to Caplin, it is always 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, salmon fishing had increased. At Malbaie and Point St. Peter, cod fishing had been ordinary.

On the 3rd, La Canadienne, which had been stopped by calm weather on the previous evening, near Percé, during the greatest part of the day, took me in the morning at Point St. Peter, and we soon left for Gaspé Basin, where we anchored in the afternoon.

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

Gaspé	Basin,	on 3rd	NOVEMBER,	1863.
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Dascrip- tion.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Captain.	Ton- nage.	No. of Men.	Remarks.
Bark	Ste. Anne Alice Jane Arab	Elias Jean John Ettles	150 380 302	8 10 15	Taking eargo of colfish for Brazil, With 4000 · wt. of codfish for Jersey. Arrived at Gasjé with cargo timber-leaky.
"	Brothers Shamrock Boadicea Belus	A. Hacquoil . F. G. LaForge		6 7 7 6	With dry codisis for Italy. """ """ """ Chartered an! loaded by J, LeBoutillier—
"	Rifleman	J. Small	132	7	17:0 cwt. of codfish for Cadiz. Chartered by Fruing & Co.—3:00 cwt. cod- fish for Nayles.
Brigantine Schooner	Typhus Favorite Highland Jane. Temperance	Chas. Coste John Aseah	93 63 47 56		J. LeBoutillier-1700 cwt codfish for Jersey Fring & Co -1300 cwt. codfish for Spain Whate boat. Returning from Queliec with provisions.
"	Trial	J. Cass J. Asselia E. Jean	47 40 56 29		Trading between Quebec and Bay Chaleurs  from No.th to South shore.  Just arrived from Barbadoes.  Trading.
		Total		120	

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 merchants and traders of every kind had settled there since that period; all appeared successful. This was a good proof that at Gaspé Basin and on the neighbouring shores in the supplying of dried codfish; the staple article of exchange as above mentioned; the amount of business was without any doubt larger than that of many years past. I have mentioned, in a table annexed to this report the names, of the vessels having this year taken cargoes of fish from Gaspé Basin to foreign countries, with their destination, &c. I also follow it by remarks on the trade of the Free Port.

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

productive.—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.

During 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, had baffled the officers of justice of the place, entrusted with executing the orders of the local courts, and who had always refused to pay the school tax. When brought before me, they either paid, or agreed to make some arrangement, which fully satisfied the school commissioners and made me hope that there will be no more difficulty in the future.

Here follows the letters of the commissioners above mentioned, relating to this case:-

School Municipality, Gaspé Bay South, 4th November, 1863.

Commander Fortin,

H. M. Schooner La Canadienne.

SIR,—I am instructed to inform you, that the parties summoned before you and John Le Boutillier, Esq., last year, for non-payment of assessments, have not paid, with the exception of Widow Morin, and respectfully request your aid in enforcing the payment of the same.

The commissioners are under the painful necessity of making this application, there being but one magistrate, viz: A. Painchaud, Esq., who will act, (three others being commissioners), and no sufficient force to carry out the law. There are others who also defy them, knowing their incapability to proceed against them by law

them, knowing their incapability to proceed against them by law.

1 beg further to observe that the inspector, T. Tremblay, Esq., knowing the difficulties under which this municipality is placed, has ordered them through me to apply to you.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM THOS. LAWS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

School Municipality, Gaspé South, 5th November, 1863.

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

Commander of H. M. schooner La Canadienne.

SIR,—I beg to tender you the warmest thanks for your ready compliance with the request of the Secretary-Treasurer, for aid to carry out legal proceedings 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 local authorities would be the result.

With much respect,
I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN EDEN,
Chairman of the School Corporation.

The port of Gaspé has had this year the visit of three foreign men-of-war. First, the French steam corvette Le Marceau, carrying 8 guns, Commander Vavin, came during the month of July, to take on board Mr. le Baron Gauldrée Boilleau, French Consul, who was proceeding to study on the spot the resources of the country bordering the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the intention of creating, or rather developing the trade with the French possessions of Newfoundland; and it is by making better known to the French merchants and outfitters the different kinds of produce supplied by Canada 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 this 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 her 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 Italian 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.

The commander of the frigate understood at once the importance and wealth of our maritime fisheries, and he intends to make them known to his Government 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

Mr. Horatio Le Boutillier had especially drawn the attention of the Italian Government 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 frigate Son Giovanni, which bought at Gaspé or at Montreal, through the agency of the Italian Consul, 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 commissariat on board.

The urbanity and politeness of the commander, Count Fraa di Pruno, 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 Gaspé, 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 Gaspé Basin, we left for Quebe on the 6th, at 4 P.M.,

intending, however, to stop at many intermediate posts.

Before proceeding further in the description of my journey, I will not miss the opportunity of expressing my thanks to Mr. Collet B. leau, Collector of Customs at Gaspe, an officer distinguished as well for his assiduity in fulfilling the duties of his situation, as for his politeness to every one coming to his office for information of all kind, such as that he gave me on the trade of Gaspé. I can say the same of the Collectors at New Carlisle and Amherst, Messrs. John Fraser and John J. Fox, to whom I am indebted for statistical tables

of the trade of their respective ports.

We doubled Cape Gaspé at 8 P.M., 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 this fishing port, and received from Mr. Veit (Mr. John Le Boutillier's agent), information on the fisheries, being informed at the same time that only a few American schooners had visited the place during the summer, and that order and public peace had not been 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 (18s. per quintal), our fishermen

were, on that account, slightly repaid for the little success of their labors of the past season. The harvest had been abundant, and these resources, added to those of the fisheries, supplied the population of the localities with enough of provisions to wait for the next fishing season.

On the next day we anchored at Fox river. I also visited this important post, which, since a few years, advances considerably; the population increases as well as the trade, and in a notable manary. The same remarks aircally made for Griffon's cove, apply likewise to this locality,—that is to say, that the fisheries did not produce much. Caplin had entirely failed on the shores of Fox river, as well as in the next posts, east and west. There were 10 fishing schoolers more than last year.

The scason was too far advance I, and the winds too contrary, to visit this fall the posts of Grand Etan 2. Chlorydon, Grande Vallée; and I would have missed the necessary information relative to the fisheries of these places, if, with his usual kindness, Mr. Lespérance

had not furnished them to me.

At Grand Etang, the property of the above named outfitter, and one of the finest establishments on our shores, confiding had been successful, and it was calculated that each bout had captured about 125 quincais.

At Grande Vadée and Chlorydon the fishing had been bad, on account of the scarcity

of bait; the schooners of these places had not exceeded 80 quintals.

In the interme date pests, as Valleau's Cove and Pointe Sèche, the fishing was calculated to be 60 quintals for each boat. From and above Fox river, American schooners had been scarce on the shores, and nowhere was there any complaint of insult or depredations committed by those who were ashore.

At noon we left Fex river with head wind; we steered towards the north, expecting to find a more flavorable wind, and we were not disappointed in our expectation; for, on the morning of the 9th, we had east-north-east wind, which brought us to Seven Islands

at 2 15 P.M. on the 10th.

We left at 2.30 p.m., after having taken on board the Collector of Customs, Mr. Smith; and a very strong north wind brought us to Pointe des Monts at midnight. But when there, we had head winds, and after having tacked during the whole of the next day, and gained little by it on account of the obling tide, we were obliged during a storm of south-west wind, on the night of the 11th, to go and anchor on the morning of the 12th, in Turnity Bay.

I seized this occasion to see the fishery overseer, Mr. Comeau, and to collect information on the shore—belonging to his division.—Cod fishing at Cariboo Islets, Trinity and Godbout had not been good, whilst salmon fishing in the stations along the coast had been generally successful and yielded more than in previous years.—He had no complaint to

make for infringement of the fishery laws.

On the 13th, at 9.45 AM, a north-west breeze sprung up, and we hastened to take advantage of it. At 10.30 A.M. we passed Pointe des Monts' lighthouse, and at 12 P.M. the Bic lighthouse. The wind was then north-east.

At 11.30 A.M. on the next day the wind entirely fell, and we anchored at the Pilgrims at ebb tide; but a little after twelve, a breeze sprung up, and at 12.30 p.m., not being able

to sail against the tide, we anchored a second time opposite Pilgrim's light house.

At 3.15 A.M. the breeze increasing, we set sail, and at 9.36 A.M. anchored in the port of Quebec, having the satisfaction to be able to say, in closing the report of my cruise in the Gulf, that we met with no accident or injuries, and that our new masts and shrouds were firm and well fixed.

On the 16th, although in the harbor, I gave orders to begin unri, ging the schooner,

and in the evening I discharged 10 sailors.

On the 17th we went to the government wharf, and began storing the rigging, goods and material of the schooner, and on the 20th I discharged the remainder of the crew, keeping only the mate and the master of the crew to take charge of the schooner till placed in dock, which was done on the 24th.

On the 26th, the dock in which La Canadienne was, was towed into Palace harbor, where she is to winter, and on the next day my officers were discharged, and the schooner placed under Mr. Buteau's charge.

#### RESUMÉ.

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 29th of May, the date of our leaving Quebec, and was interrupted by a trip to Quebec, where we remained from the 31st of August to the 29th of September, for the purpose of having new masts put on (the old ones which have lasted since 1855 being rotten at the top), and terminated on the 15th of November. The coasting vessel has thus been engaged actively in the service:

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4 days during the month of May, 30 " " " " " June, 31 " " " " " August, 2 " " " " " " " " " October, 15 " " " " " " " November.
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Total, 144 days.

Deducting the days spent in the river St. Lawrence to come up and go down twi e-viz:-

3 days in May,
4 " " August,
2 " " September,
2 " " November,

giving a total of 11 days.

There remains then 133 days of actual cruise on the shores. During that period I visited Magdalen Islands twice; the principal posts of Anticosti Island once; the shores of Gaspé twice; Paspebiae three times; Percé three times; Gaspé Basin three times; and made two visits, the second not being quite a complete one, to the north 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 possible; I visited them to be sure that the fishing was pursued in accordance with the Fisheries Act, and the regulations made in virtue of the same, and to punish the parties found violating any of the clauses of the said Act and said regulations; this was done in many places, as can be

seen by perusing my report.

I will remark here that, from year to year, the fishing law is better understood and appreciated by our fishing population who understand its object better, and feel less apposition to it than formerly. Order and peace prevailed during the last season in our sea ports, the harbors and rivers where the codfishing establishments are, and I may add on the whole of our shores. From these must be excepted the Magdalen Islands, where during the mackerel fishing season, during the months of August and September, fishermen from -chooners engaged in this fishery went ashore at Entry Island, and on some other parts of the group of these islands, and stole some fowls and cattle. Not being at the islands when these robberies took place, and besides they having been committed during the night, it follows that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to detect the authors. Consequently, the only means to protect our insular population from these depredations, is to cruise with  $L\sigma$ Canadiente in the places frequented by foreign schooners during a part of the mackerel fishing season, as I have already done, in order that the presence of the armed schooner might keep them constantly on their guard, and caution them against a well deserved punishment, if they continued to render themselves guilty of such improper acts towards a population having such gentle monners, and always ready to help strangers was obliged to make to Quebec, and the necessity under which we were little sail as possible, from the 9th of July to the 31st of August (after the bad state of our masts), which extended by many weeks my first coast, prevented me from being at Magdalen Islands at a period wien 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 fishing was generally good in the rivers, and stations in the north and south shores of the gultiand river St Lawrence; codfishing, this great industry in which our population is engaged, nearly failed entirely on points generally renowned for the greatest supply of fish, as at Natashquan. Kegashka, Mutton bay, Dog Islands, Bonne Espérance and Salmon bay. These places are neveretheless visited by a larger number of foreign fishermen than of our own.

At Bradore Bay and Blanc Sablons, it was over an average. On the shores west of Mingan, it had been good only at Magpic bay and Le Gros' Cove, everywhere else, the fishing had been below the average.

On the Gaspé shores from Bay of Chalcurs to Cape des Rosiers, there was no reason to complain of the results of the year, although, during the summer, scarcity of bait had made the fishing difficult and little remunerative.

From Cape des Rosiers inclusive, to Fox river, the fishing had been bad. At Grand Etang, it had been good; higher up, on the shores of the St. Lawrence, it had been midding; and at Ste. Anne des Monts, Cape Chatte and Matanne, the results of the season's fishing were satisfactory, although the same began very late. What most injured the success of codfishing this year, was the scarcity of bait, and the great difficulty for fishermen to get it, and especially cap'in, which, as often remarked in my reports, is the best bait and the most used by our fishermen. Taking in a whole the products of the different fishing stations, codfishing was not very good this year, and the results not so satisfactory as those of last year. Still as the number of fishermen had increased in many places, the quantity of coddish exported into foreign countries will yet be very large, although less than last year. I will give at the end of this report, a table shewing the quantity of codfish taken at each establishment on the north and south shore.

Fall codfishing having been generally good on the Gaspé shore, and pursued with much zeal and perseverance, it followed that large quantities of salted codfish, in barrels or in bulk, were sent to Quebec and Montreal, where the schooners arrived nearly all together, during the month of October. The result was disastrous to our fishermen, who on account of the overstocked market, sold their produce too low to expect even ordinary profits, and some cargues were sold at a loss. The only means to obviate this inconvenience (and our fisher nen intend todo so next year), is to prepare a certain quantity of the fall codfish for export, and to keep but a small quantity for Canada, where, as it is known, the consumption of pickled and dried fish is too limited to offer an easy market for the produce of our Gulf fisherus a. The produce of the spring herring fisheries have not been so good as those of previous years, but this is not owing as much to the absence of fish on our shores as to the little demand of pickled herring for export, caused by the American war having closed the Southern markets; for this reason our fishermen generally fished only according to the wants of our country. The herring fall fishing has failed on our shores, except at Bradore I av and Blanes Sablons, where some thousand barrels of this fish have been caught by foreign and Canadian fishermen, but the fish were generally small. The fine fall herring which were brought to Quebec this fall were caught on the coast of Newfoundland, and especially on that part of Labrador, under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland and b youd clape Charles, on the Atlantic.

Our Gaspé shore tishermen caught, during the month of August, a certain quantity which was specially used to bait cod lines.

As I have already mentioned, the fishing was very good at Magdalen Islands; especially cod fishing, which gave abundant produces; and if seal hunting had been good, the inhabitants of these islands would have reaped more profit from their season's labors, than they have since many years.

I furnish statements indicating the quantity and the value of the different fish caught in our fisheries.

I will conclude by stating that our fisheries are, compared to what they formerly were, in a state of prosperity, thanks to the liberal encouragement and effectual protection of the Government; and I hope that this encouragement, either in the shape of bounties, or free ports, will not fail, so that the fisheries may soon acquire a development which will cause

them to be considered all over the country as one of the largest and most productive industries of Canada.

Stipendiary Magistrate; Commanding the expedition for the protection of the Fisheries of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

List of the vessels which left Paspebiac Harbor during the season of 1863, with cargoes of dried codfish for the market of Brazil, Italy, Spain, sec. and belonging to the firms of Charles Robin & Co., and Le Boutillier Bres.

Summer Trips.—(Vessels belonging to the firm of Robin, & Co.)

Bark " O. Blanchard," ( apt. P. Gifford, 268 tons, 12 men.

This vessel made one trip to Brazil and Rio Janeiro with 3200 barrels of dried codfish (each barrel containing one portuguese quintal of fish).

She left Paspebiac on the 1st July, and returned to the same port in the beginning of October, to take a second cargo.

Bark " Markwell" Capt. J. Baleine, 270 tons, 12 men.

During the summer made one trip to Brazil, with 3200 barrels of dried collish. She left Paspebiac for Rio Janeiro ca the 6th of June, and returned to the Bay des Chalcurs on the 15th September.

Brig " Union " Capt. Thos. Le Daim, 187 tons, 10 men.

Made one trip to Naples with 3800 quintals of dried codfish. Left Paspebiae Harbor for Italy on the 29th of June.

Brig "85" Capt. A. Le Moignan, 113 tons, 8 men.

Left Paspebiae Harbor for Civita Vecchia on the stof August, with a cargo of 3000 quintals of dried codfish.

Returned to Bay des Chalcurs in the beginning of October.

Bark " Columbus" Capt. J. Ahier, 203 tons, 12 men

During the summer this vessel brought a cargo of fruits to Quebec, from Palermo, and accomplished the journey in 37 days.

From Quebec, she went to Jersey, with a cargo of flour, and there loaded sait and goods for Paspebiac, where she arrived on the 5th of October.

SUMMER TRIPS—(vessels 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 Chalcurs: -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 codfish; 80,000 shingles (long), sold at \$5,50 per m., 346 boards.

Brigantine " Quiz," Capt. Frs. Jean, 93 tons, 9 men.

Left Paspebiac harbor, on the 8th of August, with a cargo of 2,400 quintals of dried codfish, for Naples.

Brigantine "Adelina," Capt. J. Lefeuvre, 104 tons, 8 men.

Cleared from Forteau Bay for Bristol, on the 22nd September, with cod sounds and seal oil, manufactured by the establishments of Messrs. Le Boutillier Bros., at Isle à Bois and Forteau.

Besides the oil, there was also some hundred barrels of Labrador herring sent by the same firm to Jersey, where this fish is always sold at a good price.

Brigantine " M. Georgiana," Capt. J. Venement, 101 tons, 8 men.

On the 16th September this vessel left Paspebiac harbor for Naples, with 2,000 quintals of dried codfish.

Brig " C. T. Sutton," Capt. Alier, 197 tons, 12 men.

This brig left Paspebiac, on the 10th of October, for Jersey, with a cargo of Bay des Chaleurs timber, chiefly of square timber, knees, planks, boards, &c.

Brig " Tickler," Capt. P. Hubert, 96 tons, 8 men.

Left Paspebiae harbor, on the 16th of October, for Naples, with 2,700 quintals of store-dried merchantable codfish.

FALL TRIPS—(Vessels belonging to the firm of Robin & Co.)

Barque "Blanchard," Capt. P. Giffard, 268 cons, 12 men.

Left Paspebiae in the month of November, for Rio Janeiro or Bahia, according to the state of the market in either of those cities, with 3,300 barrels of dried codfish.

Bark " Markwell," Capt. J. Baleine, 270 tons, 12 men.

Left Paspebiac towards the end of November, for Jersey, with 3,800 quintals of dried codfish, timber knees, &c., 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 (fishermen, stagers, carpenters, &c.) will most of them return to Paspebiac next spring, and be again employed in the different fishing establishments of the firm of Charles Robin & Co., at Bay des Chaleurs, and elsewhere.

Bark "C. Columbus," Capt. J. Ahier, 203 tons, 12 men.

Immediately after its arrival at Paspebiac on the 5th of October (coming from Jersey) this vessel began loading with merchantable dried codfish, and by the end of November left again Paspebiac, with 4,200 quintals of this fish for Naples.

Brig "Ranger," Capt. ----, 113 tons, 12 men.

This fine vessel was launched in Messrs. Charles Robin & Co.'s dockyards at I aspe-

biac during the summer. She is of 115 tons.

Towards the end of November the "Ranger" left Paspebiac, loaded with large dried codfish, for Oporto, where this fish is sold higher than anywhere else. The merchants of Bay des Chaleurs generally 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 codfish 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 tons, 10 men.

Immediately after returning from Naples began taking in a new cargo of fish, and by the end of November again left Paspebiac, for Jersey with 4,000 quintals of dried codfish.

Brigantine "85," Capt. A. Le Moignan, 113 tons, 8 men.

On her return from Civita Vecchia, from Bay des Chaleurs, she took a second cargo of fish, composed of 1,800 barrels of dried codfish for Jersey. She left Paspebiae towards the end of November.

FALL TRIPS-(Vessels belonging to the firm of Le Boutillier Bros.)

Brigantine " Pandora," 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, 124 tons, 10 men.

This vessel carries each spring to the coast of Labrador, Isle à Bois and Forteau, in which places the firm of Le Boutillier Bros. has establishments, the fishermen, stagers &c. from Bay des Chaleurs and Magdalen Islands who are employed by this firm. In the fall, she takes on board the codfish 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 August. If, however the codfish brought from Labrador is not quite prepared or dried when put on board; immediately on arriving at Paspebiae, 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 à Bois, that Mr. Alfred Le Boutillier had been obliged to put his codfish half dressed on board the "G. T. 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.

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 7th of December, making that trip in the short time of 13 days. This is one of the spirited transfer and the spirited transfer when the spirited transfer and tra

the quickest passages made by any sailing vessel.

Her cargo consisted of 2,500 barrels of dried codfish to be delivered at Brazil, 20 barrels of oil and lath wood.

Although not quite so large as the "Helw," this vessel is built on the same model and is as good a sailer. Both were built at Jersey, in 1862, for the firm of Le Boutillier, Bros., by Mr. Le Vicomte.

Having returned from Barbadocs, this vessel remained in Paspebiae harbor, to wait for a new cargo of codfish.

She left Bay les Chalcurs for Naples, towards the end of Novembr, with 3000 quintals of codfish on board.

Left Paspebiae for Oporto, towards the end of November, with 1200 quintals of large dried codfish.

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 "Pandora," and another vessel sent every year by them to Thunder river.

CODFISH, OIL AND HERRING EXPORTED BY THE FIRMS OF ROBIN AND LE BOUTILLIER BROS., DURING THE YEAR 1863.

Exports.	Codfish.	Herring,	Cod Liver Oil.
Chas. Robin & Co	Quintals. 50,000 25,000	Barrels. 1,200 1,000	Gallon 82 50
Total	75,900	2,200	132

Out of the 50,000 quintals of dried codfish exported this year by the firm of Robin, 18,000 had been prepared in 1862, but could not be sent during that year. This explains the large difference between the quantity of codfish exported during the present year by these two firms.

Vessels which left Point St. Peter, belonging to Messrs. J. & Elias Collus, and to Mr. John Found, with deied codfish for foreign markets, during the season of 1863.

SUMMER TRIPS —(Vess Is belonging to Messis J. & E. Collas.)

Brigantine " Boadicea," Capt. F. G. Lafarge, 136 tons, 7 men.

On the 3rd of July this fine vessel, built in the dock yards of Messrs J. & E. Collas, at Point St. Peter, as well as all the other vessels belonging to the same firm, left Point St. Peter, with 1.000 burrels of codfish for Barbadoes.

On the 10th of September she returned to Point St. Peter, after a successful voyage with a catgo of molasses and rum, received in exchange for her codfish.

Brigantine " Chance," Capt. F. G. Cantell, 139 tons, 8 men.

This vessel left Point St. Peter, for Maiaga, on the 2nd July, with 3,000 quintals of dried codfish. Having disposed of his fish, Capt. Cantell took on board a cargo of fruits for Montreal. From thence, he went to Point St. Peter, where he arrived on the 2nd of October, with different kinds of goods.

FALL TRIPS - (Vessels belonging to Mesers, J. & E. Collas.)

Brigartine " Chance," Capt F. G. Cantell, 139 tons, 8 men

Having returned from Malaga, the Chance remained in Gaspé Basin till the end of November, when she left for Brazil with a cargo of 2,000 barrels of dried codfish.

Erigantine " Brothers," Capt. Thos. Vibert, 178 tons, 6 men.

This vessel left Pt. St. Peter to sards the end of November, for Jersey, with a cargo of 3,000 quintals of dried codfish. She had also on board all the passengers for Jersey, employed during the summer at the different establishments of Messrs. Collas, who were returning to spend the winter at Jersey.

Brigantine " St. Aubain;" vessel chartered by Messes. Collas.

This vessel left for Naples, on the 14th of October, with  $2{,}100~{\rm quintals}$  of dried codfish belonging to the firm of Messrs. Collas.

Prigantine " Z lia," vessel chartered by Messes, Collas.

The above named firm sent by this vessel, 1,400 quintals of dried codfish to Naples. The "Zelia" left Point 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 of 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 Gaspé to get hor clearance, and on the 15th October, left that port for Naples, with 2,400 quintals of dried codfish.

SUMMER TRIPS. (Vessels belonging to Mr. John Fauvel.)

Brigantine " Aura," Capt. J. Le Gresley, 90 tons, 7 men.

Left Point St. Peter for Cadiz, on the 16th June, with a cargo of 2,100 quintals of dried codfish, out of which 1,702 quintals belonged to J. Le Boutillier, Esq., of Gaspé.

FALL TRIPS. (Codfish belonging to Messrs. Fauvel and Lespérance.)

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.

Brigantine "Aura," Capt. J. Le Gresley, 90 tons, 7 men.

Having returned from Cadiz, where she went in June, the "Aura" took at Gaspe, a cargo of 2,100 quintals of dried codfish for Messrs. Fauvel and Lespérance, and left this port towards the end of November, for Civita Vecchia.

Dried Codfish exported by John LeBoutillier, Esq., either in his own vessels, or in vessels chartered by him in 1863.

SUMMER TRIPS.

Brig " St. Ann," Capt. J. Vibert, 150 tons, 6 men

On the 10th of June, this brig left Gaspé Basin for Rio Janeiro, with 1747 barrels of dried codfish, and returned to Gaspe Basin, on the 25th of October, with a cargo of coffee.

#### FALL TRIPS.

Brigantine " Frince," vessel chartered by Mr. John Le Boutillier.

Left Gaspé Basin for Ancona, on the 25th September, with 1,925 quintals of dried codfish.

Brigantine "Why Not?" chartered by Mr. J. Le Boutillier.

Left Gaspé Basin for Ancona on the 15th October, with 2,500 quintals of dried codfish belonging to Mr. J. Le Boutillier.

Brigantine " Belus," chartered by Mr. J. Le Boutidlier.

Left Gaspé Basin for Cadiz on the 4th of November, with 2,000 quintals of dried codfish.

Brigantine " Typhus," chartered by Mr. J. Le Boutillier.

Left Gaspé Basin for Jersey, on the 2nd November, with 2009 quintals of dried codfish. When at Jersey, this codfish will be put it barrels, and the "Typhus" will carry it to Brazil, Rio Janeiro or Bahia.

Brig "St. Ann," Capt. J. Vibert, 150 tons, 6 men

Having returned from Brazil on the 23rd October, the "St. Ann" remained in Gaspé Basin, ready to take a new cargo for her fall voyage. By the end of November, her cargo being completed; 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 next spring.

CODFISH EXPORTED BY THE FIRM OF FRUING & Co.

Bark " Alice Jane," Capt. E. Jean, 180 tons, 10 men.

This vessel belongs to the above named firm, and came this spring to Gaspé Basin with

a cargo of salt, goods, &c., for the firm. She carries besides, every spring, all the Jersey passengers engaged by them, and who come to work at the different establishments of the firm in the county of Gaspé.

After her arrival from Europe, the "After Jane" took a cargo of codfish for Brazil, and returned to Gaspé Basin in the month of October, and left again for Jersey towards the end of November, with 4,000 quintals of dried codfish.

Brigantine "Rifleman," Capt. J. Small, 132 tons 7 men.

This vessel chartered by the firm of Fruing & Co., loaded with codfish at Gaspé Basin, and towards the end of November left this port for Naples with 2,000 quintals of fish.

Brigantine " Favorite," Capt. Chs. Coste, 63 tons, 5 men.

Took at Gaspé Basin a cargo of 1,300 quintals of codfish, and left for Italy towards the end of November.

Brigantine 'R. H. S.," Capt. E. Jean, 56 tons, 4 men.

Having returned from Barbadoes where she had taken a cargo of dried codfish for the firm of Fruing, this vessel loaded again with fish at Grand Gréve, and left Gaspé for Oporto towards the end of November.

The firm of Fruing & Co., which does a large business in the county of Gaspé and elsewhere, also exported many thousand quintals of dried codfish during the season just expired, but I could not get the names of the vessels in which the fish was exported.

I must say the same thing of the codfish exported by Messrs. Le Gros & Savage, of Cape Cove; De La Parelle & Bros, of the same place, Clarence Hamilton, of New Carlisle, and John Holliday, of river Moisie. They exported this year many thousand quintals of dried codfish to Brazil, Spain and Italy. The quantities will be found in the statements of codfish caught in the counties of Gaspé, Bonaventure, and the cost of Labrador, &c., &c.

# 141

#### ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.

(County of Saguenay.)

Number of Fishing	Value of Fishing	Number of	Salmon. Barrels.
Boats.	Bonts.	Fishermen.	
4	\$120	4	79

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 Island of Anticosti,) added together.

Boats.	ts.	d						Qu	antity of	Fish take	n in 1863.		_			
Fishing Bo	ishing Boats.	Fishermen	Stagers	Code	fish.	lock,	fsh.	ring.	kerel.	non.	üt.	lbut.	Herring.	ines.	rer Oil.	Sounds and Tongues.
r of	te of Fis	aber of 1	umber of	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Hadd	Cat-	Неп	Macl	Salm	ř.	Hall	Hen	Sardin	Cod-liv	Cod Son
Numbe	Valv	Nuı	Į į	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Gallons.	Barrels.
2628	\$79275	5242	2620	143453	37437	992	505	40066	1639	2802	200	813	360	670	93035	150

Note'-Trout is eaten fresh in the fishing establishments, and does not appear in the Overseers' Reports.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Fishing Boats, Men, &c., &c., engaged in the Fish of the Gulf and Lower

	Number of	Value of the	Number	Number			
Locality.	Fishing	Fishing	of	of	Cod	Haddock.	
	Beats.	Boats.	Fishermen	Stagers.	Summer   Fall fishing.		
		5			Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals
Resugonche River	13	260	26		ĺ		65
Souvelle (above)	4	120	6	4	15		10
Carleton	10	300	20	8	! :	20	5
daria	- 11	330	22	8	71	10	9
Kew Richmond and Black Cape	· 3	90	6	3	21		6
ittle and Grand Bonaven- ture	√ 61	1830	122	10	1 1830	400	11
oxcomprising New Car-	\$ 45	1290	86	89	645	350	7
Souvelle (below)	30	900	60	20	526	300	70
hedouac	18	540	36	16	285	100	50
ort Daniel	24	720	48	18	623	250	70
Inse à la Barbe	16	480	32	11	382	200	50
nese au Gascon	19	570	38	15	536	250	80
Total	252	\$7430	502	2;2	4934	1880	433

# COUNTY OF

Localities.	Number of Fishing Boats.	Value of the Fishing Boats.	Number of Fishermen.	Number of Stagers.	Cod		Haddook.
Matane and Motis	50	\$ 1500	100	45	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals
Rimouski, Bie and St. Simon.	20	300	40				
Total	70	\$1800	140	48	2000	500	

eries of the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, the Coast of Labrador, the north shore St. Lawrence, in 1863.

Quantity	of Fish tak	ten in 1863.				REMARKS.
Catfish.	Herrings.	Cod Liver	Salmon.	Trout.		A great number of white porpoise were seen this summer in Bay de Chalcurs.
Quintals.	Barrels.	Gallons.	Larrels.	Barrels.	In Cases.	There was very little caplin in the county of Bonaventure during last season; not enough for manuring land
50	ł	25	133			
6		15	74	************		use of plaice instead of caplin, an
••••••••••••	290	15	42			spread it on their lands, generally is
21	570	65	76		I	May or June.
	960	35	35∦	21	360	Bait (herring, mackerel and caplin has generally been scarce during th
15	1000	700	6			fishing season in the whole county of Bonaventure.
·····	245	1016				There was a decrease in the expension spring pickled berring, on account
50	150	800			·	of the low prices on the foreign markets
35	200	240		!		
45	250	592	62			than in 1862, there being an increas
30	50	397				of about 100 barrels in the county of
60	30	435				Bonaventure. Fishermen also took a small quanti
312	3745	4335	3634	24	360	ty of mackerel, but only to use as bait

#### RIMOUSKI.

Quanti	ity of Fish	caught.	_			
Sardines.	Herrings.	Mackerel.	Salmon.	Trout.	Cod Liver	REMARES.
Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Gallons.	
	1000	25	*******	 	1500	The Matane and Metis fishermen are more than ever engaged in codfishing. If, this year, the fall fishing had been as good as the summer one, the fishermen of these two parishes
670	<b>3268</b>		87			would have done very well.  Salmon fishing at Rimouski, Bic and St. Simon has been a great deal better than in previous years.
670	4268	25	87		1500	

# COUNTY OF

					!			Quantity
bocalities.	Number of Fishing Boats.	Value of Fishing Boats.	Number of Fisher- men.	Number of Stagers.	Co	dfish.		
	noats.	Doats.	1 1100		Summer fishing.	Fall fishing.	Haddock	Catfish.
		s			Quintals.	Quintal».	Quintals.	Quintals.
V. m. and	45	1350	90	40	0.177	0.75	29	
NewportGrand and Little Pabos	65	2275	130	50	$\frac{2475}{2925}$	$\frac{675}{1625}$	40	8
Grand River	90	3150	180	80	4500	2700	. 25	
Cape Cove and Little River	66	1980	132	50	4950	2310	100	
Beau Fils Bay	35	1050	70	25	2625	1225		
Pereć	130	3900	260	150	13000	7150	J	*****
Bona venturo Island	50	1500	100	SO	5000	500	[]	
Barachois	18	540	36	15	1040	400		
Point St. Peter	50	1550	100	7.5	4460	500		
White Head	10	300	20	7	800	200		
Red Head	6	180	12	5	540	120		
Malhay	12	360	24	10	9(4)	250		
Boisbrulé Scal's Cove	4 8	120 240	8 16	4 6	320	80		
Douglastown	20	600	10	15	480 1000	160		·····
South side end of Gaspe B	ĩi l	330	22	9	100	350 50		
North side end of Gaspe B	9	270	18	7	173	25		
North side of Gaspé Bay, from )								
Seal's Cove to Gd. Grève } Grand Grève	28 25	840 750	56 50	$\frac{25}{35}$	2000 2000	240 450	30 50	50 20
St. George's Cove, Indian Point and Long Point }	26	780	52	24	2080	300	25	30
From Long Point to Ship-head,	s	210	16	6	480	200	}	
Cape des Rosiers	40	1200	80	25	2000	400	60 25	55 30
Louisa Cove	13 1	390	26	9	520	125	25	. 30
Jersey Cove	10 ]	300	20	-	600	100		
Griff in's Cove	81	2430	162	75	6000	480		
Fougère Cove	11							
		330	22	8	600	170		
Fox River	66	1980	132	60	4280			
Fox RiverLittle Fox River	66 15	$\frac{1980}{450}$	132 30	60 15	4280 750	170		
Fox RiverLittle Fox RiverLittle Fox RiverLittle Cape and Point Jaune	66 15 10	1980 450 300	132 30 20	60 15 8	4280 750 650	170 1000 300 150		
Fox RiverLittle Fox RiverLittle Cape and Point JauneValleau's Cove	66 15 10 12	1980 450 300 360	132 30 20 24	60 15 - 8 10	4280 750 650 780	170 1000 300 150 300		
Fox River	66 15 10 12 21	1980 450 300 360 630	132 30 20 24 42	60 15 8 10 25	4280 750 650 780 2000	170 1000 300 150 300 625		
Fox River	66 15 10 12 21 21	1980 450 300 360 630 630	132 30 20 24 42 42	60 15 8 10 25 20	4280 750 650 780 2000 1490	170 1000 300 150 300 625 400		
Fox River	66 15 10 12 21	1980 450 300 360 630	132 30 20 24 42 42 26	60 15 8 10 25 20 10	4280 750 650 780 2000 1490 740	170 1000 300 150 300 625 400 300		
Fox River	66 15 10 12 21 21 13 8	1980 450 300 360 630 630 390 240	132 30 20 24 42 42 26 16	60 15 8 10 25 20 10 7	4280 750 650 780 2000 1490 740 440	170 1000 300 150 300 625 400 300 200		
Fox River	66 15 10 12 21 21 13	1980 450 300 360 630 630 390	132 30 20 24 42 42 26	60 15 8 10 25 20 10	4280 750 650 780 2000 1490 740 440 300	170 1000 300 150 300 625 400 300 200 180		
Fox River	66 15 10 12 21 21 13 8 6 30	1980 450 300 360 630 630 240 180 900 330	132 30 20 24 42 42 26 16	60 15 8 10 25 20 10 7 6	4280 750 650 780 2000 1490 740 440	170 1000 300 150 300 625 400 200 180 800		
Fox River. Little Fox River Little Cape and Point Jaune. Vallean's Cove. Grand Etang Point Séche Little Chlorydon. Great Chlorydon Little Valley Grand Valley Magdalen River. Mount Louis Bay	66 15 10 12 21 21 13 8 6 30	1980 450 300 360 630 630 240 180 900 330 660	132 30 20 24 42 42 26 16 12 60 22 44	60 15 8 10 25 20 10 7 6 25 10	4280 750 650 780 2000 1490 740 440 300 1600 500	170 1000 300 150 300 625 400 300 200 180		
Fox River Little Cape and Point Jaune Vallenn's Cove Grand Eang Point Séche Little Chlorydon Great Chlorydon Little Valley Grand Valley Magdalen River Mondont bouts Bay St. Ann des Monts	66 15 10 12 21 21 13 8 6 30 11 22 35	1980 450 300 360 630 630 390 240 180 900 330 660 1050	132 30 20 24 42 26 16 12 60 22 44 70	60 15 8 10 25 20 10 7 6 25 10 19 40	4280 750 650 780 2000 1490 740 440 300 1600 500 1300 1575	170 1000 300 150 300 625 400 200 180 800 160		
Fox River. Little Fox River Little Cape and Point Jaune. Vallean's Cove. Grand Earne. Point Séche Littls Chlorydon. Great Chlorydon. Little Valley Frand Valley. Magdalen River Mount Louis Bay St. Ann des Monts. Cape Chatte.	66 15 10 12 21 21 13 8 6 30 11 22 21	1980 450 300 360 630 630 240 180 900 330 660 1050 750	132 30 20 24 42 42 26 16 12 60 22 44 70 50	60 15 8 10 25 20 10 7 6 25 10 19 40 30	4280 750 650 780 2009 1490 740 440 300 1600 500 1300 1575	170 1000 300 150 300 625 400 300 200 180 160 460		
Fox River Little Cape and Point Jaune Vallend's Cove Grand Etang Point Séche Little Chlorydon Little Valley Frand Valley Magdalen River Moont Louis Bay St. Ann des Monts L'ape Chatte.  (Amberst Island.	66 15 10 12 21 21 13 8 6 30 11 22 35 80	1980 450 300 360 630 630 390 240 180 900 330 660 1050 750 2400	132 30 20 24 42 42 26 16 12 60 22 44 70 50	60 15 8 10 25 20 10 7 6 25 10 19 40 30 70	4280 750 650 780 2009 1490 740 440 300 1600 500 1300 1575 1125 3800	170 1000 300 150 300 625 400 300 200 180 160 460 420 300 1000 )		
Fox River Little Cape and Point Jaune Vallend's Cove Grand Etang Point Séche Little Chlorydon Little Valley Frand Valley Magdalen River Moont Louis Bay St. Ann des Monts L'ape Chatte.  (Amberst Island.	66 15 10 12 21 21 21 33 6 30 11 22 35 25 80 60	1980 450 300 360 630 390 240 180 900 330 660 1050 750 2400 1800	132 30 20 24 42 42 26 16 12 60 22 44 70 56 160 120	60 15 8 10 25 20 10 7 6 25 10 19 40 30 70	4280 750 650 780 2000 1490 440 300 1600 500 1300 1575 1125 2800 3000	170 1000 300 150 300 625 400 300 200 180 800 160 460 420 300 1000 1000 1000		
Fox River Little Cape and Point Jaune Vallend's Cove Grand Etang Point Séche Little Chlorydon Little Valley Frand Valley Magdalen River Moont Louis Bay St. Ann des Monts L'ape Chatte.  (Amberst Island.	66 15 10 12 21 21 13 8 6 30 11 23 25 80 60 48	1980 450 300 360 630 390 240 180 900 300 660 1050 750 2400 1800 1414	132 30 20 24 42 26 16 12 60 22 44 70 56 160 120	60 15 8 10 25 20 10 7 6 25 10 19 40 30 70 51	4280 750 650 780 2000 1490 740 440 300 1600 500 1300 1575 1125 3800 3000 2000	170 1000 300 150 300 625 400 300 200 180 800 160 420 300 1000 1000 620 420		
Fox River Little Cape and Point Jaune Vallend's Cove Grand Etang Point Séche Little Chlorydon Little Valley Frand Valley Magdalen River Moont Louis Bay St. Ann des Monts L'ape Chatte.  (Amberst Island.	66   15   10   12   21   21   13   8   6   30   11   22   35   80   60   48   6   6   6	1980 450 300 360 630 630 640 240 180 900 330 660 1050 2400 1800 2400 1800	132 30 20 24 42 26 16 12 60 22 44 70 56 160 120 96	60 15 8 10 25 20 10 7 6 25 10 19 40 70 51 40	4280 750 650 780 2000 1490 140 440 300 1500 1300 1575 1125 3800 3000 2000 2000	170 1000 300 150 300 625 400 300 200 180 800 160 460 420 300 1000 1000 1000		
Fox River Little Cape and Point Jaune Vallean's Cove Grand Eang Point Séche Little Chlorydon Great Chlorydon Little Valley Grand Valley Magdalen River Mount Louis Bay St. Ann des Monts Cape Chatte.  Amherst Island Grindstone do Grindstone do Allright do Entry do Entry do Entry do	66   15   10   12   21   21   13   8   6   30   11   22   35   80   48   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6	1980 450 300 360 630 630 390 240 180 900 330 660 1050 750 2400 1800 1414 180 60	132 30 20 24 42 42 26 16 12 60 22 44 70 56 120 96 120	60 15 8 10 25 10 7 6 25 10 40 30 70 51 40	4280 750 650 780 2006 1490 740 440 500 1600 500 1300 1575 1125 3800 2000 2000 60	170 1000 300 150 300 625 400 200 180 800 160 460 300 1000 1000 480 480		
Fox River Little Fox River Little Cape and Point Jaune Vallean's Cove Grand Etang Point Séche Little Chlorydon Little Valley Grand Valley Magdalen River Moont Louis Bay St. Ann des Monts Cape Chatte.    Amberst Island     Grindstone do     Early     Early     Coffin     Coff	666 15 10 12 21 21 13 8 6 30 11 11 22 35 80 60 48 48	1980 450 360 630 630 240 240 180 900 339 660 1050 750 2400 1414 180 60 540	132 30 20 24 42 26 16 12 60 22 44 70 56 160 120 96	60 15 8 10 25 20 10 7 6 25 10 19 40 70 51 40	4280 750 650 780 2000 1490 140 440 300 1500 1300 1575 1125 3800 3000 2000 2000	170 1000 300 150 300 625 400 300 200 180 800 160 420 300 1000 1000 620 420		
Fox River Little Cape and Point Jaune Vallean's Cove Grand Eang Point Séche Little Chlorydon Great Chlorydon Little Valley Grand Valley Magdalen River Mount Louis Bay St. Ann des Monts Cape Chatte.  Amherst Island Grindstone do Grindstone do Allright do Entry do Entry do Entry do	66   15   10   12   21   21   13   8   6   30   11   22   35   80   48   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6	1980 450 300 360 630 630 390 240 180 900 330 660 1050 750 2400 1800 1414 180 60	132 30 20 24 42 42 26 16 12 60 22 44 70 56 120 96 120	60 15 8 10 25 10 7 6 25 10 40 30 70 51 40	4280 750 650 780 2006 1490 740 440 500 1600 500 1300 1575 1125 3800 2000 2000 60	170 1000 300 150 300 625 400 200 180 800 160 460 300 1000 1000 480 480		

# GASPÉ, 1863.

of Fish t	aken.				
Herrings	Mackerel	Salmon.	Trout.	Cod Liver Oil.	REMARKS.
Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels,	Barrels.	Gallons.	
		_			7 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
30		8		1890	Fish used as bait was scarce during the season in the coun-
100		361	•••••	2730	ty of (laspé. For instance, caplin which is everywhere con- sidered as one of the best baits we have, visited this year our
120		134		4300	shores in very small numbers, and only one day or two in
100				4350 2610	each place.
80		3			Fall fishing was of the best kind all over the county, espe-
250	50 40			12000 3300	cially at Perce, which is the reason that codfishing has been
100 50	15	941	••••••	864	gool this year on that part of our shores.
90	35	241		2976	Salmon fishing has also been better than in 1862, and the
15	33		••••••	600	fishermen seem satisfied with the profits made this year, espe-
10				396	cially those who sent it fresh by the "Lady Head" to the mar-
60			**********	690	kets of Quebec and Montreal. Amongst others, the Gaspe
90			1	240	fishermen disposed of nearly all their fish and pickled but a
				384	small quantity. They were also engaged mackerel fishing,
60				810	small quantity. They were also engaged mackerel fishing, and succeeded well enough. It is unfortunate that the num-
	85	96		90	ber of men fishing for mackerel on our shores is not larger.
	134	64		59	the only ones engaged in it being some fishermen from Gaspe
	1			1014	and Magdalen Islands.
50		·····		1344	Besides this, the mackerel caught elsewhere than at these
100			! <b>.</b>	1500	two last places, is taken in small quantity, and used to bait
			l	1470	cod hooks. The whalers of Gaspé Basin were not very suc-
80				ı	cessful in the Gulf, and very few of them will be enabled to
15				480	defray the expenses of outfit. Whales appear to have been
50				1440	very scarce, and the few met, neared with very great difficulty
35				387	As regards herring fishing: this fish paid so little on ac-
25				420	count of the American war closing the Southern markets, tha
160	15	!		3898	our fishermen did not salt any quantity for export,—the
40		•••••		462	little quantity pickled was for the uses of the County. Be sides, there is not half the quantity of herring caught u
150	20	•••••		3168	Gaspé that there is in Bonaventure; and it is used as bait.—
55		******	······· ··	630 500	The same applies to mackerel, with the exception of tha
60	•••••	•••••		648	caught by the Gaspé and Magdalen Islands fishermen.
75	10	••••••		1775	Cod fishing at Magdalen Islands had been very good
100	12	••••••	•••••	1134	and the fishermen of this place had more success than fo
95 50	15			624	many years past. They were very glad of it, for seal fishing
	10	•••••	<b></b> -	384	on the ice had been almost null in the spring, and they wanted
35 10				288	nothing less than a good cod fishing season to recover.
75	20			1440	Mackerel appeared at Magdalen Islands on the 25th o
25	10	11	*****	396	August, and remained till the 15th of October.
40	20			1056	Herring appeared on the 17th of May, and left only on th
100	25	24		1185	10th of June.
80	15			855	The first cod was caught at Magdalen Islands, on the 5th
					of June.
26550	1050	**********		6900	
29110	1561	2801		70663	
45110	1561	400g		.0005	

COUNTY OF Coast of Labrador, and North shore

	žį.	8			1	Alternative Control		Quantity
	Number of Fishing Boats.	Value of Fishing Boats.	Number of Fishermen.	Namber of Stagers.	Coc	lfish,	1 14	1 4
Localities.	[5]	4	Ē.	51 54	-	1	ှု ခို	ıã
200	or of I	10 of Fi	aber of	mber o	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Raddock	Halibut
	Numb	Vah	Nar	Ž	Quintals.	Quintals	Quintals	Barrels.
					i	İ	<u> </u>	!
		! \$	1	1	1	i		1
Blancs Sablons Bay	25	750	50	25	1500	250		
Isle à Pois	411	1200	80	67	2010	150		************
Little Harbor	80	£00	CO	1 80	[ 1000	200		
Pradore Eay	6	180	12	5	180	. 25		·
Bedes Ameurs	8	90	6	2	٤0	10		
Middle Bay, Five Leagues and Salmon Bay	10	800	20	9	150	25	,	1
Borre Esperance and St. Paul's	8	240	16	. 6	120	   20		
Brulee, Dog and Old Fort	} 0	270	18	8	400			1
From Fog Island to Shicainca.	, 8	240	16	7	1 120	1 15	!	
From Shi maca to St. Augustino	5	150	10	1 4	75	20		*****
St. Agustine	Ğ							
Villa While Hart of	, 0	150	12	6	120	48	l	; • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Kilkapoe, Whale Heat of Paracheo	{ 5	150	10	4	75	10		į
Ln Tabat ère	<b>.</b> 8	150	10	. 6	70	•	1	
Mutten Bay	G	180	12	5	28	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Mercarina Whale Hd. and Gd. Mercatina	} 8	240	18	6	25	*****		
L. Meccatina and Gul' Island'	6	180	12	4	70			
Netagae u. Domourier Point," I tanoon u. Manishuashi and	} ,	270	18	7	135	!	i	
Corceachoo	} *	2.0	10		133	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
Ron ine and Washeccent i	3	90	6	2	30		i	
Musquet	' 2	co	4	2	40	10	1	i
Kegaslikca	8	240	16	5	175	80		· •••••
N. tasl quan	80	1500	100	70	2000	250	,	
Agwanus. Nabissipi Watshees	)	1						•
st oo. P abser Day, and Cor-	} 8	240	16	7	150	60		¦
Esquinar x Pourt	35	1050	70	22	1460	250		
Robaine River	1	30	2	••••	·		************	
Mingan River.	1	60	2	*****				
Long Point (Mingas)	44	1320	88	63	2421	500	. • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 40
Bive: St. John	74	2220	148	90	3576	700		25
Magpie River Magpie Day	2 44	60 1320	4 88	1 61	2007		•••••	
Jupitagan River and Ridge	] 13	890		61	3887	600		40
Point	, ,		26	14	1144	150	·····	10
Thunder Piver	13	390	26	15	1313	140		20
	85	1050	70	29	2822	100		25
Durk Creek	. 9	270	18	10	666	1:0		, 5
Little Shelotake	14	420	28	15	1450	140		6
Sheldrake Head	5	150	10	9	360	100		10
Sheldrake But ks	25	750	50	42	1750	250	·	20
Legros and Gibraitar's Cove	47	1410	94	78	3250	£50 s		9
Chalcupe River	10	300	20	13	950	90	**********	30
Manitoo River	.8	240	16	11	410	64		16
Bou tau River	17	510	34	23	1330	***********		
Pigo : Island and Sual Kiver	24	720	48	38	1890			8
1				i '	' }		1	,

SAGUENAY.

of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

of Fish (	Caught.				
Herring.	Mackerel.	Salmon.	Trout.	Cod-liver Oil.	Romarks.
Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Gallons.	
150 250			\ 	600 645	Cod fishing on the north shore, from Blane Salkon to Mingan, was not very good. It is calculated that to s fishery
	1	,	· i · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
400	1	. 3		510	did not yield more than one third of a good one, taking into
870		.] 4	,	61	consideration the number of fishermen engaged on this part
				30	of the shore during the season. Cod came late, and in some
150		60		. 52	places, as at Mutton Eav, Little Meccatina, and other ports, the fishermen could catch but a few quintals.
200	ļ	80		45	At Natashquau, a place where codfish is every year abundant, it was seen in such limited quantities, that the major ty
150	1	. 5		138	of schooners which repaired there to fish were obliged to return
	į	1			with only a few quintals of fish. I met some of there
50	1	46		40	schooners, later, in Blanc Sablon Harbor.
		25	1	28	From Mingan to Mosie, cod was abundant enough, and the
		124		50	ushing was good.
	)	1		1	From Moisis to St. Nicholas, middling.
50		27	: I	25 21	Salmon fishing has been much better this year than in 1862, as can be seen by comparing the tables of this year with those
		5		8	
		, ,		i	of 1862.
		411	Í	. 6	At Natashquau two schooners went seal fishing this spring:
		-			the "Tiber," P. Vigneault, anught 520 seals; and the "Marie-
60		3		21	Marguerite," J. Vigneault, 100.
	!	1	į		The salmon caught at Natashquan, was caught between the
	. <b></b>	143	ļ <b></b>	40	5th and 15th of June,-81 barrels with the fly, and 3 barrels
	l		1	į	with the nets.
	Ī	27		, 9	Herring fishing has not been very good on our shores,
	1	1	i	I	although abundant in Bradore Bay on the 3rd of August and
	l	7		12	following days, but being small, our fishermen pickled only a
50		1 9	l.:	76	small quantity of it.
300	1	320	,	675	Seal fishing, by the resident fishermen of the coast of La-
300		320		} 0.0	
	ı		1.	1 40	brador, had entirely failed during the fall of 1862, with the
•••••		72		63	exception of some places where they were more successful
	Į.	1	i	1	That of the spring of 1863 was nearly nill, as will be seen cy
		3		513	reference to the tables. Some schooners are building on many
		24			reference to the tables. Some schooners are building on many parts of the shore, and will be ready to go to the sea in the
		113		: . ••••• : · •••••	month of March, for seal bunting.
*********		15	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	876	Solmon fishing, at River Moisie, though not as successful
100		243		1288	as that of 1862, was, nevertheless, good. Codfish entrails,
		33			ic., were thrown into boxes, under the head of stages, and
200		9	1	1346	
200	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		i		no offals were found in salmon nets.
25		12	·	388	Bart was scarce on the coast of Labrador; but more easily found from Mingau to Moisie.
50		.,		435	Only 6 barrels of salmon were caught with the spear.
80	<b></b>	1		876	
20				225	ı 1
15				477	
10				120	!
					1
100	•••••	10		585	
80				080	
i				330	•
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				165	
**********	******	******	•••••	890	
**********			***********		
18	. 9	******	*********	840	
j	f				
,	,				•

COUNTY OF Coast of Labrador, and North shore

	j.	ets.	ė					Quantity
	bing Be	Fishing Boats.	isherme	Stagere	Cod	lfish.	ock.	ţ,
Lecalities.	Number of Fishing Boats	Value of Fis	Number of Fishermen.	Number of Stagere	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock.	Halibut.
ļ 	Numb	Valu	Muı	์ ผื	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals	Barrels.
		\$						
Trout River	1	40	1 2		Í	ļ 	<b> </b>	
River Moisie (East side)	81	2430	162	93	5209	600		29
do (West side)	80	2400	160	67	2442	415		10
do (and at sea)	29	870	58	31	718	400		
Ragged Islands and Pentecost River, and English Bay	32	960	64	24	1140	335		12
Cariboo Islets, Trinity and Pt.	8 6	180	10	5	15	5		
Godbout and Bercie Rivers	, 3	90	6	2	25	15	l	 
St. Nicholas	6	180	12		60	20		
	919	\$27610	1836	1031	47301	6447		313

# SAGUENAY,

of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

of Fish C	aught.			Ì	
Herring.	Mackerel.	Salmon.	Trout.	Cod-liver Oil.	Remarks.
Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Gallons.	
	13 34	28 505}		2025 825	
80	1	14		540 442	
		139 26		3	
		<b>2</b> 5		24	
2943	53	1992±		16537	

STATEMENT shewing the number of Seal Fishing Stations on the North Coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the names of owners, &c., in 1863.

Names of Fishermen.	Stations.	Fathoms of Nets.	Fall Fishing, 1862.	Spring Fishing, 1863.
Marcisse Dumas Fruing & Co. G. L. Labadie Wm. Labadie Rendall Jones Louis Jones John Euckle Harriet Griffith Samuel Marsh James Buckle Leger Levesque Thomas Rules Thomas Morris Fruing & Co. Mathew Konnedy Jena Lerenys Jacque McKennon Jes pa Galtichon William Buckle Samuel Robertson Laurent Vallibois J. B. Guillemett F. Leveque Charles Bilodeau Michow Bilodeau Michow K ny Wildow Mangar Pierre Thomas	Belles Amours. Fivo Loz Lues. Little Fishery. Bonne Esperence Brulé Listual. Log Island. Log Island. Canso Harbor Portage Pay St. Augustine Whole Head (Pacachos). Kilkanoë Salt Lake La Tabanère do Reó Bay. do Mutton Pay Grand Meccatina Island. While Head (Meccatina).	250 300 140 600 180 201 201 200 125 300 160 300 300 250 300 400 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 1		27 10 44 18 15 13  20 
		7769	2115	165

# SEAL FISHING WITH BOTTOM NETS.

Names of Fishermen.	Stations.	Fathoms of Nets.	Number of Seals.
Baptiste Dumas	Long Point	180 230	20
Michel Lavallée	St. Augustine	125 40	40 35
Joseph Aubé	Concoachuo Etamamu	80 100	10 14
Olivier Rochette	Nabitippi Watsheeshoo	70 90	12 20
		965	153

# TOTAL AMOUNT of Seals taken in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 1863.

Seals caught by schooners from Esquimaux Point, Magdalen Islands, Natashquan, &c., &c.	Number of Senls.	Oil. Number of Gallons.	Value of Oil
Magdalen Islands         24 schooners           Esquimaux Point         13 do           Natashquan         2 do           Kega-hka         2 do           Taken on the ice at Magdalen Islands         2 do           Taken with nets by the settlers on the ceast of the Gulf         Killed with the gun by Indians           do         do by whites	450	31672 16480 4960 3736 19000 23530 1800 800	\$ c. 20586 80 10712 00 3224 00 2428 00 6590 00 15294 50 1170 00 520 00

#### WHALE ...L.

## RECAPITULATION.

VALUE of the Produce of Canadian Fisheroes in the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence, for the year 1863.

							i e	
					-0	•	\$ 542670	c
Codfish	130,890	quintals		Αt	\$	UU	 	
Haddock	992	do	********	"	2	00	 1284	10
*Hake		do		**	2	00	 1010	0 (
Herring		barrels	******	**	2	50	 100165	5 0
Mackerel			*********	**	8	00	 13112	0
Salmon		do		61	11	00	 30822	2 0
Trout	200	do		**	10	00	 2.000	0 (
Halibut	313	do		"	5	00		
Codliver Oil	93,035	gallons		"	0	55	 5116	1 3
Seal Oil					0	65		
Whale Oil		do						
Seal Skins		skins		66	0	90		
Cod Sounds and Tongues	150	barrels.		••				
Sardines	670	do		**	4	00		
Smoked Herring	360	boxes		**	0	25	 9(	) (
	Total						 \$829160	9

<sup>\*</sup> On pages 133, 135 and 136, for Catfish read Hake.

#### CONTINUATION OF THE LIST OF FISH OF THE GULF AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

#### PERCA FLAVESCENS.

French-Perche.

Popular name in Canada—Perchaude.

English-Perch, Yellow Perch, Common Perch, of the order of Acanthopterygü; of the family of Percidæ; of the genus Perca.

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, stream, 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 found in the Gaspé 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 Percide is most numerous in the fresh waters of the interior.

The Perch is well known by its compressed body, clongated towards the head and tail; by its brilliant colors, yellow, with greenish or gold tinge; 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 eggs

Wild game wage a continual war against the small fry in the lakes and rivers, and destroy an enormous quantity.

# LABRAX LINEATUS, PERCA SAXATILIS.

French—Bar rayé, centropome rayé. In Canada—Bar. English -- Striped Bass, Sea Bass.

Of the order of Acanthopterygii; of the family of Percide; of the genus Labrac. 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 attains an extraordinary size; frequently some have been caught at different parts of the River St. Lawrence, and especially at Sorel Islands and near Crane Island, weighing

from 25 to 30 pounds, and even more.

On the coast of the United States they are said to have been found of a still larger on the coast of the Control States, they are said to have been found of a sum farger size; and in some ancient works on ichtyology, which I consulted, Bass are spoken of as having reached the weight of 50, 60, and even 80 pounds. William Herbert, in his work on "Fish and Fishing of the United States," mentions that he saw one of 43 pounds. Its color is bluish brown above, silvery on the sides and beneath. But what distinguishes this fish are black recalled lines along each side from head to tail to the number.

tinguishes this fish are black parallel lines along each side from head to tail, to the number of from seven to nine, making it one of the most remarkable species of the genus Labrax.

The Bass, which properly speaking is a salt water fish, is also found on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the mouths of the rivers falling into it; it is caught in great quantities in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Although this fish is said to frequent the large streams of the Canadian shore of the Bay of Chalcurs and Gaspé, no attempt, to my knowledge, has been made to fish for it.

#### GASTEROTUS BIACULEATUS.

French-Epinoche.

Popular name in France—Savetier; and on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Picassou.

English - Two-spined Stickleback.

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 Magdalen Islands, where it is used as food for cattle and as manure (400 barrels were caught last year in the barachois of Basque Harbor, Magdalen Islands), has two free spines on the back, 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 twenty-five plates, forming a kind of cuirass, so that the Stickleback, besides being very active in its movements, is furnished with offensive and defensive arms, 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 who deposit their ova either on the mud or gravel, agglutinating them to aquatic plants, it builds a regular nest to receive its very numerous eggs; the male fish being entrusted with that work. Several females lay their eggs in this nest made of little sticks and stalks of grass, comented together with the mucus that exudes from its skin; but a single male impregnates all the eggs 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

D. 2. 1. 11; P. 10; V 1; A. 1. 8; C. 12.

### HEMITRIPTERUS AMERICANUS.

French.—Hémétriptère, Crapaud de Mer, Tétards, Diables de Mer.

English.—Sea Raven, Acadian Bull-head, 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 on young codfish, causing sometimes great inconvenience 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 Cottus Scorpias in-

cluded in my list of fish of the Gulf, in 1862.

A Bull-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 fin 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 extent,

especially when provoked. Its flesh is good, though not used in Canada.

#### THYNNUS VULCARIS.

French-Thon.

English-Tunny, Ablicore, and Horse Mackerel.

Of the order of Acanthopterygii; of the family of Scombrida; of the genus Thynnus.

This fine species of the family of  $Scombrid\alpha$  inhabits the seas of Europe and North America. It is found in the Mediterrean Sea; it being well known to the Phænicians, who fished it on a large scale; also in the Black Sea, on the shores of France and British Islands, in the Baltie, on the coasts of the United States, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It enters Bay des Chaleurs and Gaspé Bay. I have often met it in the Straits of

Belleisle, and sometimes large shoals of them off Blancs 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 ordinary size is from five to six [sit, 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 between 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 Mediterranean Sea, and especially on the shores of Provence and Sicily, with large netscalled thonaires, and others called madragues, nearly similar to those used by our own fishermen in scal-fishing on the coast of Labrador. They consist of chambers made with nets, in which the fish is driven—sometimes in considerable quantities; they are then killed 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 tied to the hook, the fish being very greedy swallow it at once, and they are

pulled on board, but not without difficulty.

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 caught a certain quantity of them, and this year as many as one hundred; using for that purpose strong 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 runs the risk of being hurt or carried overboard.

The Tunnies caught on the shores of Gaspé 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 otherwise another time.

#### BLENNIUS GUNNELLUS. GUNNELLUS VULGARIS.

French.—Gonelle Vulgaire. In Canada.—Anguille de roche.

English .- Spotted Gunnel. Butter-fish.

Of the order of Acanthopterygiv; of the family of Gobidæ; 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 sca-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 fish 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 here. The dorsal is very long, extending nearly to the caudal. On specimens procured from Little Meccatina 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 eleven, 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 sixteen 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 Lophidæ; 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 fish, which it does not fail to catch with its mouth. It generally feeds on

fish, mollusca and crustacea.

The Angler inhabits 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.

### CTENOLABRUS CERULEUS, GRENILABRUS BURGALL.

French.—Le Cténolabre chogset.

English.—Common Bergall. Blue-fish. Blue perch. Cunner.

Of the order of Acanthopterygii; of the family of Labridoe; of the genus ctenolubrus.

This pretty fish is generally seven or eight inches long: of a blueish color, passing operationally into bronze, with bright metallic bars on the sides. It is commonly seen on

the shores of Gaspé and Bay des Chaleurs, and especially in the harbor of Paspebiac and in Gaspé 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 Cunner 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:

D. 18.10; P. 15; V. 1.5; A. 3.9; C. 15.3.

#### CATOSTOMUS COMMUNIS.

Improperly called in Canada, Carpe. French. Catostomo English .- Common Sucker.

Of the order of Malacopterygii abdominales; of the family of Cyprinidoe; of the genus

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 French naturalist, Lesueur.

It is known that the real carp was not to be found in America before having been introduced into the United States, which was done by means of live fish of the species being conveyed about thirty years ago 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 and rivers joining the Hudson with the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers; but I am not aware of their having been seen in our country.

The common Sucker is one of the commonest fish of the Canadian waters, being found in the River 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 of 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

# FUNDULUS VIRIDESCENS.

French-Fundule.

Popular name on the Gulf shores-Barbeau, Chaquemort.

English-Big Killifish, Minnow, Minny.

Of the order of Malacapterygii abdominales; of the family of Cyprinide; of the genus

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 water creeks and brackish streams, which it seems to prefer to fresh water. Acthe sait was a cream and brakes screams, which is 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 Leuciscus photomus of Cuvier. It is caught in large quantities with nets or scoop nets at Port Daniel, at the barachois of Malbay (en bas), in many other places on the shores of Graspe, and also in the Magdalen Islands barachois and creeks, where it is very useful as a bait for cod, when other bait fails. The specimens I got last year from Amherst Island were from three and a quarter to four inches long, to three quarters of an inch thick, and of the following description ;-

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 above. 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. Ventrals, 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, silvery white under the belly, tinged with yellow on the abdomen. Opercles, pectorals and ventrals light greenish yellow. Irides yellow.

#### ALOSA TYRANNUS, ALOSA VERNALIS.

French—Gaspareau.

English-Alewive, Gaspareau.

Of the order of Malacopterygii abdominales; of the family of Chupida; of the genus Alosa.

This little group of the genus Alosa appears on the shores of the Bay des Chaleurs, where great quantities are caught in the spring during the herring fishery. It is easily known by its resemblance to herring, 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 RETICULATUS.

French-Brochet. English-Pike, Pickerel.

Of the order of Malacopterygii abdominales; of the family of Esocidæ; of the genus Esox

Few fish are so common in Canada as the Pike, being found in the river St. Lawrence, and in almost 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 terror 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 catch them in their nets, of a very large size. From the information received by Indians frequenting 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 golden yellow, especially during spawning time.

It is fished with nets in the lakes and rivers, and also with lines having live or arti-

ficial 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.

#### ESOX ESTOR.

French-Maskinongé.

English-Maskalonge, Muskellunge.

Of the order of Malacopterygii abdominales; of the family of Esocidæ; of the genus Esox.

This variety, the largest perhaps of the genus Esox, is abundant in the large lakes of Canada 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 strength than the former, and its wide mouth furnished with long teeth render it a most dangerous enemy to fish frequenting the waters it inhabits. 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.

Its 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 pounds.

#### SCOMBERESOX.

French.—Scambrésocc.

English-Bill-fish. Mackerel Garrick. Skipper.

Of the order of Malacopterygii abdominales; of the family of Esocidæ; of the genus Scomberesox.

Specimens of the Bill-fish are often found dead on the shores, and especially at Newport, 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 lower being more so than the upper, which presents equal in length, and the lower rays are composed of spurious fins or finlets, as in Mackerel or Tunny.

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 called from his name, Scombresox Storeri.

The length of the Bill-fish is generally one foot; its color green on the back and head, and silvery beneath. It is said to be good to eat

#### COREGONUS ALBUS.

French-Poisson Blanc.

In Europe-Lavaret.

English - White fish and Gizzard fish.

Indian name in New Brunswick-Attihawmeg.

Of the order of Malacopterygii abdominales; of the family of Salmonidæ; of the genu Coregonus.

The White fish occurs 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 so well known here that it is useless to give a long description of it. It will suffice to mention that its ordinary size seldom exceeds 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 a quarter thick. The fin rays were as follows:

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. Caudals forked.

As in the other species of the family of  $Salmonid\alpha$ , the second dorsal of the White fish is formed of an adipose substance, without rays.

## MORRHUA PRUINOSA. GADUS TOMCODUS.

French—Petite Morue. Improperly called Loche, in the lower parishes, and Poulemont on the coast of Gaspé.

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 being then full of eggs and the males of melt,—these pretty little fish undoubtedly repair to fresh water for the purpose of spawning, and are then met with in thick and numerous shoals. I need not mention that they are a savory and healthy fish, this is too well known in the lower part of Canada East, where they are caught in large quantities with lines, seines, nets and boxes. This last named apparatus is used with much success at Champlain and the neighboring parishes 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 des Chaleurs are the sound of the sound of the limit of limit of the limit of the limit of the limit of limit of limit of limit of limit of limit of limit of limit of limit of limit of limit of limit of limit of limit of limit of limit of limit of l

The Tom-cod is most abundant in autumn on the coast of Gaspé, in Bay des Chalcurs 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. 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

D. 13.16.18; P. 17; V. 6; A. 19.19; C. 26.5.

and De Kay's,

D. 12.20.18; P. 17; V. 6; A. 20.18; 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 inches, a bass two and a half inches long, and a carp of four and a half inches.

# LOTA INORNATA, LOTA VULGARIS.

French-Lotte commune. Lotte de rivière.

In Canada-Loche.

English-Plain Burbot. Eel. Pout.

Of the order of Malacopterygii, Sub-brachiati; of the family of Gadidæ; of the genus

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 being 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:—

D. 12.7; P. 19; V. 7; A. 61; 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 Gaspé and Labrador rivers, but have been informed that it often appears there; and the finest species of fish abounding in these places; no attention whatever is paid to it.

# CYCLOPTERUS LUMPUS. LUMPUS VULGARIS.

French-Cycloptère Lump. Lump. Gros Maillet.

In Canada—Poule d'eau.

English-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 blue. 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, resembling an oval and concave disk, which permits them to adhere firmly to the rocks or any solid substance. The pectorals are very broad, 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 seen on the fish markets along with the

highest prized fish.

#### CYCLOPTERUS LYPARIS. LIPARIS VULGARIS.

French.—Liparis. English. -Unctuous Sucker. Sea-snail.

Of the order of Malacopterygii sub-brachiati; of the family of the Suckers; of the

genus Liparis.

The Unctuous Sucker is very common 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 one 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; C. 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 circumference thirteen bony papillæ covered, as in the Lump-fish, by the extremities of the pectoral and ventral 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 OXYRHINCHUS.

French--Esturgeon á bec pointu.

Known in Canada under the name of Ecaillé or Maillé.

English—Sharp-nosed Sturgeon. Common Sturgeon.

Of the order of Chondropterygii; with free branchiæ; of the family of Sturienidæ; of the genus Sturgeon.

This species of the family Sturionidæ much resembles the common Sturgeon of Europe (Acipens r Sturio,) and is peculiar to North America. It has been well described by Lesueur.

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, vary-

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 underneath. Mouth beneath the snout, transverse, without teeth and very protactile, with barbels under the snout. The dorsal fin rises far behind, is pretty large, and deeply concave at its margin. Pectorals short and obtusely pointed, ventrals still smaller, anal pointed; caudal fin, with its upper lobe elongated, which makes the tail of the Sturgeon resemble that of some species of sharks.

The flesh of the Sturgeon is very healthy and agreeable, although disliked by many in Canada. It is the reverse in Europe, where it is highly estimated, and preserved salted and pickled. This fish is very common in the whole of the St. Lawrence, and in many streams emptying into it. At certain periods of the year it is caught in great

quantity. It is often seen on our markets.

There is another species of Sturgeon commonly called here the racer, having a rounded and shorter shout than the sharp nosed Sturgeon, with less projecting scales on the body. It is probably the Acipenser brevirostris of Lesueur. Having had no opportunity of examining it I cannot give a description of it.

Sturgeon of a very large size are often caught on the Gulf shores resembling very much the variety known in Europe under the name of Acipenser Sturio. It is the com-

mon Stargeon of Western Europe.

I hope to be able next year to get a specimen in the Gulf, to make a minute study of it in order to determine its species.

LAMNA CORNUBIOA. SQUALUS CORNUBICUS, SQALUS PUNCTATUS. LAMNA PUNCTATA.

French—Squale nex.

English—Parbeagle or Beaumaris Shark, Mackerel Shark, Green backed Shark. Of the order of Chondropterygii; with fixed branchiæ; of the family of Squalidæ; of the

The Porbeagle occurs 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 agility of the mackerel, they cannot escape its pursuit.

The Porbeagle is voracious, its large mouth furnished with sharp and curved teeth

enables it to seize its prey with ease.

Body cylindric and fusiform, head comparatively small, terminating in a pointed and turned up shout, 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 distinguishing feature of this variety 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 Gulf shores.

The stuffed shark exhibited at Quebec and Montreal belonged to that variety, and

had been caught off Matane.

## SQUALUS ACHANTHIAS. SPINAX ACANTHIAS.

Erench.-Aiguillat Vulgaire. Chien de Mer. nglish - Spinous Dog-fish. Dog-fish.

Of the order of Chondropterygii, with fixed branchie; of the family of Squalidæ; of the genus Spinax.

The Dog-fish, which is very common on the shores of the Gulf during the summer, is viviparious, as ascertained by me on the coast of Labrador. It is generally caught with the line in places frequented by the cod, which flies at its approach.

The Dog-fish is not so numerous as formerly, to the great satisfaction of our fishermen, whose nets were often broken into pieces by these disagreeable visitors.

About ten years ago there used to be a great quantity of them caught at Magdalen Islands in the fall, and its large liver gave a highly prized oil. Its flesh is hard and unhealthy, and is kept dried to feed the cattle during the winter.

The Dog-fish very much resembles the other sharks, but its size is seldom over two and a half feet, and robust spines are placed anterior to each dorsal fin, which they use with great dexterity to wound their enemies. They have no anal fin.

Color. Slate above; abdomen greyish 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 INTERMEDIA. RAIA OCELLATA.

French-Raie Tachetee.

English—Ocellated Ray.
Of the order of Chondropterygii; of the family of Raiidæ; of the tribe Raiia.

During the month of October last, I got, at Bryon's Island, where this species of fish is very common, several specimens of this variety of Rays.

 Here follows a short description of the largest:
 2 ft. 10½ in.

 Length of the body,
 1 " 10 "

 " tail,
 1 " 10 "

 Thickness of the body,
 3 " 8 "

 Distance from the end of the snout to the mouth,
 0 " 10 "

 Breadth of mouth,
 0 " 5½ "

Branchial apertures, five on each side, underneath the stomach; pectorals large; ventrals divided in two lobes; two dorsals on the tail; mouth transverse, and 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 occilated 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 occila; the interior one being one inch and a half 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 covered 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' about a third of the way down, there is a well developed series of robust spines, increasing towards the tail, and also two lateral series on the same. The abdominal cavity small, and

nearly filled by the enormous liver.

This specimen weighed forty-five pounds. The others were smaller, having nearly the same appearance.

## PETROMYZON.

French.—Lamproie. English.—Lamprey.

Of the order of Chandropterygii, with fixed branchize; of the family Petromyzonidz; 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 Quebec, and appeared to me to be the same as the small European Lamprey or Sucet (Petromyzon Planeri, Bloch), and the small Lamprey of De Kay, called P tromyzon 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 defined branchial apertures. Eyes, moderate. Irides, yellow. A spiracle on the top of the head, anterior to the eyes. Mouth (opened), circular, armed with numerous incurved and sharp teeth. On one side of the throat one large and semi-circular tooth, with seven well-developed points; on the other side, a group formed of three large teeth, two on the same row, the other farther in the throat. Only one dorsal, beginning at the centre of the back. (This feature distinguishes this species from the Petromyzon Americanus and Nigricans of De Kay, having 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 brown.

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 Lamprey is well liked in many parts of Europe, and especially in France, where a large consumption is made. The Sea 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 in 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.

June 19		
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" 23. Left Bonaventure 3 00 " " " Left Kegashea River 10 35 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	22. Dett Taspeolac + 00 p.m.	
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22. Left New Richmond. 2 00 " 4 Anchored at Dalhousie. 7 10 " 25. Left Dalhousie. 2 00 p.m. 26. Left Dalhousie. 2 00 p.m. 27. Anchored at the Mission. 6 15 " 28. Left the Mission. 9 15 a.m. 29. At Left Point a la Garde. 1 30 " 20. At Kegashca (contrary wind) 21. Ceft the Mission. 9 15 a.m. 23. Anchored at Point ala Garde. 1 30 " 24. Left Point a la Garde. 1 30 " 25. Anchored at Maguasha. 3 45 " 26. Left Maguasha. 3 45 " 27. Anchored at Maguasha. 3 45 " 28. Anchored at Carleton. 4 00 a.m. 29. At Paspebiac. 1 1 15 a.m. 29. At Paspebiac. 2 45 p.m. 29. At Paspebiac. 9 15 p.m. 21. Left Point als Paspebiac. 9 15 p.m. 22. Anchored at Port Daniel. 9 15 p.m. 23. Left Pares. 4 00 a.m. 24. Anchored at Port Daniel. 9 15 p.m. 25. Anchored at Grand Grève. 100 p.m. 26. Anchored at Grand Grève. 100 p.m. 27. Anchored at Grand Grève. 100 p.m. 28. Left Foint St. Peter. 6 30 " 29. Left Point St. Peter. 6 30 " 20. Left Point St. Peter. 10 00 " 21. Anchored at St. Johns River. 8 30 " 22. Left St. Johns River. 8 30 " 23. Left Regashca (contrary wind) 24. Left St. Johns River. 8 30 " 25. Left Maguasha. 11 15 " 26. Left Maguasha. 11 10 0 " 27. Anchored at St. Johns River. 10 00 " 28. Left St. Johns River. 8 30 " 29. Left Watsheecootai. 11 15 p.m. 29. At Paspebiac. 11 15 a.m. 29. At Paspebiac. 11 15 a.m. 29. At Paspebiac. 10 00 " 20. Left Regashca (contrary wind) 21 Left St. Johns River. 10 00 " 21. Left St. Grand Grève. 100 p.m. 22. Anchored at Port Daniel. 9 15 a.m. 23. Left St. Johns River. 8 30 " 24. Left St. Johns River. 8 30 " 25. Anchored at St. Johns River. 15 " 26. At Coacoachoo (calm weather) " 27. Anchored at St. Verbint of " 28. Left St. Johns River. 10 00 " 29. Left Watsheecootai. 11 15 p.m. 20. Left St. Johns River. 10 00 " 21. Left Bonne Esperance. 10 00 m.m. 22. Left Bonne Esperance. 10 00 m.m. 23. Left Brandrored Bay. 11 00 p.m. 24. Left Brandrored Bay. 11 00 p.m. 25. Anchored at Mingan. 10 0 p.m. 26. Anchored at Esquimaux Point 6 15 " 27. Left Bonne Esperance. 9 00 a.m. 28. Left Rimgan. 10 00 m.m. 29. At Mingan, streng	20. Beit Bollarelliate 0 00	Dett Ecgastica Diver
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## 25. Left Dalhousie		6. 21 do do
" "Anchored at the Mission		
		" 23 Left Kegashca Bay 4 15 a m
## Anchored at Point a la Garde. 11 30 "# Anchored at Lett Point a la Garde. 2 30 p.m. "## Left Point a la Garde. 1 30 f." "## Anchored at Maguasha. 3 45 "## Anchored at Carleton. 4 00 a.m. "## Left Carleton. 2 45 p.m. "## Returned from Olomanosheeboo R. 1 15 a.m. "## Left Carleton. 2 45 p.m. "## Returned from Olomanosheeboo R. 1 15 a.m. "## Left Point St. 11 15 a.m. "## Left Point Daniel. 9 45 a.m. "## Left Port Daniel. 9 45 a.m. "## Left Port Daniel. 9 45 a.m. "## Left Hort Daniel. 9 45 a.m. "## Left Hort Daniel. 9 45 a.m. "## Left Hort Daniel. 9 45 a.m. "## Left Hort Daniel. 9 45 a.m. "## Left Fort Daniel. 9 45 a.m. "## Left Gard Garde. 1 00 0 "## Left Gard Garde. 1 00 0 "## Left Grand Greve. 1 00 p.m. "## Left Grand Greve. 1 00 p.m. "## Anchored at Forint St. Peter. 0 00 "## Anchored at Sw. Point of Anchored at Sw. Point of Anchored at Sw. Point of Anchored at Jupiter River. 15 f." "## Anchored at Jupiter River. 15 f." "## Anchored at Jupiter River. 15 f." "## Anchored at Jupiter River. 15 f." "## Anchored at Jupiter River. 15 f." "## Anchored at Jupiter River. 15 f." "## Anchored at Jupiter River. 15 f." "## Anchored at Jupiter River. 15 f." "## Anchored at Jupiter River. 15 f." "## Anchored at Jupiter River. 15 f." "## Anchored at Jupiter River. 15 f." "## Anchored at Jupiter River. 15 f." "## Anchored at Jupiter River. 15 f." "## Anchored at Jupiter River. 15 f." "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Left Bondine River in a boat. "## Left Bondine River in a boat. "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Left Bondine River in a boat. "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. "## Anc		" "Anchored at Watsheecootai
" Left Point a la Garde 2 30 p.m. " " Anchored at Maguasha 3 45 " " " Anchored at Treble Island 3 00 " " Visited Romaine River in a boat. " " Left St. Johns River 8 00 a.m. " 24 Anchored at Equimaux Point 10 p.m. " 25 Anchored at Equimaux Point 10 p.m. " 26 Anchored at St. Augusaha 10 00 " " " Anchored at Profit St. Peter 10 00 " " " Anchored at Profit St. Peter 10 00 " " " Anchored at St. Augusaha 10 00 " " " Anchored at Profit St. Peter 10 00 " " " Anchored at St. Johns River 9 15 p.m. " " Left Graps Basin 4 00 a.m. " " Left Graps Basin 4 00 " " " " Anchored at Profit St. Peter 6 30 " " " " Left Bright Fiver 9 10 p.m. " " Left St. Johns River 9 15 p.m. " " Anchored at Jupiter River 7 15 " " " Anchored at Jupiter River 7 15 " " " Anchored at Jupiter River 9 15 " " " Anchored at Mingan 6 30 " " " Left St. Johns River 9 15 p.m. " " Anchored at Mingan 6 30 " " " " Left Bromine River in a boat " " Left St. Johns River 9 15 p.m. " " Anchored at Mingan 6 30 " " " " Anchored at Mingan 10 0 p.m. " " Anchored at Mingan 6 30 " " " " " Anchored at Mingan 7 9 At Mingan 8 item 10 0 p.m. " " " Anchored at Mingan 10 0 p.m. " " " Anchored at Mingan 6 30 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		River 7 00 "
" "Anchored at Maguasha. 3 45 " " "Site Maguasha. 3 10 0" " " " "Site Maguasha. 10 00 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Dett Fortit a la Garde 2 30 p.m.	" 23 Left Watsheecootai 1 15 p.m.
## 27. Anchored at Carleton.	Anchored at magdasua 5 45	" "Anchored at Treble Island. 3 00 "
"27. Anchored at Carleton. 4 00 a.m. "28. Anchored at Paspebiac. 11 15 a.m. "29. At Paspebiac. 5 30 p.m. July 1. Anchored at Port Daniel 9 45 a.m. "2	Det Maguasia	Visited Oldinandsheeddd R. 3 13 "
** 28. Anchored at Paspebiac. 11 15 a.m. ** ** 29. At Paspebiac. 5 30 p.m. July 1. Anchored at Port Daniel 9 45 a.m. ** ** 29. At Paspebiac. 5 30 p.m. July 1. Anchored at Little Pabos. 4 00 a.m. ** ** 29. Anchored at Port Daniel 9 45 a.m. ** ** 29. At Paspebiac. 5 30 p.m. July 1. Anchored at Little Pabos. 4 00 a.m. ** ** 20. Anchored at Little Pabos. 4 00 a.m. ** ** 20. Anchored at Little Pabos. 5 00 p.m. ** ** 20. Anchored at Percé. 5 00 p.m. ** ** 21. Anchored at Gaspé Basin. 11 30 ** ** 22. Left Gaspé Basin. 11 30 ** ** 31. Left Gaspé Basin. 11 30 ** ** 41. Left Gaspé Basin. 11 30 ** ** 42. Left Grand Grève. 1 00 p.m. ** ** 43. Left Grand Grève. 1 00 p.m. ** ** 44. Left Grand Grève. 1 00 p.m. ** ** 45. Left Grand Grève. 1 00 p.m. ** ** 46. Left Grand Grève. 1 00 p.m. ** ** 47. Anchored at S.W. Point of Anchored at S.W. Point of Anchored at Jupiter River. 7 15 ** ** 48. Left Jupiter River. 7 15 ** ** 49. Left Long Point. 1 10 0 ** ** 40. Left St. Johns River. 8 00 a.m. ** ** 40. Left St. Johns River. 8 00 a.m. ** ** 40. Left Long Point. 1 10 0 ** ** 40. Left Long Point. 1 10 0 ** ** 40. Left Long Point. 1 10 0 ** ** 40. Left Long Point. 1 10 0 p.m. ** ** 40. Left Long Point. 1 10 0 p.m. ** ** 41. Left Romaine River in a boat. ** ** 40. Left Long Point. 1 10 0 p.m. ** ** 41. Left Long Point. 1 10 0 p.m. ** ** 41. Left Long Point. 1 10 0 p.m. ** ** 42. Left Mingan. 1 00 p.m. ** ** 43. Left St. Johns River 2 15 p.m. ** ** 44. Left Bradore Bay. 1 10 0 p.m. **  ** 45. Left Long Point. 1 10 0 p.m. **  ** 46. Left Mingan. 1 00 p.m. **  ** 47. Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. **  ** 48. Left Little Readina. 1 00 p.m. **  ** 49. Left Long Point. 1 10 0 p.m. **  ** 40. Left Long Point. 1 10 0 p.m. **  ** 41. Left Mingan. 1 10 0 p.m. **  ** 41. Left Long Point. 1 10 0 p.m. **  ** 42. Left Mingan River **  ** 43. Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. **  ** 44. Left Bradore Bay. 1 10 0 p.m. **  ** 45. Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. **  ** 46. Left Mingan River **  ** 47. Left Mingan River **  ** 48. Left Mingan River **  ** 49. Left	21. Micholed at Carleton 4 vo a.m.	" "Returned from Olomano-
" 29. At Paspebiac 5 30 p.m.  " 30. Left Paspebiac 5 30 p.m.  " 4 Left Port Daniel 9 45 a.m.  " 4 Left Port Daniel	Lett Carreton 2 45 p.m.	sheeboo River 5 45 "
## 23. Act Paspeblac. 5 30 p.m. July 1. Anchored at Port Daniel 9 45 a.m.  ## Left Port Daniel 9 15 p.m.  ## 2 Anchored at Little Pabos. 4 00 a.m.  ## 2 Anchored at Little Pabos. 10 00 "  ## 3 Left Pereé. 5 00 p.m.  ## 4 Left Gaspé Basin. 4 00 "  ## 4 Left Gaspé Basin. 4 00 "  ## 4 Left Grand Grève. 1 00 p.m.  ## 4 Left Grand Grève. 1 00 p.m.  ## 4 Left Grand Grève. 1 00 p.m.  ## 4 Left Point St. Peter 6 30 "  ## 4 Left Point St. Peter. 10 00 "  ## 4 Left Point St. Peter. 10 00 "  ## 5 Anchored at Jupiter River. 7 15 "  ## 4 Left Jupiter River. 8 30 "  ## 5 Anchored at Jupiter River. 7 15 "  ## 6 Left Jupiter River. 8 30 "  ## 6 Anchored again (calm weather)  ## 8 Left St. Johns River 2 15 p.m.  ## 8 Left Long Point. 11 00 "  ## 4 Left Long Point. 10 10 0"  ## 4 Left Long Point. 0 20 p.m.  ## 6 Anchored at Mingan. 6 30 "  ## 7 Anchored at Mingan. 6 30 "  ## 7 Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m.  ## 10 Left Romaine River in a boat.  ## 10 Left Romaine River in a boat.  ## 10 Left Romaine River in a boat.  ## 11 Visited Mingan. 1 00 p.m.  ## 25 At Coacoachoo (foz).  ## 25 At Coacoachoo (foz).  ## 26 At Coacoachoo (foz).  ## 27 Anchored at Wapitigan. 12 00 "  ## 28 Left Caacoachoo. 7 00 "  ## 28 Left Caacoachoo. 7 00 "  ## 29 Left Wapitigan. 12 00 p.m.  ## 29 Left Watipigan Harbor. 4 00 a.m.  ## 29 Left Watipigan Harbor. 4 00 a.m.  ## 29 Left Little Mecatina. 1 00 p.m.  ## 29 Left St. Johns River 2 15 p.m.  ## 29 Left St. Johns River 2 15 p.m.  ## 20 Left St. Johns River 30 "  ## 20 Left St. Johns River 30 "  ## 20 Left St. Johns River 30 "  ## 20 Left St. Johns River 30 "  ## 20 Left St. Johns River 30 "  ## 20 Left St. Johns River 30 "  ## 20 Left St. Johns River 30 "  ## 20 Left St. Johns River 30 "  ## 20 Left St. Johns River 30 "  ## 20 Left St. Johns River 30 "  ## 20 Left St. Johns River 30 "  ## 21 Left Long Point 30 "  ## 21 Left Mingan 6 30 "  ## 22 Left Bonne Esperance 30 "  ## 24 Left Bradore Bay 11 00 p.m.  ## 25 At Coacoachoo (foz).  ## 26 At Cacoacchoo (foz).  ## 27 Anchored at Vapitigan. 12 00 p.m.	20. Allehored at I aspeniae 13 a.m.	" Left Treble Island 6 15 "
July   1. Anchored at Port Daniel   945 a.m.     " Left Port Daniel   945 a.m.     " Left Port Daniel   945 a.m.     " Left Little Pabos   400 a.m.     " Left Little Pabos   10 00 "   " Anchored at Percé   500 p.m.     " Anchored at Percé   400 a.m.     " Anchored at Gaspé Basin   11 30 "   " Arrived at Grand Grève   100 p.m.     " Arrived at Grand Grève   200 "   " Anchored at Point St. Peter   6 30 "   " Anchored at S.W. Point of Anticosti   4 30 "   " Left Point St. Peter   10 00 "   " Anchored at S.W. Point of Anticosti   4 30 "   " Left S.W. Point   5 30 "   " Anchored at Jupiter River   7 15 "   " Anchored at St. Johns River   2 15 p.m.     " Left St. Johns River   8 00 a.m.     " Left St. Johns River   9 15 "   " Left St. Johns River   4 00 a.m.     " Left St. Johns River   4 00 a.m.     " Left St. Johns River   4 00 a.m.     " Left St. Johns River   4 00 a.m.     " Left St. Johns River   4 00 a.m.     " Left St. Johns River   5 30 "   " Anchored at Mingan   6 30 "   " Left St. Johns River   9 15 "   " Left St. Johns River   10 00 "   " Left St. Johns River   9 15 "   " Left St. Johns River   9 15 "   " Left St. Johns River   9 15 "   " Left St. Johns River   9 15 "   " Left St. Johns River   9 15 "   " Anchored at Mingan   6 30 "   " Anchored at Mingan   6 30 "   " Anchored at Mingan   1 00 p.m.     " Left Characa   1 00 p.m.     " Left Characa   1 00 p.m.     " Left Mingan   1 00 p.m.     " Left Mingan   1 00 p.m.     " Left Mingan   1 00 p.m.     " Anchored at Esquimaux Point   15 "     " Anchored at Esquimaux Point   15 "     " Anchored at St. Augustine   5 30 p.m.     " Left Nabisippi River   0 15 p.m.     " Left Nabisippi River   0 15 p.m.     " Left Nabisippi River   0 15 p.m.     " Left Nabisippi River   0 15 p.m.     " Left Nabisippi River   0 15 p.m.     " Left Nabisippi River   0 15 p.m.     " Left Nabisippi River   0 15 p.m.     " Left Nabisippi River   0 15 p.m.     " Left Nabisippi River   0 15 p.m.     " Left Little Pabos   10 00 p.m.     " Left Nabisippi River   0 15 p.m.     " Left Nab	25. At I aspeniae.	24 Anchored at Coacoachoo 10 00 s.m.
## 1 Left Port Daniel   9 15 p.m.   " Visited Maniswachi River in my boat.   2 Anchored at Little Pabos   10 00 "   26 At Coacoachoo (633).   27 do   28 Left Coacoachoo (633).   27 do   28 Left Coacoachoo (633).   27 do   28 Left Coacoachoo (633).   27 do   28 Left Coacoachoo (633).   27 do   28 Left Coacoachoo (633).   27 do   28 Left Coacoachoo (633).   27 do   28 Left Coacoachoo (633).   27 do   28 Left Coacoachoo (633).   27 do   28 Left Coacoachoo (633).   29 Left Coacoachoo (633).   28 Left Coacoachoo (633).   28 Left Coacoachoo (633).   28 Left Coacoachoo (633).   29 Left Coacoachoo (633).   29 Left Watipigan Harbor (29 Left Watipigan Harbor (20 Left Value Mecatina (20 Left Little Mecatina (20 Left Little Mecatina (20 Left Watipigan Harbor (20 Left Watipigan	ou. Delt I aspeniae o do p.m.	20 11 Coacoachoo (canti
2 Anchored at Left Pabos		weather)
" Left Little Pabos. 10 00 " " Anchored at Percé. 5 00 p.m. " Anchored at Gaspé Basin. 11 30 " " Anchored at Gaspé Basin. 11 30 " " Left Gaspé Basin. 4 00 " " Arrived at Grand Grève. 1 00 p.m. " Left Grand Grève. 1 00 p.m. " Left Grand Grève. 1 00 p.m. " Left Point St. Peter 6 30 " " Anchored at Point St. Peter 6 30 " " Left Point St. Peter. 10 00 " " Anchored at S.W. Point of Anticosti. 4 30 " " Jeft S.W. Point. 5 30 " " Anchored at Jupiter River. 7 15 " " Anchored at St. Johns River. 8 30 " " Anchored at St. Johns River. 8 30 " " Left St. Johns River. 8 30 " " Anchored at St. Johns River. 9 15 " " Left St. Johns River. 4 00 a.m. " Left St. Johns River. 4 00 a.m. " Left St. Johns River. 4 00 a.m. " Anchored at Mingan. 6 30 " " Anchored at Mingan, 6 30 " " Anchored at Mingan, 1 00 p.m. " Left Romaine River in a boat. " Visited Romaine River in a boat. " Visited Mingan River " Left Mingan, 2 15 " " Anchored at Dipiter River. 8 00 a.m. " Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. " Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. " Arrived at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. " Anchored at St. Johns River. 4 00 a.m. " Anchored at St. Johns River. 4 00 a.m. " Anchored at Mingan. 6 30 " " Anchored at Mingan. 6 30 " " Anchored at Mingan. 6 30 " " Anchored at Mingan. 7 " " Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. " Arrived at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. " Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. " Anchored at St. Johns River. 8 00 a.m. " Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. " Arrived at Nobisippi River. 5 30 a.m. " Anchored at Dipiter River. 8 00 a.m. " Anchored at St. Johns River. 8 00 a.m. " Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. " Anchored at Nobisippi River. 5 30 a.m. " Anchored at Dipiter River. 8 00 a.m. " Anchored at St. Mogustine 5 30 p.m. " Anchored at St. Mapustine (fog)  " Left Nabisippi River. 0 15 p.m. " Anchored at Nabisippi River. 0 15 p.m. " Anchored at St. Augustine 5 30 p.m. " Anchored at St. Augustine 6 9 At St. Augustine (fog)	Ect 1 of Damer 3 15 p.m.	visited Maniswachi River in
## Anchored at Percé.		
## 3 Left Percé		" 27 do do
## Anchored at Graph Basin		" 28 Left Coacoachoo 7 oo "
# Left Caspe at Grand Grève. 1 00 p.m. # Left Grand Grève. 2 00 " # Anchored at Point St. Peter 6 30 " # Left Point St. Peter 6 30 " # Left Nabisippi River. 2 00 " # Anchored at S.W. Point of Anchored at S.W. Point of Anchored at Jupiter River. 7 15 " # Anchored at Jupiter River. 7 15 " # Anchored at St. Johns River 2 15 p.m. # Left St. Johns River 8 00 a.m. # Anchored again (calm weather). 9 15 " # Anchored again (calm weather). 9 15 " # Anchored again (calm weather). 9 15 " # Anchored at Mingan. 6 30 " # Anchored at Mingan. 6 30 " # Left Romaine River in a boat. # Visited Romaine River in a boat. # Visited Romaine River in a boat. # Visited Romaine River in a boat. # Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. # 10 Left Romaine River in a boat. # Visited Romaine River in a boat. # Anchored at Mingan. 2 15 " # Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. # 11 Visited Mingan River in a boat. # Visited Romaine River in a boat. # Anchored at Whale Head. 4 00 p.m. # Anchored at Blancs Sablons 11 45 " # Anchored at Mingan. 6 30 " # Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. # 12 Left Mingan River in a boat. # Visited Romaine River in a boat. # Anchored at District some Esperance. 9 00 a.m. # Anchored at Blancs Sablons 11 30 " # Anchored at Mingan. 6 30 " # Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. # 10 Left Romaine River in a boat. # Anchored at Mingan. 1 00 p.m. # 11 Visited Mingan River in a boat. # Anchored at Whale Head. 10 30 a.m. # Anchored at Whale Head. 10 30 a.m. # Anchored at Whale Head. 10 30 a.m. # Anchored at Whale Head. 10 30 a.m. # Anchored at Whale Head. 10 30 a.m. # Anchored at Whale Head. 10 30 a.m. # Anchored at Whale Head. 10 30 a.m. # Anchored at Mingan Bay in a boat " # Left Blancs Sablons 11 30 " # Anchored at Blancs Sablons 11 45 " # Anchored at District some River in a boat. # Anchored at Old Fort. 5 00 p.m. # Anchored at Nabitippi River. 5 30 a.m. # Anchored at Nabitippi River. 5 30 a.m. # Anchored at Nabitippi River. 5 30 a.m. # Anchored at Nabitippi River. 5 30 p.m. # Anchored at St. Augustine (fog) # Anchored at St. Augustine (fog) # At St		" "Anchored at Wanitigan 12 00
Warrived at Grand Grève.		" "Visited Etamamu River in a
" Left Grand Giève	" " Arrived at Grand Grève 1 00 p.m.	
## Anchored at S.W. Point St. Peter 6 30	" Left Grand Grève 2 00 "	" Returned from Etamamu R. 6 00 "
## Lett Point St. Peter. 10 00 "# Anchored at S.W. Point of Anticosti. 4 30 "# 1eft S.W. Point. 5 30 "# 30 Left Little Mecatina. 9 05 a.m. 30 Left Little Mecatina. 10 0 p.m. 31 Anchored at Whale Head . 10 30 a.m. 40 Left Banched . 10 30 a.m. 40 Left Banched at Washaman about 20 Left Banched . 10 30 a.m. 40 Left Chicataca 20 Mingan River 30 Left Little Mecatina. 9 05 a.m. 40 Left Chicataca 20 Mingan River 400 a.m. 40 Left Chicataca 20 Mingan River 400 a.m. 40 Left Chicataca 20 Mingan River 400 a.m. 40 Left Chicataca 20 Mingan River 400 a.m. 40 Left Chicataca 20 Mingan River 400 a.m. 40 Left Chicataca 20 M	Anchored at. Foliit St. Feter 6 30 "	29 Left Watipigan Harbor 4 00 a m
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From the 1st to the 28th of September, we remained in Quebec. On the 28th, our masts being fixed, we took provisions on board, and got ready to start on the next day.

## SECOND VOYAGE.

## EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT FOR 1863.

Sept.	•••	Left Quebec	11	10	a.m.	Oct.	10 Left Seven Islands 5 00 p.m. " Opposite Moisie at 4 p.m.
Oct.	1 44	Anchored at St. Barnaby I. Visited Rimouski River. Left St. Barnaby Island	11 12	00 00	a.m.	"	obliged to return.  "Anchored at Seven Islands. 7 45 " 11 Sunday. At Seven Islands. (caim weather.)
66 66	3 4 5	On our way to Bersimis Anchored at Bersimis Left Bersimis	3	00 00	"	**	12 Left Seven Islands. 6 15 a.m.  "Anchored at Moisie 9 15 "  "Left Moisie. 11 00 "
11 11	G	Anchored at Godbout River Left Godbout River Anchored at Pt. des Monts. Left Point des Monts	4	$\frac{45}{15}$	p.m. a.m. "	" "	Charles
۲۲ د د	"	Anchored at Trinity Bay.  Left Trinity Bay.  Anchored at Pentecost R.	9 11	40	εε ει	44 44	13 Arrived at Gibraltar's Cove 8 35 a.m. "Visited Le Gros' Cove. "Left Le Gros' Cove in a boat 9 90 "
"	"	Visited Ragged Islands in a canoe.  Left Pentecost River	8			" "	" Arrived at Shell-Irake 9 15 " " Left Shelldrake 11 00 " " Anchored at Thunder River 0 15 p.m. " Left Thunder River 2 00 "
"	7	Anchored at Seven Islands At Seven Islands (contrary winds). do do	3	15		11 11	"Anchored in Mingan Harbor 5 15 " 14 Left Mingan Harbor 1 00 "  "Anchored at Esquimany Pt 2 45 "
	•	40 .				••	15 Left Esquimaux Point 8 15 a.m.

	-	_ <del></del>		_			=		
				h.	m.	}			h. m.
Oct.	15	Anchored at Natashquan			_	Novr.	2	Left Percé	1 00 p.m
		Village	11.	45	n.m.	"	"	Visited Barachois, Malbaie,	•
"	16	Left Natashquan	0	45	* 66			&c.	
4.		Arrived at Natashquan R	1	25	44	44.	44	Anchored at Pt. St. Peter,	
44		Left Natashquan River	2	45	"	ŀ		at midnight.	
44		Anchored at Kegashca	8	00	a.m.	"	3	Left Point St. Peter	10 15 a.m
"		Left Kegashca	1	20	p.m.	a	"	Anchored in Gaspé Basin.	1 40 p.m
44	18	Sunday. Tacking towards			•	44	4	At Gaspe Basin.	•
		Magdalen Islands.				6.	5	" "	
44	19	(Fog.)				"	6	Left Gaspé Basin	4 00 "
44		(Fog.)				"		Arrived at Griffon's Cove	
6 4		Anchored at Bryon's Island	3	30	"	"		Left Griffon's Cove	
"	22	Left Bryon's Island	0	30	a.m.	"		Anchored at Fox River	
6.5	"	Anchored at Cap aux Meules	9	15	"	- 44		Left Fox River	12 00.
44	44	Visited House Harbor				44	9	On our way to Seven Isl'ds.	
4.	23	Visited Etang du Nord.				. **	10	Anchored at Seven Islands.	2 15 p.m
"		Left Cape aux Meules	6	00	. (	44	"	Left Seven Islands	3 30 p.m
"	"	Anchored in Amberst Har.	8	45	"	4.6	11	Tacking and lying under	-
11	"	Left Amherst Harbor	4	00	p.m.	1		fore-sail (snow).	
**	"	Anchored in the Basin (Am-			•	- **	12	Anchored in Trinity Bay	10 00 a.m.
		herst)	8	45	64			Left Trinity Bay	9 45 "
46	25	Visited Anse la Cabane, &c.				46	14	Anchored at the Pilgrims	11 30 "
66		Left the Basin		00		"	"	Left the Pilgrims	0 15 p.m
"	27	On our way to Bay des Cha-				166	α.	Anchored at the Pillars	11 30 "
		leurs.				46	15	Left the Pillars	3 15 a.m.
44	28	Anchored at Paspebiac	4	00	a.m.	"		Anchored in Quebec Harb.	9 30 "
"		At Paspebiac (contrary				44	16	In harbor, unrigging the	
		wind).				1		Schooner.	
46	30	Left Paspebiac	11	15	"	"	17	do do	
44		Anchored at Percé			p. m.			To Government wharf	
"	31	Visited Little Pabos, Grand				"	24	The "Canadienne" is put in	dock.
		River, &c.					$^{26}$		to Palace
Nov.	1	At Percé.				i		harbor.	

# TABLE OF FISH, &c., ANNEXED TO THE REPORT OF 1863.

Perch         152           Bass         152           Stickleback         153           Sea Raven         153           Tunny         154
Stickleback       153         Sea Raven       153         Tunny       154
Sea Raven     153       Tunny     154
Sea Raven     153       Tunny     154
Tunny
Butter Fish 155
Angler
Common Bergall
Common Sucker
Big Killifish
Alewive 157
Pike
Maskalonge 158
Bill-fish
White-fish
Tom cod 159
Plain Burbot
Lump-fish
Unctuous Sucker
Sharp-nosed Sturgcon
Porbeagle
Dog fish
Spotted Ray 163
Lamprey

## APPENDIX No. 41.

# REPORTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.

SAGUENAY 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 salmon has increased. Has no infractions of the fishery laws to report.

MOISIE DISTRICT, (North shore) .- David Godbout, Overseer .- Reports scarcity of codfish; and that, compared with the yield of last year, the salmon fishery has fallen off.

The fishery laws were duly observed.

MINGAN DISTRICT, (North shore) .-- Joseph Beaulieu, Overseer. -- Reports the codfishing not so good as last year, and the salmon fishery 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 removed 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 Rimouski. 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. Remarks that great destruction of fry and small fishes, and 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 along 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 Restigouche river and its tributaries. Has succeeded in preventing Indians and others from spearing the few salmon still left in the Matapedia and Casupscal rivers.

NOUVELLE DISTRICT, (South shore) .- A. McEwan, Overseer. - 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. Dimock, Overseer.-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 occasioned 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 cod-

fish as scarce; but herrings and mackerel plentiful, and the salmon fishery improved.

Douglastown District, (South shore).—Bernard Conly, Overseer.—Reports im-

provement of fisneries, and illegal fishing as scarcely known.

GASPÉ BASIN DISTRICT, (South shore) .- T. Byle--Reports catch of cod, mackerel and salmon as diminished. States that large numbers of trout are killed through the ice, after the close season 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 48th 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 township of Ferland.

Crown, and on the north by the projected township 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 presperous

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 more 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 where 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 pine, 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 shore 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 Bralé. This road would be of great use to the settlement of the township of Boilleau, especially to establish 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! Ha!

"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 Crown.

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 occasionally 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 generally bad over some of the lots, with the exception of some plateaux along the borders of the river where the alluvial soil 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 calcarcous yellow soil, pretty rich in the south west part of the centre line, while on the north cast the soil is aliuvial and well adapted for cultivation. I have no doubt but that this township will be speedily opened for settlement, as there appears a great desire on the part of the settlers, encouraged by the richness of the soil, to

hasten their clearance, as fast as I could divide the lots in the first range.

" The means of communication supplied by the Government to the settlers, by opening a road as far as the third range, affords them easy access to these lands; the neighbourhood of Matane an easy and useful mode of exit, with the addition of the quality of its soil, are sufficent reason for securing the speedy settlement of the township. It is to be regretted that the portion of the road already laid out should not have been located on a line regularly traced, to avoid the difficulties always occuring in these cases."

#### TOWNSHIP OF FALARDEAU.

The projected township of Falardeau, situate in the county of Chicoutimi, is of irregular figure, comprising the arable land extending from the rear boundaries of the townships of Simard and Tremblay to the base of the mountain range, skirting the right bank of the River Marguerite.

The surveyor, Mr. P. A. Tremblay, in his report of survey, describes the general

quality of the land sub-divided into ranges and lots, as follows:-

"The examination I was enabled to make in the course of my surveying operations of the land in this township, has convinced me that it is not fit for cultivation, and that the part sub-divided contains all the arable land, I therefore discontinue the survey.

"The land generally is even, but very rocky even in the marshy parts, on the hills are extensive quarries of lime-stone, in several places there are bare masses of granite, similar to that of which the mountains in the north are composed. Near the lakes and over the quarries the timber is well grown, which doubtless deceived those who asked for the survey of the township.

"The few lots situate between lake Clair and lake Charles, being composed of good land have also led into error those persons who have visited these lakes which abound

with fish.'

#### TOWNSHIP OF OTIS.

This township is situated on the south side of the River Saguenay, in the county of Chicoutimi, and is bounded on the west by the township of Bagot, on the east by waste lands of the Crown, and on the south by the projected township of Ferland. It is traversed along its southern boundary by the Malbay and Grand Bay road, along both sides of which lots have been let off for actual settlement. The report of Mr. P. L. S. J. O. Tremlay describes the general character of the land in this township as follows:

"The land on the line between the townships of Otis and Casault, on the Centre line, and south-easterly outline of Otis is very uneven and uncultivable. On the exterior line I crossed numerous small lakes bordered by hills of various heights, which appear to extend some distance to the westward. The breaks produced by these lakes, and the high grounds surrounding them, by the loss of land they occasion, will always be a serious obstacle to the opening up the good lands which lie around them. The same slope appears to extend considerably to the east, and suggests the same description of land; at the same time the lakes are less numerous along the road and the land more level; the high ground is composed of yellow clay, and the valleys of black mould. At the south-east end are several mountains which are intersected by the interior lines.

"On the Malbaie road, from No. 1 to No. 14, although the land is not level, the lots are taken on both sides, and some of them already cleared. The land is swampy above for some distance, but the swamp only extends over a few chains of the 2nd range, and does not retard the settlement of the lots. With the exception of some rocks near the Lake des Islets, the rest of the lauds 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 opens roads across these lands, the squatters, who have already made some extensive clearings on the borders of the Lake Otis, will follow the progress of the clearing of the road to settle them selves on it, and those now on the range lines will follow their example.

"The extensive valley situate to the south-east of the mountains, 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, taking an east and west direction, and with the large Lake Otis, Lake St. John, the Lake des Islets, and the Lac à Garth, offers a splendid view, and assures to the cultivator a splendid field of operations, certain to re-

imburse 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 Govern-

ment 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 therer bouts, especially on the heights above the lake; in high mountainous localities some lots might be ineligible. To the north-west of the lake, a great amount of land is uncultivable—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.

survey; there is also pleuty 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, (rauge 1 and range A. excepted) the land is of good quality and favorable to cultivation, there is hardly any loss, all these lots are taken 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 sole good settlements, several of the lots here are taken. 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 purpose of establishing saw mills. If their project were carried

out, it would have the effect of opening up and speedily settling these lands."

## TOWNSHIP OF CABOT.

This township is situated in rear of the seigniories 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 McNider, 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:-

"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 destroyed 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 Metapedia road which I have surveyed, 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 covered 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 advantage to settlers, and for this reason I am of opinion that new subdivisions

should be made beyond the present limits.

"Starting from the post on the intersection of the north-east line of Cabot with that of the seigniory of Mitis, I verified and traced the division line between McNider and Cabot, which I found very much grown over and obliterated (bearing south 45°, 30° 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 line the land is excellent and very level from the southerly summit of the banks of the River Tartigou, as far as the Kempt road. 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 range 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. A 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 Fleuriau and Cabot, to its junction with the old road, now called the Matapedia Road, being found to run in a transverse direction to the ranges of the old surveyed 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. description of the land surveyed is contained in the following extract from Mr. P. L. Surveyor Bradley's report of survey :-

"In my survey of the line between th 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th ranges of

Cabot, 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) the land is very rich and offers more than ordinary encouragement to cultivation. The prevailing wood is hard wood, birch, maple and spruce, the latter is abundant, and is pretty extensively employed by the timber merchants of the country.

"This township holds out real inducements to settlement, 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' N. and about  $76^\circ$  15' W. longtitude from Greenwich. It contains an area of 75,750 acres English or statute measure, being equal to 1183 square miles. Of this 73,570 acres, equal 115 square miles, have been subdivided into farm lots.

"This township is naturally 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, varying 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 follows: 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 dwarfish 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 manufac-tured. 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 hillocks 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 settler; 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, varying from 1½ 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 good 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 ascertain, 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 boundaries 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 1862, it is here only necessary to remark, that the following extracts of the report of Mr. O'Dwyer have reference to the survey and subdivisions of the residue; of those townships, performed and returned in the year 1863, lying north and south of the ranges set off on either side of the Bury and Arnold river colonization road line, within the lateral limits of both townships:—

"In treating of the natural features and capabilities of the tract of country surveyed,

each township may properly be considered by itself.

## DITTON-RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS.

"The principal rivers of Ditton are the Salmon river, divided into east and south branches, with its tributary, the Ditton river, which also divides into the Ditton and Little Ditton. The width of the Salmon river, at low water, is from 15 to 50 yards, and that of the Ditton river from 8 to 20 yards. Both are subject to sudden rise and fall, and overflow the low lands along their banks to a considerable extent. The Salmon river is large enough for floating large timber to market. It is ascended 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 water, but in the event of settlement could be much improved.

"The meadow lands along the banks of the Salmon and Ditton rivers are very considerable in extent, and, though partially subject to overflow in certain localities, will form

rich lands for settlement.

"The Megantic mountains occupy a very large tract in the north-east corner of Ditton; the most is entirely unfit for settlement, and, in consequence, was not subdivided in the present survey. These mountains extend into Chesham, Marston and Hamdon; a good quality of granite is found around them, and good spruce timber.

## LUMBER AND WATER POWER.

"Pine lumber, in considerable quantities, was formerly found in Ditton, 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 inexhaustible quantities in various parts of the township, with a heavy growth of birch and maple in the higher tracts.

"A number of mill sites are to be found in various parts of the township of Ditton,

sufficient for the wants of settlers and manufacturing purposes, if required.

"The following is a list of the mill sites that became known during the survey, and which, without doubt, do not comprise all that may be found within the limits of the township:—

"No. 1.—Good mill site; lot No. 21, 2nd range, upon a small stream called "Galt's river."

"No. 2.—Tolerable mill site; lots Nos. 35 and 36, 2nd range, upon a small stream 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 feet in about one chain of distance.

"No. 5 .- Very good mill site; lots Nos. 41 and 42, 8th range, on Ditton river

heavy rapids and fall.
"No. 6.—Several good mill sites; lots Nos. 38 to 40, 9th range, on Little Ditton

"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 good settling land contiguous, or belonging, to the bottom lands along the Salmon and Ditton rivers. This location in fact was, if I am not mistaken, settled upon, with a view to purchasing, shortly after the subdivision of Ditton was completed.

#### ARABLE OR SETTLING LAND.

"The general quality of the soil and timber, whether good or bad, being minutely exhibited 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 consecutively:

#### 1st 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 Hampdon, near the foot of the Megantic Hills, at No. 39; 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, nearly 8 or 9 miles, varying in width, and, taken together, forms a large and advantageous block for settlement.

"From No. 14 to Salmon river, is generally poor,-from Salmon river, poor again. Some four or five lots, to the high lands, at the base of the mountains, about No 33, whence there are seven or eight lots fit for settlement, to the Megantic Hills, at Nos. 38 to 43, which occupy the remainder of the lands to Chesham. Two mill-sites are found in this range, viz: on lots Nos. 21 and 25.

## 3nd and 4th ranges.

"These ranges are advantageously situated, fronting on the Hampden and Arnold river road line; and the greater portion of the land from Newport to Salmon river, a distance of over 4 miles, is well 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 patches, till reaching No. 48; thence commences a tract of good settling land in the 4th range, extending into the 5th, which runs easterly to Chesham.

"The fine bottom lands along Salmon river, commence in the 3rd range, increasing in width southerly, along the river.

#### 5TH 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 east 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.

#### 6TH RANGE, DITTON.

"This range contains but 19 lots, from the south-west quarter of Ditton to No. 53, where the 6th range is overlapped by the 5th and 7th 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.

#### 7TH 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.

#### STH RANGE.

"The 8th range has some fine 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 Chesham 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.

#### 9TH 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, from 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, extending 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 ranges 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 up a small portion of the north-west corner of Chesham, and the south-east quarter is very much broken up with the boundary mountain and ridge or spurs, extending from them in various directions.

#### LUMBER AND WATER POWER.

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 acttlers, is not lack-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 branch

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

west branch of Arnold river; heavy rapids and falls.
"No. 3. Good mill site, lot No. 2, 6th range, on east branch of Salmon river; rapids and falls.

"No. 4. Tolerable mill site, lot 14, 8th range, on fork of south branch of Salmon

#### ARABLE LANDS, 1ST RANGE, CHESHAM.

"The western extremity of this range is taken up to the extent of 8 or 9 lots by a portion of the Megantic mountain range, on the easterly slope of which there is, however, some fine settling land; then easterly to Clinton is a large tract of land, generally fit for settlement, with the exception of some small tracts or patches. This tract extends northeasterly into Marston.

#### 2nd and 3rd ranges.

"A very fine tract of settling land lies on the south cast clope of the Megantie mountains in these ranges, and between the forks of the east branch of Salmon river, joining to a good tract in the 4th range of Whitton. A belt of dark timber and poor land is found near the east fork, and extending north-easterly. Farther to the cost is high and undulating; the ridges generally well wooded, and adapted for with ment throughout 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 the northern part of the range to No. 39, where a belt of stony, dark timbered land is found extending to Clinton. This range begins at lot 21, upon a ridge of hereevood land, adapted to settlement, to lot No. 31; thence more broken with small tracts of excellent high lands to No. 41, and then high underwood land, generally fit for cottlement, to Woburn line. Several good mill-sites are found in the 4th range, or lets \$8, \$9 and 49, which form a desirable location.

#### 6TH RANGE.

"A great portion of this range, from Whitton to No. 21, is generally poor, dark timbered land, a small part stony, Whitton excepted. The easterly part of the range, from lot 21, to Woburn, is mostly rough, broken land, with good vallies and patches of small extent, not generally favorable to settlement, except a portion of the northern side near Woburn.

#### 7th and 8th ranges.

"Very little land for settlement. Small patches of good land are found in the hilly parts, but the greater portion is rough and broken, or dark timbered, ston; land, undt for settlement. Some well-timbered, hardwood ridges are to be met with, but they are generally stoney.

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#### 9TH AND 10TH RANGES.

"The great part poor land, and very rough and mountainous to the east, near the Province line. 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 10th range runs up to the height of land which forms the Province line, and is in great part rough, broken land.

UNDIVIDED TRACT, OR GORE, ALONG EMBERTON AND SOUTH OF 10th 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 Emberton. It contains about 2400 acres, and is mostly rough, mountainous land, generally unfit for tillage. Some finely wooded valleys are to be found within it, but these are mostly very stony.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS-DITTON.

"From 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-cast 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 township being opened and settled up as rapidly as any of the neighboring townships, and perhaps with greater rapidity.

"Should the northern and western parts of the township of Emberton, which is yet unexplored, contain good land for settlement to any considerable amount, the settlement of Ditton would be still further facilitated by the survey and opening to settlement of the

adjoining township of Emberton.

"The Unapplen and Arnold river road was opened during the season of 1862, and completed to a point somewhat over half a mile into Ditton, and in consequence a good deel of laud in Hampden and the 1st and 2nd ranges of Whitton was very shortly after taken up. The bottoms along the Salmon and Whitton rivers are also settled upon in various places, nearly as abon as surveyed, with a view to purchase by actual settlers.

"In view of these facts, it is much to be recommended for furthering the more rapid

"In view of these firsts, it is much to be recommended for furthering the more rapid development of the resources of Whitton, that the road line surveyed in 1861 with such modifications, if any, as might be found expedient, should be opened as far as Salmon river during the present season, a distance from the termination of the part of the road clearly completed of something less than six miles.

"The salmon river being thus reached by a good travelled road, would open a natural highway for communication, that is now to some extent inacessible, and there could be no

ecubt or most of the good land in Ditton being taken up in a few seasons.

## CHESHAM.

"This township 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 settlement to any amount. The north-western and northern part, along Marston, has some very fine pine actiling land in compact bodies, and here settlements might advantageously be note when a road of communication should have been opened from the nearest settlements already established in some of the nearest townships. The good settling land in Chesham, lying chiefly in a continuous block contiguous to Marston, and somewhat exparated from the bottoms and settling lands in Whitton, it becomes worthy of consideration upon the presumption that Marston effers equal or greater inducements for settlement than Chesham, whether it would not be advantageous to open a road running north-easterly from the Hampden and Arnold river road, through the north-west quarter of Chesham to Marston line, and thence north-acsterly through the most desirable land for settlement, so

as to intersect the most southerly settlements already formed along Lake Megantic to

Victoria Bay.

"From the acquaintance I have obtained of the country by having surveyed an exploratory line northerly through Marston in 1861, and from knowledge of the lands in Chesham, acquired by the survey of that township during the last season, I should consider this route as a most desirable link in the chain of colonization roads which are 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 and 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 from the head of Lake Megantic to the highlands along the province line, intended to connect 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 Megantie, in the county of Compton, and is bounded on the north by the township of Whitton, on the south partly by the townships of Clinton and Chesham, and on the west by the township

of Hampden.

Two lines of road for colonization purposes have been traced through this township, one in continuation of the Victoria road leading from the township of Hampden, running transversely with the ranges of the township of Marston, and the other in continuation of the Megantic road, traversing the township of Whitton and intersecting the Victoria road extension, and traversing the township of Clinton to its junction with the Bury and Arnold river projected line of road.

A description of the character of the land, its soil, and timber, is contained separately for each of the said townships of Woburn and Marston in the following extracts of the

report of Mr. P. L. Surveyor Blaiklock:

## WESTERN OUTLINE.

"The whole depth of the 2nd range is in good open hardwood, the timber of a large growth, &c., the soil a good brown loam, the land is undulating and lying to the east 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 generally of a heavy growth. Two considerable brooks are also crossed tributaries of the north branch of the Arnold river.

## REAR LINE OF 2ND RANGE.

"The land traversed by this line is undulating hardwood, with a good light stony soil; there are also several lots of very excellent land, timbered with a heavy growth of maple, birch, spruce, ash, elm, cedar, &c.; the soil being a deep black vegetable mould, on a subsoil of rich brown loam, well watered with numerous springs and small streams. Lots Nos. 63 and 64 are traversed by a high rocky hill, which runs in a north-easterly direction all across the 2nd range; the most of the lots in this range are well suited for agricultural purposes, the soil being of a good quality, although rather stony, and, upon approaching the river, somewhat broken by rocky ledges.

## 3rd 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 5th and 6th 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 undulating hardwood, and much of the soil is very good, being a vegetable mould overlaying a clay loam subsoil, but generally stony; from 15 to 21 the land is more broken, the line running along the east slope of the high land forming the province boundary; the timber is chiefly hardwood, and the soil a rich loam, but very stony in some places, almost too much so to form good arable land.

#### 4TH AND 5TH BANGE LINE.

"In lot No. 1 the line descends the face of the hill at an augle of 30° to the brook and useends 25° the opposite side; the timber is spruce, with a few inferior pine, and the ground covered with large masses of loose rocks; lots Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 undulate along the east side of a hill, but not too steep for cultivation; the soil is good, but stony, and the timber, hardwood mixéd with spruce; Nos. 6 and 7 are level cedar swamp, black mould on a clay subsoil; Nos. 8 and 9 are a light sandy and stony soil, timbered with spruce.

refrom 0 to 15 the land is gently undulating, timbered with a heavy growth of birch, maple, beech and spruce; the soil a good light loam, but stony for the remainder of these ranges; the line passes over mixed wood and spruce swamp; the soil, where dry, being

light and stemy, and a cold clay loam where wet.

"The 4th range consists of twenty-six lots, and contains an area of 2715 superficial acres. Although this range line passes through considerable swampy land, I have every reason to believe it does not extend far to the west, but that there is good hardwood land lying between the high ground traversed by the 3rd range line, and the 4th and 5th, for upon running up the centre line I found good hardwood up to the foot of the hill forming the boundary.

#### 5TH AND 6TH RANGE LINE.

"The ground passed over by this line for the first sixteen lots is mixed, softwood and spruce swamps, with a light sandy and stony soil. In the remaining part of these ranges the loss front upon, and are bounded by, the Arnold river, along the banks of which the soil is in many places very good, being an alluvial deposit brought down by the stream.

## 6TH AND 7TH RANGE LINE.

In the first four loss the land is very good, being very level, timbered with birch, sprue a maple, centar, fir, ash, &c., of a large growth, and the soil black vegetable mould on a good brown loam so bool. The remaining part of this line ascends the north face of the mountain, timbered with hardwood, but most of it too stony and rocky for cultivation. This mountain rises near the Arnold river, and running in an east by south direction, unites with and forms the high hand forming the Province boundary, on the east side of the township, and beyond which and southward was made too mountainous and broken to be available for agricultural purposes.

# 7rh and Stil Pange Line.

This line, it was supposed, would intersect the main river, but finding it was not likely to do so I made the south east fork the boundary down to the main river; from thence the lots in these ranges will front on the Arnold received the lots in these ranges will front on the Arnold received the lots in these ranges will front on the Arnold received the lots of the land along this stream is somewhat varied in some places; the banks approach close to the margin, and are precipitous; in others they recede, and leave a considerable space of all well flat, where the soil is excellent. There is also a considerable extent of good land lying he ween the range line and the south east fork, and is contained within lots 29 to 20, and indeed nearly the whole of the 8th range is of a good quality, in particular in the lower part of the terminal waship, where the affluvial flats of the Arnold are of considerable extent. This range, I consider contains some of the best land in the township.

#### 8TH AND 9TH 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 near 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 mixed 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 brute, which is now covered with a small second growth of spruse,

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 access 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 country 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 advance 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 of on the suitable spaces found fit for agricultural pursuits, I then repaired to Lac & 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 right angle with the 5th range, thence laid off Nos. 5 and 6, being irregular, caused by the winding of the lake; then proceeded 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 dimensions. Owing to the sinuosities of the line road, a great space is left out on account of the proximity 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 purposes, and ensures the greatest economy 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\(^2\) 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 feet 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  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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 disadvantage, 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 case. 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 informed by persons that have gone through that communication that the same 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 favorable ground along and in the vicinity of that communication would be made known and taken up by a 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 Chaudière, 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 Chaudière from lake Megantic, a total distance of 37 miles.

Considering the importance which the public lands in this section of the country have required from the auriferous nature of the rock 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, 23rd 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 Chaudière, 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 Chaudière, along its eastern bank, as the nature of the country through which I passed would allow, passing through the townships of Jersey, Marlow, Risborough, Spalding, and between Spalding and Ditchfield to Lake Megantic, a total distance of forty-one 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 level 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

A good ford could be made passable at all seasons, except at the breaking up of the ice in

spring 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 height. 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 Lac à 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 Lac a 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 distance 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 my 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, fifteen chains and seventy-eight

"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 ascend, 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 limit 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 reserve. The trace follows this line 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 necessary 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 10th lot will be the most expensive, as blasting 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 mostly composed of yellow sandy earth, through which a good 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 Quiatchouan, I proceeded to the point of intersection of the line between range I and range B, of the township of Charlevoix, with the west line of Metabetchouan, and from this point I traced at right angles, with the same line, the line between range I and range C, which I prolonged beyond the eastern 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 intersection 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 range of Metabetchouan, the soil is sandy, the surface generally even, and offering great facilities for the opening of a good 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 argents of wet land on part of lots 10 and 11, and rejoins the front line at the picket of lots 17 and 18. On lot 19 there are two steep cliffs caused by a deep ravine, and a third before arriving at the river Ouiatchouan. I laid 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 opened by the settlers generally, follows the sandy downs which border the lake during the high freshets of spring. The only obstacles when the active co-operation of Government is indispensible arc, 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 chains, 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 exploration, 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 line of the said township to the south-west of a rising ground which here borders the river Ashuapmouchouan.

"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 bending 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 2nd and 3rd 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 4th range of Des Meules. A by road by this trace will afford access to the capital lands of the 5th 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 account 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 excellent land crossed by the main artery will, I trust, induce the Government 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 46 not being visible, I took the mean distance, viz.: 13 chains, 85 links, for each of these lots between Nos.

The water courses crossed by 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 Metabetchouan and Oniatchouan. The former intersects Hebert street at a breath of 482 feet in winter, and 642 feet when the waters are highest. The mean depth is nine feet, 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 street by means of a chaland.

"The greatest length of the bridge over the Ouiatchouan will be 396 feet. 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 feet, 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, crossing is frequently impossible; at mean height of water, owing to the force of the current, the same inconvenience exists. If the government wishes the settlers to profit by the opening of the Kenogomi road at once, they should prepare the necessary materials 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 a l'Ours (Bear river) will be about 60 feet, 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 bridge; its breadth at this point is 264 feet; 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 Charlevoix, near the crossing of the River Ouiatehouan. 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, relieves 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.

#### EXTRACT FROM UPPER CANADA REPORTS OF SURVEY.

## AWERES

Is bounded on the north and east by lands as yet unsurveyed; on the south by the township of Tarentorus; 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 Aweres 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.

"As a whole, this township offers few inducements to settlers."

### KORAH AND AWENGE

Are adjoining townships.

Korah is bounded on the north by the township of Pennefather; on the east by the township of Tarentorus and Hudson Bay Company's property; on the south by the township of Awenge; and on the west by the township of Prince.

Awenge 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 quarter

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 Land Surveyor James Johnston's report

of survey :-

"The quality of the land in these townships is generally good. For an average width of a mile along the shore of the River Ste. Marie it is low and marshy, then, gradually rising, it becomes more dry, and is principally a good clay loam for a distance north of two niles. 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 northerly limit of the township it is more or less broken with ridges of rock, chiefly granite.

The timber on 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 on the north, south, and west by lands as yet unsurveyed; the Indian reserve and Hudson Bay Company's post are on the east.

and Hudson Bay Company's post are on the cast.

They were surveyed in 1860 by P. L. S. Herrick, and contain respectively:—Nee-Bing, 19,781 acres of land: Pai-Poonge, 43,846 acres of land. The Kaministiqua river flows through both townships. The following is an extract from Mr. Herrick's report of

survev:-

"The townships of Nee-Bing and Pai-Poonge are bounded on the south by high ranges of trap rocks, rising in perpendicular precipices some hundred feet high on their north and cast sides, the most prominent point of which,—McKay's mountain—reaches an elevation of 1,000 feet. The summits of these mountains are in general covered with white and red pine, while on the sides may be seen a thick growth of birch, poplar, and spruce, and in a few spots sugar maple. At the base of these mountains we get into a comparatively level plain, forming the valley of the Kaministiqua river, and at an average elevation of 30 or 40 feet above the level of the river. The soil in this valley consists in general of a reddish, clayey loan, well adapted for cultivation, and producing a good growth of poplar, spruce, balsam, birch, with an undergrowth of hazel-nut, cherry, &c. In 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 flats 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, &c., with an undergrowth

of wild hops and flowering plants of various descriptions

"On the north as well as on the south bank of the river, rising from these flats, are

banks of red clay, gravel, or sand, 50 to 80 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, sprace, birch, balsam, &c. However, proceeding further north from the river in Nec-Bing, the land in general becomes wet, and the prevailing timber is tamarack and sprace; 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 both townships the soil again improves, and continues to do so, until the range of granite and trap rocks bounding Thunder Bay on the north

and ranging towards the south-west is again met with.

"The country on both sides of the river is well watered by numerous creeks, affording excellent mill sites. Slate river flows with rapid current between high banks of dark argillaceous slate, lying in horizontal layers, and containing limestone in interlying 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 4½ miles from its mouth.

"Further up this river, in the north-west corner of Nec-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 calc 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, about 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 Land Surveyor A. P. Salter. The township of St. Mary's contains 856 acres of land. The following

is an extract from the report of survey:-

"SECTION 3.—The soil is good, though rather light, and the timber entirely destroyed." SECTION 4.—The same remark applies to this section.
"SECTION 6.—Good soil, covered with a thick second growth of timber, original timber

"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

"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 rivulets 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. L. 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 sur-

"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 Bell'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 Province, 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 proximity to the North River, which runs obliquely through this tract, could, with advantage, become marketable. The river, however, though possessing sufficient water and being comparatively free from sudden abrupt bends, would require a good deal of blasting, and small packs of drift wood to be cut away to make it profitably available. Hemlock, maple, beech, birch, &c., of average size, are also frequently met with in this tract.

"Between concession 6 and Paudash lake is a tract of land possessing a much more favorable appearance; the surface is gently undulating, gradually sloping towards the lake; the soil is composed of sandy loam of good depth, resting generally on a bed of gravel 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 settlement—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.

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, extending 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, loamy 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 beautiful 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 chiefly 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 township 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 be 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. 21 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 read 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. Here 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 loam, 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 are 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 outlet; 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, maskinonge, 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 (40,539 acres) was surveyed last year 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, beech 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 deal 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° West, strike say N. 20° 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 undulating, 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

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 concession 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 in all the concessions 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 remarkable 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 large 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 into Burnt 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 depth, 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 becomes 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 12 to 14 feet could easily be obtained, and the situation is in every way admirably adapted for the creetion 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 southwards to concession 11, is a tract of good hardwood land, which extends castward 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 broken country, which continues to the south boundary; this tract is traversed by rocky ridges, and interspersed with cedar and spruce swamps—the timber is small and stunted, hemlock, 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 rapid, 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 castwards 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 tributaries. 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 township of Grimsthorpe; on the south by the township of Madoc; and on the west by the township of Lake.

The Hastings road runs through the township. It contains 62,967 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 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th concessions, lots 6 to 20, last year, by Provincial Land Surveyor MacLeod.

The following are extracts from the Reports of Survey :-

#### Extract from Mr. Deane's report.

"The land in this township is of rather an inferior quality, being rough, broken, and undulating in character—the ridges generally rocky and unproductive, and the valleys of a deep, alluvial soil. Its resources, in a lumbering point of view, are worthy of remark: 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 sites for mill and manufacturing establishments.

"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 approximate line 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 geologist to define it correctly.

"Though the land generally is not of a good quality, there is a great influx of settlers, and numerous applications for wild land; and I have great pleasure in being able to state,

that the lands on the Hastings road are settling rapidly.

### Extract 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,-17th and 18th concessions—where large quantities of hay are moved 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, Messrs. 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 north-

western part; there are several rapids in its course.

"The rock is composed principally of crystalline limestone, and is similar to the forma-

tion 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 with out the condition of actual settlement following, during the period of inflation in 1856, '57 and '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 being 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 purchase-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 moderate prices and enquirers for land for actual settlement are increasing.

In the Saugeen District the Superintendent has been instructed to sell 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 afforded by the Department to the corporations of the townships of Amabel and Keppel in opening a road on the boundary line between the townships, will facilitate the sale of the lands in that locality.

The Indian lands in the townships in the neighborhood of Sault Ste. Marie were, in the autumn of 1863, placed for sale under the charge of Joseph Wilson, Esq., who resides at the Sault. 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 soon as the survey is completed the Indians will be located in terms of the Treaty

of October, 1862, and the residue of the lands opened for sale to actual settlers.

For the general topography and resources of the Island see P. L. S. Dennis's report of his exploration in the Appendix No. 41 to the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1862.

The practice of individual Indians cutting or disposing of the timber on their reserves to white men for trifling remuneration, which has so long prevailed and been tacitly overlooked, has, as nearly as possible, been put a step to, and the leading men among the Indians have, as respects certain reserves, consented to the timber being disposed of by the Indian department, with the understanding 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 Anderdon reserve, and \$4,115 for that in Caradoc, has already been received. This is in addition to the dues chargeable on the timber when cut.

In the Saugeen District a number 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 charges on which will make satisfactory additions to the permanent Indian funds.

In Lower Canada also two not 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 Seneca 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 evinced 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 pox 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 benefits resulting from which are beginning to be appreciated by the Indians.

The Indian population is given in tabular statement 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 severity 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 does it provide for the imprisonment of offenders who cannot, or will not, pay the fine 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 Chippewas at the Narrows of Lake Simcoe.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

General Statement 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 members 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 year 1863.

Designation.	Name.	Salary, Per Annum.	When Appointed.	By whom Appointed.	Date of first Appointment to Provincial Service.	Remarks.
Deputy Superintendent  Chief Clerk  Accountant  Corresponding Clerk  Pemporary Clerk	L. Vankoughnet	\$ cts. Nil. 2000 00  1400 00  1400 00  730 00  \$2 per diem. 240 00  \$5 per mensem, lst Jany. to 31st Aug. 1863. \$10 per mensem, lst Sept. to 31st Dec., 1863.	1st April, 1851  1st Dec., 1859  13th Feby., 1861  10th April, 1862  1st October, 1859	Governor in Council	Appointed to Surveyor Genl's Department 1st Jany., 1829. Appointed to Governor's Sec's Office, 14th Oct., 1842. Appointed to Crown Land Department, — Oct., 1854.	
Indian Depart	C. T. WALCOT, Acc. Ind. Aff. CMENT, nd February, 1864.	ı.			WM. SPRAGGE, D.	S. I. A.

B. Schedule of Salaries paid, and allowances and payments made to Individuals; the year

Local Superinter or Division		Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount Paid.	For w	
estern Supering	tend'ev.	Froome Talfourd	Visiting Superintendent	\$ c. 1400 00	Year 186	
			and Commissioner.		Lear 100	
do	•••••	Revd. R. Flood	Missionary	400 00	do	
do do		Revd. A. Jamieson Charlotte Adams	do	400 00 250 00	do do	
do do	*****	Henry Bourne		100 00	do	
		John Porter	do	50_00	1863—1st to 31st 1	Jan. March.
do		James Malcolm	do	50 00	1863—1st to 30th	
do		D. J. Croghan	į l	33 33	1863-1st to 30th	Aug.
do		Thos. King	do	200 00	Year 186	
- do - 2 -		Dr. W. Lambert	Medical Attendant	80 00	do	
do		D. B. Wawanosh	Chief and Interpreter	400 00	do	
do		Joshua Wawanosh	Chief	250 00	do	*****
do -1-		Peter Salt	) do	100 00	do	
do		Pehiegeshig	do	60 00	do	
do		John Henry	Interpreter	10) 00	do	
entral and East	ern Su-	W. R. Bartlett	Visiting Superintendent	1400 00	do	
perintendency	01 U.		and Commissioner.			
Canada.		D 4	l., , , , , i		l	
uo do	******	F. Assickinack	Clerk and Interpreter	730 00	do	
do		Revd. G. A. Anderson	Missionary	420 00	do	
110		William Law	School Teacher	50 00	do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
do		Revd. Robt. Brooking	do	50 00	do	
ďο		Glenholm Garrett	do	200 00	do	
do		Simpson Bigsail	Chief	25 00	do	
do		Wm. Yellowhead	do	50 00	do	
do		Thos. Naningishkung	do	25 00	do	••• ••
do		George Young	do	25 00	do	
do		John Aissance	do	75 00	do	*****
do		James Aissance	do	50 00	do	*****
do		George Pandansh	do	125 00	do do	•••••
do	•••••	John Crow	do	43 75	đo	
do		Joseph Whetung	3.			
do		John Johnson	do	25 00	do	•••••
	!		do	50 00	do	
do		John Sunday	do	110.00	١,	
do		John Simpson		112 00	do	•••••
do		Peter J. Kegedonce	go	$\frac{24}{100} \frac{00}{00}$	do do	
do		Geo. A. Tabigwon				
do		Joseph Jones	do	50 00	do	
do		John Kadahgegwon	do	87 50	do	
do		Henry H. Madwayosh	do	100 00	do	
do		Dr. Jas. McCres	do Surgeon	100 00	do	
do				75 00	do	•••••
do			Secretary	15 00	đο	
uo	•••••	mezang Pandansh	Writer	22 50	do	
do		Revd. Alan Salt	Interpreter and Writer	12 50	đo	
do			Interpreter	37 50	40	

and for services at the Outposts and Stations of the Indian Department, during 1863.

Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities for Appointment.		Dates of Appointment.	Remarks.
Management Fund	Governor General.	1	lst Jan., 1855	Statiened at Surnia.
do	do . do .	]	15th Dec., 1834.	Stationed at Carradoc. Stationed at Walpole Island.
Chippewas of Sarnia	Nominated by the band and approve by the Departmen	ed	1010, 1010,	5.00.02-12-01
Chippewas of Walpole Moravians of the Thames	do . do .			Jas. Malcolm succeeded John Porter, who held the appointment of School Teacher
, do	do .			for a considerable period. Jus. Malcolm was dismissed for improper conduct, and
do	do .		İ	was succeeded by D. J. Croghan, the present holder of the office.
Wyandotts of Anderdon		•••	1	
do Chippewas of Sarnia		···¦	ļ	
do	í •			
do				
Chippewas of Walpole	_		j	
Chippewas of the Thames	do .	∤		
Management Fund	Governor General.	'i	lat July, 1858	Stationed at Toronto.
do	do .	]	15th Aug., 1849	40 died 21st Nov., 1863.
<b>Mohawks of Bay</b> of Quinté			•	
Chippewas of Lakes Huron	Nominated by the	he		
and Simcoe.	Band and approv			
do	by the Departmen			
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté				
Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe.	đo	:::	,	
do				Dead.
фо		····[		_
do	1 -			
do do	1 .			}
Mississaguas of Rice and		:::		This includes \$25 of salary for 1862, shor
Mud Lakes.	١.,.			paid to him. This includes \$6.25 of salary for 1862. Ther
do	ļ.,.			has also been apparently a short paymen to him, in 1863, of \$12.50.
do	. do	•••		Tlis includes salary from 1st October, 1862 to 30th September, 1863.
Mississguas of Alnwick		•••		One year's salary, from 1st Oct., '62, to 30t do [Sept., '63
do Chippewas of Saugeen and	do do			do do [Sept., '63 do do
Owen Sound.	. do		1	1
do	1	•••	[	
do		•••	i	1
do	. do	•••	ĺ	
Mississaguas of Alnwick		•••		Dr. Jas. McCrae was paid only three-fourth of a year's salary.
do	. do	•••		One year's salary, from 1st Oct., 1862, to 30 Sept., 1863.
Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.	do	•••		This includes salary for year to 31st Marc 1863, and for half year to 30th Sept., 186
Chippewas of Lakes Huror	do			
and Simcoe. do	. do	***	<b>ការអា</b> វៈដីកំណុចកា	This includes salary for year to 31st Marc 1883, and for must year to suth sep
25	1	٠	•	1868)

SCHEDULE of Salaries paid, and Allowances and

Local Superintendency or Division.		Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount Paid.		For what period paid.	
perintendency	of Ų.	Fred. Lamorandière	Interpreter	\$ c. 50 00		3	
Canada.—Contir do		Moses B. Madwayash	do	50 00	do		
do		Joseph Jones	do	125 00			
do	•••••	Robert Pandansh	Messenger	15 00	do	*****	
do		Jacob Jacobs	do	5 00	do	•••••	
Grand River Su tendency.	perin-	Jasper T. Gilkison	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.	1050 00	đ∙	•••••	
do		'	Clerk	600 00	do	•••••	
do		Alfred Digby, M. D	Medical Attendant	570 00	do	••••	
do		R. H. Dee, M. D	do	750 00	do	•••••	
do		H. Whicher, M. D	do	210 00	do		
do		Joseph Sawyer	Chief (retired)	200 00	do		
do		David Sawyer	Chief and Agent	150 00	do		
do		James McLean	Agent	50 00	do		
do		George King	Interpreter	50 00	do		
do		G. H. M. Johnson	do	400 00	do	******	
do do		James McLean	Warden	100 00	do	•	
	- 1		Messenger	00 04	do	•••••	
Northern Superin	ten-	Goorge Irouside	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.	783 04	đo		
đo		C. T. Dupont	do	<b>73</b> 37	do	*****	
do		McGregor Transide	Clerk and Interpre or	114.00			
do		Dr. Davil Layton	Surgeon	114 00 730 00	do	•••••	
do		Joseph Jennesseaux	Surgeon School-master	243 32	do		
Lower Canada		Rev. F. Boucher	R. C. Missionary	225 96	do		
do		v. I. X. Marcoux	do	203 32	do	•••••	
do		Rov. Jos. Murault	do	225 96	do		

C. T. WALCOT,

Acc. Ind. Aff.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT,

Quebce, 22nd Feby., 1864.

## Payments made to Individuals, &c .-- Continued.

	hat Fund id.	Authorities for Appointment.	Dates of Appointment.	Remarks.
Owen Sour		Nominated by the Band and approved by the Department	l]	
do		do	·}	
do Mississaguas Mud Lakes	of Rice and	do		Salary from 1st April, 1362, to 30th Sept., 1863.
do	•••••	do		do do
Six Nations.		Superintendent General.	1st May, 1862	Stationed at Brantford. Mr. Gilkison only received three-fourths of his salary in 1863—the last quarter was paid in 1864. His salary per annum is \$1400.
do		Governor General	1st Jan., 1855	do do do
đo	••••••	do	 	His salary per annum is \$800. Dr. Digby only received three-fourths of his salary in 1863—the last quarter was paid in 1864. His salary is \$760 per annum.
do		de		Dr. Dee only received three-fourths of his salary in 1863. His salary is \$1000 p. an.
do		do		Dr. Whitcher only received three-fourths of ! his salary in 1863. His salary is \$280 p.au.
Mississaguas do	of the Credit			Dead.
do do				This is salary for 1862. Mr. McLean's sorvices have been disponsed with since 31st Dec., 1862. Chief David Sawyer performs the duties.
Six Nations .	of the Credit			
Management				Stationed at Manitowaning, Manitoulin Is land. Died 14th July, 1863. Succeeded by C. T. Dupont.
d∙		SuperintendentGen eral.	4th Sept., 1863.	Stationed at Macitovanning, Manitoulin Island, Salary from 4th to 30th Sept., 1863 at \$1000 per annum. Mr. Dupout did not receive his salary for Oct. to Dec., 1863 until 1864.
d∙		do	.1	Pay at \$2 per diem, 5th Aug. to 30th Sep, '63
d⊕		Governor General	. 22nd Oct., 1849	1
do	*********	do	25th Oct., 1850.	·I
L. Canada In	ndian Fund	Gevernor General		Resident at Indian Lorette.
do		do		
do		do	1847	do St. Francis.

WMJ SPRAGGE,

D. S. I. A.

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure, by the Indian Department, during the year 1863, out of Upper Canada Indian Funds.

Station Superinten or Division.		Character of Disbursement.	Amount Paid.	Out of what Fund payel le.	Remarks.
Head Quarters		Stationery, books, binding, printing, &c  Office disbursements Advertising Postage Rent for office Assistance to Indians expelled from Wikwemikong  Survey—Indian Islands in St. Lawrence do Manitoulin Island.  Protection of timber on Garden River reserve	\$ c. 520 58 402 44 54 75 6 23 165 00 125 00 2551 65 2271 23 16 00	Management Fund	To be refunded by the Alnwick an Manitoulin Indians when the lands are sold.
		Protection of timeer on garden fiver reserve	237 32 33 75 500 00	do	m1:-:
Vestern Superinten	denc <b>y</b> .	Froome Talfourd's office disbursements.  Distribution Funeral expenses	60 64 4595 82 109 79	Chippewas of Sarnia	Office disbursements for 1862 but not paid till 1863.
		Medicine and attendance Allowance to Chapel Steward and Messenger Supplies Building Chief Notice's house F. Talfourd's contingent expenses	106 87 70 00 57 92 100 00 13 26 2 79	do	
<b>do</b> do		Postago	1294 90 4 27	Chippewas of Walpole	
<b>do</b> do		Distribution	3612 08 15 35 7 06 26 50 125 00	Chippewas of Thames do do do do	
đo do	•	Distribution	2636 84 15 00	Moravians of Thames	

ĸ	
- 2	
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Advertising									
Advertising	ilo.	do		Distribution	1000	00	ITTm. 2 . H/a of Andordon 1		11
Postage	-*		•						H
Proof. Tailourd's contingent expenses							1 ""		11
S. White's travelling expenses.				Froome Talfourd's contingent expenses					11
Central and Eastern Su-perintendency of Upper   Distribution   3305 18   Subscription to Church   340				S. White's travelling expenses					11
Description of Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription   Subsc			1	-	30	UU	1 40		11
Description of Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription to Church   Subscription   Subsc	Central and I	Sastern	Su-	W. R. Bartlett's contingent expenses	236	nn	Management Fund		Ш
Subscription to Church	perintendend	v of U	pper	Distribution					11
Percentage	Canada.		<u>.</u>	Subscription to Church					Ш
Insurance								Paid to F. McAnnany for lands sold	11
Map.							1 .		П
do   do   Distribution							3.		ě
Vaccinations					·	••			ï
Vaccinations	do	də		Distribution	5511	69	Chippewas of Lakes Huron		
Vaccinations									Ш
Registry certificate.				Vaccinations	78	20	1.		Н
Survey   293 30   do							1 ,		11
do   do   Distribution   2274 72   Mississaguas of Rice and   Mud Lakes.   do   do   do   do   do   do   do   d							1 .		Ш
Survey				Dairey					Ш
Survey	do	do		Distribution	2274	72	Mississagnes of Rice and		Ш
Survey		•••	•••	DIELITORIO DI CONTROLLO DI CONT	2212				Ш
Expenses, re., Cobourg and Peterborough Railway   22 90   do   do				SHEVEY	16	30	2.		1
Vaccination and Medical attendance				Expenses re Cohourg and Peterborough Railway			1 7		П
do         do         Distribution         3702 36         Mississaguas of Skugog           do         do         Distribution         12806 27         Chippewas of Saugeen and Owen Sound.           Advertising         158 47         do         do         do           Assistance in Office to Mr. Bartlett         10 00         do         do         do           Vaccination         245 39         Chippewas of Nawash         Improvements         Chippewas of Nawash           Improvements         1074 50         Six Nations         do           Grant for School         100 00         do         do           Council House, Tuscarora         1050 00         do         do           Trivelling expenses, Mr. Morgan         100 00         do         do           Retired allowances         402 74         do         do           Pensieners         175 00         do         do           Expenses attending late Mr. Thorburn's funeral         120 00         do         do           Chief's expenses attending Councils         886 25         do         do							1		Ш
do   do   Distribution   12806 27   Chippewas of Saugeen and Owen Sound.				THE CONTROL BANK RECEIVED BELLEVILLE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	00	•••			Ш
do   do   Distribution   12806 27   Chippewas of Saugeen and Owen Sound.	do	do		Distribution	449	89	Mississaguas of Skugog		1
Advertising									II.
Advertising	do	do		Distribution	3702	36	Mississaguas of Alnwick		H
Advertising							1		Н
Advertising	do	do		Distribution	12806	27	Chippewas of Saugeen and		Ш
Assistance in Office to Mr. Bartlett   10 00   do   do   do   do   do   do   do							Owen Sound.		11
Assistance in Office to Mr. Bartlett				Advertising	158	47	do		Ħ
Chippewas of Nawash   Chippewas   Chippewas of Nawash   Chippewas of Nawash   Chippewas   Chippe					10	00	do		ш
Improvements   1074 50   do				Vaccination	98	00	do'		H
Improvements   1074 50   do							1		Н
Grand River Superinten	do	do		Distribution					11
Grant for School				Improvements	1074	5 <b>0</b>	do		Н
Grant for School							l.,		Щ
Council House, Tuscarora   1050 00   do		Superin	ten-						K
Fire losses       343 00       do         Travelling expenses, Mr. Morgan       100 00       do         Retired allowances       402 74       do         Pensieners       175 00       do         Expenses attending late Mr. Thorburn's funeral       120 00       do         Improvements       502 25       do         Chief's expenses attending Councils       886 25       do	dency.								Ш
Travelling expenses, Mr. Morgan   100 00   do				Council House, Tuscarora					Ш
Retired allowances.				Fire losses					il.
Pensieners									II
Expenses attending late Mr. Thorburn's funeral   120 00   do									11
Improvements									Ц
Chiel's expenses attending Councils								İ	Ш
							•		11
Contingencies									H.
				Contingencies	202	85	1 40		11

# STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure, by the Indian Department, &c.—Continued.

Station Superintendency				
or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount Paid.	Out of what Fund payable.	Remarks.
	Nails, &c		Six Nations	
	Distribution School House. Chief Sawyer's House	5126 79 691 16 150 00	Mississaguas of the Credit.	
	Travelling expenses of Cap. Ironside Distribution Distribution Distribution	51 50 2400 00 2000 00 41 29	Indian Land Manag. Fund Ojibewas of Lake Huron Ojibewas of Lake Superior Chief Tetomonais and his band at Gros Cap.	
	Distribution Repairs to St. Regis Church Expenses awarding damages caused by the construction of a dam	1666 78 1200 00	Iroquois of St. Regis	
Lower Canada Division	Distribution	848 55 223 38	River Desert Indians	
Lower Canada Division	nterest on Commutation	25 00	Durham Indians	

C. T. WALCOT,

Acc. Ind. Aff.

D. S. I. A.

WM. SPRAGGE,

INDIAN DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 22nd Feby., 1864.

D. S. 1. A.

D.

STATEMENT of sums paid out of the Lower Canada Indian Fund, during the year 1863.

Station Superin- tendency or Division.	Character of Disbursement.	Amount Paid.	Out of what Fund payable.	To what Tribe paid.
Lower Canada	Relief	\$ c. 20 00 30 00 12 25		do Godbout Indians.
	Vaccination Provisions and Seed	55 75 200 00 215 00 150 00	do do	. Becancour Indians.
	Seed School Promotion of Agriculture Distribution	200 00 100 00 150 00 400 00	do	. Micmacs of Township of Maria Montagnais Indians of Upper Saguenay.
	Grant Goods Seed	50 00 100 00 50 00 150 00	do	Family of late Huron Chief "Vincent." Godbout Indians. Lorette Indians. Becancour Indians.
	do	200 00 60 00 150 00 200 00	do do	Betsimits Indians. Godbout Indians. Indians on North Shore of St. Lawrence. Caughnawaga Indians.
	Law Costs.  Expenses at Quebec.  R. C. Missions.	32 33 16 00 400 00	do do	St. Francis Indians.   Montagnais Indians. .   Betsimits Indians.
	Vaccinationdo	400 00 92 00	do	do do

WM. SPRAGGE,

C. T. WALCOT,

Acc. Ind. Aff.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 22nd Feby., 1864.

E.—1863.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure Account of the several Indian Tribes and Funds, during the year 1803; shewing also Balances of the several accounts at the commencement and close of the year.

		RECEIPTS.		DISBURSE- MENTS.	CREDIT E	ALANCES.	
* Tribe or Fund.	Land and Timber, &c., &c.	Interest on Investments.	Annuities and Grants.		1stJany., 1863.	31st Dec., 1863.	
Ojibewas of Lake Huron		\$ c.	\$ c. 2400 00	\$ c. 2400 00	\$ c. 101 50	\$ c. 101 50	
Lake Superior Indians	925 78		2000 00	2000 00 2458 81	1981 03	448 00	
J. P. Clench				2100 01	614 40	614 40	i i
Accountable Warrant				101 97			1st Jan., 1863, Dr. balance \$106 06c.
Albert Anthony	1	22 18	<b></b> !		584 30	606 48	31st Dec., 1863, Dr. balance
Chippewas of the Thames	2033 33	819 77	2400 00	6039 50	19590 <b>20</b>	18803 80	\$4 09c.
Moravians of the Thames		1706 10	666 00	3605 <b>26</b>	38631 24	45560 71	
Mississaguas of the Credit	985 75	2842 72	2000 00	51 <b>2</b> 3 35	64021 22	64014 34	}
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	3888 89	2161 51	1800 00	4:33 16	47939 11	50956 35	
Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe	37 50 160 00	917 39	4800 00	6171 54	20914 24	20497 59 21417 83	
Mississaguas of Alnwick	5030 25	970-39 1332- <b>09</b>	2570 00	4007 36 3718 <b>35</b>	21724 80 27393 <b>63</b>	30037 62	
Iroquois of St. Regis		49 79			1103 57	1153 36	1
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1139 00	59 97	391 90	563 79	907 51	1934 59	1
Durham Indians	1103 00	19 87		25 00	496 01	490 88	
Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes	22 55	0 27	2568 10	2663 17	21 43		31st Dec., 1863, Dr. balance \$50 82c.
Chief Tetomonais and Band		42 69	2000 10	41 29	927 40	928 20	
Wyandotts of Anderdon	2:37 90	1042 31		2198 54	22672 05	30462 58	1
Lake of Two Mountains Indians		17 36			388 18	405 54	
River Desert Indians	2331 28	196 26		456 50	3924 84	5995 88	1]
Abenakis of St. Francis		0 70			16 14	16 84	
ower Canada Indians		1229 94	4000 00	4933 55	31588 32	32459 69	
Thippewas of Saugeen and Owen Sound	14964 90	7092 08	5000 00	15389 22	160618 41	172286 17	}
hippewas of Sarnia		1978 39	3000 00	6081 55	44182 50	44338 44	
ndustrial School Fund		1524 80		124 60	35769 02	37169 22 11395 02	
Chippewas of Nawash	6630 ; 3	293 28		1982 89	6454 40	11090 02	1

ŧ.	•
<	2
¢	2
	として

) ] (	Six Nations of the Grand River	15602 08 66 00 8989 12 97 <b>87</b> 673 62 60 00		1400 00	46588 04 1571 53 12035 10 9 78 67 36 6 00	748405 50 3036 62 180752 42	750484 54 3062 57 183952 82 88 09 606 26 54 00		
26		70763 78	68756 36	35020 00	135999 21	1484759 99	1530343 31	il	
	Deduct,  Deduct,  \$4.09 50.82	\$1,184,759 9: 106 0: \$1,484,653 9 \$1,500,343 : #54 9 \$1,500,288 4	6 Dr. Balanc 3 Amount at Departm 61 Dr. Balanc	e at commencer debit of Gove ent books, and s e at close of yes t debit of Gov ent books and a	ernment 1st account current.	nt herewith. it Dec., 1863, a			
•							WM.	. SPRAGGE,	
	C. T. WA	LCOT.						$\hat{D}$ . $i$	S. J. A.

C. T. WALCOT,

Acc. In. Aff.

Indian Department, Quebec, 22nd February, 1864.

Dr.	F. Government in Account Current with the Indian Department.	Cr.	
1864.	181/89 15 By amount of balance	\$ 106154 500288	
Indian Dep. Quebec,	C. T. WALCOT, WM. SPRAGGE, Acc. In. Aff. D. S. RIMENT, 22nd Feby., 1864.	1. A.	

	To what Tribes belonging.	Amount of Priveipal.	Average Rai
11,789 1,646 1,075‡ 13 360 1,258	Chippewas of Saugren and Owen Sound.  Mohawks of Bay of Quinté Chippewas of Nawash Mississaguas of Alnwick Batehowaning Indians. Six Nations of the Grand River	\$ c. 26359 05 2872 02 5808 48 78 00 360 00 9612 50	\$ e. 2 38 7 64

G.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 23nd Feby., 1864.

Η.

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of Surveyed Surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold, with their computed average value.

Townships.	Where Situated.	Estimated No. of Acres.	Average Value per Acre.
Keppel. Albermarle Sarawak Half-mile Strip Indian Reserve, Cape Croker Eastnor Lindsay Lindsay Est. Edmund	do   do   do   do   do   do   do   do	9,677 20,284 28,046 4812 600 15,386 57,090 60,084 66,720 19,164 21,344 18,048 11,233 18,278 20,660 43,546 7,300	5 c. 2 50 2 50 2 50 2 50 1 00 1 00 1 00 50 0 50

WM. SPRAGGE,

D. S. I. A.

Indian Department,

Quebec, 22nd Feby., 1864.

I.
SECREMENT of the analition of the various Schools escablished for the benefit of the Indian yearths throughout the Province.

				un ver den en mahaer e	t. La prima de grapa estado (1988)		
Indian Reserve and Band.	Name of Teacher.	Salary por Annum,	From what Funds paid.	No. of Poys.		Total No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
Wyandotts of Anderdon Chippewas of Sarnia	D. J. Croghan	$\frac{200}{250} \frac{00}{00}$	Funds of the Tribe	.! 6 .: 29	12 7 20 22	41 13 59 52	
Chippewas of Sangeen	Jane E. Hurlburt	200 00	By the Weslayan Methodis: Society do do  By the Congregationalists	No R d) do	25 chan for do do	45 1862. do do	
		do do	By the Wesleyan Methodist Society By the Church of England By the Wesleyan Methodist Society \$30 by the Wesleyan Methodist Society	do do	do do do do	do do do	
do Rama	Rev. R. Brooking	208 50 300 00	and \$30 by the Indians.  By the Weeley in Methodist Society, and from funds of the tribe.  do do do do	do 19	d⊕ 11	do 30	m1 - 6 h - ) h )
	A white man—name not known	200 00	By the Tribe and by the Wesleyan Methodist Society.  By the Wesleyan Methodist Society  By the New England Society	i			ed and is not yet opened.
Mohawks of Tyendenaga do do Chippewas of Sandy Island	G. Garrett	200 00 200 00 100 00	From the Funds of the Tribe	- do - do	do do do : €6	40   46   Not known   160	
Mississaguas of the New	Thos. Cornell		From the Funds of the Band  By the New England Society	İ	do do	101 259	

<sup>\*</sup> There are 3 schools among the Six Nations, all of which are supported by the Now England Society. One of these is the Mohawk Institution, where the children numbering 63, are boarded, cloathed, and educated, at the expense of the Society.

Indian Department, Quebec, 22nd Feby., 1864.

WM. SPRAGGE, D. S. I. A

## EXTRACT from W. R. 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 Rama and Snake Island Indians, however, contribute \$50 a year each in addition

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 characters are beyond suspicion as regards morality.

These teachers being under the immediate superintendence of the Wosleyan Conference, and not appointed or paid by the Indian Department, are not called upon to report

to any one but the Society that engages them.

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 report from the Alnwick Band.

Records are scarely ever kept by the teachers of the Indian schools of the attendance of the children. I have, however, written to the several bands under my charge for information, but from those at a distance it will be a good while before I can receive answers, if supplied at all. When received I will lose no time in transmitting them to

VOII.

The Indian children are very irregular in their attendance at school. There are three seasons of the year when the schools are closed, viz.: in the spring, for sugar making; in the winter, the hunting season, which commences in October and continues till the opening of navigation in the spring; and the wild berry season. During the sugar-making and hunting season the Indians close their houses and move to the bush with all the members of their family. Their villages look quite deserted. In the berry season 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 general complaint of all the teachers, both white and native.

#### AT SAUGEEN

there are three schools:—One supported by the Wesleyans, who pay the teacher \$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 themselves at home and abroad.)

#### AT CAPE CROKER.

One school by Wesleyaus; white teacher,—one by Church of England; native teacher.

#### CHRISTIAN ISLAND.

One school by Wesleyans; Rev. Mr. Salt, their Missionary, and an Indian. He taught their school when first established, and was paid a small sum by a vote of the Indian Council. A native teacher, named Luke Sky, has been engaged by this band to teach their school for five months, the Indians agreeing to pay him \$30 and the Wesleyans a like amount.

## RAMA.

The school here is under the Wesleyan Society, which pays the teacher annually \$158 50c. 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 these Indians are settled upon Georgina Island, about nine miles from Scake Island, where they have erected a school house, which will be ready for occupation next year. The Wesleyans have assisted these Indians in their building.

#### RICE LAKE.

Wesleyan school and grant \$200. A white teacher.

#### MUD LAKE.

Teacher appointed and paid by the New England Society. A white man.

#### SKUGOG LAKE.

There is no school here. This band is a very small one, and the Indians are unable to engage a teacher. There are only about 10 or 12 of an age to go to school.

These Indians have diminished very much, as you will see by the census returns. I have used all the arguments in my power to induce them to remove and join either the Rice or Mud Lake community—but they object.

#### ALNWICK.

There is a very good school 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 children with them.

## MOHAWKS 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 Mr. Anderson 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.

(Signed,) W. R. BARTLETT,
D. S. I. A

Examined. 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 Rev. 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 thousand 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 expense of the Band, an excellent new

building erected, and provision made for a school-master.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. T. GILKISON,
D. S. & C.

Examined. L. V. K. J.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Indian Population throughout Canada, as far as can be ascertained, between the years 1858 and the latest census taken since.

Name of Tribe.	Popula- tion in 1858.	Popula- tion at last census.	Date of last census.	Increase.	Decrease	Remarks.
					1	
		1 0 5 0	1 1001	•		
Iroquois of St. Louis	1,342	1,852 879	1861	10 194		
Nipissings, Algonquins, and Iroquois of		019	do	134		
Lake of Two Mountains	884	884	No censu	a takan	since 18	58
Abenakis of St. Francis	387	271	1861		116	<b>3</b> 0.
Abenakis of Becancour	172	51	1862		121	
Hurons of Lorette	282	300	do .	13		
Amalacites of Viger	171	176	dø		1	
Micmacs of Restigouche			l	1		
Montagnais of Point Blue	3.146	2.860	1861		900	
Mistassins and Naskapins of the Lower	3,140	2.500	1301	•••••••	286	
St. Lawrence		İ	ļ		ŀ	
Six Nations of the Grand River	2,550	2,760	1863	210		
Mississaguas of the (redit	206	191	do		15	
Oneidas of the Thames	529	529	dө			
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	580	558	de		22	
Moravians of the Thames	249	235	d.	······································	14	
Chippewas of Point Pelee	69	66 48	de de		3	
Chippewas and Pottawatamies of Walpole		4.5	do	i ······	12	
Island	824	700	do	1	124	
Chippewas of Kettle Point, River Sable	04	100	40		124	
and Bear Creek	67	Include	d since	1858 amo	no the S	arnia Bands.
Manitoulin Island Indians	1,290	1,290		s since t	hat of	1858 on record.
Chippewas and Pottawatamies of Saugeen	256	259	1863	3	1	1005 on record.
Chippewas, Pottawatams, and Ottawas of	1	1	1	} -		Í
Sarnia	512	497	1863	l 	15	i
Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe	564	364	No censu	s taken	since 18	<sup>1</sup> 58.
Mississignus of Rice, Mud and Scugog			ì	i	[	1
Lakes	202	362	1363			İ
Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	568	626	dio .	58		
Mississiguas of Alawick. Odalwahs and Pedawadmies of Christian	117	224	do	8		}
Islan !			!			
River Desert Indians		96	do	2		
Cape Croker and Colpey Day		245 1 343	do	4.9		Reserve not set-
Ojibways of Sandy Island	145	157	do	42		tied in 1858.
Christian Island Band, Manitoulm	233	243	do		[ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Chippewas of Lake Huron	9,999	2,122	1860		107	i .
Chippewas of Lake Superior	993	1,070	1863	77		!
Total	19,907	19,891	İ	612	886	:

WM. SPRAGGE,

D. S. I. A.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 22nd Feby., 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, &c.	Amoun Sterl		
Thos. G. Anderson.  Rev. F. O'Meara  Mrs. S. Elliott.  Gervase McComber  J. B. Assickinack  Piorre Necajua	Retired Accountant and Superintendent	£ 411 227 100 74 36 15 15 288		d. 29000040
		£1167	18	3

C. T. WALCOT, Acc. Ind. Aff.

WM. SPRAGGE, D. S. I. A.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 22nd Feby., 1864.

L.
Return of Blankets furnished by the Commissariat Department to certain aged and infirm Indians.

Tribe.	Person to whom the Blankets were entrusted.	No. of	Blan <b>kats</b> .
Manitoulin Island Indians	Capt. Geo. Ironside, Superintendent Froome Talfourd, Superintendent	{	50 20 28 14 9
Wyandotts of Anderdon Chippewas of Saugeen do of Cape Croker do of Christian Island do of Snake Island do Rama Mississaguas of Mud Lake do of Scupog do of Rice Lake do of Alnwick do of Sandy Island Mobawks of Bay of Quinté	W. R. Bartlett, Superintendent		4 5 8 7 9 8 2 5 3 2 18
Missis aguas of the Credit	J. T. Gilkison, Superintendent S. Colquboun, Superintendent. E. N. DeLorimier, Superinteadent. Rev. A. Mercier Rev. Laz. Marceau. Rev. Mr. Malo Chief Capt. Paul Tabourhence. C. C. Obumsawin, Agent.		11 53 16 20 14 5 4 6
IL OUMBALD VI ZV 1	Total number furnished		341

INDIAN DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 22nd Feby., 1864. 27

WM. SPRAGGE, D. S. I. A.

#### 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.

Sin,—In obedience to your letter of instructions bearing date Crown Lands Department, Quebec, 14th Sept. last, I have the honor 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 encampments 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 care of our baggage, and the other man generally accompanied myself when there was no extra duties to do, such as portaging 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 22, on the rear of the second concession—and go south on the course of the side line to the next concession. Then he 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 23 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 20, 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, which enables me to give the approximate distance in each kind of land or surface, whether hardwood, pine, stony land, good land or swampy. 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 until about a quarter of the township had been examined, and then moved camps to another quarter.

## 3RD.—DIFFERENT KINDS OF LAND.

I think it may be as well, for convenience 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 profitable for cultivation; and it is also a great mistake to suppose that all the lands on which people settle will afford them a comfortable subsistence in their old age.

The land fit for settlement, or lands on which people do settle, I shall reduce to two classes, with a number of divisions, viz:—1st. Land that can be ploughed and that a cart or waggon can pass over easily. 2nd. Land that cannot be ploughed, which I shall call "hoe and harrow" land. There is a great deal of this latter kind of land that people have settled on in both the Upper and Lower Canada sections of the Ottawa country, which after ten years labor will hardly afford the occupants a better living than that of a day laborer in the old and fertile settlements. The value of this land is very much dependant on the lumber trade. On the Gatineau, Madawaska, Bonnechere, Coulonge and Pickanock rivers, where the lumber trade creates a demand for hay and outs the settlers on this class of lands will for a few years at first get on apparently as well as those on plough the country get for wheat. During the first few years there is not much difference in the material progress of the one more than the other class of the settlers. But at the end of ten or twelve years the settler on the good plough lands finds himself to begin to realize 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 on 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 crops 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 capabilities 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, and 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 supposed 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 known a great many settlers who lived for twenty years on just such lands 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 can get 3s 9d and 4s 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 smallness 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 .- CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS IN ALLEYN.

I have indicated the tracts of lands with the different kinds of timber by three colours:—The hardwood and a little pine by sienna, pine and hardwood by a light tint of Lake or red, and 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 small hardwood and scattering 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 cutoff.

The 4th division or tract 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, but 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 54 lots. A great 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. There are a few 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 erroneous. Under proper management the lumberman and the settler help each other very materially, but lumbermen can do better without the settler 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 hand he furnishes a quota of hay and oats to the lumberman more conveniently 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 into those portions of the timber country that are suitable for cultivation, is worthy of the highest consideration of the Government. The lumber trade might be made to yield a revenue of one million dollars to the country before

the end of seven years, without its being felt an undue burden on the trade.

To accomplish this end some of the measures I would suggest would be the giving away of the land intended for settlement 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, except 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 18:0, viz:—\$10,051,147 worth of lumber, would yield one million of dollars annually. It would be but fair that an adjustment of the duties should take place between sawlogs and square timber; at the present scale of duties the latter pays about double 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 manufacturer and the settler; because 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, Clapham and Hudersfield, are of the very greatest importance in opening these townships for settlement. They have one road from the mouth of the Kazubazna to Otter Lake Farm,

and thence up the Pickanock to the Coulonge river, making a distance of sixty miles of a road beautifully cut out, wide, with innumerable 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 done, and are doing more to facilitate the settlement of the County of Pontiac than all the roads made from Colonization funds expendeded under the directions of Government. They also creeted a bridge over the narrows of News Lake last summer, 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 themselves, 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 oppressors of the poor man, are without foundation and 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.	Acres Cleared.	Acres Chopped
Henry Henney	2nd	1 & 2	2	6	
James McKenna	3rd	2 & 3	2	5	i
Daniel Kennedy	3rd & 4th	5 & 5	2	5	l
James Milford	4th	3 & 4	2		8
David Daig	4th	7 & 8	2	5	
Robert Kennedy		6	1		
Stewart Gibson		6 & 7	2	10	1
Christopher Carruthers	3rđ	8 & 9	2	i	5
James Rogan	3rd	12 & 13	2	4	1
· ·	 			Partly Cleared.	
George Stevenson	4th	15	1	10	
Noble Carruthers		11, 12 & 13		25	1
James Holmes	2nd	23 & 21	2		5
Thomas Holmes,	2nd	22 & 20	2		5
Alexander Baily	2nd	24 & 25	2	5	1
James Craig	2nd	31	1	6	
Robert Montgomery		13 & 14	2	1	6
David Daig	6th	14	1		5
Robert Johnston	6th	15 & 16	2	10	
James Keys	5th & 6th	17 & 17	2		4
Joseph Irwin, Jun	2nd	6 &c 7	2	40	i
Foster Irwin	2nd	8 & 9	2	30	
Joseph Irwin	lst	6 & 7	2	6	
			41	167	38

8TH.—CONCLUSION.

The foregoing list shews there are twenty one settlers or claimants of lots, forty-one lots claimed or occupied, with one hundred 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 went 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 who comes to look for land, and hospitably entertains them with board and lodgings Juring their sojourn with him. He is a man of kindly feelings and sanguing 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 suggestions are respectfully submitted.

#### 9TH SUMMARY.

1st.—All that tract north of the Pickanock and west of No. 18 is a able land, fit for settlement, and embraces some pine land, but is not worth withdrawing from sale as the land is good, containing 107 lots.

2nd .- All that tract north of the river and east of No. 18, 36 lots, containing thirty-

six 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 1st from No. 35 eastward is mostly hardwood—one fourth arable land and the rest hoe and harrow land, may go to sale, 144 lots.

4th.—That part of the 2nd and 3rd ranges from No. 15 westward to the pinery. The sale of those now ungranted might be suspended for two or three years, it is with but few

exceptions hoe and harrow land, 34 lots.

5th.—That tract in green on the south of the river contains about 54 lots of a pinery on Grove Creek, might be entirely withdrawn 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.

#### 10тн.—скарнам.

I made a cursory examination of this township, 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. Any land of any consequence worth settling is in the east side, and any time the Government may think proper they might 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 surveyed. There are a few lots, however, in the south-west corner, where one Smith has settled, on a tract of very good land, which may be surveyed, but there is not more than enough for six good farms in it. They 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 Kenlekegam Lake, abutting on the lake. As the land about the lake is pretty good, this would make the best settlement. The land north of Alleyn, on the east side of the Little and Great Kendekegam Lakes, extending towards the great bend of Eagle river, is pretty good, which, along with the arable land in the north-west of Alleyn and the east half of Clapham, could afford as good a locality as any I know at present, in that section of the country, for about two hundred settlers.

It is quite easy of access; all that is required to open it up to construct a bridge over the Pickanock, near the mouth of the Kendekegam Creek, and make ten or twelve miles of road northerly along the east side of the lakes and creek towards Eagle river.

Although I have recommended the survey of the east half of Clapham, it is mostly

high, hilly hardwood, what I call "hoe and harrow" land.

Most of the pine lands of this township are in the west half, along the banks of the Pickanock. The east side of it is very mountainous and rocky. The pine belt varies in breadth from half a 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 lots 23 and 22 of the first concession, a few chains south of the Kazabazua Creek, and there is lime stone also on the 23rd 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

report, of all which are respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
DUNCAN SINCLAIR,
Prov. Land Surveyer.

#### APPENDIX No. 46.

## INSPECTION REPORT OF TIMBER LANDS IN UPPER CANADA.

OTTAWA, 28th October, 1863.

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 entirely 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 are mostly burned and the slopes 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 seen. 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 from Cotton's Creek eastward to North Canonto is also very

rocky and brocken, mostly covered with pine, and only fit for lumbering 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 scattering pines are here and there to be met with, principally on the banks of lakes or along the valleys of creeks.

The other patches of hardwood along the Madawaska are occupied.

The pine and hardwood tracts are respectively designated on the accompanying plan, the green border shewing the pine lands and the purple the hardwood.\*

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed,)

J. L. P. O'HANLY. P. L. Surveyor.

#### 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 Brulé Lake, and thence northerly to the township of Matawatchan, and south-easterly to Lake No. 10, from thence easterly to Mosquito Lake to the southern outline of the township, comprising the 1st, 2nd 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, intermixed here and there with hemlock, spruce, &c. Pine is rarely met with in this section, being confined to small clumps or scattering trees on the promontories of lakes,

<sup>\*</sup> The colours mentioned in this and the following Report refer to Mr. O'Hanly's plan, of Record in the Department, not to the accompanying map of the district.

the valleys of streams and the abrupt sides of hills, except one grove between Brule and Indian Lakes, comprising about 1,100 acres. The surface here is undulating, 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 either 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 dotted line on the accompanying plan, and is mostly occupied by resident or intending

settlers.

Eastward of the aforesaid line, extending from Brulé 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 principal of which are exhibited on the accompanying plan, the remainder forming the crests of mountains, small and stunted by a scanty soil. This section of the township is very irregular, rugged, rocky and broken, barren and uninviting, and therefore entirely unfit for agricultural pursuits, with the exception of the patches of hardwood referred to, and marked according to size and quality of soil, and containing in the aggregate about 2,000 acres. The soiling general is sand, and not unfrequently bare rocks. In utilizing the pine forest as a source of wealth and revenue, and considering the small area herein fit for settlement, it is questionable if the ultimate advantage of locating these few lots would be commensurate with the risk incurred by the periodic fires of the settler, which prove so disastrous to the pine in its vicinity.

Though said to exist by Mr. Harper, I have not discovered any trace of limestone; from my opportunities of seeing the fixed rock in exposed situations, such as settler's clearings and roads, and the Mississippi road, I think if it existed I could not fail to have

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 46c.

CAMP, TOWNSHIP OF LYNDOOH, 10th December, 1863.

To the Honorable Wm. McDougall, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,—Having completed the examination of the township of Denbeigh, I beg leave

to report as follows:

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 groups or single trees; also along the valleys of streams and on the margins of lakes. Indeed there is not a hill-and in this township their name is legionon whose summit, southern and western slopes, there is not more or less pine, therefore the actual considerably exceeds the estimated area.

By far the larger portion is occupied by hardwood, and the different species of green-

wood, the former consisting of maple, beech, birch, basswood, ironwood and some elm, ash and oak, the latter of hemlock, cedar, balsam and spruce

For settlement purposes, I have 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 township located along the road, several of whom are Germans. 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 been 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, intermixed with rocky eminences and swamps, a few lots of which are already occupied by resident or intending settlers. The surface is rolling, occasionally 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.

J. L. P. O'HANLY, (Signed.) P. L. Surveyor.